

# HISTOPATHOLOGICAL COMPARATIVE ASPECTS REFERING TO TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS IN CASES OF PRESENT IMMUNITY AND IMMUNITY DEPRESSION

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The tuberculosis in the nervous system is one of the frequent determination in TB's infection. Almost always we find them in addition to a complication of another TB's infection. Frequently difusing by hematogen way, it determins specific and nespecific TB's lesions such as: aedema, hyperemia, hodocephalia and nervous injouries in general. Under the therapy with specific drugs (tuberculostatics) the injouries modificks such as: the resorbtion of the exudative and hyperemia, deposits of fybrine and reticuline on the meningeal surface. These aspects can be found are subjects that has a relative immunity. Although they still have chances that the TB's meningitis reactivates. On subjects with law immunity (such as general prophylaxy) the specific injouries on nervous system as well as those exists in other organs becomes invasive and fatal. The injouries are not reacting positiv the therapy. Frequently the specific TB's injouries on these subjects are modified by oportunistic infections and there we have problems in interpretation of TB's lesions (macroscopic and microscopic).