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Primary cutaneous mucormycosis in a patient with burn wounds due to *Lichtheimia ramosa*

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Mucormycosis is usually an invasive mycotic disease caused by fungi in the class mucormycetes. Here, we report a case of cutaneous mucormycosis due to *Lichtheimia ramosa* in a 20-year-old female patient with burn injuries. She was admitted to the hospital with accidental flame burns covering 60% total burn surface area. After 15 days of admission to hospital, the burn wound showed features of fungal infection. Culture showed white cottony growth belonging to the *Mucorales* order. Morphological identification confirmed it as *L. ramosa*. She was managed surgically and medically with the help of amphotericin B. Patient survived due to prompt diagnosis and appropriate medical and surgical treatment. Early diagnosis is critical in prevention of morbidity and mortality associated with the disease. Fungal infection in burn wounds can be difficult to diagnose and manage.

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