

THE CONTRIBUTION OF COMPUTERISED TOMODENSIMETRY SCANNER IN CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM INFECTIONS

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The material for this study consists of 18 cases of CNS infections, of varied clinical and pathogenetical aspects, thus underlining the importance of CT scanner in the diagnosis. The clinical features and CSF citology and biochemistry suggested intracranial neoformation which prompted immediate CT scanner. Of the 18 cases, CT diagnosed 6 cases as cerebral abscess, 3 cases as encephalitis, 2 cases as hydrocephaly, and was negative in 7 cases. Other laboratory examinations correlated with neurosurgical examination, confirmed the CT scanner diagnostic accuracy 89%. An aspect of small hypodense and/or inhomogenous zone, with mass effect being the temporal and parietal lobes. CT scanner has low diagnostic value in the meningo-encephalitis cases (25% showed encephalitic inflammatory process). Better results are obtained when is used contrast substance. This study estimates the importance of CT scanner in early diagnosis of CNS abscess and the complications of meningo-encephalitis, as hydrocephaly.