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Pathophysiology of Mucormycosis

Prajwal Santosh Chaudhari, Omkar Rajaram Gosavi, Nilam Vithal Ichke, Aishwarya Bhaskar Labade, Ashwini Sandip Gadhave, Prof. Shubham Gadge
Samarth Institute of Pharmacy, Belhe, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: *Mucormycosis is an angio invasive infection that occurs due to the fungi mucorales. It is a rare disease but increasingly recognized in immunocompromised patients. It can be categorized into rhino-orbito-cerebral, cutaneous, disseminated, gastrointestinal, and pulmonary types. Overall increased mortality rate is reported, even though the aggressive treatment is given. The main aim and purpose of this review related to overview and Eopathogenesis of Mucormycosis, fatality of rhinocerebral Mucormycosis, recent advances in diagnosic and treatment methods.*

Background: Mucormycosis is an infection give rise by a group of filamentous molds belong to order Mucorales and class Zygomycetes. Mucormycosis is often known as black fungus disease. This infection mainly targets diabetic and immunecompromised patients. As COVID-19 infection declines the immunity of patients, somucormycosis cases are also increasing due to inhalation of molds containing industrial oxygen.

Objective: The main aim of the present article is to provide a comprehensive review on mucormycosis, its epidemiology, pathophysiology, diagnosis, treatment, and its association with COVID-19.

Methods: We searched the electronic database of PubMed and Google Scholar from inception until May 13, 2021 using keywords. We retrieved all the granular details of case reports/series of patients with mucormycosis, and COVID-19 reported world-wide. Subsequently we analyzed the patient characteristics, associated comorbidities, location of mucormycosis, use of steroids and its outcome in people with COVID-19.An extensive literature search were carried out in various search engine like PubMed, Google Scholars, Research Gate by using the keywords like Mucormycosis, Black fungus, Mucorales, Zygomycetes, Rhizopus, etc. Between period of March, 2021 To June 2021.

Keywords: Mucormycosis**,** Black Fungus, Mucorales, Diabetes mellitus (DM), COVID, Glucocorticoids, Rhizopus, ROCM

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