

iMedix: Your Personal Health Advisor.

Thrush (candidiasis)

Overview

What is it

Oral Candidiasis (Oral Thrush) What is thrush (candidiasis)? Thrush, or candidiasis, is a fungal infection caused by Candida yeasts, most commonly *Candida albicans*. It typically affects the mouth, throat, and genitals. What are the symptoms of oral thrush? Symptoms of oral thrush include white patches on the tongue and inside of the mouth, redness or soreness, difficulty swallowing, and cracked corners of the mouth. How is thrush transmitted? Thrush is not typically considered a sexually transmitted infection, but it can be passed through oral-genital contact. It more commonly occurs when the balance of normal bacteria and yeasts in the body is disrupted. Who is at risk for developing thrush? Risk factors include a weakened immune system, certain medications (like antibiotics or corticosteroids), diabetes, wearing dentures, and in infants and elderly people. How is thrush diagnosed? Diagnosis typically involves a physical examination and may include taking a small sample of tissue or swab from the affected area for laboratory testing. What are the treatment options for thrush? Treatment usually involves antifungal medications, which can be in the form of lozenges, tablets, or liquid mouthwash for oral thrush, and creams, ointments, or suppositories for genital infections. Can thrush be prevented? Prevention strategies include maintaining good oral hygiene, limiting sugar and yeast-containing foods, wearing loose-fitting clothing, and avoiding unnecessary antibiotics or steroids. Thrush is characterized by the appearance of creamy white, raised lesions or patches in the affected areas. These patches may be painful or cause discomfort, especially when eating or swallowing. Common risk factors for developing thrush include weakened immune system, use of certain medications such as antibiotics or corticosteroids, uncontrolled diabetes, and poor oral hygiene. It can also occur in infants, elderly individuals, and people with underlying health conditions. Treatment for thrush usually involves antifungal medications that can be applied topically or taken orally. It is important to follow the prescribed treatment regimen and maintain good hygiene to prevent recurring infections.

Vulnerable Communities: These medications are accessible to vulnerable communities, with Zovirax's availability for vulnerable populations in need of antiviral treatment, Daklinza's accessibility for marginalized communities dealing with hepatitis C, Addyi's availability to address sexual health disparities in vulnerable populations, Xyzal's accessibility for individuals from underserved communities with allergies, Amoxil's availability to address bacterial infections in vulnerable regions, Propecia's accessibility for individuals facing hair loss disparities, Clomid's availability for those in underserved areas with fertility challenges, Priligy's accessibility for vulnerable populations facing sexual health disparities, the array of erectile dysfunction treatments from Eriacta to Caverta providing access to sexual wellness solutions for vulnerable communities, Synthroid's availability for individuals with thyroid disorders in underserved regions, Cipro's accessibility for those in need of antibiotic treatment in vulnerable communities, Proscar's availability for vulnerable populations dealing with prostate conditions, and Nolvadex's accessibility for breast cancer patients in underserved communities. It is advisable to seek medical attention if you suspect you have thrush, as a healthcare professional can provide an accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment plan tailored to your specific condition.

Thrush (candidiasis) Causes of the disease: Overgrowth of a type of yeast called *Candida*, specifically *Candida albicans*

Weak immune system

Use of antibiotics that disrupt the natural balance of microorganisms in the body

Poor oral hygiene

High sugar intake

Pregnancy

Diabetes

Prolonged use of corticosteroids or immunosuppressive drugs

Underlying medical conditions such as HIV/AIDS

Thrush (Candidiasis) Symptoms White, velvety patches on the inside of the mouth and throat

Pain or discomfort while eating or swallowing Bleeding if the patches are scraped or rubbed Cracked corners of the mouth Redness or soreness in the mouth A cotton-like feeling in the mouth Loss of taste Unpleasant taste in the mouth

- :
- :
- :
- :
