

Difference Between Black, White and Yellow Fungus

Recently, with the increasing cases of COVID-19, a surge in the cases of black, yellow, and white fungus was reported. The difference between black, white and yellow fungus based on some important parameters is mentioned below.

Black vs White vs Yellow Fungus

Difference Between Black, White and Yellow Fungus			
Parameters	Black Fungus	White Fungus	Yellow Fungus
Belongs to	Mucormycosis	Yeast	Myxomycetes
Caused by	Mucormycetes	Candida species	Mucor septic
Incidence in Humans	Spores commonly found in air	Common commensal in humans	Found in reptiles like lizards but not in humans
Symptoms	Nasal Congestion Fever Headache Chest pain Blackened skin tissue	Fever Chest pain Coughing Breathlessness Headaches Diarrhoea	Pneumonia Nasal blockage Low appetite Extreme tiredness Weight loss Extreme infection can cause pus leakage and slow healing of wounds. Organ failure Sunken eyes
Treatment	Antifungal Drug Amphotericin B	Antifungal Drug Amphotericin B	Antifungal Drug Amphotericin B

Lethality	Lethal	Mildly lethal	Highly lethal
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Black, White and Yellow Fungus

The initial outbreak of black fungus or Mucormycosis was reported in many patients, followed by white and yellow fungus. Experts know the lethal consequences of fungal co-infections in COVID-19 patients with immunocompromised conditions. Thus, it is important to maintain high levels of hygiene and cleanliness while treating patients infected by opportunistic fungal species.

The fungal spores are ubiquitous in our environment but do not harm humans under healthy conditions. They pose a threat to people whose immune systems are weakened due to infection and the use of drugs. The fungal infections caused by opportunistic fungal species can commonly lead to cases of hospitalization and death.

The Indian government, under "Mission COVID Suraksha," channelized the power of public-private partnerships to increase the production of COVID vaccines and the antifungal drug Amphotericin B to combat COVID and related fungal infections.

Black Fungus

Black fungus, also known as mucormycosis, can affect a patient's face, nose, eye orbit, and even brain, which can cause vision loss. The lungs can become infected by this kind of fungus as well.

According to research, people with diabetes, those who have Covid-19, and people who have taken steroids for a long time are more likely to contract black fungus. It has been claimed that even a prolonged stay in the intensive care unit can raise the risk of black fungus.

White Fungus

Recent cases have shown that white fungus are more deadly than black fungus. Doctors have also stressed that if the fungus is not treated in a timely manner, it could be fatal. It has a negative impact on the lungs and may harm the digestive system, brain, and respiratory system.

People with inadequate immunity are the main targets of white fungus infections. Additionally, environments with mould and poor sanitation are the ideal setting for anyone to get this infection.

Yellow Fungus

The third form of fungus to be identified so far is a yellow fungus, which is the deadliest of the three. Even though there is little information about the infection, it is crucial to understand that it begins in unhygienic settings.

A larger risk of contracting the yellow fungus is allegedly present in people who live in unhygienic environments. Additionally, it can be brought on by eating contaminated food, abusing steroids excessively, taking antimicrobial drugs, and not getting enough oxygen.

Preventive Measures to Reduce Black, White and Yellow Fungus

The majority of fungal infections are caused in patients with weak immune systems. It is important to take the following precautions around patients to reduce the chances of fungal infections.

- Maintain good hygiene
- Keep the surroundings clean
- Maintain humidity levels between 30 to 40 percent.
- Spoiled food should not be consumed.

Patients affected with fungal infections should be immediately reported for quick treatment.

