

Mucormycosis of the Eye: A Review of Clinical Manifestations, Diagnosis, and Treatment

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ABSTRACT: Mucormycosis is a rare but serious fungal infection caused by fungi of the order Mucorales. Although mucormycosis typically affects the sinuses, brain, and lungs, it can also involve the eye, leading to visual impairment or blindness. In this review article, we provide an overview of mucormycosis of the eye, including its clinical manifestations, diagnosis, and treatment

Keyword :- Mucormycosis, Renal transplant recipient, Amphotericin B , Fungi.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Mucormycosis of the eye is a rare but potentially devastating fungal infection that can affect any part of the eye, including the eyelids, conjunctiva, cornea, sclera, and orbit. The disease typically occurs in immunocompromised individuals, such as those with uncontrolled diabetes, hematologic malignancies, or solid organ transplants, although it can also occur in immunocompetent individuals. Mucormycosis of the eye can lead to visual impairment or blindness and can be life-threatening in some cases.

Clinical Manifestations: Mucormycosis of the eye can present with a variety of clinical manifestations, depending on the site of infection. Infection of the eyelids and conjunctiva can lead to pain, swelling, erythema, and necrosis. Corneal

involvement can result in corneal edema, ulceration, and perforation. Scleral involvement can cause scleritis, while orbital involvement can lead to proptosis, ophthalmoplegia, and visual loss.

Diagnosis: The diagnosis of mucormycosis of the eye can be challenging, as the clinical manifestations can be nonspecific and overlap with those of other infections or inflammatory conditions. Imaging studies, such as computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging, can be useful in identifying the site and extent of the infection. Definitive diagnosis requires the isolation and identification of the fungal organism from clinical specimens, such as biopsy tissue or ocular fluid.

Treatment: The management of mucormycosis of the eye requires a multidisciplinary approach, involving ophthalmologists, infectious disease specialists, and surgeons. The treatment typically involves a combination of antifungal therapy, surgical debridement, and correction of the underlying predisposing factors, such as diabetes or immunosuppression. Antifungal agents such as amphotericin B and posaconazole are commonly used, although there is limited clinical evidence to support their efficacy. Early diagnosis and treatment are essential for improving the prognosis and preserving vision.



II. CONCLUSION:

Mucormycosis of the eye is a rare but potentially devastating fungal infection that can lead to visual impairment or blindness. Early diagnosis and treatment are critical for improving the prognosis and preserving vision. Ophthalmologists and other healthcare professionals should be aware of the clinical manifestations of mucormycosis of the eye and consider this infection in the differential diagnosis of patients with ophthalmic symptoms, especially in immunocompromised individuals. Further research is needed to improve the diagnosis and treatment of mucormycosis of the eye.