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**Successful treatment of invasive fungal rhinosinusitis caused by *Cunninghamella*: A case report and review of the literature**

Liu YC *et al.* Successful treatment of IFR caused by *Cunninghamella*

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**Abstract**

***BACKGROUND***

Invasive fungal rhinosinusitis (IFR) caused by *Cunninghamella* is very rare but has an extremely high fatality rate. There have been only seven cases of IFR caused by *Cunninghamella* reported in English and, of these, only three patients survived. In this article, we present another case of IFR caused by *Cunninghamella*, in which the patient was initially treated successfully but then deteriorated due to a relapse of leukemia 2 mo later.

***CASE SUMMARY***

A 50-year-old woman presented with a 2-mo history of right ocular proptosis, blurred vision, rhinorrhea and nasal obstruction. Nasal endoscopic examination showed that the middle turbinate had become necrotic and fragile. Endoscopic sinus surgery and enucleation of the right orbital contents were performed successively. Additionally, the patient was treated with amphotericin B both systematically and topically. Secretion cultivation of the right eye canthus showed infection with *Cunninghamella*, while postoperative pathology also revealed fungal infection. The patient’s condition gradually stabilized after surgery. However, the patient underwent chemotherapy again due to a relapse of leukemia 2 mo later. Unfortunately, her leukocyte count decreased dramatically, leading to a fatal lung infection and hemoptysis.

***CONCLUSION***

Aggressive surgical debridements, followed by antifungal drug treatment both systematically and topically, are the most important fundamental treatments for IFR.

**Key words:** Cunninghamella; Invasive fungal rhinosinusitis; Acute myeloid leukemia; Treatment; Prognosis; Case report

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**Core tip:** Invasive fungal rhinosinusitis (IFR) caused by *Cunninghamella* is very rare but has an extremely high fatality rate. There have been only seven cases of IFR caused by *Cunninghamella* reported in English and, of these, only three patients survived. The middle turbinate has been found to be the most common site of invasion, followed by the maxillary and ethmoid sinuses. Antifungal drug treatment and/or surgical treatments are the most important fundamental treatments. In this article, we present another case of IFR caused by *Cunninghamella*, in which the patient was initially treated successfully but then deteriorated due to a relapse of leukemia 2 mo later.

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**DOI:** https://dx.doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v7.i2.228**INTRODUCTION**

Invasive fungal disease (IFD) usually occurs in immunocompromised populations, such as patients with leukemia or undergoing transplants of hematopoietic cells, the intestine, lung, or liver; it is rare in immunocompetent populations. IFD has been associated with many factors, such as prolonged immunosuppression, pulses of corticosteroids, chronic graft dysfunction, previous use of broad-spectrum antibiotics, neutropenia, cytomegalovirus infection, diabetes, and advanced age[1]. Among patients with hematologic disease, those with acute leukemia are at the highest risk of developing IFD[2]. The mortality rate of patients with IFD is significantly higher than that of patients without IFD[3].

In leukemia patients, many types of fungi can cause IFD, such as *Mucorales, Aspergillus, Candida, Fusarium, Alternaria, Penicillium, Acremonium*, and *Saccharomyces*. Invasive infection with *Cunninghamella* is uncommon. *Cunninghamella* species are fungi belonging to the class *Zygomycetes* and the order *Mucorales*[4]. In healthy hosts, this fungal organism has a low potential for virulence[4]. Leukemia may decrease host immunity and increase the risk of invasive infection with *Cunninghamella*[5]. *Cunninghamella* occurring in leukemia patients classically follows a pattern of pulmonary infection by inhalation of aerosolized spores and dissemination to other organs[6]. It can be divided into several types: rhinocerebral, pulmonary, cutaneous, gastrointestinal, or disseminated infections[7]. The prognosis of this disease is poor even with treatment, and the mortality rate is high[8]. In this article, we present another case of invasive fungal rhinosinusitis (IFR) caused by *Cunninghamella*, in which the patient was successfully treated at first but then deteriorated during subsequent chemotherapy, to illustrate this lethal disease.

**CASE PRESENTATION**

***Chief complaints***

A 50-year-old female patient presented to our otolaryngological ward complaining of right ocular proptosis, distending pain, blurred vision, epiphora, bilateral nasal obstruction, and rhinorrhea for about 2 mo.

***History of present illness***

Four months earlier, the patient was hospitalized in the hematology ward with a diagnosis of acute myeloid leukemia and treated with chemotherapy for three cycles. Two months earlier, the patient complained of right ocular proptosis, distending pain, blurred vision, epiphora, bilateral nasal obstruction, and rhinorrhea after the second cycle of chemotherapy, with a leukocyte count of 0.4 × 10-9/L and neutrophils at 2.7%. The symptoms did not improve after treatment with an antibiotic and glucocorticoid; the right ocular proptosis was aggravated and the eyesight in the right eye gradually decreased to the point of blindness.

***Physical examination upon admission***

Nasal examination showed slight edema of the nasal mucosa, slight hypertrophy of the bilateral inferior turbinates, and a partial defect of the mucous membrane of the right middle turbinate. Ocular examination showed right ocular proptosis, difficulty of eye opening, multi-direction activity limitation, chemosis, blindness, and blackening of the skin of the inner canthus.

***Laboratory and imaging examinations***

Routine blood tests indicated an elevation of the leukocyte count to 15.5 × 10-9/L, and of neutrophils to 93.3%. A computed tomography (CT) scan of the sinuses revealed inflammation of the bilateral maxillary and ethmoid sinuses, and the right frontal and sphenoid sinuses. The bones of the sinus walls were not affected. The CT scan also revealed right ocular proptosis, blurring of intraorbital fat, and thickening of extraocular muscles. Magnetic resonance imaging revealed thickening of the right extraocular muscles with a high signal on T2-weighted images. The right eyeball was pressed and distorted, but there was no obvious abnormality within the left orbit (Figure 1).

**FINAL DIAGNOSIS**

Secretion cultivation of the right eye canthus showed infection with *Cunninghamella* (Figure 2), and postoperative pathology revealed a large quantity of fungus mycelia and spores within the necrotic tissue of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinus (Figure 3).

**TREATMENT**

We performed endoscopic sinus surgery and right orbit decompression surgery under general anesthesia (Figure 1). The nasal septum deviated slightly toward the right side and there was a partial mucous membrane defect of the right middle turbinate. We resected part of the right middle turbinate and opened the right maxillary and ethmoid sinus during the operation. We found abundant dark-red blood clots and necrotic tissue in the right maxillary sinus. The mucous membrane of the right ethmoid sinus showed partial avascular necrosis, and the mucous membrane of the posterior ethmoid sinus had partly blackened. We resected a large proportion of the right orbital lamina. The orbital fascia was distended toward the ethmoid sinus, and the orbital fascia was also resected. The right uniform process, a mass in the right maxillary sinus, the right middle turbinate, the mucous membrane of the posterior ethmoid sinus, and the intraorbital fat were inspected in a further pathological examination.

After the surgery, the patient was treated with amphotericin B, meropenem, metronidazole, tigecycline, and posaconazole. Secretion cultivation of the right eye canthus showed infection with *Cunninghamella*, and postoperative pathology revealed a large quantity of fungus mycelia and spores within the necrotic tissue of the nasal cavity and paranasal sinus. Then amphotericin B irrigation (amphotericin B 20 mg, NS 250 mL, bid) was applied in the nasal cavity, and amphotericin B eye drops (amphotericin B 25 mg, 5% GNS 16 mL, 2–5 drops/30 min) were also administered. Ten days after the nasal surgery, an extremely serious infection of the right orbit occurred and an ophthalmologist performed an enucleation of the right orbital contents. Postoperative pathology of the right eyeball also revealed fungal infection. After the second surgery, the patient was treated with amphotericin B, voriconazole, and piperacillin/tazobactam. Dressing changes of the right orbit and amphotericin B nasal irrigation were done every day.

**OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP**

The patient’s condition was gradually stabilized. Endoscopic examination showed that the patient was recovering well after the nasal surgery. However, 2 mo after the second surgery, the patient’s bone marrow examination showed leukemia relapse. She was treated with chemotherapy again and CT examination showed mycotic infection of the right lung. The patient was then treated with posaconazole, amphotericin B, caspofungin, tigecycline, and sulperazone, but her condition deteriorated until finally hemoptysis led to her death.

**DISCUSSION**

The reported incidence of IFD in patients with leukemia ranges from 2% to 15%[9]. IFD remains a common cause of morbidity and mortality among patients with leukemia; it is mainly caused by *Candida* and *Aspergillus* species[10]. IFD caused by *Cunninghamella* in patients with acute leukemia is extremely rare. However, this kind of IFD usually appears as a disseminated type and has a very poor prognosis. Su *et al*[11] reported a disseminated *Cunninghamella* infection in a girl with acute lymphoblastic leukemia, who ultimately died of disseminated intravascular coagulopathy. Strasfeld *et al*[12] presented three cases of invasive *Cunninghamella* infection in allogeneic transplant recipients: two of the disseminated type and one pulmonary type. All patients died shortly after the confirmation of invasive *Cunninghamella* infection[12]. We searched the PubMed database for reports of IFD caused by *Cunninghamella*, presenting as the rhinocerebral type, for the period 1980 to 2017 and found cases in English-language articles that included clinical details.

To our knowledge, there have been only eight cases (including the present case) of IFD, caused by *Cunninghamella* and presenting as the rhinocerebral type, reported in English (Table 1)[13-19]. Among them, there were six males and two females. The male-to-female ratio was 3:1. The patients ranged in age from 15 to 70 years, with a mean age of 50.9 years. In this review, three patients lived in the United States, and the other five lived in Thailand, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Italy, and China, respectively. Seven (87.5%) patients had underlying conditions and only one (12.5%) patient had no accompanying disease. Among them, four (50%) patients had acute leukemia (two AML, one acute promyelocytic leukemia, and one mixed lineage T-cell and myeloid acute leukemia), three (37.5%) had diabetes mellitus, one (12.5%) had bone marrow transplantation, one (12.5%) had myelodysplasia, and one (12.5%) had sideroblastic anemia and hemochromatosis.

The most common symptoms in our review were facial pain/swelling (five patients, 62.5%) and fever (four patients, 50%), followed by nasal obstruction/rhinorrhea/epistaxis (three patients, 37.5%), epiphora (three patients, 37.5%), and vision loss (two patients, 25%). Other symptoms included mental confusion (one patient, 12.5%), hearing loss (one patient, 12.5%), dyspnea (one patient, 12.5%), and purulent drainage in the oral cavity (one patient, 12.5%). In our review, the most commonly affected region was the paranasal sinuses (eight patients, 100%), followed by the orbit (three patients, 37.5%), brain (two patients, 25%), and lung (two patients, 25%). Payne *et al*[20] studied 41 cases of acute invasive fungal sinusitis and found that mucosal abnormalities of the middle turbinate and septum, specifically necrosis of the middle turbinate, could be important predictors of disease. Among eight patients, there were six with *Cunninghamella* infection confirmed by culture/biopsy from the nasal cavity, one with *Cunninghamella* infection confirmed by culture of the sputum, and one (our patient) with *Cunninghamella* infection confirmed by culture of the eye canthus secretions. It has been reported that middle turbinate biopsies have a sensitivity of 75% to 86% and a specificity of 100% for the diagnosis of acute invasive fungal sinusitis[21]. The middle turbinate has been found to be the most common site of invasion, followed by the maxillary and ethmoid sinuses. Our patient was found to have a necrotic and fragile middle turbinate during surgery, and postoperative pathology revealed mycotic infection.

In our review, four (50%) patients received drug and surgical treatments, while the other four (50%) received drug treatment only. Among the four patients receiving surgical treatment, all received nasal sinusectomy, two received orbit surgery, and one received jaw sinusotomy. In our review, all patients received antifungal drug treatment, such as amphotericin B (7/8, 87.5%), fluconazole (1/8, 12.5%), or posaconazole (1/8, 12.5%). Seven patients (all except Pt. 3) received amphotericin B treatment after culture/biopsy confirming *Cunninghamella* infection. Because the respiratory status of Patient 3 deteriorated quickly, he died before culture of his sputum confirmed *Cunninghamella* infection[15]. IFR is a lethal disease that has a very poor prognosis. In our opinion, confirmation by culture/biopsy and directed antifungal drug treatment are very important. Early empiric therapy must be started as soon as an invasive mold infection is suspected, and after confirmation and/or isolation of the fungus the treatment should be modified to ensure the appropriate drug and dosage[22]. Topical use of amphotericin B combined with endoscopic surgical debridement, followed by intravenous amphotericin B treatment, may constitute acceptable management for aggressive fungal infection[23]. Chen *et al*[24] studied 46 patients with invasive fungal sinusitis and suggested that early introduction of an anti-fungal agent and aggressive surgical debridement potentially decrease morbidity and mortality in high-risk patients. Other accompanying treatments should include tight regulation of blood glucose, management of diabetic ketoacidosis, and reversal of the underlying immunocompromised state when possible[25].

In our review, only three (3/8, 37.5%) patients survived; one had diabetes mellitus, one had diabetes mellitus and myelodysplasia, and one had no underlying disease. The others (5/8, 62.5%) died; four of them had acute leukemia, and the fifth had diabetes mellitus, sideroblastic anemia, and hemochromatosis. Turner *et al*[26] performed a systematic review of 52 studies and found that diabetic patients appear to have a better overall survival rate than patients with other comorbidities, while patients who have intracranial involvement, or who do not receive surgery as part of their therapy, have a poor prognosis. Schwartz *et al*[27] studied 54 consecutive patients with acute myelogenous leukemia and reported that major factors associated with cases ultimately developing IFD included the duration of chemotherapy, the number of sites colonized with fungi, and the number of fungal species isolated on certain surveillance cultures. According to the study of Dwyhalo *et al*[25], patients who are diagnosed and treated early, *i.e*., when the fungal load is low, have the best outcomes. In our case, the patient’s condition gradually stabilized after surgical debridement and antifungal drug treatment. However, she underwent chemotherapy again and her leukocyte count decreased, leading to fatal lung infection and hemoptysis.

**CONCLUSION**

IFR caused by *Cunninghamella* is very rare but has an extremely high fatality rate. The middle turbinate has been found to be the most common site of invasion, followed by the maxillary and ethmoid sinuses. Aggressive surgical debridements, followed by antifungal drug treatment both systematically and topically, are the most important fundamental treatments.

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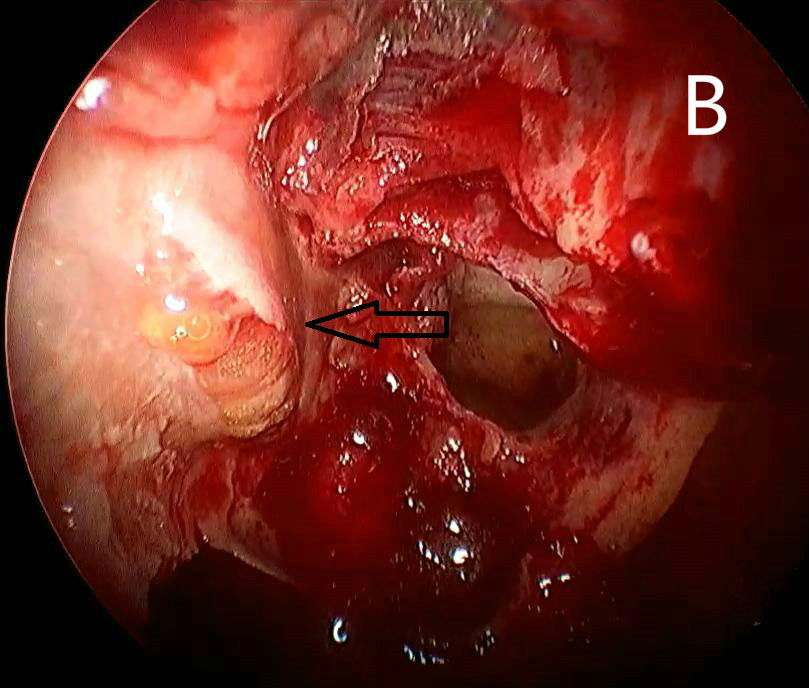
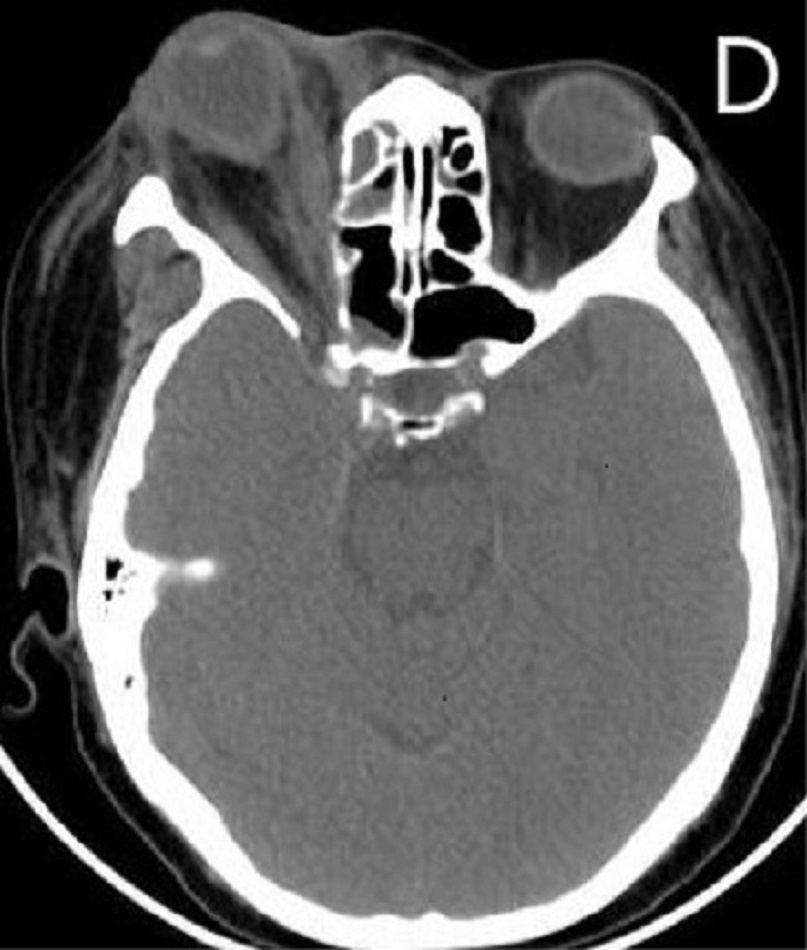
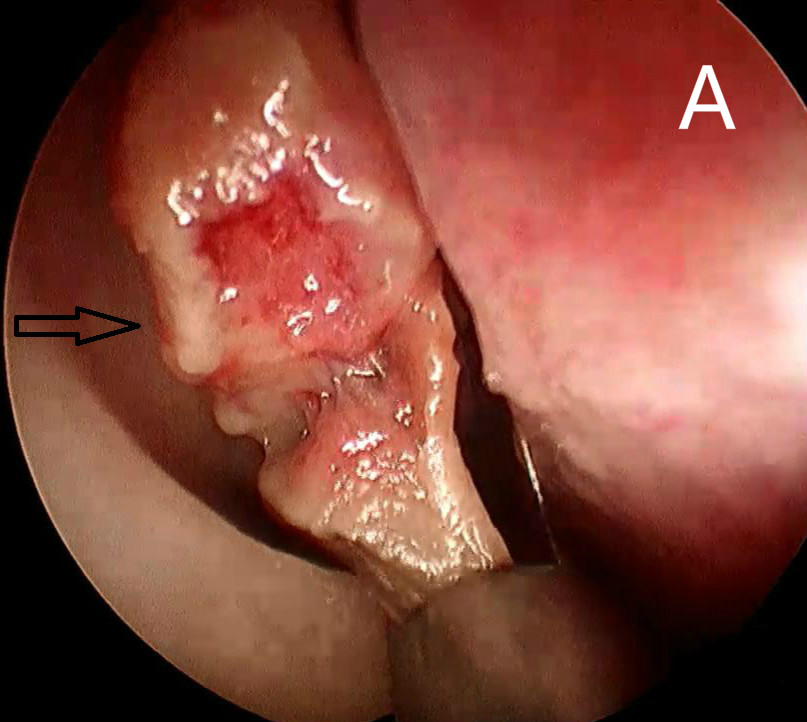
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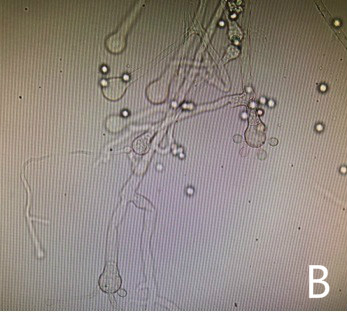
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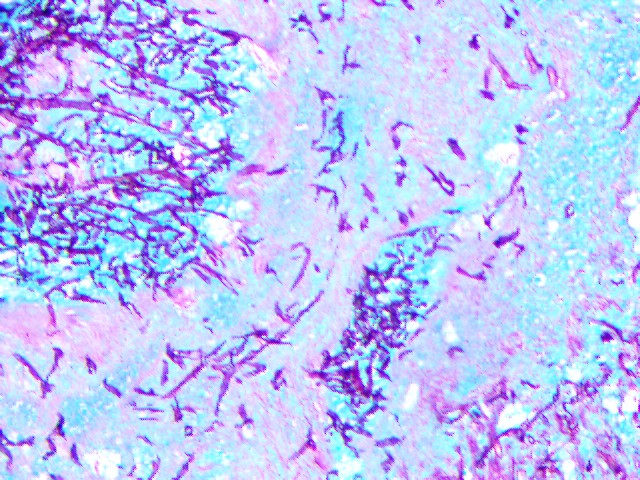
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**Figure 1 Nasal endoscopy, computed tomography, and magnetic resonance imaging images.** A: Endoscopic sinus surgery showed that the middle turbinate turned to be necrotic and fragile; B: The orbital fat appeared dark yellow, losing its bright color; C: Magnetic resonance imaging T2-weighted coronal image; D: Axial computed tomography scan with soft tissue window revealed inflammatory changes in the orbital fat, right ocular proptosis, thickening of extraocular muscles, and the distorted eyeball.



**Figure 2 Culture results.** A: Macroscopic appearance of *C. bertholletiae*; B: Microscopic morphology showing sporangiophore and sporangiola of *C. bertholletiae*. Lactophenol cotton blue staining. *C. bertholletiae*: *Cunninghamella bertholletiae.*

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**Figure 3 Histological findings.** Histopathologic examination showed a large quantity of fungus mycelia and spores (gomori methenamine silver staining, ×200).

**Table 1 Invasive fungal rhinosinusitis caused by *Cunninghamella* reported in English**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Author/year | Sex/age | Region | Underlying conditions | Symptoms | Site(s) of involvement | Drug treatment | Surgery | Outcome |
| Brennan *et al*[13], 1983 | M/70 | United States | Diabetes mellitus, sideroblastic anemia, hemochromatosis | Facial pain and palsy, periorbital swelling, hearing loss, visual loss, fever, mental confusion | Nasal sinuses,  orbit, brain | Amphotericin B | Orbital decompression, sinus surgery | Died |
| Chetchotisakd *et al*[14], 1991 | F/68 | Thailand | Diabetes mellitus | Headache, left eye pain | Nasal sinuses | Amphotericin B, 5-flucytosine | Sinus surgery | Survived |
| Kontoyiani *et al*[15], 1994 | M/51 | United States | Acute promyelocytic leukemia | Fever,  nasal obstruction, dyspnea, fatigue, | Nasal sinuses,  lung | Imipenem, vancomycin, trimethoprim- sulfamethoxazole, fluconazole, SCH 39304 | No | Died |
| Ng *et al*[16], 1994 | M/70 | Bangladesh | Diabetes mellitus, myelodysplasia | Facial pain, fever, epistaxis | Maxillary sinus | Amphotericin B, rifampin | No | Survived |
| Jayasuriya *et al*[17], 2006 | M/42 | Sri Lanka | None | Periorbital oedema,  epiphora | Nasal sinuses | Amphotericin B | No | Survived |
| Righi *et al*[18], 2008 | M/41 | Italy | Acute myeloid leukaemia | Facial swelling, palatal oedema, purulent drainage in the oral cavity | Nasal sinuses,  orbit, brain | Amphotericin B | Sinus surgery,  Bone marrow transplantation | Died |
| LeBlanc *et al*[19], 2013 | M/15 | United States | Mixed lineage T-cell and myeloid acute leukemia,  bone marrow transplantation | Facial pain, fever, epiphora | Nasal sinuses | Amphotericin B | No | Died |
| Present case, 2017 | F/50 | China | Acute myeloid leukaemia | Ocular proptosis, pain, visual loss, epiphora, nasal obstruction and rhinorrhea | Nasal sinuses,  orbit, lung | Amphotericin B, meropenem, metronidazole, tigecycline, posaconazole | Sinus surgery, orbital decompression, orbital content enucleation | Died due to leukemia relapse |