1467. Delaying Diagnostic Procedure Significantly Increases Mortality in Patients with Invasive Mucormycosis

Ji Un Lee, MD¹; Su Jin Jeong, MD²; Young Goo Song³; ¹Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Internal Medicine, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea; ²Department of Internal Medicine and AIDS Research Institute, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea; ³Department of Internal Medicine, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, South Korea

Session: 192. Fungal Infections

Saturday, October 11, 2014: 12:30 PM

Background. Invasive mucormycosis is an uncommon but increasing, life-threatening fungal infection. Effective therapy is represented by the combination of surgery and antifungal agent administration and early initiation of the therapy is necessary for favorable outcome. However, the disease is difficult to diagnose and mortality reaches 40% even if treated adequately, and clinical data on clinical course are limited.

Methods. We retrospectively reviewed histologically proven cases of invasive mucormycosis in two tertiary care referral hospitals from 2004 to 2013. The clinical and laboratory data were analyzed for all patients.

Results. We reviewed total of 28 patients who were histologically diagnosed as invasive mucormycosis. Overall survival was 60% (n = 17). The time from onset of symptom to diagnostic procedure proved to be associated with mortality ($P < 0.001$). In addition, time from onset of symptom to initiation of antifungal therapy was associated with a poor outcome in our study ($P = 0.032$). On multivariate regression analysis, delayed diagnostic procedure (more than 10 days after onset of symptom) was an independently significant predictor of mortality (odds ratio = 13.28, 95% confidence interval, 1.07-164.62; $P = 0.044$).

Conclusion. Mucormycosis is a destructive fungal infection that is associated with a high mortality, ranging from 40 to 100 % depending on disease form. When a clinician suspects an invasive mucormycosis infection, early diagnostic procedure done within 10 days from the onset of symptom and early initiation of antifungal therapy will lead to successful management of the disease.

Disclosures. All authors: No reported disclosures.