RHINO-MAXILLARY MUCORMYCOSIS IN COVID 19-DIABETIC PATIENTS WITH EARLY ORAL MANIFESTATIONS: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

Janardhana Rao Srerama, Spandana Valapula and Kameswara Rao A

ABSTRACT Background: The current COVID-19 pandemic has created yet another healthcare issue, with the emergence of a fungal disease that has resulted in a higher fatality rate. COVID-19 patients are predisposed to fungal infections such as mucormycosis, which has been reported in patients who are currently battling and those who have recently recovered, particularly those who are medically compromised. In addition, there has been a recent increase in the incidence of rhino-maxillary mucormycosis, which has now become an emerging problem. We report the cases of rhino-maxillary mucormycosis presenting with early oral manifestations to help in early diagnosis and treatment.

Methods: We retrospectively investigated fourteen cases of rhino-maxillary mucormycosis presenting initially with oral findings in post-COVID-19 diabetic patients who reported to the Department of Dental surgery, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, India. Statistical analysis: The data were analysed for age distribution, gender variation, presence of particular clinical signs and symptoms, and correlation of clinical and histopathological and radiological findings. Using statistical software SPSS V2, the Student t-test and chi-square test were applied to the data. P-value equal to or less than 0.05 is considered statistically significant (P<0.05).

Results: There was a statistically (P<0.05) significant gender variation, males showed marked predominance (79%), prominent age distribution observed in middle age (40-60 y) when compared to younger and older age group, and a significant correlation between clinical, histopathological and radiological findings were observed.

Conclusions: Rhino-maxillary mucormycosis is a fatal, emerging fungal infection in COVID-19 diabetic patients requiring multidisciplinary surgical and medical management. It is observed that early oral manifestations are present in these patients; early detection of these cases through a thorough examination and proper interpretation of clinical and other investigatory findings may prevent the further worsening of infection, helps to save the patient’s life and to make the better prognosis of this deadly disease.

KEYWORDS: Mucormycosis, COVID 19, fungal infection, immunocompromised patients

Introduction

Mucormycosis is the second most common fungal infection after aspergillus infection. it can progress rapidly into severe infection in immunologically or metabolically compromised patients.[1,2] The co-morbidities include trauma, poorly controlled diabetes, inappropriate corticosteroid usage, extended neutropenia, hematopoietic malignancies, hematopoietic stem cell transplant, organ transplant, and prolonged stays in the critical care unit all contribute to the increase of mucormycosis in COVID-19...
patients[3] The Rhino-maxillary mucormycosis presentation in covid 19 diabetic patients is frequently observed, diagnosis is often made late and by the time destruction of vital parts may happen, to avoid that early detection of mucormycosis is crucial in some cases. The oral manifestations of rhino-maxillary mucormycosis in COVID-19 individuals include variable degrees of mucosal colouring, swelling, ulcerations, superficial necrotic regions in the palate, buccal mucosa, sinus tract opening into the oral cavity, bone exposure, and necrosis with dark eschar formation. Swelling on the buccal mucosa, palate, sinus tract openings into buccal or palatal mucosa, and buccal and palatal ulcers may be the initial symptom prompting the patient to the dentist, who may be the first doctor to identify an infection and diagnose rhino-maxillary mucormycosis.[4] A non-specific swelling or ulcer of the buccal mucosa and palate could signify mucormycosis. Dental practitioners must be aware of the disease’s early signs and symptoms, especially when screening high-risk patients.[5] Early detection of mucormycosis is crucial because treatment should begin as soon as possible to decrease mortality. In this study, we retrospectively analysed fourteen cases of rhino-maxillary mucormycosis with early oral symptoms in COVID 19 diabetic individuals. We discussed clinical features, results of laboratory investigations, radiological examinations and treatment outcomes of each case.

Methods
Fourteen cases of rhino-maxillary mucormycosis patients with early oral symptoms initially presenting to the Department of Dental surgery, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, India, were retrospectively investigated. Written informed consent was taken from the fourteen patients to publish this research article and any images. Institutional Ethical Committee approval was taken from the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam. For fourteen cases, name, age, sex, detailed history (diabetic and COVID 19), extra-oral and intraoral clinical signs and symptoms including extraoral swelling of the cheek (Figure 1), lower and upper eyelid, intraoral swelling of the palate (Figure 3), swelling in the buccal mucosa, sinus draining into oral mucosa (Figure 4), mobility of the teeth, exposed necrotic alveolar bone (Figure 2), laboratory investigations results like haematological, histopathological and radiological examinations details were recorded. The diagnosis of rhino-maxillary mucormycosis was made based on histopathological examination of biopsy samples and CT scan (Figure 5,6) confirmation of the involvement of nasal and maxillary components in every patient.[6]

Statistical analysis
The data was analysed for age distribution, gender variation, presence of particular clinical signs and symptoms, correlation of clinical and histopathological and radiological findings using statistical software SPSS V22, and the chi-square test was applied to the data. P value equal to or less than 0.05 is considered statistically significant(P<0.05).

Results
In this study post-COVID, 19 diabetic individuals presenting with oral manifestations were mainly presented in the age group ranging between 40yrs-60yrs (8 cases, 62%), followed by the age group above 60yrs (3 cases, 23%) (Chart 1). However, younger individuals in the age group of 20yrs-40yrs were less (2 cases, 15%). Gender distribution when compared to females (3 cases, 21%), males (11 cases, 79%) showed increased presence of mucormycosis (Chart 2). Clinical signs and symptoms include pain in the maxilla or teeth (13 cases, 93%), nasal stuffiness, swelling of buccal mucosa, sinus opening with pus drainage, and facial swelling (12 cases, 86%) most commonly present in most of the individuals. Fever (10 cases, 71%), palatal swelling, headache (9 cases, 64%), and mobility of teeth (8 cases, 57%) were the next common symptoms noted in the patients in this study. However, denudation of alveolar bone (3 cases, 21%) was reported in a few cases that presented relatively late after initial symptoms. Patients also presented with a history of recent tooth extraction (2 cases, 14%) due to pain and mobility, after which the symptoms worsened, including increased pain and pus drainage into the buccal mucosa (Table-1). There was a statistically (P<0.05) significant gender variation, prominent age distribution, and a significant correlation between clinical, histopathological and radiological findings observed (Chart 3).
Table 1 Descriptive statistics of obtained data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Number of cases</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Age</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>20-40 Y</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>62%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clinical Signs and Symptoms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Facial swelling</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>86%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pain In Maxilla or Teeth</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>93%</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Palatal swelling</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Swelling of Buccal mucosa</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sinus opening with Pus drainage</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Mobility of teeth</td>
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<td>57%</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Denudation of Alveolar bone</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21%</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nasal stuffiness</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Trauma(Dental Extraction)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14%</td>
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</table>

Chart 3: Clinical signs and symptoms in rhino-maxillary mucormycosis cases.

Figure 1 Extraoral swelling of the left cheek.
Figure 2 Denudation of alveolar bone.

Figure 3 Swelling of the palate.

Figure 4 Sinus opening with pus drainage.

Figure 5 CT images showing irregular erosion of the right and left maxillary sinus walls.
Figure 6 3D CT images showing irregular erosion of the right and left maxillary sinus walls.

Discussion

The global prevalence of diabetes was estimated to be 9.3% in 2019, affecting 463 million people worldwide, and is on the rise and estimated to affect 573 million people by the year 2030. According to studies by Kontayannis DP and Rammaert et al., there is an 8-fold increased risk of mucormycosis in diabetic individuals. Diabetes is an independent risk factor for mucormycosis in uncontrolled diabetics, and diabetic ketoacidosis is frequently associated with mucormycosis. The rising trend of mucormycosis in uncontrolled diabetes mellitus has increased the fatality range from 30%-57%. There is an increased prevalence of mucormycosis during this COVID-19 pandemic. Studies by Skiada A reported an 80 times higher prevalence of mucormycosis in India, which was attributed to increased diabetes prevalence in India and increased corticosteroid use for the treatment of SARS CoV-2 virus.

Rhino-orbito-cerebral mucormycosis is the most common form of mucormycosis observed in diabetic individuals. It presents with different stages of disease primarily involving the paranasal sinuses, after which in the second stage it shows orbital invasion and finally leads to cerebral invasion. Intracranial involvement has an increased mortality rate of greater than 80%. Limiting its spread helps in decreasing the mortality rate. The fungi show rapid dissemination, and delay in diagnosis and treatment could be fatal.

Trauma, poorly controlled diabetes, and corticosteroid usage contribute to the increased risk for mucormycosis in COVID-19 patients. In the present case report, the patient presented with various risk factors such as recent trauma due to extraction of the tooth, previous history of diabetes, and being COVID-19 positive, which may have contributed to increased risk for Mucormycosis.

The initial symptoms presented by the patient were of dental origin. However, Mucormycosis in its primary stage mainly infects the paranasal sinus, followed by orbital invasion in its secondary stage. Infection of the paranasal sinus can initially present as swelling and pain in the maxillary tooth and palate. Thereby, dentists should have a thorough knowledge of oral manifestations of Mucormycosis to help in early diagnosis and prevent its cerebral spread by rendering early treatment.

A thorough history and careful oral examination help in early diagnosis to render early treatment, substantially decreasing the mortality rate.

Conclusion

Rhino-maxillary mucormycosis is a life-threatening fungal infection in COVID-19 diabetic patients requiring multidisciplinary surgical and medical management. Although it is observed that early oral manifestations are present in these patients, early detection of these cases through a thorough examination and proper interpretation of clinical and other investigatory findings may prevent the further worsening of infection, helps to save the patient’s life and to make the better prognosis of this life-threatening disease.

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Conflict of interest

There are no conflicts of interest to declare by any of the authors of this study.

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References


