**Editor's Comment:**

Title: COVID-19-Associated RhinocerebralMucormycosis: An Increasingly Frequent Finding from Various Clinical Manifestations to Necessity for Critical Therapeutic Intervention

The presented study aims to identify the association of mucormycosis and COVID-19 in patients who are critically ill or immunocompromised due to COVID-19 infection. Mucormycosis is a fatal infectious disease with high mortality rates. Since a significant body of evidence has emerged regarding the incidence of mucormycosis in patients with COVID-19, the study raises the following important question: what is the association between mucormycosis and COVID-19 and what are the risk factors, most common types, associated pathologies, therapeutic protocols and outcomes for this type of pathology. The literature included in the review showed that out of 20 included articles, there were 4 case reports, 2 case series, 10 narrative reviews and 4 quantitative studies. The results of the cases discussed in the case reports and case series are presented in tables. Mucormycosis, initially considered an incidental finding in patients with COVID-19, has become a major concern. The rise of mucormycetes is caused by several factors, including hyperglycemia due to pre-existing diabetes or excessive steroid use, elevated ferritin levels due to the inflammatory cascade initiated by COVID-19, and immunosuppression caused by the use of steroids or other immunosuppressive therapy. I believe this study is fully ready for publication, it is voluminous and necessary as this chapter will help change the prevention and treatment of patients suffering from this life-threatening infection.

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