

Mycosis

Mycosis, or **fungal diseases**, are human diseases caused by **fungi**, **micromycetes**. Superficial mycoses affect the skin and visible mucous membranes. Deep mycoses are in organs or systemic. The number of these diseases is increasing due to the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics, corticosteroids, cytostatics and surgical procedures with subsequent immunosuppression (eg transplantation).

Superficial mycosis

Skin mycoses

Fungal skin diseases are the most common. They usually occur in places where the skin remains moist, in the interdigital spaces, in the hair or beard.

 For more information see *Dermatophytosis*.

Mycoses affecting the mucosa

A fungal infection of the oral mucosa is called oropharyngeal candidiasis. The causative agent is most often *Candida albicans*. The most common source of infection is food. Common manifestations are whitish coatings in the oral cavity and infectious corners - painful redness with small cracks.

 For more information see *Candidosis*.

Systemic mycoses

Systemic fungal infections that affect the internal organs of patients with severe immune disorders (AIDS patients) are very serious.

 For more information see *Invasive fungal infections*.

Treatment

Antifungals are antibiotics or chemotherapeutics. The most common are ketoneazole, clotrimazole or amphotericin B.

 For more information see *Antifungals*.

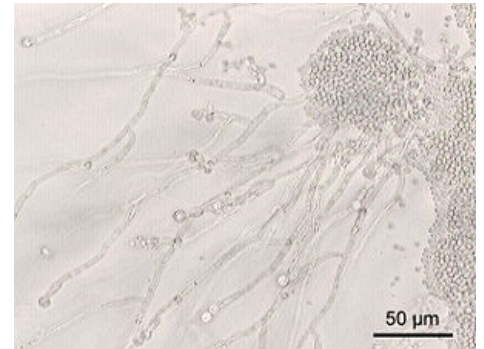
References

Related articles

- Invasive fungal infections
- Onychomycosis
- Fungal diseases in neonatal age

Literature

- NAVRÁTIL, Leoš, et al. Vnitřní lékařství pro nelékařské zdravotnické obory. 1. vydání. Praha : Grada, 2008. 0 s. ISBN 978-80-247-2319-8.



Candida albicans