

# Rhino-orbital and pulmonary mucormycosis in a patient with acute myeloid leukaemia

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A 37-year-old man with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia developed facial swelling, difficulty in opening his left eye and fever. Computed tomography of the chest showed multiple nodules with a cavitation in the right upper lobe (Figure 1). Axial computed tomography demonstrated a polypoidal hyperdense soft tissue density in the left maxillary and ethmoid sinuses, with some air foci and a soft tissue mass causing bone erosion of the posterior wall of the left maxillary sinus (Figure 2). Histopathology revealed extensive tissue necrosis with large, irregular, non-septate hyphae.

Mucormycosis is a rare invasive fungal infection seen in patients with haematological conditions or diabetes. Pulmonary mucormycosis is a rare presentation in patients with acute myeloid leukaemia (Cag et al, 2022). Early diagnosis, control of the underlying disease, improvement of immunosuppression, timely effective antifungal therapy and radical surgical debridement are key to improving survival in patients with haematological diseases complicated by mucormycosis (Salonen, 2006).

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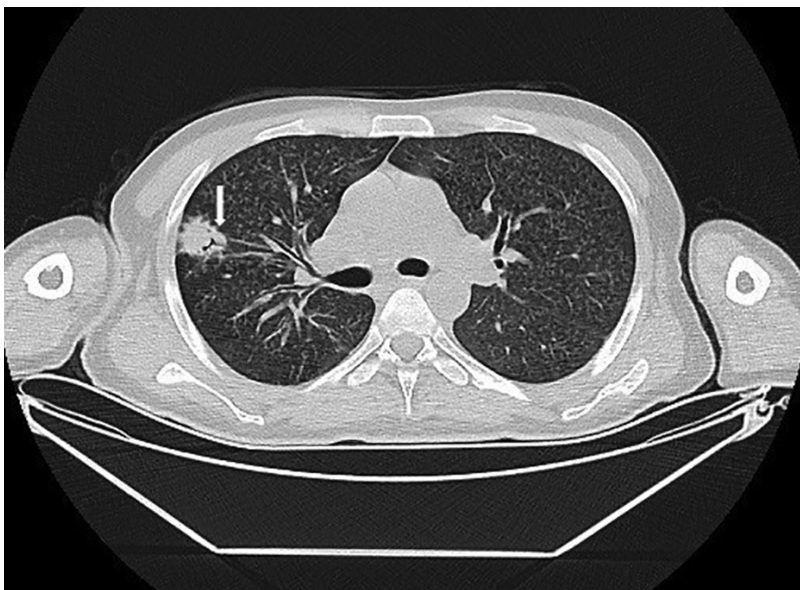
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**Figure 1.** Axial computed tomography image of the chest demonstrating bilateral multiple nodules with pulmonary cavitation (arrow).



**Figure 2.** Axial coronal computed tomography image of the paranasal sinuses, showing soft tissue mucosal thickening and bone erosion of the posterior wall of the left maxillary sinus (arrow).