

Table 1: Dermatophyte isolates January 2017–August 2024: Auckland City Hospital National Mycology Reference Laboratory.

Dermatophyte groups	Year of isolation								Total	
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024		
<i>Epidermophyton floccosum</i>	-	3	2	1	2	-	2	1	11	1%
<i>Microsporum canis</i>	4	2	3	5	2	1	2	-	19	2%
<i>Microsporum</i> other ¹	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	6	0.6%
<i>Trichophyton indotineae</i> ²	8	1	6	10	24	14	10	12	85	9%
<i>Trichophyton interdigitale</i>	21	23	12	14	6	9	10	5	100	11%
<i>Trichophyton</i> other ³	3	9	4	4	1	3	4	-	28	3%
<i>Trichophyton rubrum</i>	80	112	81	107	106	67	72	63	688	72%
<i>Trichophyton tonsurans</i>	2	4	7	1	3	4	1	2	24	2%
Total	119	155	115	143	144	99	101	85	961	100%

¹Includes: *Lophophyton (Microsporum) cookei* (1), *Microsporum audouinii* (1) and *Nannizzia gypsea (Microsporum gypseum)* (4).

²Comprises two confirmed isolates identified by molecular sequencing and 83 probable isolates based on phenotypic characteristics.

³Includes: *Arthroderma insingulare (Trichophyton terrestre)* (3), *Trichophyton equinum* (1), *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* (7), *Trichophyton verrucosum* (2), *Trichophyton violaceum* (7) and *Trichophyton* species not further identified (8).

Table 2: Sites of dermatophyte infection for 961 isolates, January 2017–August 2024.

Dermatophyte groups	Site of dermatophyte infection							Total	
	Body	Groin	Foot	Nail	Scalp	Unknown			
<i>Epidermophyton floccosum</i>	2	1	6	2	-	-	11	1%	
<i>Microsporum canis</i>	5	-	1	-	13	-	19	2%	
<i>Microsporum</i> other ¹	2	-	-	2	2	-	6	0.6%	
<i>Trichophyton indotineae</i> ²	40 ⁴	24	10	4	-	7	85	9%	
<i>Trichophyton interdigitale</i>	12	8	47	29	-	4	100	11%	
<i>Trichophyton</i> other ³	13	1	1	3	9	1	28	3%	
<i>Trichophyton rubrum</i>	172	117	218	159	2	20	688	72%	
<i>Trichophyton tonsurans</i>	1	-	-	-	22	1	24	2%	
Total	247	151	283	199	48	33	961	100%	

¹Includes: *Lophophyton (Microsporum) cookei* (1), *Microsporum audouinii* (1) and *Nannizzia gypsea (Microsporum gypseum)* (4).

²Comprises two formally identified by molecular sequencing and 83 probable isolates based on phenotypic characteristics.

³Includes: *Arthroderma insulare (Trichophyton terrestre)* (3), *Trichophyton equinum* (1), *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* (7), *Trichophyton verrucosum* (2), *Trichophyton violaceum* (7) and *Trichophyton* species not further identified (8).

⁴Body sites were thigh (11), upper limb (10), chest/back (7), abdomen (5), face/neck (5) and leg (2).

Table 3: Antifungal susceptibility of *Trichophyton indotineae* and *Trichophyton rubrum*.¹

Organism	Terbinafine			Fluconazole			Itraconazole			Voriconazole		
	S	I	R	S	I	R	S	I	R	S	I	R
<i>Trichophyton indotineae</i> (N=49) ²	30 (61%)	11 (22%) ³	8 (16%) ³	10 (21%)	3 (7%)	34 (72%)	45 (92%)	2 (4%)	2 (4%)	27 (73%)	1 (3%)	9 (24%)
<i>Trichophyton rubrum</i> (N=24)	22 (92%)	2 (8%) ⁴	-	17 (81%)	2 (10%)	2 (10%)	24 (100%)	-	-	17 (100%)	-	-

¹S = susceptible; I = intermediate; R = resistant. Disc susceptibility results.

²Comprises two formally identified by DNA sequencing and 47 probable isolates based on phenotypic characteristics.

³All isolates with intermediate susceptibility and seven (88%) of the eight terbinafine resistant isolates were susceptible to itraconazole.

⁴Both isolates susceptible to itraconazole.