



Toenail Fungus

Fungus is one of those micro-organisms that lives just about everywhere but really is just waiting for a chance to infect your toenails. Many people don't realize they have a *fungal nail* problem and therefore, don't seek treatment. Yet, fungal toenail infections are a common foot health problem and can persist for years without ever causing pain. The disease, characterized by a change in a toenail's color, is often considered nothing more than a mere blemish. Left untreated, however, it can present serious problems.

Also referred to as *onychomycosis*, fungal nails are infections underneath the surface of the nail, which may also penetrate the nail. Fungal nail infections are often accompanied by a secondary bacterial and/or yeast infection in or about the nail plate, which ultimately can lead to difficulty and pain when walking or running. Symptoms may include discoloration, brittleness, loosening, thickening, or crumbling of the nail.

A group of fungi, called *dermophytes*, easily attack the nail and thrive on *keratin*, the nail's protein substance. In some cases, when these tiny organisms take hold, the nail may become thicker, yellowish-brown, or darker in color, and foul smelling. Debris may collect beneath the nail plate, white marks frequently appear on the nail plate, and the infection is capable of spreading to other toenails, the skin, or even the fingernails.



Nail bed injury may make the nail more susceptible to all types of infection, including fungal infection. Those who suffer chronic diseases, such as diabetes, circulatory problems, or immune-

deficiency conditions, are especially prone to fungal nails. Other contributory factors may be a history of Athlete's Foot or excessive perspiration.

You can prevent fungal nail infections by taking these simple precautions:

- Regularly inspect your feet and toes.
- Keep your feet clean and dry. Dry out your shoes if they become moist.
- Wear shower shoes in public facilities whenever possible.
- Clip nails straight across so that the nail does not extend beyond the tip of the toe.
- Use a quality foot powder (talcum, not cornstarch) in conjunction with shoes that fit well and are made of materials that breathe.
- Socks made of synthetic fiber tend to "wick" away moisture faster than cotton or wool socks, especially for those with more active lifestyles.
- Disinfect home pedicure tools and don't apply polish to nails suspected of infection.

Treatment

In truth, over-the-counter liquid antifungal agents do not work well at all. They do not have the fungus-killing horsepower needed to do the job. For just about everyone they are a waste of time and money

Oral medications are available which are much more effective. However the cost, drug interactions and risk of liver damage have made this a less attractive option over time. Although the 60% cure rate is much better than the simple use of a topical.

Today **laser** is the treatment of choice to kill the fungus.

The laser beam penetrates the nail and kills the fungus without damage to the surrounding skin.

This is a war – and fungus never rests. Seek care before the fungus destroys an otherwise healthy nail.