Case Report

Sino-orbital Zygomycosis: an atypical presentation of a rare disease in an immunocompetent child

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ABSTRACT

Zygomycosis is a rare life threatening fungal infection in an immunocompromised child. The clinical manifestations of zygomycosis mainly are rhino cerebral, pulmonary, cutaneous, gastrointestinal, and cardiac disease. The diagnosis of zygomycosis is confirmed by direct examinations of clinical specimens and histopathological examination of tissue. The characteristic feature of Zygomycetes in tissue is, the formation of wide, ribbon-like, hyaline, aseptate or sparsely septated hyphae with wide-angle (approximately 90°) branching. The current report describes a case of sino-orbital zygomycosis in a 16-month-old immunocompetent child with atypical presentation. Histopathological examination (HPE) of the tissue confirmed the diagnosis of Zygomycetes.

Keywords: Atypical presentation, Immunocompetent child, Sino orbital zygomycosis

INTRODUCTION

Zygomycosis refers to a group of uncommon, but frequently fatal mycosis caused by fungi of the class zygomycetes1. Usually zygomycosis is seen in an immunocompromised host with risk factors like lymphoma, leukemia, neutropenia, on corticosteroids and other long term immunosuppressive therapies. The clinical manifestations of zygomycosis mainly are rhino cerebral, pulmonary, cutaneous, gastrointestinal, and cardiac disease. In this case report an atypical presentation of a rare sino orbital zygomycosis, which is uncommon in an immunocompetent child is discussed.

CASE REPORT

A 16-month-old female child, apparently doing well presented with insidious onset of swelling below and around right lower lid (Figure 1) for 1 month which was painless gradually increasing in size and no history of fever, redness or watering of eyes or nasal discharge. On admission, the child was conscious oriented and with normal vital signs. On examination a soft ill-defined swelling noticed below right lower eye lid measuring 2 × 2 cm with no signs of inflammation, eye movements and vision were normal. Fundus examination and nasal cavity examination was normal. No other swellings noticed. Rest of the systemic examinations were normal. Routine investigations including peripheral smear examination was normal, X-ray paranasal sinus and orbit showed haziness in right maxillary sinus. Orbital and paranasal sinus CT scan (Figure 2) showed an enhancing soft tissue thickening involving right maxillary and ethmoidal sinus, infero-medial extraconal aspect of right orbit, preseptal region, areas of erosions involving walls of ethmoid air cells, medial wall of orbit, walls of right maxillary sinus. Child underwent excision biopsy and right eye orbitotomy. Histopathological examination of the tissue...
revealed intact epithelium, beneath which there were mucinous glands, moderate lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate with few eosinophils and granulomas with gaint cells and focal necrosis, also noted fungal hyphae with wide angle branching which is in favor of zygomycetes, the child was started on Amphotericin B for 2 weeks and followed by oral posaconazole for 4 weeks.

Investigations for Primary and secondary immunodeficiency were negative. The Child responded well to antifungal therapy (Figure 3).

DISCUSSION

Zygomycosis is an uncommon, but frequently fatal mycosis caused by fungi of the class zygomycetes seen in an immunocompromised host and are rare in immunocompetent hosts. Risk factors associated with invasive zygomycosis include immunodeficiency state, diabetes, malnutrition, prematurity or advanced age, and intravenous drug abuse.

zygomycosis can be diagnosed on the basis of presenting signs and symptoms, imaging studies, direct examination and culture of clinical specimens and histopathological examination of the tissue. Zygomycetes are identified by the characteristic picture in the tissue specimen by the formation of wide, ribbon-like, hyaline, aseptate or sparsely septated hyphae with wide-angle (approximately 90°) branching. The lack of septation and the tendency of hyphae to branch at right angles usually serve to distinguish them from Aspergillus species, which are septate and smaller and branch at acute angles. In the present case, histopathology, was consistent with zygomycetes.

The early diagnosis and immediate initiation of treatment with an antifungal agent in combination with surgical intervention has proved the favorable outcome of zygomycosis. Conventionally the agent of choice was Amphotericin B, however, the availability of the less toxic lipid formulations backed by clinical data to support their use in zygomycosis. Posaconazole is now the alternate agent of choice based on the evidence and supported by individual case reports of successful treatment in patients with different underlying conditions. Surgical debridement should always be considered as an early option in management as it improves survival and prevents dissemination. The present case responded well to liposomal amphotericin B and posaconazole following surgical debridement.

CONCLUSION

Zygomycosis is a life threatening uncommon infection in an immunocompromised child, however a high index of suspicion is needed in an immunocompetent host. Early combined surgical and medical management will have favorable outcome.

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