

# INTRACRANIAL SUPPURATIONS AND SECONDARY BACTERIAL MENINGITIS

*Lidia Nanulescu, Mariana Cristea, Doina Petcu, Corina Itu*

Clinic of Infectious Diseases,  
University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj-Napoca

The secondary bacterial meningitis are more rarely encountered and recognized in the clinical practice. Unlike those occurring in the evolution of the staphylococcus septicaemias, endocardites, paranasal sinusites, the secondary meningitis to intracranial suppurations arise more complex problems of positive and differential diagnosis, treatment and prognosis. We have analyzed 10 cases of children with intracranial suppurations, interned in the clinic during the last 15 years, out of which 5 cases developed a bacterial acute meningitis. The diagnosis of intracranial suppurative process has been stated precisely intravital (F.O., arteriography, TC Scanner) or through morphopathological examination. The studying lot has been made up of 3 sucklings and 7 children 6-15 years old. What has been observed is the affecting of the masculine sex and the presence of the cranioencephalous traumatism, closed in the near antecedents. The clinical feature has been

that of serious meningoencephalitis, without notable differences in the clinical feature between the cases with secondary meningitis and those without meningitis. Besides the differential diagnosis with some net intracranial processes (tumors, hematomas) we signalize the risk which rachicentesis involves before the precise stating of the diagnosis (engaging danger). The LCR examination and that of the intraoperative collected pus have put into evidence the peptostreptococcus (2 cases) and the aureu haemolytic staphylococcus (1 case). The determining factor of the meningitis appearance has been the opening of the abscess in the subarahnoidian space. The evolution has been obviously influenced by the precocity of the diagnosis establishing and of the surgical intervention (3 operated and healed cases, 1 case with minimum sequels). The abscess and the cerebral empiem with or without meningitis represent medico-surgical urgences with serious prognosis, depending to a great extent on the precocity of the diagnosis and surgical treatment.