

Neurologic Manifestations

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Acute BM can have various presentations and adverse effects such as ischemic stroke in 10-29% of the cases. To present a rare case of GBS meningitis presented with Cerebral Infarction (CI) in an adult patient and to make a brief review on etiology and incidence GBS infections in adults. Bacterial Meningitis (BM) is an inflammation of the meninges, associated with the invasion of bacteria. The etiologic agents vary by age group. BM due to group B streptococcus (GBS) is common for neonatal period but considered as rare in adult patients. We searched the PubMed electronic database with the keywords - Group B Streptococcus, meningitis, presentation. The literature search was conducted for the period from January 2000 to March 2020. A total of 24 papers met the inclusion criteria and were included in the review. The review shows an increasing incidence of cases in elderly patients. A higher risk of GBS is found in adults with more medical co-morbidities. CI as a rare adverse effect in BM is both a sign for severity and a predictor of a poor clinical outcome with high lethal rate. GBS infections are a growing problem in older adults and those with chronic medical conditions. Involvement of central nervous system as meningitis is less common manifestation with a high lethal rate. CI is a rare adverse effect of neuro-infections leading to an even worse clinical outcome. Early recognition of the infection and appropriate antimicrobial therapy are the crucial moments of successful management of GBS disease. Dengue virus is the most important mosquito-borne viral

disease in the world, affecting 50 to 100 million people yearly, with nearly 500,000 severe cases. The circulation of the four types of dengue viruses and the extremely high number of cases have contributed to an expansion of the clinical aspects of the disease. In addition to the most recognized forms of the disease, which is dengue fever (DF), dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF), and dengue shock syndrome (DSS), complications of dengue affecting specific organs and systems, such as the brain, peripheral nerves, muscles, liver, and pancreas, have recently been described. Neurological Manifestations includes, but not limited to: headache, impaired consciousness, stroke, seizure, meningitis, encephalitis, necrotizing encephalitis. Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is responsible for the global spread of corona Virus disease (COVID-19). Our understanding of the impact this virus has on the nervous system is limited. Our Review aims to inform and improve decision making among the physicians treating covid-19 by presentation a systematic analysis of the neurological manifestation experienced within the patients. The aim of the present article is to review the clinical, diagnostic, and therapeutic aspects of the most frequent neurological symptoms associated with dengue infection in the CNS and the peripheral nervous system (PNS) and to propose a clinical approach for patients with suspected dengue-associated neurologic manifestations.

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