



COVID-19-Associated Mucormycosis, A New Incident in Recent Time: Is An Emerging Disease in The Near Future Impending?

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Abstract

Mucormycosis (also known as black fungus) is caused by fungi of the Zygomycetes class and is the third most common invasive mycosis after candidiasis and aspergillosis. They colonize a large number of patients without invading them. Systemic glucocorticoids are currently used to treat severe Coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19). In such patients, opportunistic fungal infections are a problem. Although COVID-19-related pulmonary aspergillosis is becoming more common, mucormycosis is still uncommon. Mucormycosis normally appears 10 to 14 days after being admitted to the hospital. Mucormycosis is a rare but dangerous infection that can make extreme COVID-19 worse.

Mucormycosis is more likely to occur in people who have diabetes mellitus and other risk factors. Mucormycosis is most likely exacerbated by concurrent glucocorticoid treatment. To improve outcomes, a high index of suspicion and aggressive management is required. Excessive usage of steroids, monoclonal antibodies, and broad-spectrum antibiotics might cause the formation or worsen of a fungal infection.

A high index of suspicion and aggressive management are needed. In patients with COVID-19 infection, physicians should be vigilant of the likelihood of subsequent invasive fungal infections. To enhance results in pulmonary mucormycosis, early diagnosis and treatment are critical. Confirmation of the clinical form necessitates a combination of symptoms that are consistent with tissue invasion histologically. Combining various clinical data and the isolation of the fungus from clinical samples in culture is needed for the probable diagnosis of mucormycosis. The organism that causes mucormycosis is identified using macroscopic and microscopic morphological criteria, carbohydrate assimilation, and the maximum temperature at which they can expand. Mucormycosis must be treated with antifungal medication prescribed by a doctor. It may necessitate surgery in some circumstances, and it can result in the loss of the upper jaw and, in some situations, an eye.

Keywords

- Mucormycosis
- COVID-19
- glucocorticoid
- risk factor
- emerging disease

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Introduction

Mucormycosis is a systemic fungal infection caused by members of the Mucorales order that affects immunocompromised patients or have metabolic problems.¹ Mucormycosis is a fungal infection spread across the body caused by the Zygomycetes class of the Mucorales order. Throughout this study of Mucorales infections, the word “mucormycosis” is used. Mucorales are the etiological agents of the fulminant disease known as mucormycosis, a fulminant disease with high morbidity and mortality rates that primarily affects immunocompromised patients.

Mucormycosis is a fungal infection caused by species from the Mucorales order. Coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19), which was present at the time of readmission, may potentially have contributed to mucormycosis susceptibility. COVID-19 causes endothelialitis and microvascular thrombosis in the pulmonary and extrapulmonary vascular beds,² which could exacerbate the angioinvasive effects of mucormycosis which, in turn, usually results in tissue infarction.³ COVID-19 can also induce immune dysregulation (for example, by causing lymphopenia).⁴ It can therefore predispose to an opportunistic infection, including mucormycosis, when coupled with steroid-induced immunosuppression. Patients on long-term steroid medication, for whatever cause, are vulnerable to opportunistic infections, one of which being fungal infections, such as black fungus. This increase has been related to the misuse of steroids in the treatment of COVID-19 patients, poorly controlled diabetes, and other issues.

Mucormycosis is caused by contact with mucor mold and also found in soil, air, and even human noses and mucus. It erodes facial structures, as it progresses through the respiratory tract. Even when clinically suspected, mucormycosis is a medical emergency.

Controlling diabetes and diabetic ketoacidosis is critical. Reduce the dose of steroids (if the patient is still on them) to stop them as soon as possible. If the patient is using other immune-modulating medicines, they should be stopped. India has a type 2 diabetes epidemic, and many diabetic patients are detected late in their condition, which could be contributing to the rise in cases. This is exacerbated by India's widespread habit of administering a mix of medications to individuals with even mild COVID-19.

Because poorly controlled diabetes is the primary problem, adequate glycemic control is necessary throughout COVID-19 patient treatment. Systemic steroids should only be administered in hypoxemic patients. In patients with normal oxygen saturation on room air, oral steroids are contraindicated. Blood sugar may be monitored if a systemic steroid is taken. Dexamethasone (0.1 mg/kg/day) for 5 to 10 days should be the maximum dose and duration of steroid therapy. Mucorales can be avoided by wearing a universal mask and avoiding construction sites. Unlike in industrialized countries such as the United States, where cancer has emerged as the leading cause of mucormycosis, unchecked diabetes mellitus remains the leading cause of disease in developing countries. Furthermore, mucormycosis is fre-

quently reported as a presenting symptom of diabetes mellitus in developing nations.

Clinicians should be familiar with the symptoms of this uncommon but deadly invasive mucormycosis to diagnose it quickly in COVID-19-positive patients receiving systemic corticosteroids during the current pandemic.⁵ The pandemic COVID-19 is still a major issue around the world. Even though numerous treatment options have been examined, none have been demonstrated to improve COVID-19 survival except systemic glucocorticoids. The widespread use of glucocorticoids, unfortunately, may result in secondary bacterial or fungal infections. Mucormycosis is rarely suspected or diagnosed, even though invasive pulmonary aspergillosis complicates the course of COVID-19.⁶

Microbiology of Mucormycosis

Mucormycosis is caused by fungi belonging to the order Mucorales, which are divided into six families: Mucoraceae, Cunninghamellaceae, Mortierellaceae, Saksenaceae, Syncephalastraceae, and Thamnidaceae. *Rhizopus arrhizus* (oryzae), *Rhizopus microspores* var. *Rhizopodiformis*, *Rhizomucor pusillus*, *Cunninghamella bertholletiae*, *Apophysomyces elegans*, and *Saksenaea vasiformis* are the most common organisms.^{7,8} Mucorales thrive in both selective and nonselective media. The mycelial elements spread quickly, covering the entire plate in just a few days. The agents that cause mucormycosis are identified using macroscopic and microscopic morphological criteria, carbohydrate assimilation, and the maximum temperature at which they can expand. A hyaline appearance, vigorous development, light coloration on the reverse side of the plate (tanto yellow for most species), and variable degrees of coloration on the sporulating surface of the colonies are all important macroscopic features (from pure white to tan, brown, gray or even black). A microscopic view of Mucorales is shown in [Fig. 1](#). Mucormycosis can be classified based on the infection site, and they are a) rhinocerebral (sinus and brain) mucormycosis,⁹ b) pulmonary (lung) mucormycosis,^{10,11} c) gastrointestinal mucormycosis, d) cutaneous (skin) mucormycosis, and e) disseminated mucormycosis. In [Table 1](#), these major five types of mucormycosis are shown with key infections which can be occur in COVID-19 patients.

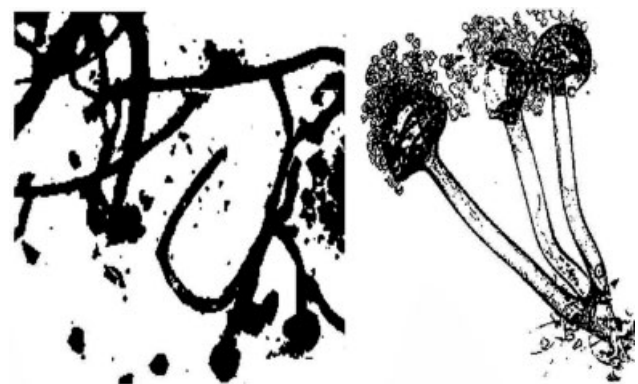


Fig. 1 Microscopic details of Mucorales.

Table 1 Major types of mucormycosis that can infect to the COVID-19 patients

| Types | Infection |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Rhinocerebral mucormycosis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With sinus infection it has the potential to spread to the brain. • People with uncontrolled diabetes and those who have undergone a kidney transplant are at risk. |
| Pulmonary mucormycosis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the most common form of mucormycosis in cancer patients and those who have undergone an organ transplant or stem cell transplant. |
| Cutaneous mucormycosis: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Happens when fungi invade the body via a skin split (for example, after surgery, a burn, or other type of skin trauma). • This is the most common form of mucormycosis in people who don't have a compromised immune system. |
| Gastrointestinal mucormycosis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is more common in young children than in adults, especially in premature and low birth weight infants under one month of age who have received antibiotics, surgery, or drugs that reduce the body's capacity to combat germs and illness. |
| Disseminated mucormycosis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is most commonly found in the brain, but it can also affect the spleen, heart, and skin. |

Abbreviation: Coronavirus 2019, COVID-19.

Pathogenesis and Clinical Manifestations

Mucorales enter deep tissues by inhalation of spores, percutaneous inoculation, or ingestion.¹² They colonize a large number of patients, but this does not always imply invasion.

The spores are encountered by the first line of defense, mononuclear and polynuclear phagocytes, once they have entered the lungs or subcutaneous tissues. Mucorales spores are killed by the phagocytes of a healthy host, which produce oxidative metabolites and defensins (cationic peptides). The presence of elevated iron concentrations in serum is another risk factor for mucormycosis. Mucormycosis is common in patients treated with deferoxamine, possibly because Mucorales use this chelant as a siderophore to obtain more iron. If the spores manage to avoid phagocytosis, they can infiltrate vessels, by virtue of their ability to bind to endothelial cells effectively.¹³

Treatment of deferoxamine in patients with iron and aluminum overload has been linked to mucormycosis. However, since the advent of erythropoietin, the use of deferoxamine has decreased considerably, and as a result, this factor is becoming less common in current cases of mucormycosis. Mucormycosis most often affects the sinuses (39%), lungs (24%), skin (19%), brain (9%), gastrointestinal tract (7%), as well as disseminated disease (6%).¹⁴

The disease pattern of COVID-19 can vary from mild to life-threatening pneumonia with bacterial and fungal coinfections.^{15–17} These patients are vulnerable to serious opportunistic infections due to comorbidities (e.g., chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) and immunocompromised conditions (e.g., breathing, intensive care unit stay).

Oropharyngeal candidiasis, pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia, pulmonary aspergillosis, bloodstream candida infections, and other serious opportunistic infections have been recorded in patients with COVID-19 disease.^{18,19} In COVID-19 illness, there are a few isolated case reports of rhino-orbital mucormycosis.²⁰ Sen and his colleagues recently published a case series of six COVID-19 disease cases of rhino-orbital mucormycosis. One patient in this series had COVID-19 and mucormycosis at the time of admission, whereas five others developed mucormycosis while receiving COVID-19 treatment with systemic steroids.²¹ COVID-19 disease has a high risk of causing severe pulmonary disease and alveolointerstitial pathology. It may predispose to invasive fungal infections of the airways, such as the sinuses and lungs, on its own.²² There is also a change in innate immunity due to COVID-19-related immune dysregulation, which is characterized by a decrease in T-cells, including CD4 and CD8 cells. In the future, all physicians, including ophthalmologists, should be aware of the possibility of fungal infections such as mucormycosis developing in patients with COVID-19 illness, especially in those with comorbidities and on immunosuppressive agents.

According to autopsy investigations, Mucorales access numerous organs through all three routes, including the brain via the cerebral vascular system.²³ Intravascular thrombosis and intimal hyperplasia cause fungal hyphae to develop along the internal elastic lamina and expand into the artery lumen, which gets obliterated. Cerebral infarction and hemorrhagic necrosis result from vascular blockage; however, there is no hyphal invasion of brain tissue at first. Both host innate immune cells and antifungal medications are likely hindered from accessing and acting on Mucorales in this necrotic hypoxic environment. In advanced mucormycosis, hyphal infiltration of the necrotic parenchyma occurs as a preterminal event. Giant cells and granuloma formation indicate a relatively intact immune response, which is linked to improved results.²⁴ Rhinocerebral mucormycosis is characterized by vascular invasion. The brain's ischemia and infarction of the brain, including the cerebrum, cerebellum, and brainstem, are caused by intravascular thrombi. Diffuse vasculitis causes aneurysms by weakening the walls of blood vessels.

Prognosis and Diagnosis

Patients with uncontrolled diabetes mellitus^{25,26} who develop the rhinocerebral type^{27,28} have a very low survival rate. An autopsy is commonly used to diagnose a gastrointestinal tract infection. If left untreated or unsuccessfully administered, death normally occurs within 2 weeks. Suppose the time between diagnosis and treatment lengthens, the survival rate decreases. Seventy per cent of survivors have long-term consequences, such as blindness, cranial nerve damage, and surgical disfigurement.²⁹ **Fig. 2** depicts some essential

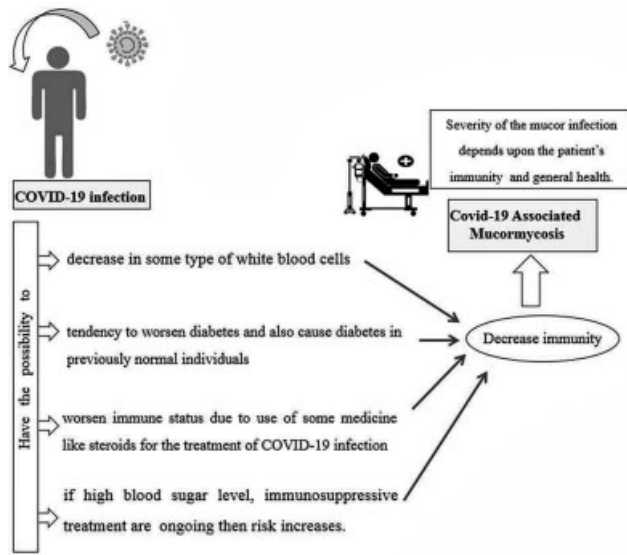


Fig. 2 Some basic factors which may play a vital role for the development of Coronavirus-19 (COVID-19)-associated mucormycosis disease.

factors that may play a role in the development of COVID-19-associated Mucormycosis disease.

Early detection of mucormycosis is important, as it can improve the prognosis.^{30–32} According to studies, it improves survival, can minimize the need for or degree of surgical resection, and decrease disfigurement and suffering.³³ Since the illness is so uncommon, having a high index of suspicion is crucial. Recognition of risk factors, evaluation of clinical symptoms, early use of imaging modalities, and timely implementation of diagnostic procedures based on histopathology, cultures, and modern molecular techniques are all part of the diagnosis process.

The sensitivity of tests that use cultures of clinical samples is limited, and there have been several reports of negative culture results, both antemortem and postmortem.³⁴ This appears to result from aggressive specimen processing before plating, especially when the samples are biopsy specimens, which should be cut into small fragments before plating. In pulmonary types, sputum tests have sensitivity values below 25%, and its specificity is uncertain, but it is widely assumed to be poor. Broad, nonseptate hyphae in culture or on slides should be viewed cautiously, because they could indicate colonization. As a result, validation of the clinical type necessitates a combination of symptoms that are consistent with tissue invasion histologically.

In an appropriate clinical setting, histological invasion of vessels by large, nonseptate hyphae branched at right angles is diagnostic.³⁵ Combining various clinical data and the isolation of the fungus from clinical samples in culture is needed for the probable diagnosis of mucormycosis. Imaging-based diagnosis is also possible.³⁶ Easy radiology and CT scans of rhino-orbital lesions typically reveal invasion of the sinuses, orbital displacement, and invasion of the underlying bone structures. MRI is the technique of choice when intracranial structures are affected.³⁷ Recognition of risk factors, evaluation of clinical symptoms, early use of imaging modal-

Table 2 Major four types of diagnosis in COVID-19 associated mucormycosis

| Diagnosis | Basic methodology |
|--|---|
| Clinical diagnosis | |
| Routine laboratory diagnosis | Histopathology |
| | Direct microscopy |
| | Cell culture |
| Applied and emerging molecular methods | PCR-based procedures to detect <i>Mucorales</i> DNA in noninvasive samples, like plasma or serum. Others are as follows: DNA sequencing, real-time quantitative PCR |
| Noninvasive diagnostic methods | Molecular techniques |
| | Serology |
| | Metabolomics-breath test |

Abbreviation: Coronavirus 2019, COVID-19; PCR, polymerase chain reaction.

ities, and timely implementation of diagnostic procedures (Table 2) based on histopathology, cultures, and modern molecular techniques are all part of the diagnosis process.

Conventional fungal culture, histopathologic examination, cytology, serology, and molecular diagnosis are the most common laboratory approaches for the diagnosis of mucormycosis. In case of immunocompromised patients, pulmonary mucormycosis, a relatively rare but severe lung fungal disease, is challenging to identify. The use of conventional cytopathology (CCP) on respiratory samples can aid in detecting *Mucorales* at a lower cost and in less time.^{38,39}

Direct culturing is not suitable for quick diagnosis of mucormycosis on respiratory tract samples, since it is time-consuming and frequently yields negative results.⁴⁰

Treatment

Mucormycosis can be treated after rapid diagnosis, followed by correction of predisposing factors, surgical resection, debridement, and antifungal therapy. The results of antifungal susceptibility testing trials, animal model studies, and anecdotal knowledge obtained from human cases all go into determining the best antifungal treatment. Current evidence suggests that high dose of liposomal amphotericin B is the best treatment option for this disease.^{41–45} In vitro, amphotericin B has demonstrated variable activity against mucormycosis-causing agents.⁴⁶

Liposomal amphotericin B has lower toxicity and is well-tolerated. Despite its in vitro activity against *Mucorales* and clinical success in a few cases, it is considered an unacceptable alternative, and there is evidence of its failure in mucormycosis patients.^{47–51} For the treatment of this disease, posaconazole and ravuconazole can be used. Posaconazole is more effective than itraconazole but not as effective as amphotericin B deoxycholate. It is the most effective therapeutic alternative to amphotericin B at the

moment.^{52–54} Caspofungin has low activity against the agents that cause mucormycosis. Other therapeutic options are iron chelants (other than deferoxamine) and hyperbaric oxygen, which are in clinical trials. Mucormycosis can be treated with cytokines including gamma interferon and granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor.^{55,56}

Discussion

Few recorded rhino-orbital cases associated with COVID-19 were found in a thorough analysis of the literature. Rhizopus species was the most commonly isolated species, with a mortality rate of 46%. In a patient with recent-onset diabetes mellitus, a case of COVID-19 coinfection with rhino-orbital mucormycosis and ketoacidosis was identified. Reduced phagocytic activity, accessible quantities of iron due to transferrin displacement of protons in diabetic ketoacidosis, and fungal heme oxygenase, which encourages iron absorption for its metabolism, are all pathogenic mechanisms in fungal aggressiveness. Cell counts showed a progressive rise in white blood cell count and neutrophils, while lymphocytes gradually decreased in a case of extreme COVID-19 associated with fungal coinfection.

The severe acute respiratory syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) infection has been shown to affect CD4+ and CD8+ T-cells, which are crucial in the pathological phase of COVID-19 infection. There is a decrease in the absolute number of lymphocytes and T-cells in extreme COVID-19 cases, linked to the worst outcomes. Mucorales-specific T-cells (CD4+ and CD8+) produce cytokines that damage the fungal hyphae, such as interleukin (IL) 4, IL-10, IL-17, and interferon-gamma (IFN- γ).^{57,58} Lymphopenia may increase with the risk of developing invasive mucormycosis. Increasing lymphocyte count improves the adaptive immune system and induces the development of Mucorales-specific T-cells, which may help regulate the invasive infection.^{59,60}

Only glucocorticoids and possibly remdesivir have been shown to be effective in COVID-19. Glucocorticoids are cheap, readily available, and have been shown to minimize mortality in COVID-19 hypoxemic patients. Glucocorticoids, on the other hand, may increase the risk of secondary infections. Furthermore, the virus's immune dysregulation, and the use of immunomodulatory drugs including tocilizumab, can increase the risk of infections in COVID-19 patients. Furthermore, biomarkers for invasive aspergillosis, such as β -d-glucan and galactomannan, are not available for mucormycosis.^{61,62}

Multiple risk factors or comorbid conditions, together with additional immunosuppression triggered by glucocorticoids, increase the net state of immune suppression in extreme COVID-19 patients, predisposing them to invasive mold infections. The index patient previously had uncontrolled blood sugar and had recently been diagnosed with end-stage kidney disease. In the presence of severe anemia, glycated hemoglobin becomes unreliable, particularly in patients undergoing hemodialysis. The positive result in this case was most likely due to improved glycemic regulation in the hospital and the prompt administration of lipo-

somal amphotericin B. The optimum treatment period for mucormycosis is unknown and is determined by the clinical reaction and tolerability of the treatment regimen.

Future Outlook

Mucormycosis is becoming more common, and the case fatality rate has decreased over time. Early treatment with liposomal amphotericin B, hyperglycemia control, and surgery is essential for effective mucormycosis management. COVID-19, on the other hand, has developed a complex situation in which all three facets of management are jeopardized. To begin with, the most common treatment for extreme COVID-19, glucocorticoids, exacerbates hyperglycemia.

Diagnostic imaging and diagnosis were delayed due to the presence of acute respiratory distress syndrome and multi-organ dysfunction.

Finally, hospitals are overburdened with COVID-19 patients, and vital resources such as diagnostics and surgeries may be severely restricted. The production of mucormycosis is most likely due to glucocorticoids, implying that they should be used with caution.

Furthermore, drugs that target immune pathways, such as tocilizumab, should be avoided unless there is a strong advantage. In conclusion, physicians caring for COVID-19 patients who are seriously ill must be mindful of severe infections that can complicate the disease's path. The diagnosis of pulmonary mucormycosis necessitates a high level of clinical suspicion.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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