CNS-Microbiology

Archive

Lecture 1

"1"Bacterial & Viral Meningitis

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1) Which of the following bacteria cause meningitis in the Neonate ?

Answer :S.agalactiae

2)In HSV encephalitis which of the following is wrong?

Answer :Decrease the glucose level in blood

3)Meningitis in infants is commonly due to?

Answer: Streptococcus agalctiae

4)Which of the following is correct about meningoencephalitis?

Answer: CSF usually has decreased glucose and increased of neutrophils

5) A 4-year-old boy is diagnosed with bacterial meningitis caused by Neisseria meningitidis and is receiving proper antibiotics. His parents are worried about his 6-year-old brother, who lives in the same household, and ask how to prevent him from getting infected. One of the following is the most appropriate preventive measure:

A. Start him on a short course of amoxicillin to strengthen his immunity against meningitis

B. Give him ciprofloxacin for a week because it is used for general infections in children

C. Administer rifampin prophylaxis for close contacts to eradicate Neisseria meningitidis from the nasopharynx.

D. No antibiotic is needed; just keep the child away from the patient and monitor for fever

E. Give him an antiviral medication like acyclovir in case the meningitis is viral

Answer: C

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6. A 35-year-old patient with AIDS presents with headache, fever, neck stiffness, nausea, and photophobia. CSF is obtained and examined microscopically, showing oval yeast cells surrounded by a clear capsule. Culture on Sabouraud Dextrose Agar shows mucoid colonies. Which of the following laboratory findings is characteristic of this organism?

A. Catalase negative
B. Urease positive
C. Coagulase positive
D. Oxidase positive
E. Lactase positive

Answer: B

7. A 44-year-old man presents to the emergency department with a 24-hour history of fever, headache, and confusion. He also reports nausea and photophobia. His medical history includes hypertension and type 2 diabetes mellitus. Two weeks ago, he had an upper respiratory tract infection. He lives in Massachusetts and has not traveled recently. On examination, his temperature is 38.3°C (101°F). Neurological examination reveals nuchal rigidity. Lumbar puncture is performed, and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) analysis shows:

Opening pressure: 200 mm H_2O
Glucose: 20 mg/dL
Protein: 200 mg/dL
White blood cells: 760 cells/μL (90% neutrophils, 10% lymphocytes)
Red blood cells: 4 cells/μL

One of the following pathogens is most likely responsible for this patient's condition:

A. Cryptococcus neoformans
B. Streptococcus pneumoniae
C. Enterovirus
D. Haemophilus influenzae
E. Borrelia burgdorferi

Answer: B

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