

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM MENINGITIS

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Abstract: Meningitis is an acute inflammation of the soft membranes of the head and spinal cord. Meningitis is mainly an infectious disease.

Keywords: meningitis, infectious diseases, nervous system

To be summoned divided into primary and secondary meningitis. Primary meningitis is caused directly by pneumococci, meningococci, staphylococcus and viruses. Secondary meningitis appears after some diseases as a complication of purulent diseases of the ear, nose and throat, typhus, wounds, and tuberculosis. Depending on the inflammatory process and the composition of the cerebrospinal fluid, it is divided into purulent and serous meningitis.

The following meningeal signs are observed in all meningitis:

1. Headache - it is caused by the influence of sensory receptors on the meninges. Headaches are always on all sides of the head, more so in the nape and forehead. Headache occurs after toxic or mechanical effects (increased pressure in the brain) of the V-X pairs of cranial nerves.
2. Vomiting - Vomiting is central in nature and does not depend on eating.
3. Hyperesthesia - patients feel light, sound, noise very badly.
4. Tension of the neck muscle - tension of the neck muscles. This is caused by damage to the roots of the spinal cord.
5. Kernig and Brudzinsky (upper, middle, lower) signs.
6. The tension of a big lick in newborns.
7. Lessage (hanging) sign - when lifting the child from the armpit, he bends his legs and touches his knee to his stomach.
8. Three legs sign - the patient bends his legs at the knees while sitting with his hands behind his back.

Purulent meningitis

The following meningeal signs are observed in all meningitis: 1. Headache - it is caused by the influence of sensory receptors on the meninges. Headaches are always on all sides of the head, more so in the nape and forehead. Headache occurs after toxic or mechanical effects (increased pressure in the brain) of the V-X pairs of cranial nerves. 2. Vomiting - Vomiting is central in nature and does not depend on eating. 3.

Hyperesthesia - patients feel light, sound, noise very badly. 4. Tension of the neck muscle - tension of the neck muscles. This is caused by damage to the roots of the spinal cord. 5. Kernig and Brudzinsky (upper, middle, lower) signs. 6. The tension of a big lick in newborns.

The causative agents are meningococcus, pneumococcus, staphylococcus, streptococcus, salmonella, Escherichia coli. It is more common in children, because the blood-brain barrier is not fully developed. The causative agents of this meningitis enter the body through the upper respiratory tract, multiply there and show signs of inflammation of the upper respiratory tract. Later, it multiplies in the lymph nodes and goes to the brain membranes through the blood. Meningitis also occurs after other chronic diseases (otitis, abscess, sepsis). The latent period of the disease lasts 3-5 days.

Clinical picture. The disease starts suddenly, acutely, the body temperature rises to 39-40°C, vomiting, shivering, screaming and crying for no reason in young children, adults complain of severe headache. The patient will experience numbness, mental disturbance, confusion and, in severe cases, loss of consciousness. If the inflammation is in the upper part of the brain (convexital), tremor symptoms are accompanied by meningeal symptoms. Symptoms of tremors are more common in young children. From the 2nd-3rd day of the disease, meningeal signs appear (coloration of the neck muscle, Kernig's, Brudzinsky's signs). The patient lies with his head back and his legs close to the abdomen. In young children, the large intestine is tense. Hyperesthesia, increased tendon reflexes, damage to III-IV-VII-VIII-XII pairs of cranial nerves are observed.

The cure. The patient needs to be admitted to the hospital and treated immediately. From the first day, penicillin is given to children 400-500 tb/kg intramuscularly every 3-4 hours, to adults 18-24 million tb intramuscularly every 4 hours a day for 5-7 days. Levomycitin succinate 100 mg/kg 4 times a day for 7-10 days, seporin 1 g every 6 hours intramuscularly.

Taking care of. Strict bed rest, frequent light meals, and meningitis are signs of hypertension in the brain. In this case, the patient does not like noise, light. Therefore, patients should be placed in a separate, quiet, dimly lit room, the room should be provided with fresh air, soft pillows, and neat beds.

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