



Is It Fungus?

Be safe; know the difference between Onychomycosis (fungus) & Pseudomonas Bacteria (aka, the Greenies); both are easily spread, but one is very easy to get rid of, and the other is dangerous and very difficult to get rid of.

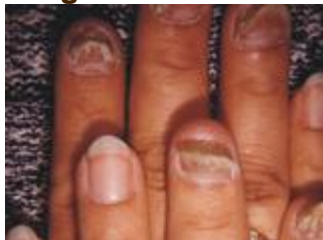
Fungus (Onychomycosis) and the "The Greenies"; both can be easily spread in the Salon; the Nail Technician and the Client, must Sanitize and/or wash their hands with soap and water before and after each service.

Nail dust from filing, using cosmetic brushes to dust off nails and hands, not Disinfecting implements, files, drill bits and table tops, and anything that is not cleaned before starting the next Client, can spread Fungus (Onychomycosis) and the "The Greenies".

Note: Using the Tammy Taylor "Sanitize" often during the day, will help rid nails & hands of bacteria, and using Tammy Taylor "Disinfectants" will help keep the Salon safe for Clients and Nail Technicians.

"The Greenies" are ugly, but are easy to get rid of; and "FUNGUS" (Onychomycosis) is usually not as ugly as the "Greenies" but it is very difficult to get rid of.

Fungus



Bacteria



Tammy Taylor
CEO, Tammy Taylor Nails Inc.

When a **greenish-black discoloration** appears on the **natural nail** (nail-plate), it is most likely a 'Pseudomonas', which is a type of bacterial infection, aka, "The Greenies".

"The Greenies" can be directly related to the artificial nail not adhering properly. If there is any way moisture can seep between the artificial nail and natural nail, it can be the perfect breeding ground for the 'Greenies'. The breeding ground needs warmth and moisture (*basic food for Pseudomonas*). So, the Greenies are found on the nail-plate and not under the free-edge.

"THE GREENIES", aka, Pseudomonas bacterial infection is not a mold. The term 'mold' has been used for over 20 years in the nail industry to describe what has most likely been a Pseudomonas bacterium. But 'mold' is not the correct scientific term. Whereas; mold is a fungus, and 'the Greenies', aka, 'Pseudomonas bacteria', is not a fungus, but bacteria.

When a nail has the "Greenies", it is recommended to remove any artificial covering and expose the "Greenies" to the air. Then apply Tammy Taylor 'Fresh-Nail' to the affected area for about 1 minute, either with a Tammy Taylor Towelette or full submersion of the affected nail.





The green stain will become lighter after using the Tammy Taylor 'Fresh Nail', but if there is still any discoloration, it will have to grow out.

You should be able to apply a new artificial nail immediately after using the Tammy Taylor 'Fresh Nail' unless the natural nail is very soft. If natural nail is soft, you should leave the artificial nail off, for 2-weeks and check at the next appointment.

Catch it before it becomes a "FUNGUS" (Onychomycosis)

Onycholysis (loosening of the nail-plate) is not a fungus but it is susceptible to fungus.

Loosening of the natural nail can be caused by excessive drilling on top of the natural nail (trauma to nail bed), strong chemicals or detergents, picking artificial nails off instead of soaking them off, a puncture to the Hyponychium, etc...

Onycholysis (loosening of the nail plate) is the perfect environment for a fungal infection to start growing and turn into Onychomycosis, a fungal infection.

Recommended:

This is why it is recommended to scrub nails with **Tammy Taylor 'Anti-Bacterial Soft Soak'** and a plastic manicure brush, and then follow with **Tammy Taylor 'Thymolize'** underneath the free-edge, especially with artificial nails, at least once a day as prevention.

So if the nails do get Onycholysis, the **Tammy Taylor 'Thymolize'** should help prevent it from becoming a fungus (Onychomycosis).

There are four basic types of Onychomycosis: 1. Distal subungual, 2. White superficial, 3. Proximal subungual, 4. Candida. Types 1 & 4 can cause the nail-plate to lift from the nail-bed, and are probably the most common ones that Nail Tech's see.

Fungus is very difficult to kill and it is easily spread. An anti-fungal treatment must penetrate all the layers of the nail (*Keratin*) and skin surrounding the nail.

(In talking to a doctor in Newport Beach, California, he said that he did not like the oral medications like Griseofulvin, where the cure rate is low, and there are side-effects for fingernail and toenail fungus; nor did he like the idea of the medication traveling throughout the body and through the liver before it got to the fingernails or toenails. And, this would also entail additional testing of the liver to see if it could handle it. A good topical product would be best.)

If you do have a fungus, we recommend removing the artificial nail(s) completely and applying **Tammy Taylor 'Thymolize'** 3-5 times a day underneath the free-edge at the Hyponychium, every day, until the natural nail reattaches.

The same goes for toenails.

If you do not see any improvement within 7 days, consult a physician.

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