

ACTUAL ASPECTS OF THE MORBIDITY IN MENINGITIS

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Acute bacterial meningitis represent a problem of great importance in infectious diseases, because of the etiological polymorphism, as well as of the variety of the changes in the cerebrospinal fluid, which can create diagnostical difficulties. The great number of patients with meningitis, admitted in the Clinic of Infectious Diseases, demonstrate the importance of recognizing the particularities of diagnosis and evolution and those of the treatment of meningitis. We studied 116 patients with meningitis in the interval of time 1992-1994. Bacterial meningitis were represented in 42 patients and tuberculous meningitis in 7 patients. The etiology in bacterial meningitis was confirmed in 67,5% of the patients, 40% of which were meningococcal meningitis, affecting mostly ages under 10 years (35%) and over 40 years (47,5%). We obtained integral cure in 83,33% of the patients, only 4,76% presenting sensorial deficiency, 2,38% psychic deficiency and 4,76% motor deficiency. The mortality was 4,37%. One of the major conclusion is referring to the efficiency of classical treatment with penicilline +/- cloramphenicol, which demonstrate the inutility of third

generation cephalosporins in the treatment of meningococcal and pneumococcal meningitis. Normalization of CSF was obtained after 11 days of treatment. An alarm sign was represented by the non-recognition of meningeal syndrome in 25%, before the admission in the Clinic of Infectious Diseases, determinating the delay of the diagnosis and correct treatment.