

ACUTE MENINGITIS WITH MYCOPLASMA PNEUMONIAE IN CHILDREN

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There are studied 15 cases of acute meningitis with *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* in patients under 16 years old. The etiological diagnosis was established by indirect immunofluorescence of the respiratory secretions and serum antibodies examinations (passive hemagglutination). The characteristics

of the lot were: epidemiologically - the presence of some infections with *M.pneumoniae* in the family, simultaneous or recent - 6 cases (40%); clinical - progressive debut - 10 cases (66,6%), fever, over 38,5°C - 7 cases (46,6%), severe cephalaea - 12 cases (80%), respiratory suffering and/or the medium otitis associated - 8 cases (53,3%), severe meningitis syndrom - 9 cases (60%); biologically - leukocytosis with neutrophily - 8 cases (53,3%), VSE at 1 hour moderate accelerated ($x=35,4 \pm 10,1$ mm) - 11 cases (73,3%), modifications of the cerebrospinal fluid at 3,5 +/- 1,1 days since debut: clear hipertensive fluid - 15 cases (100%); the medium value of the elements: $633,3 \pm 850,7$ /mmc from which $87,1 \pm 8,5\%$ lymphocytes; the medium value of the proteinorachia: $58,5 \pm 15,1$ mg%; the medium value of glucorachia: $44,9 \pm 4,8$ mg%. Clinical evolution was favourable in all cases, but 8 patients (53,5%) have yet the minimum their CSF modifications at 10 days since the first lumbar puncture. Clinico-biological data are compared with those met in other meningitis with clear fluid (mumps, tuberculosis, bacterial at the debut and partial treated by antibiotics).