

CLINICO-EVOLUTIVE ASPECTS OF THE TUBERCULOUS MENINGOENCEPHALITIS OF THE ADULT (POSTER)

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Considering the actual world wide trend of continuous increasing incidence of tuberculous diseases, also affecting Romania, we studied the epidemiological and clinico-therapeutical aspects of the CNS tuberculosis. Tuberculous meningoencephalitis is the most serious and redoubtable involvement of tuberculosis, because of its rapid evolution to death. Our retrospective study includes 51 adults patients admitted at the Infectious Diseases Department of "N.Gh. Lupu" Hospital, over a 5 year period, between January 1990 and December 1994, with a diagnosis of tuberculous meningoencephalitis. The diagnosis was made on the basis of the clinical aspect: meningeal syndrom, present in 86,3% of cases and significant neurological findings present at 76,5% of patients, correlated with the aspect of CSF showing alterations consistent with tuberculous etiology in 86,3% of cases. The bacteriological evidence was present in 15,3% of cases: 3/51 (5,9%) of cases positive to direct bacilloscopy and 6/51 (11,7%) of cases having positive cultures for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. We have observed in the clinical evolution correlated to: a) favouring conditions of the host; b) concomitant tuberculous involvement of other organs; c) treatment (type and

precocity). The overall mortality in our study was of 13/51 (24,9%) and the rate of sequels was of 8/51 (15,7%). We noted a significant rise of the incidence of tuberculous meningoencephalitis (tuberculosis of CNS). In our study, the incidence in 1993 was of 25,5% versus 15,7% in 1990 within the general context of increased tuberculosis spread.