

**Table 1** Clinical syndromes, associated dematiaceous fungi and suggested therapy

Clinical syndrome	Commonly associated fungal genera*	Therapy [Ref]
Tinea nigra	<i>Hortaea</i>	Topical agents <sup>53</sup>
Onychomycosis	<i>Onychocola</i> <i>Alternaria</i>	Itra or terb ± topical agents <sup>55,56</sup>
Subcutaneous nodules	<i>Exophiala</i> <i>Alternaria</i> <i>Phialophora</i>	Surgery ± itra <sup>60,62</sup>
Chromoblastomycosis	<i>Fonsecaea pedrosoi</i> <i>Phialophora</i> <i>Rhinocladiella</i>	Itra <sup>65,67</sup>
Eumycetoma	<i>Madurella</i> <i>Pyrenochaetae</i>	Itra <sup>69</sup>
Keratitis	<i>Curvularia</i> <i>Bipolaris</i> <i>Exserohilum</i> <i>Lasiodiplodia</i>	Topical natamycin ± itra <sup>72,75</sup>
Allergic fungal sinusitis	<i>Bipolaris</i> <i>Curvularia</i>	Steroids ± itra <sup>78,80</sup>
Allergic bronchopulmonary mycosis	<i>Bipolaris</i> <i>Curvularia</i>	Steroids ± itra <sup>84</sup>
Pneumonia	<i>Ochroconis</i> <i>Exophiala</i> <i>Chaetomium</i>	Itra (AmB if severe) <sup>86 91</sup>
Brain abscess	<i>Cladophialophora bantiana</i> <i>Ramichloridium mackenzii</i> <i>Ochroconis</i>	High dose azole + lipid AmB ± 5-FC <sup>94</sup>
Disseminated disease	<i>Scedosporium prolificans</i> <i>Bipolaris</i> <i>Wangiella</i>	Lipid AmB + azole ± echinocandin [see <i>Text</i> ]
* <i>Bipolaris</i> = <i>Dreschlera</i> and <i>Helminthosporium</i> (older terms); <i>Ochroconis</i> = <i>Dactylaria</i> (older term); <i>Cladophialophora</i> = <i>Xylohypha</i> and <i>Cladosporium</i> (older terms).		
Itra, itraconazole; Terb, terbinafine; AmB, amphotericin B; 5-FC, flucytosine; azole-itraconazole or voriconazole.		