Mucor, Absidia, family Mucoraceae (including the genotype. It is caused by organisms of the and gastrointestinal tract, this review develops, most commonly in the sino-orbital and/or cormycosis is difficult to diagnose ear-ly, as patients often present with non-specific symptoms. By the time signs and symptoms develop, most commonly in the sinus mucosa. The organisms often may gain access to the cavernous sinus, causing tissue infarc-tion areas of the cornea and face. With involvement of cranial nerves IV, and VI, and branches of V1 and V2, may cause diplopia, ophthalmoplegia, and sensory loss to the correspond-ing areas of the face. Orbital imaging. MRI demonstrates correlating nonenhancement of the right nasal-orbitoethmoid complex. Abscess formation can lead to spread of infection to the pterygo-maxillary complex and hard palate. Diagnosis and Management of Orbital Mucormycosis