

عنوان مقاله:

Mucormycosis: Literature review and retrospective report of ۱۵ cases from Portugal

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Purpose: Prevalence of mucormycosis is growing with the increase of the population at risk. Current recommendations for its management are mostly based on retrospective studies. ۳ study aimed to present the cumulative experience of an Infectious Diseases Department from a Portuguese hospital in the management of mucormycosis and discuss the potential gaps in the diagnostic and therapeutic approaches of this infection. **Materials and Methods:** For the purposes of the study, the electronic hospital database was searched for adult patients with mucormycosis from ۱۹۹۶ to ۲۰۱۹ based on the definition provided by the Consensus Definitions of Invasive Fungal Disease. Demographic, clinical, treatment, and outcome data were collected and compared to what had been described in the related literature. **Results:** In total, ۱۵ cases of mucormycosis were found, including ۱۱ cases with sinus involvement (۱۰ with central nervous system involvement), two pulmonary, and two gastrointestinal infections. Diabetes mellitus (n=۷) and corticosteroid therapy (n=۷) were frequent risk factors. Median duration of symptoms before the suspicion of diagnosis was ۲۶ days (۳-۱۵۸). The diagnosis was confirmed in ۱۲ patients mostly by histopathology (n=۹); the culture was positive only once. Systemic antifungals and surgical debridement were the backbones of treatment; however, side effects, the need for therapeutic drug monitoring, and the anatomical location of lesions added complexity to management. Overall, seven patients died, two of them before the consideration of clinical suspicion. **Conclusion:** More medications are becoming available for the treatment of mucormycosis. Nevertheless, we believe that its prognosis will only significantly change through the increase of awareness and reduction of the time to diagnosis. An effective multidisciplinary approach among surgeons, infectious diseases specialists, radiologists, microbiologists, and anatomopathologists is critical to the achievement of this goal.

کلمات کلیدی:

Immunosuppression, Invasive fungal infections, Mucormycosis

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

