

## CLINICAL AND BACTERIAL ASPECTS OF PNEUMOCOCCAL MENINGITIS (POSTER)

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We studied 44 cases of pneumococcal meningitis, 15 cases in children (14 patients) and 29 cases in adults (27 patients). The pneumococcal strains were isolated from CSF in 40 cases and/or blood-cultures in 8 cases. The study of antibiotic susceptibility was performed according to established methods (disk diffusimetric testing and MIC test). We noted 27/44 (61,4%) penicillin sensitive pneumococci (PSP) and 17/44 (38,5%) penicillin resistant pneumococci (PRP) with MIC's over 1 mg/l for 6 strains (13,6%). All PRP isolates with MIC's >1 mg/l were sensitive to 3<sup>rd</sup> gen. cephalosporine (C3G). Treatment was established according to the results of bacterial investigation using penicillin G, C3G, chloramphenicol, rifampicin. Mean duration of treatment was 14 days for the PRP group and 10 days for the PSP group. Mortality rate was comparable in both PRP and PSP groups respectively 4/17 (23,5%) and 6/27 (22,2%). The PRP isolates were more frequently associated to the presence of acute otitis media: 5/17 (29,4%) versus 5/27 (18,5%) in PSP group. Penicillin treatment in the previous 3 months was also associated to PRP meningitis: 5/17 (29,4%) versus 2/27 (7,4%) in PSP group.