

Post Traumatic Meningitis in Neurosurgery Department

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Abstract: Problem statement: Post-Traumatic Meningitis (PTM) is a serious complication followed trauma. It sounds to have different pattern and characteristics. The aim of the current study was to determine the characteristics and outcome of PTM in referral neurosurgery department in Iran. **Approach:** During 5 years period-2003-2008, all records from meningitis patients in neurosurgery department in the unique referral trauma center in Kerman, Iran were evaluated by researchers, retrospectively. The PTM cases were selected and their data registered in the data collection form. The outcome of the disease as live or death considered, too. Analysis was conducted based on outcome and multivariable ANOVA was done to determine factor associated with death in PTM cases. **Results:** The incidence of PTM in head trauma patients estimated 3.1% (95% CI = 2.5-3.9%). The most frequent cases were male 89.7%. Average of age was 28.4±17.2 years. Klebsiella was the most common organism in CSF culture. Hospital staying time average in these patients was 25.7±15.8 days. Surgery was done for 52 (66.6%) cases. The fatality rate was 24.4%, (95% CI = 15.4-35.4). All death had undergone operation. Multivariable ANOVA declared that blood sugar and CSF protein differed statistically between two groups, died and survived. **Conclusion:** PTM is an important phenomenon that has great mortality. Certainly, it needs antibiotic prophylaxis and immediate intervention and preventive services to reduce its morbidity and mortality rate.

Key words: Meningitis, trauma, neurosurgery, infection, complication, mortality

INTRODUCTION

Head trauma either open or blunt ones is one of the important cause of admission in neurosurgery ward. There are many complications after head injuries. Nonetheless infection is a serious problem which is threatening hospitalized patients and nosocomial meningitis is a potentially devastating complication of traumatic brain injury^[1,6]. Head trauma created many conditions that enhanced the risk of intracranial infection^[7]. The infectious agent gains access to the intracranial compartment by traumatic means. In these cases, the meningitis has to be classified as Post-Traumatic Meningitis (PTM). Nosocomial meningitis characteristics vary from the usual meningitis. Although the nosocomial meningitis is rare, there is a wide range of factors associated with post traumatic meningitis. Palabiyikoglu and colleagues elucidated that traumatic wound infection, post-surgical wound infection and ventriculoperitoneal shunt were

associated with PTM^[10]. Korinek *et al.*^[5] substantiated the aforementioned factors and found other risk factors like CSF leakage, male sex, duration of surgery and neurological operation itself^[5]. Recent study determined CSF leakage was an independent risk factor and concomitant infections like as sinusitis, otitis and pneumonia increased the risk of PTM^[19].

Whereas nosocomial meningitis is a distinct category from community-acquired meningitis, in the unique study from Iran, we decided to describe the characteristics and outcome of patients with PTM and defined the factors associated to death in PTM patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Setting: Shahid Bahooonar hospital is the greatest trauma center in Kerman province in Iran related to Kerman medical sciences university. Neurosurgery department and clinical ward are located in this hospital and it is the only neurosurgery center in the area. All

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patients with head injury referred to this center. It contains two neurosurgery wards and an equipped Intensive Care Unit.

Patients: All patients suspected to meningitis after trauma in Neurosurgery department were assessed by physician, exactly. Laboratory tests contain CBC, Serum FBS, CSF biochemical and cell analysis were checked and CSF culture was done for the patients with positive clinical and laboratory findings. Four culture media were used for CSF specimen: 1-blood agar, 2-Chocolate Blood agar, 3- SUPPL-Thioglycollate and 4-Eosin Methylene Blue culture media. All tests were performed in the standard condition in the hospital pathobiology laboratory. The clinical and laboratory data plus demographic characteristics were registered in the files.

Over a 5 years period, from March 2003 to March 2008, we collected the data related to PTM patients from their files and electronic database of hospital, retrospectively.

A definite diagnosis of bacterial meningitis was made by at least two of three: 1- evidence of a bacterial pathogen in one or more CSF cultures; 2- typical CSF findings of a decreased glucose concentration, increased lactate and protein concentrations and pleiocytosis with predominantly polymorphonuclear cells; and 3- classical clinical manifestations including fever, altered sensorium and signs of meningeal irritation^[3,13].

We considered the outcome of PTM- survived or death-, too.

Statistical analysis: The SPSS version 15 was used to analyze the data. Results were described with percentage for categorical variable and mean±SD for continuous parameter. Independent t test was conducted to compared mean between survived and died. Mann-Whitney test and Chi squared test were used for rank and nominal data, respectively. Multivariate ANOVA was conducted to adjust the variable interrelation between two groups. P-value<0.05 was considered significant at every process of analysis.

RESULTS

During the five years of study a total of 11013 cases have been admitted from trauma, of which 2506 (22.7%) had head trauma. Of the 2506 cases, 2065 (82.4%) were males and 441 (17.6%) were females. All of the head trauma cases were admitted to neurosurgery department. From them 78 patients (3.1, 95% CI = 2.5-

3.9) were suffered to meningitis that 70 (89.7%) were males and 8 (10.3%) were females. Their average age was 28.4±17.2 their range of age was from 2-75 years. All of them were car accident victims. The most frequent organism involved was Klebsiella (27%). There were 26 (33.3%) negative culture positive clinical cases. Table 1 showed the pathogen found in culture media. The admission duration ranged from 5-74 days, its average was 25.7±15.8 days. Surgery was done for 52 (66.6%) cases. Age, hospital admission duration and CSF protein were the significance variable between surgical and non-surgical groups. The mean age was higher in surgical patients and they had stayed in hospital more than non-surgical patients. The CSF protein was higher in surgical group, too (Table 2).

Nineteen from 78 (24.4%, 95%CI = 15.4-35.4) meningitis patients died. Among demographic variables age was significantly higher in death patients group (t = 3.16, p = 0.004) Fig. 1.

There was a significant difference between mortality and operation. All died had undertaken operation Fig. 2.

Table 1: The frequency of pathogen in study meningitis cases

	Frequency	Percent
S.aureous	11	14.1
S.epiderm	5	6.4
E.coli	1	1.3
Klebsiella	21	26.9
Acinetobacter	8	10.3
Alkalogen	2	2.6
Meningococc	1	1.3
Entrobacter	1	1.3
Citrobacter	1	1.3
Serratia	1	1.3
Negative culture	26	33.3
Total	78	100.0

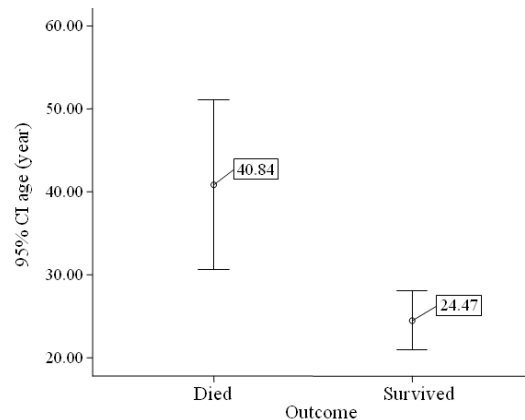


Fig. 1: Age differences between two survived and died patients

Table 2: The significant variable between surgical and non-surgical patients

Variable	Group	Mean	SD	p-value*
Age	Surgery+	32.9	18.7	<0.001
	Surgery-	19.6	8.7	
Hospital admission duration	Surgery+	29.6	17.0	<0.001
	Surgery-	17.4	7.9	
CSF protein	Surgery+	208.9	214.3	<0.001
	Surgery-	80.2	38.7	

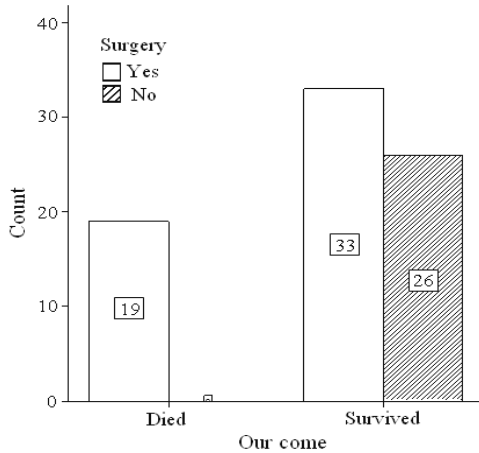


Fig. 2: Comparison of mortality between operational statuses



Fig. 3: The blood sugar mean compared in two groups t = 2.293, p = 0.031

In para-clinic finding, the blood sugar was higher in died group- 174.8±81.8 mg dL⁻¹ vs 127.1±53.6- Fig. 3, in contrast the CSF sugar was lower- 37.6±38.4 vs 58±36.6- Fig. 4). The CSF protein was two fold higher in died, too Fig. 5.

Multivariable ANOVA was done to control of variable effect together. The blood sugar and CSF protein differed statistically between two groups and CSF sugar didn't have any significant differences between two groups (Table 3).

Table 3: Multivariate ANOVA between significant variable in two groups

	Mean	SD	F	p-value	R ²	Power
Blood sugar						
Died	174.8	81.8	7.470	0.008	0.108	77.0%
Survived	126.9	54.2				
CSF protein						
Died	279.2	264.3	7.593	0.008	0.109	77.4%
Survived	134.8	150.3				
CSF sugar						
Died	39.6	38.4	2.428	0.124	0.038	33.5%
Survived	55.1	34.8				

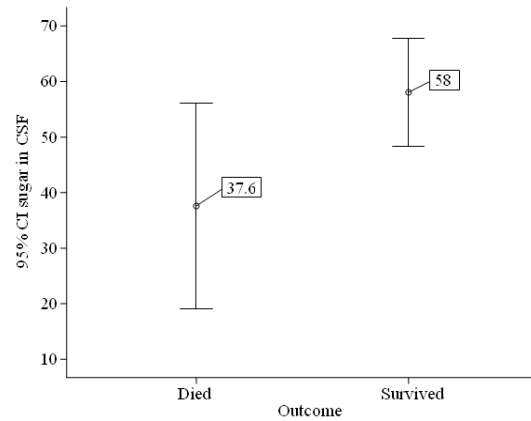


Fig. 4: The CSF sugar mean compared in two groups t = 2.085, p = 0.04

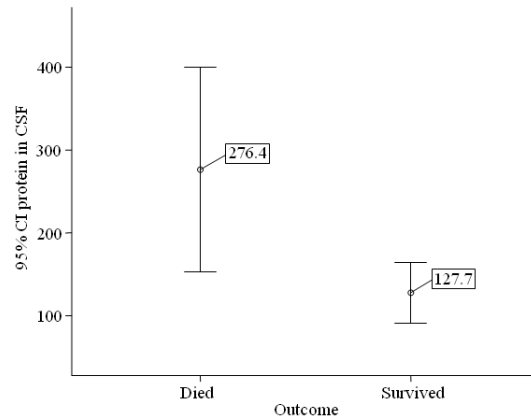


Fig. 5: The CSF protein mean compared in two groups t = 3.213, p = 0.025

DISCUSSION

Meningitis is one of the complications which may occur during the course of brain trauma and may markedly worsen outcome or result in death. Our finding determined that the incidence of PTM was 3.1% and their fatality rate was 24.4%. Many references

introduced that up to 10% of patients with head trauma were complicated with meningitis^[4,6]. The surgery is a risk factor for meningitis and mortality. In our recent study, 66.6% of meningitis cases had neurosurgery procedure before infection. Unfortunately, all persons who had died from meningitis had been operated after trauma. The incidence of post-surgical meningitis has been reported to 5% in many studies which patients received prophylactic antibiotics^[8,15]. Beside it, many studies have declared the infection rate is significantly higher (10%) without prophylaxis^[9,17]. Finally, it is concluded prophylactic antibiotic therapy, preoperatively, in traumatic brain injury patients.

The most common offending pathogen was *Klebsiella* in our finding, the *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Acinetobacter* were the followed. Other studies have reported *S.aureus* as the most frequent organism, a lot of results related to nosocomial and post-surgical meningitis^[2,10,18,19]. Some other studies have demonstrated *Streptococcus pneumonia* is the most common pathogen in post-surgical meningitis^[6], however the incidence of *S. pneumonia* observed more in the children^[12].

Parodi and co-workers reported that the proportion of cases of nosocomial meningitis due to gram-negative organisms appears to be increasing, they revealed the enterobacters grew rapidly as the cause of nosocomial meningitis^[11]. This study expressed our finding to *Klebsiella*. It seems *Klebsiella* is the important pathogen among post-traumatic meningitis. Tang and Chen discussed it previously^[14].

It is undoubted; neurosurgery following the head trauma is the main factor to suffer from meningitis and death. As told above the gram negative bacteria like *Klebsiella* and *Acinetobacter* are the most common organism involving leptomenige. Our finding confirmed the results of previous studies. However we had some limitation in our study.

One of limitation was the retrospective data. We could not find some information from patients. The other problem in our study was the lack of anaerobic culture media. We could not used these media and detected anaerobic microorganisms like *Pseudomonas*. The advantages of our study were the precision of authors to collect data. To our knowledge, this is the first report about posttraumatic meningitis from Iran. Our data were collected from the referral head trauma center (Shahid Bahonar hospital), thus we could generalized finding to our state and neighbor hood provinces. We recommend the multicenter prospective study to determine the exact outcome and associated factors of PTM.

CONCLUSION

The mortality of post traumatic meningitis is greater than other type of meningitis, but it is preventable. Prophylactic antibiotic therapy is considered necessary for some head trauma patients with especial indication.

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