

HBP SURGERY WEEK 2023

MARCH 23 THU - 25 SAT, 2023 | BEXCO, BUSAN, KOREA www.khbps.org



EP 026

Black Fungus Infection Of Liver, A Mimicker Of Malignancy – A Case Report

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Background : Mucormycosis, also known as Black Fungus, is a life-threatening fungal infection, usually seen in people who were immunocompromised. Invasive liver mucor mycosis is very rarely reported in literature.

Methods : we report a rare case of invasive Liver mucor mycosis.

Results : A 43-year-old gentleman, known hypertension and denovo Type 2 diabetes mellitus, presented with upper abdominal dull aching pain for 3 months duration. There were no aggravating or relieving factors. There was significant loss of weight. However, there was no loss of appetite. Not infected by COVID 2019. There is no significant past history or family history. He was evaluated multiple hospitals. On ultrasonography, liver mass lesion was noted. On Computed tomography, well circumscribed heterogeneously enhancing necrotic mass lesion in segment 2 and 3 of liver extending into the lesser curvature of the stomach with small air pockets seen within the mass close to the site of infiltration, possible differentials were gastrointestinal stromal tumor and hepatocellular carcinoma. Gastroscopy was normal. Core needle biopsy of liver lesion showed necrotizing granulomatous inflammation of fungal etiology-Zygomycetes Species. Left hepatectomy and subtotal gastrectomy was performed after preop anti-fungal therapy for 4 weeks. Post op biopsy confirmed fungal origin – zygomycetes. Patient post operatively received anti-fungal treatment for 6 weeks.

Conclusions : Fungal infection of liver is very rare and preoperative diagnosis is difficult. And treatment requires early initiation of anti-fungals, thorough debridement and control of predisposing factors.

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