ABSTRACT

D. folliculorum, and D. brevis are human ectoparasites living in hair follicles and sebaceous glands of the skin, respectively, and most commonly on the face. They are normal flora, but D. folliculorum can cause disease when it proliferates excessively or penetrates the dermis. Increased densities of Demodex have been reported in rosacea-by reflectance confocal microscopy (RCM), two consecutive SSSB (2-SSSB)7 and a superficial needle-scraping method. This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved. KEYWORDS: Demodex; Thumbnail-squeezing method; rosacea

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