Introduction: The clinical presentation and diagnosis of fungal infections is challenging and requires a multidisciplinary approach. Early recognition of fungal infections is crucial to avoid progression to severe forms of the disease. The present study aimed to assess the clinical features of fungal infections in patients admitted to the Department of Dermatology and Venereology of a tertiary-care center in Jodhpur, India, from September 1 to 30, 2019.

Materials and Methods: The study is a retrospective analysis involving 11,809 patients referred to the Reference Laboratory of Medical Mycology at Jodhpur, India, from July 2009 to April 2022. The skin scraping and hair samples were assessed based on direct microscopy and culture. A total of 11,389 patients were evaluated for the presence of fungi in the skin and hair. The diagnosis of fungal infections was based on the results of direct microscopy, culture, and clinical correlation.

Results: Of the 11,389 patients evaluated, 1,023 were diagnosed with fungal infections. The commonest fungal infections were dermatophytes, followed by yeasts. The most common dermatophyte was Trichophyton rubrum, followed by Microsporum audouinii. The most common yeast was Candida albicans. The study found that the most common fungal infections were dermatophytes, followed by yeasts. The most common dermatophyte was Trichophyton rubrum, followed by Microsporum audouinii. The most common yeast was Candida albicans.

Discussion: The study highlights the importance of early recognition and timely diagnosis of fungal infections to prevent complications and improve outcomes. The findings of this study suggest that dermatologists need to be aware of the common fungal infections in the region to provide appropriate treatment. Further studies are needed to investigate the underlying factors contributing to the high prevalence of fungal infections in the studied population.