

Epidemiological and Evolutionary Aspects of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Meningitis in Burkina Faso

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Rec date: Feb 06, 2016; Acc date: Mar 04, 2016; Pub date: Mar 06, 2016

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Abstract

Aim: Pneumococcal meningitis remains a public health problem in Burkina Faso. The aim of our study was to describe the epidemiological and evolutionary aspects of pneumococcal meningitis.

Patients and Methods: It was about a retrospective and descriptive study of the records of patients hospitalized for pneumococcal meningitis in the department of infectious diseases at CHU-YO, Burkina Faso during the period going from January 1st 2000 to December 31st 2014.

Results: In 15 years, 318 cases were collected, representing a proportional morbidity of 5%. The sex ratio M/F was 1.2 and the average age was 24 years [44 days-70 years]. The majority (91%) of patients were from suburban areas of the city of Ouagadougou. Housewives, farmers and students were the most affected with 23%, 10% and 9%. The annual peaks of meningitis cases were recorded between January and April, which corresponds to the dry season. The evolution was fatal in 39.62%.

The frequency of pneumococcal meningitis at CHU-YO remains relatively high with a heavy lethality. Hence the

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the severity of pneumococcal infection requiring antibiotic therapy for an average of 10-14 days [14]. The fatality was high in our series as in most of the series, but compared to some African studies, the sequelae were less observed in our study [7,9,13,15,16].

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In Burkina Faso, pneumococcal meningitis remains a major public health problem. They mainly affect adults and older people living in urban and suburban areas. Despite advances in their management in Burkina Faso including free antibiotics, their evolution is still marked by a heavy lethality. The inclusion of pneumococcal vaccine in the expanded program on immunization of ers