

# Tuberculous Meningitis Presenting with Sudden Deterioration and Demise after Ceftriaxone Withdrawal: A Case Report and Review of Literature

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## ABSTRACT

Tuberculous Meningitis (TBM) is a challenging condition to diagnose due to its non-specific clinical presentation and the limited sensitivity of existing laboratory techniques. Here we report an unusual presentation of TBM in a Nigerian teenager who presented with fever, headache, neck stiffness and progressive weight loss, and who had remarkable improvement while on ceftriaxone but had sudden deterioration and demise on withdrawal of ceftriaxone. Postmortem findings of TBM underlie the need for a high index of suspicion to enable early diagnosis, proper treatment and better prognosis.

**Keywords:** Autopsy, Diagnosis, Tuberculosis

## CASE REPORT

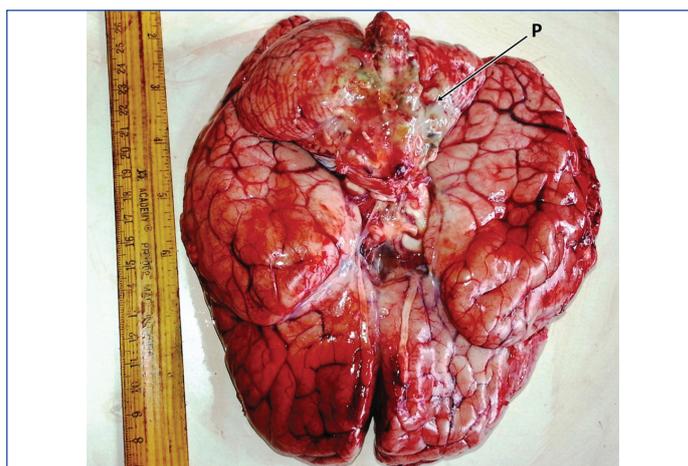
A 13-year-old female teenager presented at the Paediatric Neurology Unit through the Children Outpatient Clinic with a three-month history of high grade fever, associated with headache, which was throbbing in nature and located at the frontal region. There was also associated progressive weight loss for two months and neck stiffness for two weeks. There was no cough or history of household contact with sputum smear-positive tuberculosis. She had been admitted into three different peripheral hospitals and had been placed on various intravenous antibiotics, with no clinical improvement. She had no remarkable medical history and was fully immunised.

Physical examination on admission revealed a fully conscious but ill-looking teenager with a temperature of 38.2°C. Central nervous system examination revealed only signs of meningeal irritation and uvula deviation to the right. Other aspects of physical examination were normal.

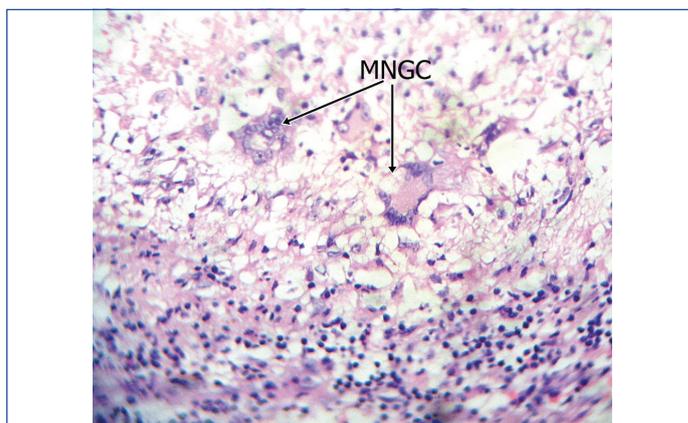
Laboratory investigations showed an elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate, CSF White Blood Cell (WBC) count of 500 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>, normal Cerebrospinal Fluid (CSF) sugar but raised protein 0.76 gm/l (0.15-0.40 gm/l). MRI showed features suggesting obstruction of the flow of CSF at the region of aqueduct of sylvius.

Patient was managed for poorly treated meningitis with ceftriaxone and she became afebrile by the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of admission. There was remarkable improvement with CSF WBC count of 3-4 cells/mm<sup>3</sup> and antibiotic was discontinued on the 12<sup>th</sup> day. There was a relapsed of symptoms two days later and TBM was considered. An urgent CT scan was requested and samples were taken for Full Blood Count (FBC) and CSF analysis but the patient however had a protracted seizure same night, lapsed into unconsciousness and died 2 hours later.

An autopsy was requested because of the unusual presentation of sudden deterioration and demise following improvement on treatment. Postmortem examination however showed remarkable thick pussy exudate at the base of a severely oedematous brain [Table/Fig-1] and on microscopic examination of brain sections, several foci of poorly formed tuberculous granulomas with Langhan's type Multinucleate Giant Cells (MNGC), lymphoplasmacytic cells and macrophages were seen [Table/Fig-2].



**[Table/Fig-1]:** Photograph of the brain at postmortem examination showing remarkable pussy exudate (P) at the base of a severely oedematous brain.



**[Table/Fig-2]:** Photomicrograph of the brain section showing foci of poor tuberculous granuloma formation with Langhan's type Multinucleate Giant Cells (MNGC) (H&E, x400).

## DISCUSSION

The scourge of Tuberculosis (TB) continues to have global dimensions as one of the world's deadliest communicable diseases presenting as clinical affectations of different parts of the body [1]. TBM is a rare form of extrapulmonary tuberculosis [2] comprising 2-5% of all active cases of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (MTB) [3]

and accounting for about 7.8% to 14% of all cases of TB in Nigeria [2-4]. It also accounts for a significant proportion of TB cases globally, causing substantial morbidity and mortality, especially in children and HIV-infected patients [5,6]. It is an infection that is caused by the hematogenous dissemination of tuberculosis bacilli from its primary focus [7] and a challenging condition to diagnose due to its non-specific clinical presentation and the limited sensitivity of existing laboratory techniques [5].

TBM is also the most severe form of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* infection, causing death or disability in more than half of those affected [8]. It is a highly devastating form of tuberculosis, which, even in the setting of appropriate anti-tuberculous therapy, leads to unacceptable levels of morbidity and mortality [5,9]. Patients with TBM usually develop typical symptoms and signs of meningitis such as headache, fever, and stiff neck which may be absent in the early stages but can present from several days to several months [10]. This is similar to the index patient who presented with a three-month history of high grade fever, associated frontal throbbing headache, neck stiffness and progressively weight loss. She also had no associated history of cough or household contact with sputum smear-positive tuberculosis. Though she had received various intravenous antibiotics while on admission at a peripheral hospital with no clinical improvement, findings from an initial CNS examination, laboratory investigations and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) suggested poorly treated meningitis with obstruction of the flow of CSF at the region of aqueduct of sylvius. Though neuro imaging of the CNS can help to strengthen diagnosis and to monitor disease progression in TBM, especially in developing countries where definite diagnosis by laboratory testing is limited, it is however not definitive in confirming TBM [9,11]. She however, made remarkable improvements while receiving appropriate dose of ceftriaxone. This necessitated the decision to discontinue the antibiotics treatment which resulted in her unusual sudden deterioration and demise. The non-specificity of these clinical presentations and the limited sensitivity of existing laboratory techniques and the unavailability of promising molecular diagnostic techniques in most developing countries like ours, and reliance on largely insensitive microbiological methods make diagnosis and treatment of CNS tuberculosis a formidable diagnostic challenge [5,9,10]. Thus CNS tuberculosis rely largely on microbiological methods that are insensitive, despite the development of promising molecular diagnostic techniques which are unavailable in most developing countries like ours [5,9]. The autopsy findings of thick pussy exudate at the base of a severely oedematous brain [Table/Fig-1] and foci of poor tuberculous granuloma formation with Langhan's type MNGC, lymphoplasmacytic cells and macrophages [Table/Fig-2] were diagnostic of TBM [4], a highly devastating form of tuberculosis, which, even in the setting of appropriate anti-tubercular therapy, leads to unacceptable levels of morbidity and mortality [5,9]. Early identification of TB in the paediatric population at risk of TBM especially when the patient lives in TB endemic regions of Southeast Asia, Western Pacific and Africa improves the prognosis

[12-14]. The probable source of infection in the index case could be due to droplet inhalation from a coughing close contact. Since, she was living with her grandmother in poor conditions in a resource limited area of South East Nigeria but this contact could not be traced before her demise.

The incidence of multidrug-resistant strains of *M. tuberculosis* is rising so there is an increasing need of well-tolerated and effective antibiotics [5]. A high index of suspicion is thus required by the attending clinician to enable early diagnosis if the patient is to survive, because a missed or delayed diagnosis is commonly fatal [10,15]. The index patient died despite an initial improvement because of a missed diagnosis, thus highlighting the need for the attending clinician to always consider TBM early enough in all cases of suspected meningitis irrespective of the presenting clinical signs and symptoms.

## CONCLUSION

This report underscores TBM as a diagnostic challenge in children that could lead to substantial morbidity and mortality if not promptly diagnosed and properly managed. High index of suspicion, early diagnosis and appropriate treatment modalities are required for a favorable prognosis.

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