

中文題目：罕見腹痛合併咳血案例：白黴菌感染

英文題目：An unusual cause of epigastralgia with hematemesis: Gastrointestinal mucormycosis

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Mucormycosis is common in the environment, and people are ordinarily exposed to these molds. Most cases of gastrointestinal mucormycosis were reported in the tropics and was thought to be correlated with factors such as climate and diet. Mucormycosis had weak pathogenicity to people with intact immunity; it usually lead to systemic infection in immunocompromised patients, particularly in those with diabetes mellitus. Gale et al. postulated that the serum of normal individuals inhibits the growth of mucormycosis, whereas serum of those with diabetic ketoacidosis promotes the growth of mucormycosis. The infection pathway was through the inhalation and ingestion of spores. Compared with rhino-orbital-cerebral and pulmonary mucormycosis, localized gastrointestinal mucormycosis involvement is rare (7% of the systemic manifestations). Among gastrointestinal tract involvement, the stomach is the primary site accounting for 58%, the colon accounts for 32%, and it is rarely noted in the esophagus and intestines. Gastrointestinal mucormycosis lead to mucosa devastation and diffuse necrotic ulceration; clinical symptoms such as abdominal pain and hematemesis are commonly present. In cases of invasive gastrointestinal mucormycosis, clinicians should be careful regarding fatal complications, such as perforation, bowel infraction, and hemorrhagic shock.