Tinea nigra by _Hortaea werneckii_, a report of 22 cases from Mexico

A. Bonifaz1*, H. Badal1,2,3, G.S. de Hoog3,4, M. Cruz2, J. Araiza1, M.A. Cruz2; L. Fierro2 and R.M. Ponce2

1Department of Mycology and 2Dermatology Service, Hospital General de México, Sánchez Azcona 317-202, Col del Valle, México D.F. CP 03020, Mexico; 3CBS Fungal Biodiversity Centre, P.O. Box 85167, NL-3508 AD Utrecht, The Netherlands; 4Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Dynamics, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; 5Department of Medical Mycology and Parasitology, School of Medicine, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran

*Correspondence: Alejandro Bonifaz, a_bonifaz@yahoo.com.mx.

Abstract. Tinea nigra is a superficial mycosis caused by _Hortaea werneckii_. It is an infrequent asymptomatic infection that affects human palms and soles, and is mostly observed in tropical countries. We evaluate retrospectively twenty-two confirmed cases of tinea nigra from a total of eleven yr (1997–2007) and discuss the epidemiology, clinical features and treatment of this disease. In twelve cases, adults were involved, in 10, children. In nineteen cases the disorder was located on palms of hands and in three on soles of feet. In all cases, the obtained isolates were morphologically identified as _Hortaea werneckii_ and the identification of ten isolates was retrospectively confirmed with the help of sequences of the internal transcribed spacer regions of the ribosomal DNA. The patients received topical treatment with Whitfield ointment, ketoconazole, bifonazole, or terbinafine. Treatment with keratolytic agents and topical antifungals was effective.

Key words: _Hortaea werneckii_, keratolysis, melanized fungi, superficial mycosis, tinea nigra, tinea palmaris.

INTRODUCTION

Tinea nigra is a superficial mycosis caused by the melanized, yeast-like fungus _Hortaea werneckii_ (Horta) Nishimura & Miyaji, formerly incorrectly classified in genera such as Cladosporium, Cryptococcus, Exophiala and Phaeoannelomyces (McGinnis et al. 1985, de Hoog et al. 2000). It is an infrequent, asymptomatic infection, limited to tropical and subtropical countries. Most typically, it affects palms of hands but is occasionally found on other parts of the body. Symptoms include hyperchromic plaques, in which the fungus may or may not live in commensalism with other organisms (Hughes et al. 1993, Bonifaz 2001, Gupta et al. 2003). The disorder has longtime been regarded as an infection and therefore _Hortaea werneckii_ was classified as a BioSafety Level 2 organism (Anon 2004). However, de Hoog & Gerrits van den Ende (1992) and Göttlich et al. (1992) noted that tinea nigra is subclinical, only dead keratin cells on the skin being colonized. No keratinolysis can be observed and the adherence to human hands is to be explained by the hydrophobic character of the yeast cells. It has been proven that the natural habitat of the fungus comprises hypersaline environments due to its halophilic behaviour (Zalar et al. 1999, Plemenitaš et al. 2008). The present article is a retrospective report of cases of tinea nigra, its epidemiological, clinical, and therapeutic features, as well as a review of the disorder.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This is an eleven-yr retrospective study (1997–2007) of confirmed clinical cases of tinea nigra (Table 1). Each patient underwent clinical examinations and laboratory tests such as direct KOH (20 %) analysis and culturing on Sabouraud glucose agar without or with antibiotics (Mycobiotic, Difco Co), incubated at 28 °C for 8–30 ds. Each of the strains was identified using macro- and microscopical features. The identification of ten strains was verified with sequences of the internal transcriber spacer regions (ITS) of the rDNA. Methods for DNA extraction and sequencing were those of Badali et al. (2008). Sequences were compared using a black yeast molecular database maintained at the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures, Utrecht, The Netherlands.

After diagnosis, the patients received Whitfield ointment topical treatment (salicylic acid 3 %, benzoic acid 2 %) twice daily for 15 ds, or one of the following antifungals as creams: ketoconazole 2 % (Nizoral), bifonazole 1 % (Mycospor) and terbinafine 1 % (Lamisil). Subsequently, follow-up of patients was performed for 1–2 mos after application of the last dose. Cure was defined as the absence of clinical signs and negative culturing (Table 2).

RESULTS

Twenty-two confirmed cases of tinea nigra were reviewed and patient data recorded (Table 1). The ITS region of ten strains was identical with the ITS of the ex-type strain of _Hortaea werneckii_, CBS 107.67. Table 1 shows the strain numbers and the main demographical data of the patients. Twelve out of 22 patients were adults and the remaining were adolescents and children. Mean overall age was 20.7 yr; mean age of the adult patients was 27.3 yr, and 11.2 yr for the adolescents/children. All adults were farmers. Most of the adolescents/children were in school-age. Most patients originated from rural areas in tropical and humid regions characterized by abundant subtropical and tropical vegetation. Several of them reported to have close contact with plants and grasses. Eleven cases originated from coastal zones where patients may have been in contact with substrata of high salinity: the majority of them lived near the sea, salt-marsh or river estuaria. The remaining 11 patients came from metropolitan zones and did not provide any specific information (Fig. 1). The
### Table 1. Demographic data of 22 patients with tinea nigra.

| Case nr | Age (yr) | Gender | Disease duration (mos) | Geographical zone | Occupation | Predisposing factor | Disease location | Direct exam | Culture | CBS Number |
|---------|----------|--------|------------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|---------|------------|
| 1       | 23       | M      | 2                      | MA                | Farmer     | –                   | Palm            | +          | H. werneckii | –         |
| 2       | 9        | M      | 1                      | MA                | Junior     | –                   | Palm            | +          | H. werneckii | –         |
| 3       | 25       | F      | 2                      | LC                | Home       | Hyperhidrosis, running on beach | Sole            | +          | H. werneckii | CBS 123043 |
| 4       | 18       | M      | 4                      | MA                | Student    | Hyperhidrosis       | Palm            | +          | H. werneckii | CBS 123041 |
| 5       | 40       | F      | 3                      | MA                | Home       | Hyperhidrosis       | Palms           | +          | H. werneckii | –         |
| 6       | 9        | M      | 2                      | LR                | Junior     | –                   | Palm            | +          | H. werneckii | –         |
| 7       | 11       | M      | 2                      | LR                | Junior     | –                   | Palm            | +          | H. werneckii | –         |
| 8       | 20       | M      | 8                      | MA                | Farmer     | –                   | Palm            | +          | H. werneckii | CBS 123046 |
| 9       | 15       | F      | 2                      | MA                | Home       | Hyperhidrosis       | Palm            | +          | H. werneckii | CBS 122348 |
| 10      | 2        | F      | 1                      | LC                | None       | –                   | Palm            | +          | H. werneckii | –         |
| 11      | 28       | M      | 2                      | MA                | Home       | –                   | Palm            | –          | H. werneckii | CBS 122344 |
| 12      | 25       | F      | 8                      | MA                | Farmer     | Hyperhidrosis       | Palm            | +          | H. werneckii | CBS 123044 |
| 13      | 16       | M      | 3                      | LC                | Junior     | Hyperhidrosis       | Foot            | +          | H. werneckii | CBS 123045 |
| 14      | 8        | F      | 1                      | MA                | Junior     | –                   | Palm            | +          | H. werneckii | –         |
| 15      | 20       | M      | 1.5                    | MA                | Student    | Hyperhidrosis       | Palm            | +          | H. werneckii | –         |
| 16      | 28       | F      | 2                      | LC, Cabo San Lucas BC | Farmer & worker | Saltpan worker | Palm            | +          | H. werneckii | –         |
| 17      | 12       | M      | 1                      | LC, LR            | Junior     | –                   | Palm            | +          | H. werneckii | CBS 123042 |
| 18      | 15       | F      | 3                      | LC, LR            | Junior     | –                   | Palm            | +          | H. werneckii | –         |
| 19      | 12       | F      | 2                      | MA                | Home       | –                   | Palm            | +          | H. werneckii | –         |
| 20      | 61       | M      | 18                     | LC                | Farmer and fisher | –       | Palm            | +          | H. werneckii | CBS 122342 |
| 21      | 30       | F      | 2                      | LC, LR            | Junior     | Hyperhidrosis, running on beach | Sole            | +          | H. werneckii | CBS 122340 |
| 22      | 28       | M      | 6                      | LR                | Student    | Hyperhidrosis       | Palm            | +          | H. werneckii | –         |

MA = Metropolitan area; LC = living near coast; LR = living near river.

### Table 2. Summary of treatment of tinea nigra.

| Topical                | No. of cases | No. of applications per d | Mean treatment duration | Cases / Response |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Whitfield’s ointment   | 11           | 2                         | 18 ds                   | 10/ Cure         |
|                        |              |                           |                         | 1 /Relapse*      |
| Ketoconazole           | 4            | 2                         | 15 ds                   | 4 /Cure          |
| Bifonazole             | 4            | 1                         | 12 ds                   | 4 /Cure          |
| Terbinafine            | 2            | 1                         | 15 ds                   | 2 /Cure          |
| None                   | 2            | –                         | –                       | 2 / Spontaneous cure |

*Treated later with bifonazole.
majority of patients were without apparent specific predisposing factors for fungal infection. Palm hyperhydrosis was present in 6/22 cases; one case reported professional activities in a saltpan. Two patients used to run barefoot along the beach. The clinical location of tinea nigra was the palms in most cases; in 17 out of 18 cases the infection was unilateral and one was bilateral (Figs 2A–C). Of the cases located on the feet, two occurred on the sole (Fig. 2D) and one was located in three interdigital spaces (Fig. 2E). These three patients reported sole hyperhydrosis; two of them used to walk barefoot along the beach.

Direct examinations were positive in 21/22 cases (95.4 %; Figs 2F–H). All patients had a positive culture that was preliminarily identified as *Hortaea werneckii*; active growth was evident on average after 5.5 ds (Figs 2–4). Biopsies were taken in two patients (due to confusion with nevi); however, perivascular infiltrates were reported in both cases and short fungal filaments could be found on the stratum corneum.

In view of generating a retrospective report, various types of treatment were applied (Table 2). Eleven cases were treated with Whitfield ointment. Treatment failed in one case, which is why ketoconazole cream 2 % was applied successively. Using the antifungals ketoconazole 2 %, bifonazole 1 %, and terbinafine 1 %, all patients achieved clinical and cure within 12–18 ds, with a mean total treatment period of 15 ds. Two patients were not treated with any medication due to uncertain initial diagnosis, but presented spontaneous cure was achieved within about two mos.

**DISCUSSION**

*Hortaea werneckii* is best known from (sub)tropical climates and lives in environments with reduced water activity such as sea water, natural or man-made saltpans (Zalar et al. 1999), occasionally it can also be present in house dust (Uezato et al. 2006). It is a halophilic species, having the capacity to support high salt concentrations (3–30 % NaCl). Its prevalence reaches a peak in highly saline water of crystallization ponds (Gunde-Cimerman et al. 2000). Therefore this microorganism has been used as a model to study these conditions of extremotolerance, for example, its role of oxidative stress, osmotic adaptation and melanization (Petrović 2006, Kogej et al. 2007).

The melanized, polymorphic and yeast-like fungus *Hortaea werneckii* may be difficult to recognize by morphological characters. Its relatively restricted, black primary cultures, 1 µm wide annellated zones and one-septate conidia facilitate its specific identification. ITS sequences show limited variation, and the species is clearly distinct from other, closely related taxa (Zalar et al. 1999). No teleomorph of this fungus has been found. It is known to be phylogenetically affiliated to the order Capnodiales (Crous et al. 2007a).

In some regions of Venezuela, *Stenella araguata* Syd. has been reported as a causative agent of tinea nigra (Perez et al. 2005). This species is known from only two occasions: the original specimen caused leaf spots on vegetation (*Pithecellobium lanceolatum*, Mimosaceae) and its taxonomic status is now unclear. Another isolate came from a case of tinea nigra (Crous et al. 2007b). The ITS of the latter, CBS 105.75, was sequenced (EU019250) and mentioned twice under invalid name "*Catenulostroma castellanii*" (Crous et al. 2007a,b). Based on ITS rDNA data, the strain CBS 105.75 is clearly different from *H. werneckii* (G.S. de Hoog, unpublished data), but judging from rDNA large subunit data (Crous et al. 2007a) the species is a close relative and might represent a second agent of tinea nigra. As long as its identity with the type of *S. araguata* is pending, it is difficult to attribute a taxonomic name to this fungus.

*Tinea nigra* is an uncommon discolouration of the skin. Most reports originate from tropical, humid climate zones. Cases from Latin America have been reported from Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil and Mexico (Chang & Arenas 1983, Durán et al. 1983, Severo et al. 1994, Pegas et al. 2003, Perez et al. 2005), while Asian reports came from India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar.
Fig. 2. A. Extensive tinea nigra palmaris (case 1; Table 1); B. Localized tinea nigra (case 9, CBS 122348; Table 1); C. Close-up of a pigmented macula (case 20, CBS 122342; Table 1); D. Tinea nigra plantaris, panoramic; E. Tinea nigra interdigital (case 13, CBS 123045; Table 1); F. Tinea nigra under dermatoscopy, multiple pigmented lesions; G. Direct examination of pigmented and septate hyphae (KOH, 40×); H. Direct examination of short filaments and multiple blastoconidia (KOH, 40×) (case 20, CBS 122342, Table 1).
and Polynesia (Uezato et al. 2006). The disorder is rare in Europe (Hughes et al. 1993, Reid 1998) and the United States (Burke 1993, Shanon et al. 1999, Tseng et al. 1999). Predisposing factors associated with the condition are hyperhydrosis (Severo et al. 1994, Bonifaz 2001, Padilla et al. 2002) and presence in coastal see areas or hypersaline environments, where the causative agent may be picked up from the natural habitat (de Hoog & Gerrits van den Ende 1992).

Our 22 cases present a large series and, unlike other published reports (for example, Severo et al. 1994, Perez et al. 2005), cover a long follow-up period. Our cases are clinically and demographically similar to the ones reported from other continents (Uezato et al. 2006). Tinea nigra is considered a rare disease. According to statistics in our hospital in Mexico City, D.F., it accounts for 0.085 % of all mycoses. The frequency of the disorder may be higher, but due to its asymptomatic nature and the possibility of spontaneous cure, patients seldom reach the doctor’s office. This is the case only when patients worry because of confusion with other pigmented skin diseases, such as melanoma.

The disorder has no preference for age categories (Table 1), cases equally occurring in adults and children, and no gender differences are observed (Durán et al. 1993, Pegas et al. 2003). Course of the infection according to our data was 1–18 mos, with a mean incubation time of 3.8 mos. According to the patient’s information, we think that the developing lesions become visible within 15–30 ds. The lesions are invariably flat, not elevated and without inflamed margins; they consist of pigmented, mostly brownish, irregular and asymptomatic macules and with well-defined borders, and are covered by fine scaling. Some patients report that throughout the day a change in colour of the macules can be observed: early in the morning macules can appear in more intense pigmentation but they fade as the day goes by. This is probably due to the fact that the fungus is cleared from the hands as a result of daily activities. Only one patient in our study, presented with erythema, also reported moderate itching as was noted in other studies (Hughes et al. 1993, Perez et al. 2005).

Tinea nigra has a major clinical relevance because it can be mistaken for various types of nevi. In some reports it even was misidentified as melanomas. Also some of our cases, seen at external dermatology services, were initially diagnosed as various types of nevi (Hall & Perry 1998, Tseng et al. 1999). With this incorrect diagnosis, two of the cases underwent biopsies, which lead to the observation of fungal elements in the stratum corneum with a discrete perivascular infiltrate. Differential diagnosis is essential, due to the extremely different prognosis of the various conditions. The tinea nigra macule denotes the superficial growth of the fungus, strictly limited to the stratum corneum. This may be revealed by dermatoscopy, which is a technique allowing the observation of fungal elements with certainty, particularly when flanked with microbiological tests (Smith et al. 2001; Fig. 2F).

The palms of hands constitute the major location of the disease, which explains the often-used name “tinea nigra palmaris”. Most cases are unilateral but also bilateral infections can be observed (Tseng et al. 1999), probably resulting from autoinoculation (Fig. 2A). In our study, in 19/22 cases the disorders were located on the palms and 3 on the soles. Surprisingly, one of the sole infections was located in the interdigital spaces (Fig. 2E) and had a discrete pigmentation (case 13, strain CBS 123045; see Table 1), which led to suspect dermatosis neglecta caused by the chronic deposition of dirt or filth (Ruiz-Maldonado et al. 1999). We are unaware of any case of a tinea nigra located in the interdigital spaces. Recently a similar condition caused by chaetothyrialean black yeast-like fungi was reported (Badali et al. 2008), differing by the fact that the etiologic fungus concerned, Cladophialophora satunica showed invasive behaviour, while Hortaea werneckii is strictly commensal. The two cases located on the plantar region were also informative, as they concerned patients with the habit of running barefoot along the seaside, an environment with high salinity and probably the natural niche of the fungus. Both cases had a clinical history of hyperhidrosis probably resulting in saline plantar cutaneous conditions and adhesion of the fungus (Fig. 2C; Göttlich et al. 1995). It is important to comment on case 16 (Table 1), an irregular worker in saltpans, that is considered the natural environment of H. werneckii. It is probable that more saltpan-workers carry the disorder but due to the asymptomatic nature of the disease do not seek medical help (Gunde-Cimerman et al. 2000).

Recently Ng et al. (2005) reported the isolation of H. werneckii from the serum and a splenic abscess of a human patient. This is an exceptional case, in which the fungus behaved as an opportunistic pathogen and was the causative agent of a systemic phaeohyphomycosis.

Given the taxonomic uncertainties mentioned above, confirmation of identification with microbiological and molecular tests is compulsory. Direct KOH examinations provide us with quick information and demonstrate the short, tortuous, thick, light brown hyphae, which may occasionally be darkened, and sometimes present short filaments and yeast-like cells. The pigmentation of hyphae unambiguously distinguishes tinea nigra from various other types of dermatophytoses or skin infections (Hughes et al. 1993, Gupta et al. 2003). The use of chlorazol black (Feuilhade de Chauvin 2005) as a clearing solution is not recommended because...
this reagent stains fungal elements black, which interferes with distinction from dermatophyte hyphae. In our study nearly all cases were diagnosed by direct examination and were confirmed by culture. Colonies of Hortaea werneckii grow on a standard media within 5–8 ds. They are initially black with a creamy appearance distinction from dermatophyte hyphae. In our study nearly all cases

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