

Rhino-maxillary Mucormycosis in newly diagnosed diabetes mellitus -Case Report

Key words: Rhino-maxillary, Mucormycosis, Diabetes mellitus, Case report

Abstract

Introduction: Mucormycosis is a rare fungal disease caused by Mucorales and Zygomycotic species, mainly affecting patients with diabetes mellitus and immunosuppression, leading to increased mortality if not rapidly diagnosed and treatment initiated with a combination of surgical and antifungal treatment. This case report is on a successful treatment of a newly diagnosed patient with diabetes mellitus, developing rhinosinusitis mucormycosis, due to rapid diagnosis and providing proper treatment.

This case report is on a 65-year-old woman, with newly diagnosed diabetes mellitus, presenting with left sided facial and ear pain with left sided facial numbness, and on examination had left side sinus maxillary tenderness, reduced left sided facial pain sensation, and oral candidiasis with black coloured material on tongue. On investigations she had leukocytosis with high erythrocyte sedimentation rate and c-reactive protein levels. Contrast enhanced computerized tomography of paranasal sinuses and brain, showed extensive sinusitis and involvement of infratemporal fossa, and had pre-septal orbital cellulitis. She underwent rigid nasal endoscopy and antral washout and left/functional endoscopic sinus surgery and found to be positive for Mucormycosis. She was diagnosed with rhinosinusitis Mucormycosis. She completed treatment with liposomal amphotericin B treatment of 42 days. She developed liposomal amphotericin B induced fluctuating elevation of serum creatinine levels, hypokalaemia and hypomagnesaemia. After completion of treatment, she had a successful recovery of her fungal infection and achieved optimum glycaemic control.

Conclusion: This is a rare disease, which present with milder symptoms, leading to sudden deterioration if not rapidly diagnosed and given the proper treatment. Therefore, it is important to have a high degree of suspicion of Mucormycosis among patients prone to this infection, and rapidly diagnose and provide the correct treatment with multidisciplinary care, to save the life.