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Assessment of the data of pediatric patients with acute bacterial meningitis: 5-years' experience**Kubra Aykac, Yasemin Ozsurekci, Ceren Ustun, Sevgen Tanir Basaranoglu, Banu Sancak, Belgin Altun, Yakut Akgün Yılmaz, Ates Kara, Ali Bulent Cengiz and Mehmet Ceyhan**

Hacettepe University Medical School, Turkey

Bacterial meningitis is a serious infection that can cause death within hours as well as neurological sequelae in patients. Majority of the causative agents are *Neisseria meningitidis*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Haemophilus influenzae* type-B. In recent years, meningitis epidemiology showed a rapid change due to vaccination. We aimed to investigate the etiologic agents of bacterial meningitis in the present study. Between January 2012 and January 2017, a total of 157 cerebrospinal fluid samples were studied in the study and 45 were evaluated as contamination. The median age of 112 patients diagnosed with acute bacterial meningitis was 1 year (minimum-maximum, 0-17) and the rate of female/male was 48/64. The etiologic agents were 42 (37.5%) *Staphylococcus*, 16 pneumococcal (14.2%), 9 (8.9%) meningococci, 7 (6.2%) enterococci, 7 (4.4%) *Acinetobacter* spp. 7 (4.4%) *E. coli*, 4 (3.5%) *Klebsiella* spp. CSF shunt was presented in 53.6% of the patients and *Staphylococci* were the most common causative agent (53.3%) in this population. According to the underlying diseases, there were totally 80 (71.4 %) patients with neurological disease and 46.2% of them had staphylococcal meningitis. In two patients with immunodeficiency, one of the causative agents was *Staphylococci* and the other was multiple agents. Pneumococci (33.3%) and meningococci (28.6%) were the most frequent factors in children without underlying disease. Serotypes could be detected in only four of 16 patients with pneumococcal meningitis. Two of them were non-vaccine serotype (15B) and others were serotype 19F and 1. The sero-groups of nine patients with meningococcal meningitis were three serotype W, two serotype B and four non-groupable-O. Due to the high frequency of pneumococcal and meningococcal meningitis cases, our findings indicate the importance of vaccination against these pathogens. The frequency of shunt meningitis also suggests that shunt infections should be managed effectively.

Biography

Kubra Aykac has graduated as a pediatrician in 2012 and has been practising as a fellow in the Department of Pediatric Infectious Diseases, Hacettepe University Faculty of Medicine, Ankara, Turkey. She is interested in pneumococcal disease and multi-drug resistant gram-negative bacterial diseases.

kubrakinc.kk@gmail.com

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