

A young Afghan man with prolonged fever and headache

DIAGNOSIS:

TB meningitis, multiple CNS tuberculoma and choroidal tubercle

Further physical examination revealed neck stiffness and positive Brudzinski sign. Thus, lumbar puncture (LP) was performed. The result was: WBC =150/ml, lymphocyte= 65%, PMN= 35%, glucose=18mg/dl, protein=65mg/dl, concomitant blood sugar=90mg/dl.

With possible diagnosis of chronic meningitis, evaluation was completed to rule out causes of chronic meningitis. CSF wright, VDRL, indian ink, cytology for malignant cell were negative. CSF TB-PCR was positive, even though, CSF smear was negative for AFB. Brain CT scan with contrast showed multiple ringed enhanced small masses in favor of tuberculoma (figure 1) and fundoscopy revealed choroidal tubercle.

Treatment with isoniazid, rifampin, ethambutal, pyrazinamide and vitamin B6 was prescribed and corticosteroid was also added. Two weeks later his condition gradually improved and he was discharged on anti-TB treatment. During follow up, culture of CSF was positive for TB and the patient's general condition improved.

DISCUSSION

Tuberculous meningitis, a form of tuberculosis that affects the meninges covering brain and spinal cord, is associated with high mortality and disability among survivors (1). Intracranial tuberculoma is one of the most serious complications of tuberculous meningitis (2). TB meningitis is an insidious form of meningitis

characterized by headache, low grade fever, stiff neck and cranial nerve palsies. Acute meningoencephalitis characterized by coma, raised intracranial pressure, seizure and focal neurological deficits. The top 7 manifestations of TB meningitis are: coma, onset of disease more than 5 days, lymphocyte predominant in CSF, CSF glucose level of 50% lower than concurrent blood level, abnormal CT finding, abnormal ocular finding and proved tuberculosis of other site (3). Risk factors of poor prognosis in TB meningitis are: age less than 2 years, decreased level of consciousness on admission, convulsion, CSF protein more than 70mg/dl and CSF glucose less than 20mg/dl (4). For diagnosis of TB meningitis initial lumbar puncture reveals smear-positive acid fast bacilli in up to 40%, however, repeated examinations increase the yield as high as 87% (5).

CSF adenosine deaminase activity (ADA) can be used for diagnosis of TB meningitis. CSF ADA > 8.0U/L has sensitivity and specificity of 80% and 90%, respectively (6). PCR system can detect 10 pg of DNA and 10-50 colony forming unit (CFU) of mycobacterium tuberculosis. Sensitivity and specificity of PCR is 85% and 98.4%, respectively (7).

TB meningitis is a curable disease. Within extrapulmonary manifestations of tuberculosis, ocular involvement is uncommon but it is important as it can cause visual loss. It can involve choroids, nasolacrimal duct, retina, optic disk, conjunctiva, and cause panophthalmitis.

62 Answer to photo quiz

Management is medical and once diagnosis presumed or confirmed, surgical intervention should be avoided (8).

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