Supplemental materials

For *Fusarium,* the final PubMed search used (**fusarium**[Title] NOT (plants[MeSH Terms] OR plant diseases[MeSH Terms])) combined; for *Scedosporium,* the final PubMed search used (**scedosporium**[MeSH Terms]) combined; for *Lomentospora prolificans*, the final PubMed search used (**lomentospora**[Title/Abstract] OR **prolificans**[Title/Abstract]) combined, using AND term, with criteria terms including (mortality[MeSH Terms]) OR (morbidity[MeSH Terms]) OR (hospitalisation[MeSH Terms]) OR (disability[All Fields])) OR (drug resistance, fungal[MeSH Terms]) OR (prevention and control[MeSH Subheading]) OR (disease transmission, infectious[MeSH Terms]) OR (diagnostic[Title/Abstract]) OR (antifungal agents[MeSH Terms]) OR (epidemiology[MeSH Terms]) OR (surveillance [Title/Abstract]).

For *Fusarium*, the final Web of Science search used for fusarium; [TI=(**fusarium**) NOT (TS=(plant) OR TS=(wilt) OR TS=(rot) OR TS=(fruit) OR TS=(vegetable) OR TS=(crop))], combined, for *Scedosporium* the final Web of Science search used was [TI=(**scedosporium**) OR AB=(**scedosporium**)]; and for *Lomentospora prolificans*, the final Web of Science search used was [TI=(**lomentospora**) OR AB=(**lomentospora**) OR TI=(**prolificans**) OR AB=(**prolificans**)], combined, using AND term, with criteria terms each as topic search, including (mortality) OR (case fatality) OR (morbidity) OR (hospitali*ation) OR (disability) OR (drug resistance) OR (prevention and control) OR (disease transmission) OR (diagnostic) OR (antifungal agents) OR (epidemiology) OR (surveillance). Symbol * allows a truncation search for variations of the term (e.g. hospitalisation or hospitalization).

All searches were limited to 1 Jan 2011 to 23 Feb 2021.

Table S1. Risk of Bias Assessment by Domain.

Author	Year	Overall risk	Domains assessed					
			Selection of participants	Confounding variables	Measurement of exposure	Blinding of outcome assessments	Incomplete outcome data	Selective outcome reporting
***Fusarium* species**								
Al-Hatmi *et al.*[85]	2015	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA
Broutin *et al.*[42]	2020	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA
dos Santos *et al.*[36]	2020	Unclear	Unclear	Low	Low	NA	NA	NA
dos Santos *et al.*[37]	2019	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA

Espinel-Ingroff *et al*.[43]	2016	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA
Galletti *et al*.[38]	2015	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA
Guevara-Suarez *et al*.[86]	2016	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA
Gupta *et al*.[26]	2016	High	Low	Unclear	Hig	NA	NA	NA
Hassan *et al*.[39]	2016	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA
He *et al*.[40]	2017	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA
Homa *et al*.[87]	2013	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA

Manikandan *et al*.[41]	2019	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA
Oechsler *et al*.[35]	2013	Low	Low	Low	Low	NA	NA	NA
Pérez-Nadales *et al*.[1]	2021	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA
Prajna *et al*.[33]	2017	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Prajna *et al*.[34]	2012	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Tortorano *et al*.[5]	2014	Unclear	Unclear	Low	Low	NA	NA	NA

Triest *et al*.[44]	2015	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA
Varon *et al*.[29]	2016	Low	Low	Low	Low	NA	NA	NA
Varon *et al*.[30]	2014	Low	Low	Low	Low	NA	NA	NA
***Scedosporium* species**								
Alvarez-Uria *et al*.[51]	2020	Low	Low	Low	Low	NA	NA	NA
Bronnimann *et al*.[32]	2021	Low	Low	Low	Low	NA	NA	NA
Castanheira *et al*.[47]	2012	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA

Chang *et al*.[52]	2019	Low	Low	Low	Low	NA	Low*	NA
Lackner *et al*.[48]	2014	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA
Lackner *et al*.[45]	2012	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA
Larcher *et al*.[53]	2021	Low	Low	Low	Low	NA	NA[#]	NA
Sedlacek *et al.*[46]	2015	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA
Seidel *et al*.[27]	2020	Low	Low	Low	Low	NA	NA	NA
Slavin *et al*.[31]	2015	Low	Low	Low	Low	NA	NA	NA

Vazirani *et al*.[2]	2021	Low	Low	Low	Low	NA	NA	NA
Lomentospora prolificans								
Jenks *et al*.[68]	2020	Low	Low	Low	Low	NA	NA	NA
Lackner *et al*.[49]	2011	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA
Schwarz *et al*.[54]	2019	Low	Low	Low	Low	NA	NA	NA
Schwarz *et al*.[55]	2017	Low	Low	Low	Low	NA	NA	NA

Sedlacek *et al*.[46]	2015	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA
Seidel *et al*.[27]	2020	High	High	Unclear	Unclear	NA	NA	NA
Seidel *et al*.[28]	2019	High	High	Unclear	Unclear	NA	NA	NA
Vazirani *et al*.[2]	2021	Low	Low	Low	Low	NA	NA	NA
Wu *et al*.[50]	2020	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Low	NA	NA	NA

NA: not applicable

*Censored for incidence rate

[#]Outcome data not extract due to low numbers (n = 2)

Table S2. Studies reporting on antifungal susceptibilities for *Fusarium* species, *Scedosporium* species and *Lomentospora prolificans*.

Author	Year	Study design	Study period	Country	Level of care	Population description (N)	Fungal pathogen (N)	Specimen (N)
***Fusarium* species**								
Broutin *et al*.[42]	2020	CSS	NS	France	NS	Patients with superficial or invasive fusariosis (75)	Total (75) *Fusarium fujikuroi* SC*:* (31) *Fusarium solani* SC*:* (22)	Fingernails: (22), Broncho-pulmonary: (19), Skin: (12), Blood: (11), Sinus:

	Fusarium oxysporum SC: (17) *Fusarium dimerum* SC: (2) *Fusarium sambucinum* SC: (2) *Fusarium incarnatum-Fusarium equiseti* SC:	(3), Peritoneum: (2), Stool: (2), Urine: (1), Bone: (1), Embolized coronary vessels: (1), Brain: (1)

							(1)	
dos Santos *et al*.[36]	2020	RCS MC	2005-2016	NL	NS	Patients with *Fusarium* keratitis (89)	89* *Fusarium solani* SC*:* (32) *Fusarium oxysporum* SC*:* (22) *Fusarium fujikuroi* SC*:* (15)	Corneal scrapings, Corneal swabs, Contact lens fluid

Fusarium

dimerum SC:

(7)

Fusarium

incarnatum-

Fusarium equiseti

SC:

(1)

Ambrosia

Fusarium

complex:

(1)

dos Santos *et al*.[37]	2019	RCS MC	2007-2017	NL, Tanzania	NS	Patients with *Fusarium* keratitis (98)	98[#] *Fusarium solani* SC*:* (43) *Fusarium oxysporum* SC*:* (24) *Fusarium fujikuroi* SC*:* (16) *Fusarium dimerum* SC: (12)	Corneal scrapings, Ocular biopsies, Eye swabs, Contact lens fluid

							Fusarium incarnatum-Fusarium equiseti SC: (1)	
							Ambrosia Fusarium complex: (1)	
Espinel-Ingroff *et al.*[43]	2016	CSS MC	NS	USA, Brazil, Argentina, Canada,	Tertiary	Patients with superficial or invasive fusariosis	1150 *Fusarium solani* SC: (608)	Eye, Skin, Sinus, Pulmonary,

Mexico, Spain, Australia, NL, Italy	(1150)	*Fusarium oxysporum* SC: (226) *Fusarium verticillioides:* (151) *Fusarium proliferatum:* (82) *Fusarium dimerum* SC: (53)	Blood, Lymph nodes

								Fusarium incarnatum-Fusarium equiseti SC: (20) *Fusarium Fujikuroi:* (10)	
Galletti *et al.*[38]	2015	RCS SCS	Jan 2003-Dec 2013	Brazil	Tertiary	Patients with suspected onychomycosis (1546)	192		Nails and nail scrapings

Gupta *et al*.[26]	2016	RCS SCS	Jan 2014-Dec 2014	India	NS	Patients with suspected onychomycosis (500)	46	Nail samples
Hassan *et al*.[39]	2016	RCS SCS	2012-2013	India	Tertiary	Patients with suspected mycotic keratitis (1628)	196	Corneal scrapings
He *et al*.[40]	2017	CSS SCS	NS	China	Tertiary	Patients with suspected mycotic keratitis (95)	51	Ocular

Manikandan *et al*.[41]	2019	RCS SCS	Jun 2010-Jan 2011	India	Tertiary	Patients with suspected mycotic keratitis (500)	216	Corneal scrapings
Oechsler *et al*.[35]	2013	RCS SCS	May 2005-Jun 2007	USA	Tertiary	Patients with *Fusarium* keratitis (52)	58	Cornea: (41), Contact lens: (8), Aqueous humor: (4), Contact lens case: (4), Vitreous: (1)

Tortorano *et al*.[5]	2014	RCS and PCS MC	2007-2008 and 2009-2012	Italy, Serbia, Greece, Czeck Republic, Slovak Republic, Norway, Sweden, Turkey	Tertiary	Patients with hematological malignancy, hematological diseases, HSCT or solid organ cancer and proven/probable invasive fusariosis (76)	54	Blood cultures, Skin, Lung biopsy, Pleural fluid, BAL, Sinuses, Peritoneal fluid, Urine
Triest *et al*.[44]	2015	RCS	30 years	Belgium	Tertiary	Unknown (323)	180	Blood, Biopsy

			prior to 2015					
***Scedosporium* species**								
Bronnimann *et al*.[32]	2021	RCS MC	2005-2017	France	Tertiary	Patients with proven/probable invasive scedosporiosis (48) or lomentosporiosis[$] (Total=90)	*Scedosporium apiospermum*: (48) *Scedosporium boydii*: (15)	Blood, Skin, Bone, Joint, Lungs, Pleura, Brain, Brain
Castanheira *et al*.[47]	2012	LBS MC	NS	NS	Tertiary	NS (130)	*All Scedosporium* spp.: (63)	NS

							Scedosporium apiospermum: (28)	
Lackner *et al*.[48]	2014	LBS MC	NS	Global[&]	NS	NS	Clinical: (72), Environmental: (51)	NS
							Scedosporium apiospermum, *Scedosporium boydii*, *Scedosporium dehoogii I*,	

							Scedosporium dehoogii II^, Pseudallescheria ellipsoidea, Pseudallescheria minutispora, Pseudallescheria angusta, Scedosporium aurantiacum, Pseudallescheria desertorum	
Lackner *et al.*[45]	2012	LBS MC	NS	Europe (n = 224), Asia	NS	NS	Total: (332), Clinical:	NS

(*n* = 33),

North

America

(*n* = 18),

South

America

(*n* = 16),

Africa

(*n* = 8),

Oceania

(*n* = 4),

Antarctica

(*n* = 1)

Unknown

(*n* = 28)

(246),

Environmental:

(82),

Unknown:

(4)

Pseudallescheria

apiosperma†:

(154),

Pseudallescheria

boydii†:

(60),

Scedosporium

dehoogii:

(22),

							Scedosporium aurantiacum: (22), *Pseudallescheria ellipsoidea*: (16), *Pseudallescheria angusta*: (15), *Pseudallescheria minutispora*: (6)	
Sedlacek *et al.*[46]	2015	LBS MC	Jan 2011-	Germany	Tertiary	Adults and children with CF (2346)	*Scedosporium apiospermum*: (52)	Respiratory tract (11,600)

	Dec 2011	*Scedosporium boydii*: (34) *Scedosporium aurantiacum*: (12) *Scedosporium minutispora*: (2)
Lomentospora prolificans		

Lackner *et al.*[49]	2011	RCS SCS	Oct 2001-2010	Spain	Tertiary	Patients with: CF: (7), COPD: (4), HM: (3), Cancer: (2), Pulmonary infections: (2), Post-SOT: (1), AI disease: (1),	(34)	Respiratory tract: (58), Nails: (2)

						Onychomycosis (1)		
Sedlacek *et al*.[46]	2015	LBS MC	Jan 2011-Dec 2011	Germany	Tertiary	Adults and children with CF (2346)	(12)	Respiratory tract (11,600)
Seidel *et al*.[28]	2019	RCS MC	Jan 2000-Aug 2017	Multiple (n=74)	Mixed	Patients with proven/probable invasive scedosporiosis or lomentosporiosis[¶] (56) Total (273)	(18)[‡]	Blood, CNS, Eye, Sinuses, Heart, Lung, Skin, Bone/joints,

								Disseminated, Kidney, Liver, Pancreas, Peritoneum, Spine
Wu *et al*.[50]	2020	RCS SCS	May 2012-April 2019	NS	NS	Patients with *Lomentospora prolificans* clinical isolates (13)	(42)	Sputum, Throat swabs, Endotracheal aspirate, BAL, TBB, ;

N: number; CSS: cross sectional study; NS: not stated; SC: species complex; RCS: retrospective cohort study; MC: multicenter; NL: The Netherlands; USA: United States of America; SCS: single center study; PCS: prospective cohort study HSCT: hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; BAL: bronchoalveolar lavage; LBS: laboratory-based surveillance; CF: cystic fibrosis; COPS: chronic obstructive

pulmonary disease; HM: hematological malignancy; SOT: solid organ transplantation; AI: auto-immune; CNS: central nervous system; TBB: transbronchial biopsy.

*A total of 89 isolates included in the study. 78 were identified by molecular methods and only these were tested for antifungal susceptibility.

[#]Unknown (n=1)

[$]Based on isolates already characterized at National Reference Center for Invasive Mycoses and Antifungals (NRCMA)

[&]France, Brazil, The Netherlands, Ivory Coast, USA, Zaire, Spain, Germany, Argentina, China, Surinam, Japan, Egypt, Ukraine, Austria, Poland, Thailand, Greece, India, Belgium, Czech Republic, New Zealand, Sudan, Canada

^*Scedosporium deficiens*

[†]*Pseudallescheria apiosperma* (n=124 clinical; n=29 environmental; n=1 unknown*); Pseudallescheria boydii* (n=44 clinical;14 environmental; n=2 unknown)

[‖]Identified from the Fungiscope® Registry and from a search of PubMed

[‡]Maximum number of isolates tested. Number of isolates tested varied according to antifungal agent (range 6-18)

Table S3. Preventative measures for *Fusarium* species infection.

Author	Year	Study design	Study period	Country	Level of care	Population description (N)	Fungal pathogen (N)	Preventative measure
dos Santos *et al*.[36]	2020	RCS MC	2005-2016	NL	NS	Patients with *Fusarium* keratitis (89)	89* *Fusarium solani* SC*:* (32) *Fusarium oxysporum* SC*:* (22) *Fusarium fujikuroi* SC*:*	Recommended: Correct use of contact lenses Adherence to cleaning guidelines

	(15)
	Fusarium dimerum SC: (7)
	Fusarium incarnatum-Fusarium equiseti SC: (1)
	Ambrosia Fusarium complex: (1)

Prajna *et al*.[33]	2017	Pre-specified analysis of RCT[#] MC	May 2010-Nov 2015	India, Nepal, USA	Tertiary	Patients with fungal corneal ulcer and visual acuity ≤ 20/400 (240)	72 culture positive for *Fusarium*	Oral voriconazole: Decreased in the hazard of perforation or need for therapeutic penetrating keratoplasty: 0.43-fold
Varon *et al*.[29]	2016	PCS SCS	Aug 2008-Dec 2014	Brazil	Tertiary	Patients with hematological malignancy, HSCT or on immunosuppression	211	Patients with skin lesions culture positive for *Fusarium* were given anti-mold prophylaxis at the

		(211)	start of immunosuppression: Significantly lower mortality/w those who did not get anti-mold prophylaxis: 0/6 (0%) vs. 4/5 (80%) (95% CI: 22-96%); *P* = 0.01

N: number; RCS: retrospective cohort study; MC: multicenter; NL: Netherlands; NS: not stated; SC: species complex; PCS: prospective cohort study; SCS: single center study; HSCT: hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; c/w: compared with; CI: confidence interval.

Table S4. Annual incidence of *Fusarium* species and *Scedosporium* species.

Author	Year	Study design	Study period	Country	Level of care	Population description (N)	Annual incidence
***Fusarium* species**							
dos Santos *et al*.[36]	2020	RCS MC	2005-2016	NL	NS	Patients with *Fusarium* keratitis (89)	2010-2016: Mean (range): 0.45 (0-1.5)/million/year
***Scedosporium* species**							
Alvarez-Uria *et al*.[51]	2020	RCS SCS	1998-2017	Spain	Tertiary	Proven/probable *Scedosporium* spp. *or* *Lomentospora prolificans* invasive	Scedosporiosis: Mean: 0.10/10,000 admissions

							disease or colonization (67) Proven/probable *Scedosporium* invasive disease (11) Proven/probable IMD (337)	
Chang *et al*.[52]	2019	RCS SCS	2004-2017	Australia	Tertiary		Lung transplant recipients in Western Australia (134)	All IFD overall: 2.1/100 person-years <6 months:

						Proven/probable IFD (13)	0.7/100 person-years
						Invasive *Scedosporium* disease (3)	>12 months: 1.3/100 person-years
Larcher *et al.*[53]	2021	CCS SCS	2006-2019	France	Tertiary	Patients in ICU with IFD (26 cases: 26 controls)	Incidence of emerging IFD in the ICU setting: 4/1000 admissions
						Invasive *Scedosporium* spp. disease (2)	Invasive *Scedosporium* spp. disease

							0.3/1000 admissions*

N: number; RCS: retrospective cohort study; MC: multicenter; NL: Netherlands; NS: not stated; SCS: single center study; spp.: species; IMD: invasive mold diseases; IFD: invasive fungal disease; CCS: case control study; ICU: intensive care unit.

*Calculated based on 2 cases of *Scedosporium apiospermum* out of 6,900 intensive care unit admissions.

Table S5. Prevalence and trends for *Fusarium* species, *Scedosporium* species and *Lomentospora prolificans*.

Author	Year	Study design	Study period	Country	Level of care	Population description (N)	Prevalence	Trend
***Fusarium* species**								
dos Santos *et al.*[36]	2020	RCS MC	2005-2016	NL	NS	Patients with *Fusarium* keratitis (89)	2010-2011*: 3-5 cases/year 2012-2014*: 10-15 cases/year 2015-2016*: 20-25 cases/year	Between 2010 and 2016: Significant increase: (R^2 = 0.9199)

Galletti *et al*.[38]	2015	RCS SCS	Jan 2003-Dec 2013	Brazil	Tertiary	Patients with onychomycosis (192/1546 tested)	2011: 14/79 (17.7%) 2012: 9/71 (12.7%) 2013: 26/131 (19.8%)	Increase in cases to a high of 19.8% in 2013
Gupta *et al*.[26]	2016	RCS SCS	Jan 2014-Dec 2014	India	NS	Patients with onychomycosis (46/500 tested)	Suspected cases: 46/500 (9.2%) Fungal culture positive cases: 46/258 (17.8%)	NS

Hassan *et al*.[39]	2016	RCS SCS	2012-2013	India	Tertiary	Patients with suspected mycotic keratitis (1628)	Culture positive cases: 417/1628 (25.6%) *Fusarium* culture positive cases: 196/417 (47%)	NS
Perez-Nadales *et al*.[1]	2021	RCS MC	2000-2015	Spain	Tertiary	Patients with invasive fusariosis (58)	Non-neutropenic patient admissions: 2000-2009: 0.08 cases/100,000 2010-2015: 0.22 cases/100,000	Increase *P* = 0.05

Prajna *et al*.[33]	2017	Pre-specified analysis of RCT[#] MC	May 2010-Nov 2015	India, Nepal, USA	Tertiary	Patients with fungal corneal ulcer and visual acuity ≤ 20/400 (72/240 culture positive for *Fusarium*)	70/240 (30.4%)	NS
Varon *et al*.[29]	2016	PCS SCS	2008-2014	Brazil	Tertiary	Patients with hematological malignancy, HSCT or on immunosuppression (211) Admission	Invasive fusariosis: 14/239 (5.8%)	NS

(239)

***Scedosporium* species**								
Alvarez-Uria *et al*.[51]	2020	RCS SCS	1998-2017	Spain	Tertiary	Proven/probable *Scedosporium* species *or* *Lomentospora prolificans* invasive disease or colonization (67) Proven/probable *Scedosporium* invasive disease (11)	11/337 (3.26%)	Stable 2011: (0) 2012: (1) 2013: (0) 2014: (0)

						Proven/probable IMD (337)			2015: (1) 2016: (2) 2017: (1)
Chang *et al*.[52]	2019	RCS SCS	2004-2017	Australia	Tertiary	Lung transplant recipients in Western Australia (134)	3/134 (2.2%)		Stable: Cases in: 2006 2012 2015

						Invasive *Scedosporium* disease (3)		
Larcher *et al*.[53]	2021	CCS SCS	2006-2019	France	Tertiary	Patients in ICU with IFD (26 cases: 26 controls)	2/25 (8%) of all IFD in ICU	NS
						Invasive *Scedosporium* spp. disease (2)		

Slavin *et al*.[31]	2015	RCS MC	2004- 2012	Australia	Tertiary	Patients with proven/probable non-*Aspergillus* mold disease (162) Invasive *Scedosporium* spp. disease (25)	25/162 (15.2%)	NS
Vazirani *et al*.[2]	2021	RCS SCS	1995- 2019	Australia	Tertiary	Lung transplant recipients (962)	Invasive *Scedosporium* spp. disease: 0.72%	Emerged in 2014 1992-2013: (0)

Scedosporium spp.	
or *Lomentospora*	2014:
prolificans:	(9)
(30)	
	2015:
Invasive	(1)
Scedosporium spp.	
disease:	2016:
(7)	(8)
Colonization with	2017:
Scedosporium spp.:	(6)
(5)	
	2018:
	(6)

Lomentospora prolificans							
Schwarz *et al*.[54]	2019	PCS MC	Jan 2008-Dec 2014	Germany	Tertiary	Adults and children with CF who isolated *Scedosporium apiospermum* species or *Lomentospora prolificans* from the pulmonary tract (31)	3/31 (9.7%) *Lomentospora prolificans*
Schwarz *et al*.[55]	2017	PCS MC	Sep 2011-Mar 2015	Germany	Tertiary	Adults and children with CF who isolated *Scedosporium*	Both *Scedosporium apiospermum and Lomentospora prolificans*:

							apiospermum species or *Lomentospora prolificans* from the pulmonary tract (161)	4% (29/726)	
Sedlacek *et al*.[46]	2015	LBS MC	Jan 2011-Dec 2011	Germany	Tertiary	Adults and children with CF (2346)	*Scedosporium apiospermum* complex and/or *Lomentospora prolificans*[&]	Overall: 3.1% Across all centers in the study: Range: 0%-10.5%	NS

						(161 in 73 patients) *Lomentospora prolificans* (12%)		
Vazirani *et al*.[2]	2021	RCS SCS	1995-2019	Australia	Tertiary	Lung transplant recipients (962) *Scedosporium* spp. or *Lomentospora prolificans* (30)	Invasive *Lomentospora prolificans* disease: 1.25%	Emerged in 2014 1992-2013: (0) 2014: (9) 2015:

	Invasive *Lomentospora prolificans* disease (12)	(1) 2016: (8)
	Colonization with *Lomentospora prolificans* (6)	2017: (6) 2018: (6)

N: number; RCS: retrospective cohort study; MC: multicenter; NL: Netherlands; NS: not stated; SCS: single center study; RCT: randomized controlled trial; USA: United States of America; PCS: prospective cohort study; HSCT: hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; IMD: Invasive mold diseases; CCS: case control study; IFD: invasive fungal disease; ICU: intensive care unit; CF: cystic fibrosis.

*Estimated from Figure 1.

[#]Subgroup analysis

[&]Does not differentiate between *Scedosporium apiospermum* complex and *Lomentospora prolificans* when calculating prevalence.