### Clinical Pearls:

- **Mixed infections of dermatophyte (DMP) and nondermatophyte mold (NDM) onychomycosis** have increasingly been identified by means of molecular techniques, with prevalences of 20%–40%.\(^1\)\(^-\)\(^3\)

- This cohort study showed that the clinical and predisposing factors of mixed infections were not significantly different from those of pure DMPs and pure NDMs. Therefore, a mycological culture is still required to identify the organisms.

- To date, one criterion to diagnose NDM onychomycosis is a failure to isolate DMPs in culture\(^4\); this implies that mixed infections might have been inadvertently considered to be pure DMPs in previous studies. Interestingly, this study found that the median duration to a complete cure of mixed-infection onychomycoses did not differ from that for pure-NDMs, but was statistically significantly longer than that for pure-DMPs. Moreover, the mean duration of the oral antifungals used to treat DMPs when admixed with NDMs was significantly longer than that for pure DMPs.

- Mixed-infection onychomycoses do really exist, and should be considered a distinct entity.
References: