

COVID-19 and Fungal Infections

Huda Raheem Hashim Al-Mosway*

Assistant Professor, Ph.D. of Biological - Microbiology Medical Mycology, College of Basic Education, Department of Science, University of Al-Muthanna, Iraq

***Corresponding Author:** Huda Raheem Hashim Al-Mosway, Assistant Professor, Ph.D. of Biological - Microbiology Medical Mycology, College of Basic Education, Department of Science, University of Al-Muthanna, Iraq.

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Introduction

In the last years, the coronavirus sickness has infected tens of millions of people all over the world. A novel virus that usually showed as viral pneumonia, which began as a local epidemic but quickly grew into a global pandemic within a few months with significant rates of morbidity and mortality. According to reports published in the press, COVID-19 individuals are occasionally co-infected with other microbial infections (7.2%) pathogens are a type of pathogen. In COVID-19 individuals, however, the incidence of fungal secondary infection is higher remains a mystery [1].

Most people with COVID-19 disease have minimal or minor symptoms like fever and dry cough, while SARS-CoV-2 can cause severe acute respiratory syndrome, especially in the elderly, hypertensive, and diabetic patients (SARS) [2].

SARS-CoV-2 is most commonly linked to pneumonia caused by a lung infection, but new research has found that many other organs, including the cardiovascular, immunological, neurological, and gastrointestinal systems, can also be impacted [3].

Secondary bacterial or fungal infections are 10 times more common than secondary viral infections in many patients with serious illnesses. All studies of coronavirus fungal infections found that they occurred after the onset of COVID-19 symptoms, often 14 days later [1].

COVID -19 with fungus infection

Fever, cough, and shortness of breath are all signs of mycosis infection, which are similar to those of coronavirus. It is critical to

diagnose a fungal infection through laboratory tests to determine whether a person has a mycosis infection or COVID-19. Some people can have both COVID-19 and a fungal infection at the same time [4].

Aspergillosis or invasive candidiasis are common fungal co-infections in coronavirus patients. These infections are becoming more common, and they may be linked to acute disease and death [5].

Scientists are constantly learning about fungal co-infection in patients with severe coronavirus in Aspergillosis, which is caused by the fungus *Aspergillus*. In the past, scientists believed that aspergillosis pulmonary was a rare occurrence completely in people with weakened immune systems. Patients with pulmonary aspergillosis, on the other hand, do not have a weaker immune system but do have a higher risk of respiratory infections caused by viruses, such as influenza. COVID-19-related infections have been described in several fresh and recent papers Aspergillosis of the lungs [6].

Candidiasis is an infection that occurs in COVID-19 patients, that *Candida auris*, a type of fungus, is to blame. These fungal co-infections put COVID-19 patients at risk for healthcare-associated infections (HAIs), such as candidemia, or *Candida*-related bloodstream infections [7]. *Candida auris* has been linked to major infection outbreaks in healthcare facilities. These infections are rather frequent in the United States, and they can spread in long-term care institutions that care for patients with serious medical conditions [8].

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