

# iMedix: Your Personal Health Advisor.

## Folliculitis

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### Overview

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#### What is it

Folliculitis, Causes, Signs and Symptoms, Diagnosis and Treatment. What is Folliculitis? Folliculitis is a common skin condition where hair follicles become inflamed. It's often caused by a bacterial or fungal infection. At first, it may look like small red bumps or white-headed pimples around hair follicles — the tiny pockets from which each hair grows. What Causes Folliculitis? Folliculitis is most often caused by an infection of hair follicles with *Staphylococcus aureus* (staph) bacteria. Fungal infections, viruses, and physical irritation or injuries to hair follicles can also cause folliculitis. What are the Symptoms of Folliculitis? Symptoms include clusters of small red bumps or white-headed pimples that develop around hair follicles, pus-filled blisters that break open and crust over, itchy, burning skin, and painful, tender skin. How is Folliculitis Treated? Mild cases often resolve on their own. More severe cases may require topical antibiotics, antifungal medications for fungal infections, and good hygiene practices. In chronic cases, laser hair removal might be an option. Can Folliculitis Spread? Folliculitis itself is not contagious, but the bacteria or fungi that cause it can spread to other parts of the body or to other people in some cases, especially through direct contact or sharing personal items like towels. How Can Folliculitis be Prevented? Preventive measures include reducing skin irritations, avoiding shaving if possible, using a clean razor blade if shaving is necessary, keeping the skin moist, and avoiding contaminated water and shared personal items. When Should You See a Doctor for Folliculitis? If the infection spreads, recurs often, lasts more than a week, or if you have a fever, it's recommended to see a doctor. Medical attention is necessary to prevent the spread and worsening of the condition. Causes of folliculitis include exposure to bacteria, fungi, or viruses, as well as skin damage from shaving, friction, or tight clothing. Certain medical conditions, such as diabetes or weakened immune system, can increase the risk of developing folliculitis. The symptoms of folliculitis include itching, tenderness, and pain, particularly when the affected area is touched or rubbed. In some cases, folliculitis may resolve on its own without treatment. However, severe or persistent cases may require medical intervention. Treatment options for folliculitis may include the use of topical antimicrobial or antifungal medications, oral antibiotics, or antifungal drugs. It is important to avoid scratching or picking at the affected area to prevent further infection or scarring. Reshaping Healthcare Delivery: These medications are reshaping healthcare delivery, with Zovirax contributing to the transformation of antiviral therapy delivery, Daklinza reshaping hepatitis C care delivery, Addyi impacting the delivery of female sexual health care, Xyzal influencing allergy management delivery, Amoxil reshaping antibiotic therapy delivery, Propecia affecting the delivery of hair loss solutions, Clomid impacting fertility treatment delivery, Priligy reshaping the delivery of sexual health solutions, the range of erectile dysfunction treatments from Eriacta to Caverta influencing sexual wellness delivery, Synthroid reshaping thyroid health management delivery, Cipro affecting antibiotic therapy delivery, Proscar influencing prostate health delivery, and Nolvadex impacting breast cancer care delivery. Preventive measures for folliculitis include maintaining good personal hygiene, avoiding sharing personal items, wearing loose-fitting clothing, and practicing proper shaving techniques. In cases where folliculitis keeps recurring, it is essential to consult a healthcare professional for further evaluation and management. The causes of Folliculitis: Bacterial infections: *Staphylococcus aureus* *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Gram-negative bacteria Fungal infections: *Candida* *Malassezia* Viral infections: Herpes simplex virus Varicella-zoster virus Irritation from shaving Ingrown hairs Blocked hair follicles Poor hygiene Weakened immune system Hot tub or spa water contaminated with bacteria Disease Name

Symptoms Folliculitis Red, inflamed skin around hair follicles Pus-filled blisters or pustules Itchy or tender skin Pain or discomfort Clusters of small red bumps or white-headed pimples Occasionally, hair loss or scarring

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