

INTRODUCTION

AND

AIM OF WORK

Meningitis is a fairly common disorder in the pediatric age.

Early treatment is the most important factor in averting the serious and distressing complications of meningeal infections.

In this work it is planned to study twenty cases of meningitis with the aim of demonstrating early clinical presentation and the easiest method for etiological delineation.

The incidence of complications and effects of early or late therapy are to be evaluated.

All cases will be subjected to a careful history taking and a thorough clinical examination.

Cerebrospinal fluid examination is imperative for the definitive diagnosis.

Other investigations, including complete blood count, platelet count, urinalysis, cultures (blood, urine, CSF, or ear discharge), fundus examination, skull and chest x-rays, and CAT scan, may be carried out to ascertain the presence of complications and for follow up studies.