

## Various clinical presentations of rhino-orbital mucormycosis

Sy. Nur Humaira

Hospital Shah Alam Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia

### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** To report the variable case presentation in patients with rhino-orbital mucormycosis. **Method:** Case series of 3 patients treated at Hospital Shah Alam. **Results:** Case 1: 60-year-old Malay gentleman with diabetes mellitus (DM) presented with a headache, neck pain and left eye sudden loss of vision with complete ptosis. Ct Imaging reported as cavernous sinus thrombosis and he was treated with warfarin and intravenous methyl-prednisolone. He developed submandibular swelling and was referred to ENT where rigid nasal scope revealed left middle turbinate necrosis. Case 2: 64-year-old Chinese gentleman with undiagnosed DM presented with right eye proptosis, painless vision loss and right-sided facial swelling for 1 week. An oro-antral communication was seen on the hard palate. Referral to ENT team was done and endoscopy revealed extensive necrosis of right middle and inferior turbinate with fistula into the oral cavity. Case 3: 40-year-old Indonesian gentleman presented to Emergency Department for DKA and was intubated. He had right upper eyelid swelling and discomfort for 3 days and a bluish tinge over the medial canthus which proceed into necrotising fasciitis of the right orbit within 2 days. Right endoscopic sinus surgery done revealed black necrotic eschar at the overlying skin and necrotic nasal mucosa. **Conclusion:** Rhino-orbital mucormycosis is a life-threatening fungal infection with a predilection to the specific population such as diabetic and immunocompromised patients. Early detection, control of co-morbidities, surgical debridement and administration of systemic and local antifungal therapies are needed to avoid mortality and morbidity.

### KEY WORDS:

*Rhino-orbital mucormycosis*

## Visual outcome following posterior capsular rupture during cataract surgery in Hospital Melaka

Nurulhuda Md Amin, Nor Fadzillah Abd Jalil, Mushawiahti Mustapha, Raja Norliza Raja Omar

Hospital Melaka, Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia  
Pusat Perubatan Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** Posterior capsular rupture (PCR) is the most common complication during cataract surgery. Improper management may affect the visual outcome. This retrospective study reviewed the visual outcome of patients that had PCR during cataract surgery in Hospital Melaka. **Method:** Records of all patients that had PCR during cataract surgery from 1st January 2014 till 31st March 2017 was traced using National Eye Database. Patients' folders were reviewed retrospectively. Data collected were demographic background, type of cataract surgery, status of surgeon, underlying ocular diseases, risks factors for PCR, visual acuity post operatively and factors that may influence patients' visual outcome. **Results:** There were 238cases (eyes) had PCR during the study period. It involved 165(69%) cases of phacoemulsification, 22(9%) cases of extracapsular cataract extraction (ECCE), 48(20%) cases of phacoemulsification converted to ECCE and three (1.2%) cases of lens aspiration. Forty one (17.2%) cases were operated by consultants, 109 (45.8%) cases by specialists, 34(14.3%) cases by gazetted specialists, 32(13.4%) cases by registrar and 22(9.2%) cases by medical officers. One hundred and fifty three cases had no pre-existing ocular diseases, 119 (78%) cases had normal vision (best corrected visual acuity-BCVA) during two months after surgery, 10(7%) cases had moderate visual impairment and four cases (2%) had severe visual impairment. **Conclusion:** Cataract surgery, even complicated by PCR, potentially render a good visual outcome.

### KEY WORDS:

*Posterior capsular rupture*