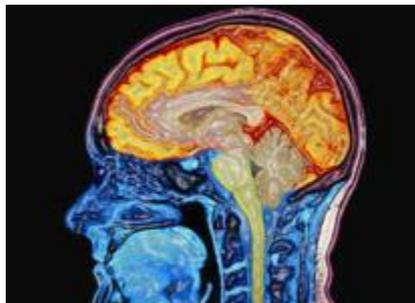


# Best of 'Neuro-Infectieux'

Prof. Pierre Tattevin

Maladies Infectieuses et Réanimation Médicale

Hôpital Pontchaillou, CHU Rennes



# Liens d'intérêt

## ■ Conseil scientifique / financement recherche ou congrès

- Gilead
- Astellas
- Correvio
- Mylan
- Pfizer
- Shionogi

# 1. Méningites



# Incidence, aetiology, and sequelae of viral meningitis in UK adults: a multicentre prospective observational cohort study

Fiona McGill, Michael J Griffiths, Laura J Bonnett, Anna Maria Geretti, Benedict D Michael, Nicholas J Beeching, David McKee, Paula Scarlett, Ian J Hart, Kenneth J Mutton, Agam Jung, Guleed Adan, Alison Gummery, Wan Aliaa Wan Sulaiman, Katherine Ennis, Antony P Martin, Alan Haycox, Alastair Miller, Tom Solomon, on behalf of the UK Meningitis Study Investigators\*

## • Contexte

- Baisse d'incidence des méningites bactériennes
- Boom diagnostique des méningites virales (x7 de 2004 à 2013)

## • Cohorte prospective observationnelle

- Angleterre, 42 Hôpitaux, 2011-2014
- **PCR systématiques**: HSV, VZV, EV, PCQ, méningo
- **Suivi à 1 an**

### 55% documentation (40% virus & 15% bactéries)

- **virus**: 55% Entérovirus, 25% HSV, 20% VZV
- **bactéries**: 50% PCQ, 30% Méningo

638 patients had meningitis

231 viral meningitis  
127 enteroviruses  
55 herpes simplex virus  
43 varicella zoster virus  
6 other viruses

99 bacterial meningitis  
53 *Streptococcus pneumoniae*  
29 *Neisseria meningitidis*  
17 other bacteria

267 unknown cause

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	Estimated annual corrected incidence per 100 000 population (95% CI)	Estimated number of cases a year in the UK (95% CI)
Enteroviral meningitis	1.57 (1.11–2.14)	802 (567–1091)
Herpes simplex virus meningitis	0.78 (0.48–1.27)	399 (242–647)
Varicella zoster virus meningitis	0.36 (0.19–0.59)	182 (94–303)
Total confirmed viral meningitis	2.73 (2.13–3.44)	1389 (1084–1750)
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> meningitis	1.04 (0.53–1.73)	529 (268–884)
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> meningitis	0.12 (0.04–0.25)	63 (23–125)
Total confirmed bacterial meningitis	1.24 (0.76–1.87)	631 (390–951)
Meningitis of unknown cause	10.58 (8.4–13.14)	5390 (4277–6695)

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130 neutrophilic meningitis (≥50% neutrophils)	433 lymphocytic meningitis (>50%)
14 enteroviruses 1 herpes simplex virus 1 other virus§	105 enteroviruses 54 herpes simplex virus 43 varicella zoster virus 4 other virus§
38 <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> 24 <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> 10 other bacteria§	8 <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> 4 <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> 6 other bacteria§
41 unknown cause	200 unknown cause

- **Méningites à neutrophiles**

- 60% bactéries
- 10% virus
- 30% ‘indéterminées’

- **Méningites lymphocytaires**

- 50% virus
- 5% bactéries
- 45% ‘indéterminées’

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## Etude des pratiques en Angleterre

### • Imagerie

- 81% imageries cérébrales
- Dont 70% avant PL
- Justifiée dans 12% des cas...

### • Délais médians post-admission

- ATB: 2 h (IQR, 0-10) => 3 h si imagerie
- PL: 8 h (3-22) => 18 h si imagerie

### • Durée moyenne séjour méningite virale = 4 j (3-7)

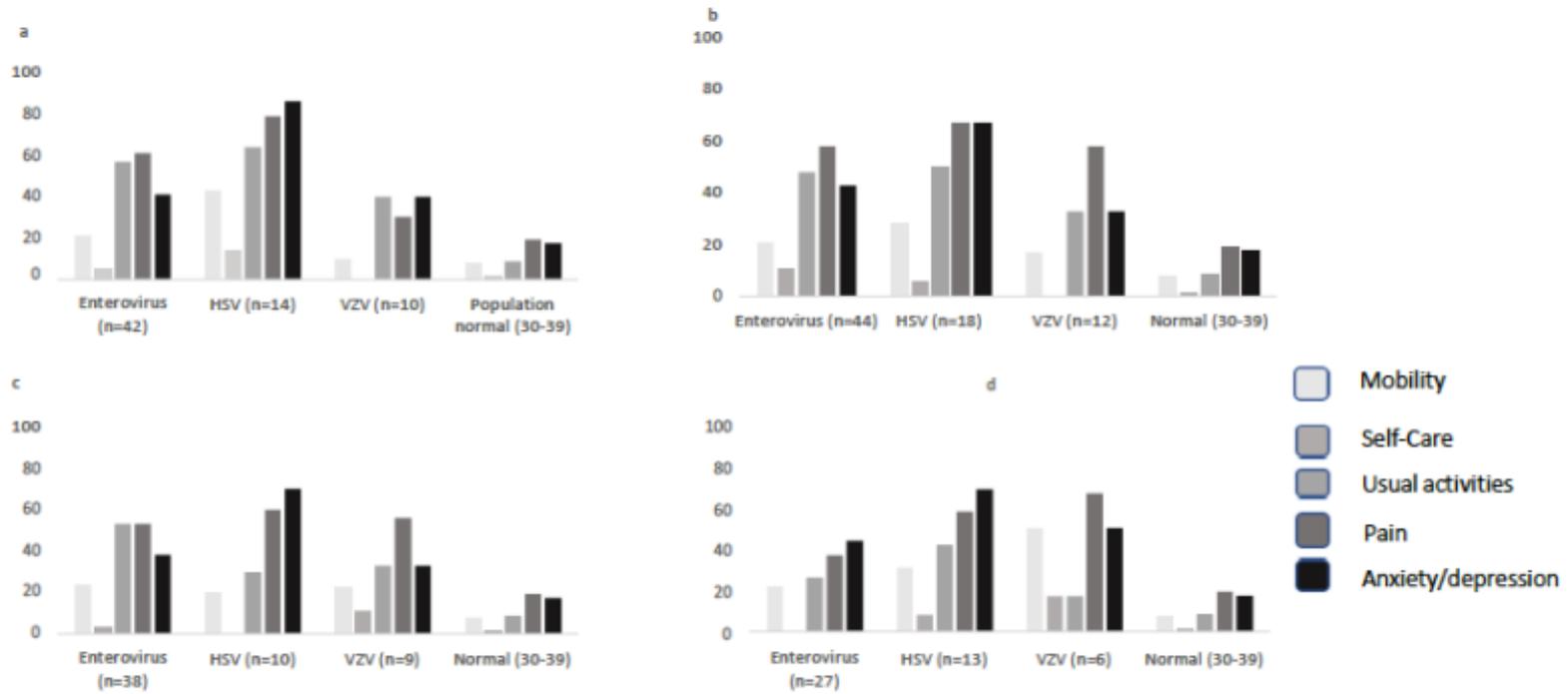


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## • Séquelles:

**Figure S3. Percentage of respondents with problems in each of the domains of the EQ5D over time. A) – 6 weeks, b) -12 weeks, c) 24 weeks and d) 48 weeks .**

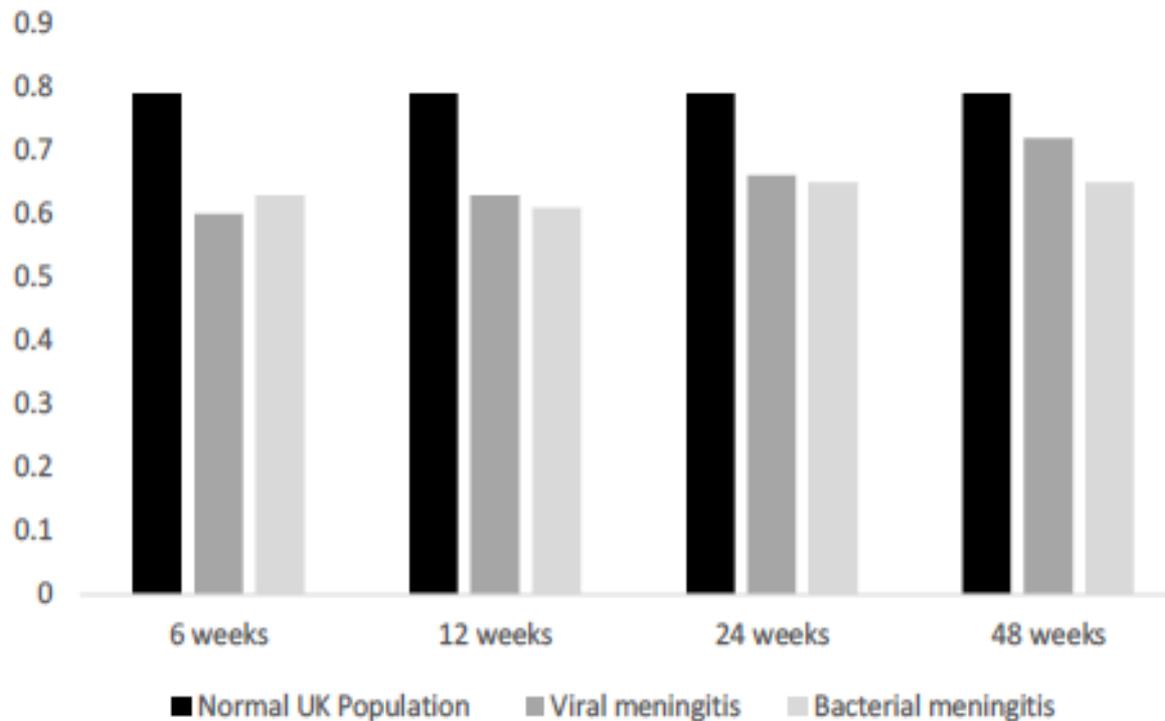


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- **Séquelles: les méningites virales ne sont pas ‘bénignes’ !**

**Figure S4. SF-6D utility scores over time in patients with viral or bacterial meningitis compared with the UK normal population.**



# Cranial Computed Tomography, Lumbar Puncture, and Clinical Deterioration in Bacterial Meningitis: A Nationwide Cohort Study

Joost M. Costerus,<sup>1</sup> Matthijs C. Brouwer,<sup>1</sup> Marieke E. S. Sprengers,<sup>2</sup> Stefan D. Roosendaal,<sup>2</sup> Arie van der Ende,<sup>3,4</sup> and Diederik van de Beek<sup>1</sup>

## • Questions

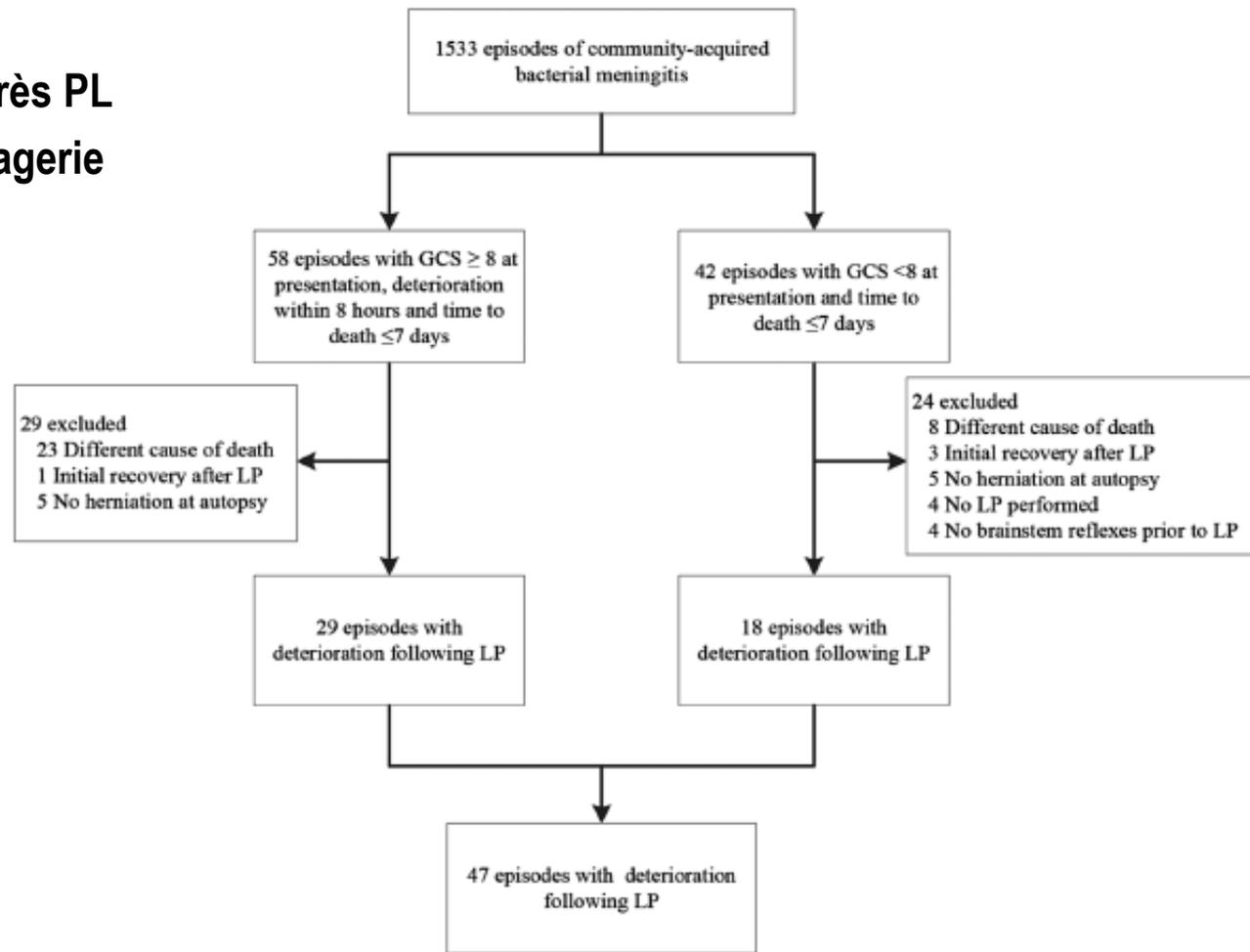
- Risque engagement après PL
- Valeur prédictive de l'imagerie

## • Cohorte Pays-Bas

- Méningites bactériennes
- 2006-2014

## • Analyse rétrospective

- 2 neurologues
- 2 neuroradiologues



# Cranial Computed Tomography, Lumbar Puncture, and Clinical Deterioration in Bacterial Meningitis: A Nationwide Cohort Study

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## Résultats

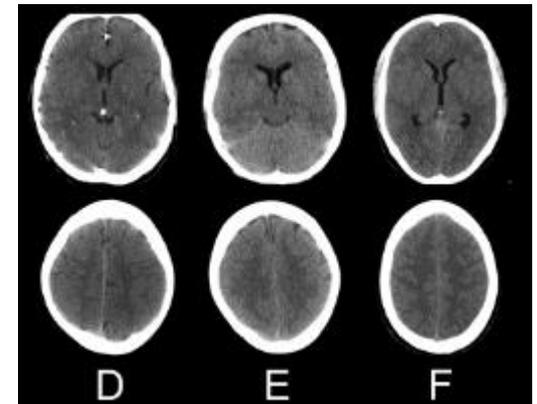
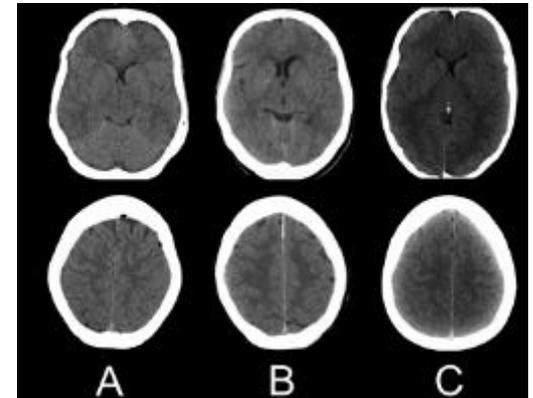
- Incidence **engagement post-PL 0,1%-3%**
- Imagerie avant PL: 43/47
  - 92% avec une bonne indication (guideline)
  - Dont **79% = troubles vigilance (GCS<10)**

## PL contre-indiquée par imagerie

- 20-40% des cas selon experts (reproductibilité 'modérée')
- **2/2 (100%)** pour les engagements certains (détérioration <1h)
  - TDM interprété comme normal par le radiologue
  - **Relecture experte = œdème cérébral généralisé**

## Conclusions

- Engagement post-PL **rare et prédictible par imagerie**
- **Troubles vigilance isolés = critère à ne pas négliger ?**



# Early versus late diagnosis in community-acquired bacterial meningitis: a retrospective cohort study

J. Bodilsen <sup>1,\*</sup>, C.T. Brandt <sup>2</sup>, A. Sharew <sup>3</sup>, M. Dalager-Pedersen <sup>1</sup>, T. Benfield <sup>4</sup>,  
H.C. Schönheyder <sup>5,6</sup>, H. Nielsen <sup>1,6</sup>

## • Méthodes

- Cohortes rétrospectives méningites bactériennes Danemark
- 3 CHU, 1998-2014

## • Méningites de diagnostic tardif = 3 critères

1. Aucune mention de la suspicion dans le mot d'accueil
2. PL non envisagée initialement
3. Pas de prescription d'ATB à visée 'méningite'

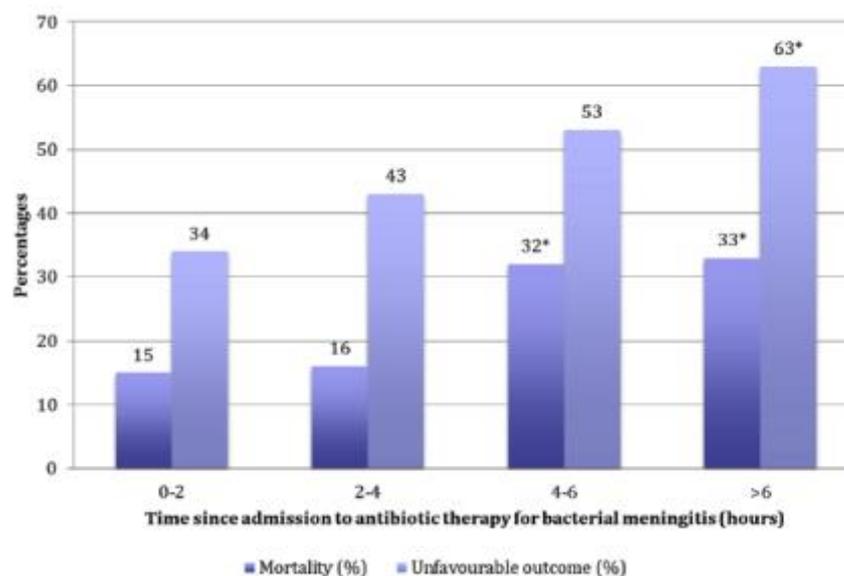
## • Résultats

- 113/358 (32%) méningites bactériennes avec diagnostic tardif
- Indépendamment de la période, de l'heure d'admission
- **Diagnostic initial**
  - 54/113 (48%) = autre maladie SNC
  - 32/113 (28%) = infection hors SNC

# Early versus late diagnosis in community-acquired bacterial meningitis: a retrospective cohort study

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	Early diagnosis n = 245	Late diagnosis n = 113
Time to antibiotic therapy	1.3 (0.8–3.0)	13.0 (4.8–26.2)*
Dexamethasone treatment	140/245 (57)	41/113 (36)*
In-hospital mortality	43/245 (18)	41/113 (36)*
Unfavourable outcome at discharge	91/245 (37)	75/113 (66)*



# Improving the microbiological diagnosis of tuberculous meningitis: A prospective, international, multicentre comparison of conventional and modified Ziehl–Neelsen stain, GeneXpert, and culture of cerebrospinal fluid

A. Dorothee Heemskerk<sup>a,b,1,2</sup>, Joseph Donovan<sup>a,b,1,\*</sup>, Do Dang Anh Thu<sup>a</sup>, Suzaan Marais<sup>c,d</sup>, Lidya Chaidir<sup>e</sup>, Vu Thi Mong Dung<sup>a</sup>, Chad M. Centner<sup>f</sup>, Vu Thi Ngoc Ha<sup>a</sup>, Jessi Annisa<sup>e</sup>, Sofiati Dian<sup>e,g</sup>, Louise Bovijn<sup>c</sup>, Nguyen Thi Hoang Mai<sup>a,h</sup>, Nguyen Hoan Phu<sup>a,h</sup>, Nguyen Van Vinh Chau<sup>a,h</sup>, Ahmad Rizal Ganiem<sup>e</sup>, Cao Thao Van<sup>a</sup>, Ronald B. Geskus<sup>a,b</sup>, Nguyen Thuy Thuong Thuong<sup>a,b</sup>, Rovina Ruslami<sup>e</sup>, Graeme Meintjes<sup>c</sup>, Reinout van Crevel<sup>b,g</sup>, Robert J. Wilkinson<sup>c,i,j</sup>, Guy E. Thwaites<sup>a,b</sup>

## • Méthodes

- Etude prospective (Vietnam, Indonésie, Afrique du Sud)
- 618 adultes suspects de TB méningée (2015-2016)
  - ✓ Rentabilité tests diagnostiques vs. diagnostic clinique & vs. culture
  - ✓ Facteurs prédictifs de TB documentée

	CZN (N = 612)	MZN with cytospin (N = 605)	MZN without cytospin (N = 604)	culture (N = 602)	Xpert (N = 610)
Positive tests in TBM	129/380	129/374	116/375	119/374	95/379
Sensitivity (%)	33.9	34.5	30.9	31.8	25.1
(95% CI)	(29.4–38.8%)	(29.9–39.4%)	(26.5–35.8%)	(27.3–36.7%)	(21.0–29.7%)
Specificity (%)	100	100	99.6	100	100

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  - ✓ Rentabilité tests diagnostiques vs. diagnostic clinique & vs. culture

### ✓ Facteurs prédictifs de TB documentée

1. **Volume LCS (+30% par mL supplémentaire)**
2. **Hypoglycorachie**
3. **Lactatorachie**

# 2. Encéphalites



# A pragmatic cluster randomised controlled trial of a tailored intervention to improve the initial management of suspected encephalitis

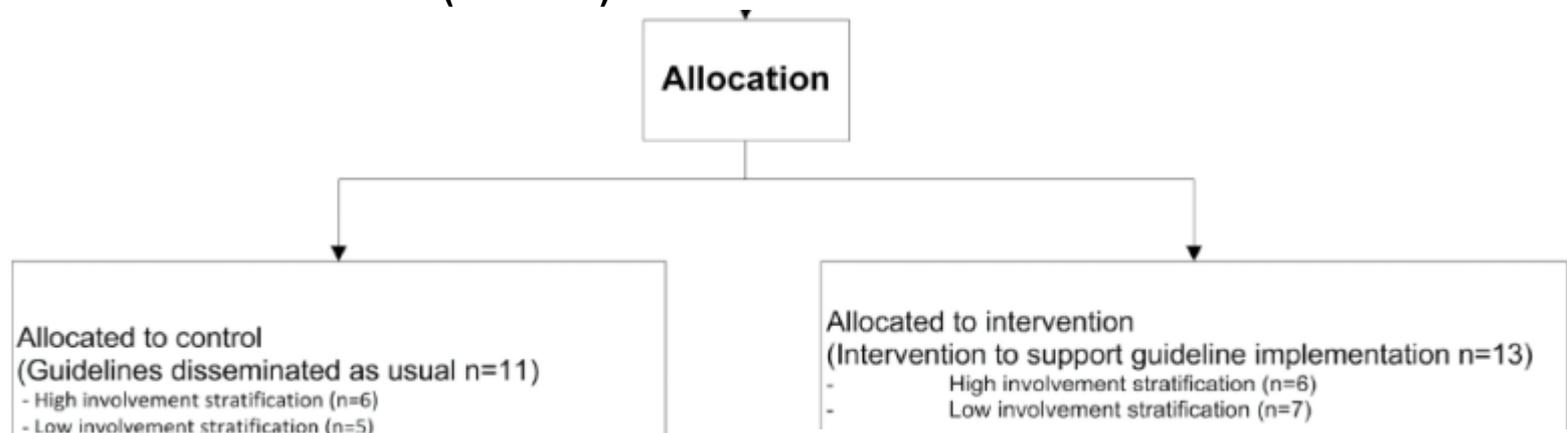
Ruth Backman<sup>1,2</sup>, Robbie Foy<sup>3</sup>, Peter J. Diggle<sup>4,5</sup>, Rachel Kneen<sup>1,6</sup>, Ava Easton<sup>1,7</sup>, Sylviane Defres<sup>1,8,9</sup>, Fiona McGill<sup>1,8,9</sup>, Benedict Daniel Michael<sup>1,10</sup>, Tom Solomon<sup>1,8,10</sup>\*, on behalf of the ENCEPH UK Programme Steering Committee<sup>†</sup>

## • Objectifs

- Evaluer une stratégie d'amélioration du respect des guidelines

## • Méthodes

- **Analyse des 'barrières'**
- Choix d'une stratégie (éducation & training, pack PL, feedback)
- **Randomisation en cluster (24 sites)**



# A pragmatic cluster randomised controlled trial of a tailored intervention to improve the initial management of suspected encephalitis

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		Intervention			Control		
		Number eligible	Number meeting outcome	Percentage	Number eligible	Number meeting outcome	Percentage
<b>Primary outcome</b> Lumbar puncture performed within 12 hours and IV aciclovir administered within 6 hour	<b>Total</b>	266	36	13.53	223	33	14.80
	<b>Adults</b>	206	25	12.14	190	29	15.26
	<b>Paediatrics</b>	60	11	18.33	33	4	12.12
<b>Lumbar puncture with CSF/serum glucose ratio calculated</b>	<b>Total</b>	266	86	32.33	223	78	35.00
	<b>Adults</b>	206	65	31.55	190	65	34.21
	<b>Paediatrics</b>	60	21	35.00	33	13	39.39
<b>Lumbar puncture and a sample taken for HSV PCR</b>	<b>Total</b>	266	182	68.42	223	175	78.48
	<b>Adults</b>	206	141	68.45	190	147	77.37
	<b>Paediatrics</b>	60	41	68.33	33	28	84.85

# The shift in rabies epidemiology in France: time to adjust rabies post-exposure risk assessment

Perrine Parize<sup>1</sup>, Laurent Dacheux<sup>1</sup>, Florence Larrous<sup>1</sup>, Hervé Bourhy<sup>1</sup>, the French network of antirabies clinics<sup>2</sup>

## • Contexte

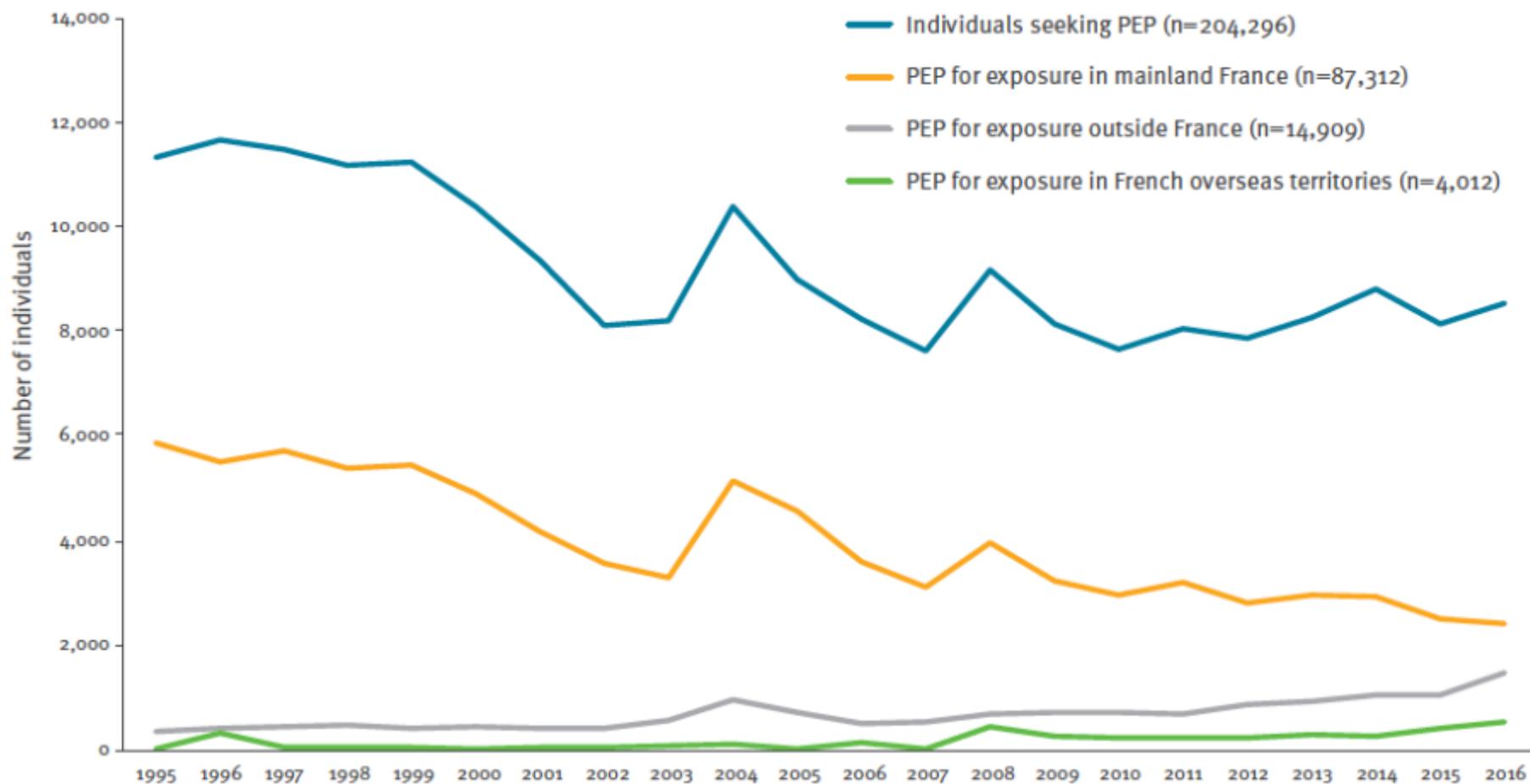
- France indemne de rage chez les mammifères terrestres non-volants depuis 2001
- Dernier cas humain autochtone France métropolitaine = 1924
- => **Données CNR rage: cas humains 1995-2016**, et prophylaxies post-exposition (**PEP**)

Human laboratory-confirmed rabies cases, France, 1995–2016 (n=7)

Year	Age group (years)	Country of exposure	Animal	Incubation period	Duration of clinical symptoms	Diagnosis intra-vitam	Diagnosis post-mortem	PEP
1996	0-4	Madagascar	Dog	2 months	6 days	NA	FAT and RTCIT on brain sample	No
1996	60-64	Algeria	Dog	2 months	5 days	NA	FAT and RTCIT on brain sample	No
1996	70-74	Algeria	Dog	1.5 months	3 days	RT-PCR on saliva and CSF	NA	No
1997	50-54	India	Dog	12 days	14 days	RT-hnPCR on CSF and saliva	NA	Yes, but no RIG
2003	0-4	Gabon	Dog	2 months	7 days	RT-hnPCR on skin biopsy and saliva	NA	No
2008	40-44	France (French Guiana)	NK	NK	7 days	RT-hnPCR on skin biopsy and saliva	NA	No
2014	55-59	Mali	NK	NK	19 days	RT-hnPCR on skin biopsy and saliva	NA	No

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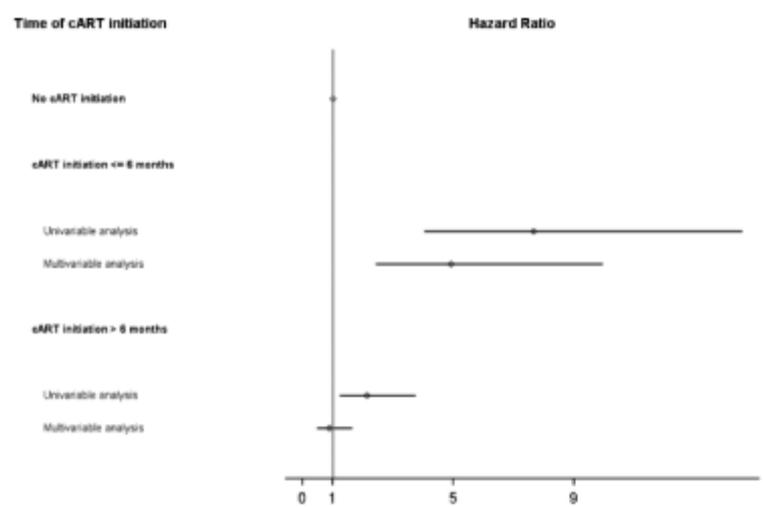
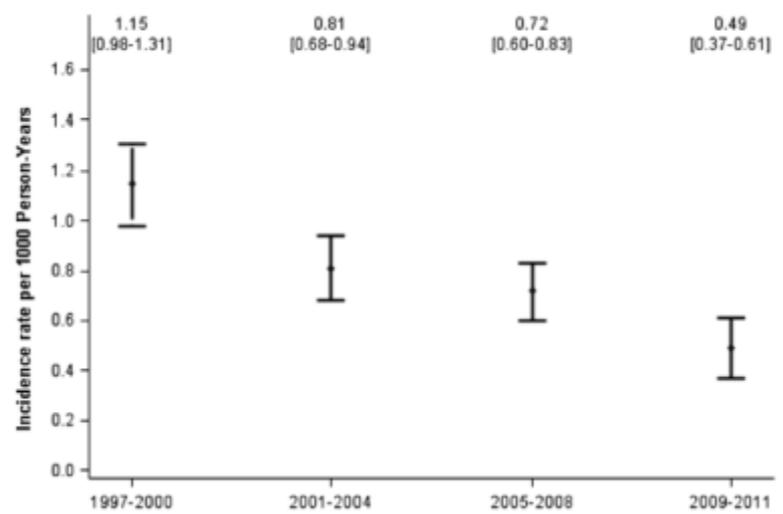


# Risk of Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy in the Combination Antiretroviral Therapy Era in the French Hospital Database on Human Immunodeficiency Virus (ANRS-C4)

Hugues Melliez,<sup>1,2</sup> Murielle Mary-Krause,<sup>1</sup> Laurence Bocket,<sup>3</sup> Marguerite Guiguet,<sup>1</sup> Sophie Abgrall,<sup>1,4</sup> Pierre De Truchis,<sup>5</sup> Christine Katlama,<sup>1,6</sup> Guillaume Martin-Blondel,<sup>7,8</sup> Aurelia Henn,<sup>9</sup> Matthieu Revest,<sup>10</sup> Olivier Robineau,<sup>2</sup> Marie-Aude Khuong-Josses,<sup>11</sup> Anna Canestri,<sup>12</sup> Nathalie De Castro,<sup>13</sup> Véronique Joly,<sup>14</sup> Saadia Mokhtari,<sup>15</sup> Karine Rizzo,<sup>16</sup> Jacques Gasnault,<sup>17,a</sup> and Dominique Costagliola<sup>1,a</sup>; for the French Hospital Database on HIV

## Méthodes

- 97 905 PVVIH suivis en France (70 sites), 1997-2011
- **Cas incidents de LEMP** (n=555)



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- FDR de LEMP (analyse multivariée)

Sex and transmission group	
MSM	1
Male IDUs	1.80 (1.32–2.45)
Other men	1.05 (.82–1.35)
Female IDUs	1.68 (1.13–2.48)
Time-dependent covariables	
AIDS stage	
No	1
Yes	1.86 (1.55–2.23)
CD4 <sup>+</sup> cell count, cells/ $\mu$ L	
$\leq 50$	1
>50 to $\leq 100$	0.46 (.35–.60)
>100 to $\leq 200$	0.19 (.15–.25)
>200 to $\leq 350$	0.09 (.07–.11)
>350	0.03 (.02–.04)
VL, copies/mL	
$\leq 500$	1
>500	1.87 (1.53–2.29)

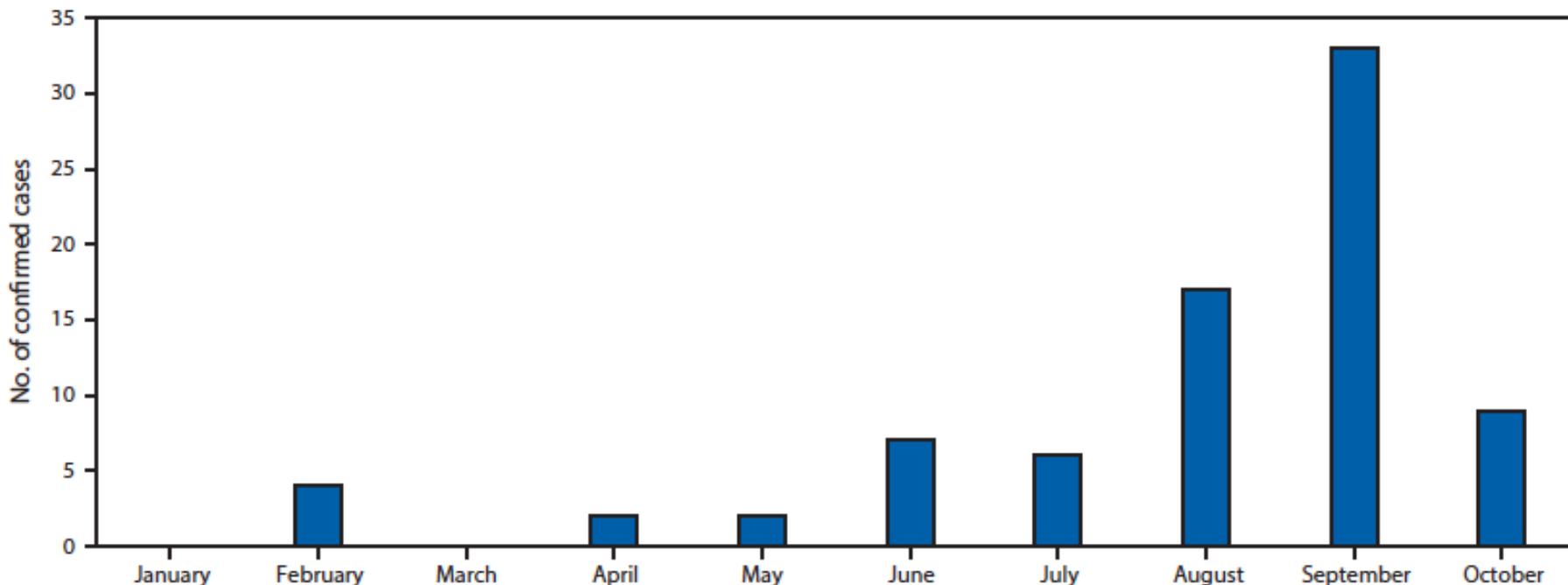
# 3.



# Increase in Acute Flaccid Myelitis — United States, 2018

Susannah L. McKay, PhD<sup>1,2</sup>; Adria D. Lee, MSPH<sup>2</sup>; Adriana S. Lopez, MHS<sup>2</sup>; W. Allan Nix, PhD<sup>2</sup>; Kathleen L. Dooling, MD<sup>2</sup>; Amelia A. Keaton, MD<sup>3</sup>; Emily Spence-Davison, MPH<sup>4</sup>; Rachel Herlihy, MD<sup>4</sup>; Thomas A. Clark, MD<sup>5</sup>; Sarah E. Hopkins, MD<sup>6</sup>; Daniel M. Pastula, MD<sup>2,7</sup>; James Sejvar, MD<sup>8</sup>; M. Steven Oberste, PhD<sup>2</sup>; Mark A. Pallansch, PhD<sup>2</sup>; Manisha Patel, MD<sup>2</sup>; Janell A. Routh, MD<sup>2</sup>

FIGURE. Number of confirmed cases of acute flaccid myelitis (AFM) reported to CDC, by month of onset — United States, January–October, 2018\*



## • Alerte CDC

- Signalement **myélite aiguë flasque x 3 vs. 2017**
- Pas de zone particulière

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- **Caractéristiques (n=125)**

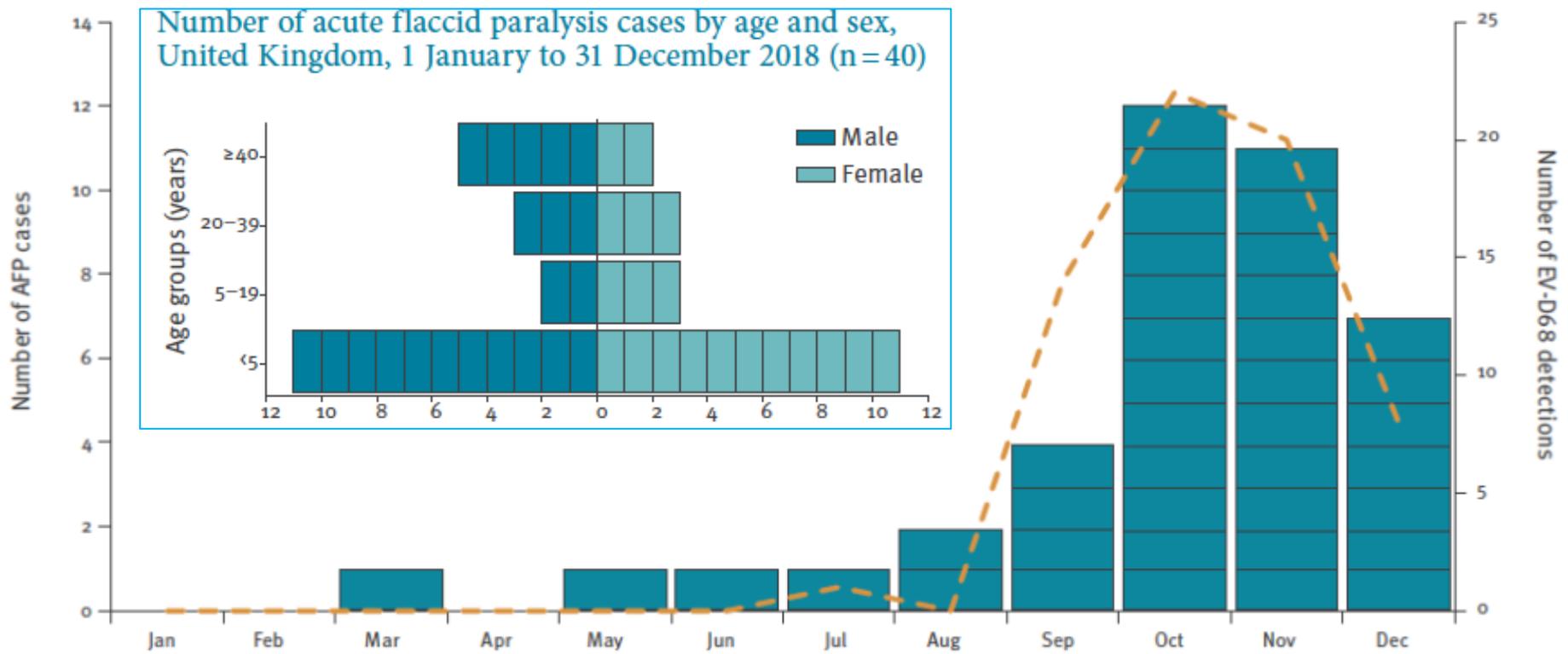
- **Âge médian, 4 ans (IQR 2,4-7,6), max = 32 ans**
- **Prodromes ‘virose’ dans les 4 semaines = 99% (respiratoire 80%, gastro 40%)**
- **Paralysies:** membre(s) sup = 50%, inf = 10%, les 2 = 40%
- **Méningite, 98%** (médiane, 103 éléments/mm<sup>3</sup>; IQR 56-194)
- **Pas de décès, mais 60% admissions en réa**

Enterovirus and rhinovirus testing, by type	CSF specimens (n = 21)	Respiratory specimens (n = 59)	Stool/Rectal swab specimens (n = 45)	Total (N = 125)
EV- or RV-positive no. (%)	2 (10)	31 (53)	17 (38)	50
Subtype no. (%) positive <sup>†</sup>				
EV-A71	1 (50)	10 (32)	10 (59)	21 (42)
EV-D68	1 (50)	13 (42)	1 (6)	15 (30)

# An increase in reports of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) in the United Kingdom, 1 January 2018–21 January 2019: early findings

The United Kingdom Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) Task Force<sup>1</sup>

Number of acute flaccid paralysis cases (n=40) and enterovirus D68 detections (n=65) by month, United Kingdom, 1 January–31 December 2018



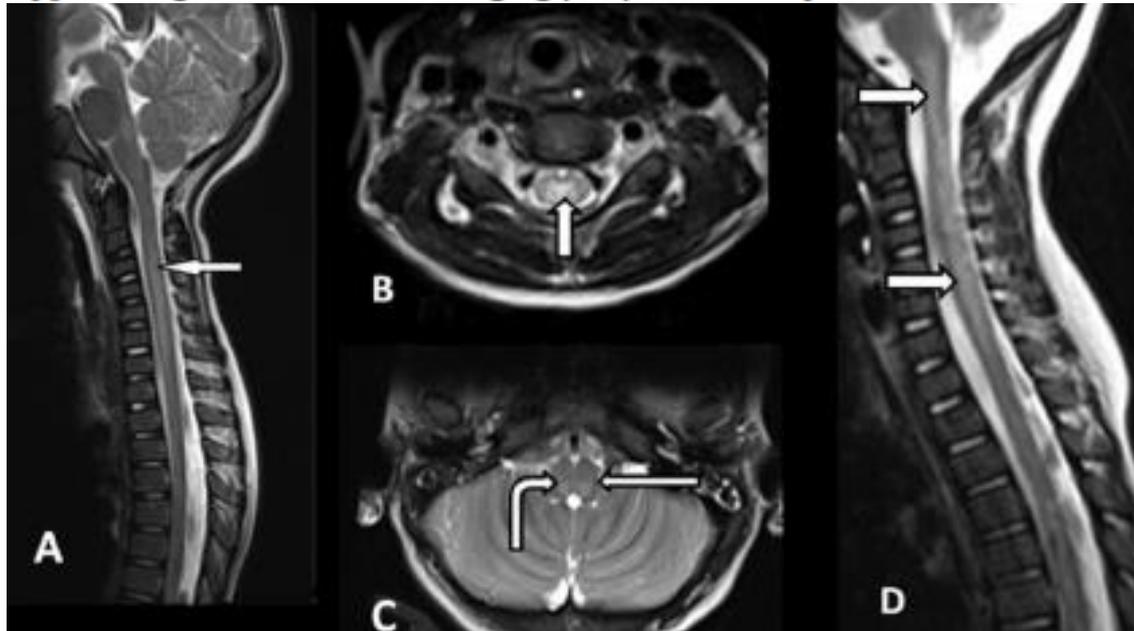
# Acute flaccid myelitis caused by enterovirus D68: Case definitions for use in clinical practice

Rolf Kramer <sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Bruno Lina <sup>b,c</sup>, Jay Shetty <sup>d,e</sup>

- **Myélite aiguë flasque**

- Faiblesse de(s) membre(s) d'installation aiguë
- IRM = lésions moelle, prédominant en substance grise, plusieurs niveaux
- Méningite ( $\geq 5$  éléments/mm<sup>3</sup>)

Typical Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) abnormality in AFM due to EV D68.



# Acute flaccid myelitis caused by enterovirus D68: Case definitions for use in clinical practice

Rolf Kramer <sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Bruno Lina <sup>b,c</sup>, Jay Shetty <sup>d,e</sup>

**Table 1 – Case classifications of acute flaccid myelitis caused by enterovirus D68.**

Suspected	A possible case is defined as a person presenting with symptoms of either acute myelitis/paralysis or Guillain-Barré Syndrome, particularly during periods of EV-D68 circulation indicated by epidemiological alerts or systematic surveillance.
Probable	A probable case is defined as a person presenting with symptoms of either acute myelitis/paralysis or Guillain-Barré Syndrome and at least one of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- MRI abnormality representing with T2 hyperintensity in spinal cord grey matter with or without hyperintensity at dorsal brain stem</li><li>- investigations showing an axonal neuropathy including reduced compound motor action potentials with normal conduction velocities and absence of conduction blocks compatible with anterior horn cell disease</li><li>- detection of enteroviruses in a respiratory specimen obtained from the lower respiratory tract during periods of EV-D68 circulation.</li></ul>
Confirmed	A confirmed case is defined as a person presenting with the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- acute flaccid myelitis/paralysis</li><li>- MRI abnormality representing with T2 hyperintensity in spinal cord grey matter with or without hyperintensity at dorsal brain stem</li><li>- detection of enterovirus-D68-specific nucleic acids in a respiratory specimen using a validated PCR assay targeting the VP1 gene with subsequent sequencing and typing</li></ul>

# Long term survival, health, social functioning, and education in patients with European Lyme neuroborreliosis: nationwide population based cohort study

Niels Obel,<sup>1</sup> Ram B Dessau,<sup>2</sup> Karen A Krogfelt,<sup>3</sup> Jacob Bodilsen,<sup>4</sup> Nanna S Andersen,<sup>5</sup> Jens K Møller,<sup>6</sup> Casper Roed,<sup>1</sup> Lars H Omland,<sup>1</sup> Claus B Christiansen,<sup>7</sup> Svend Ellermann-Eriksen,<sup>8</sup> Jette M Bangsborg,<sup>9</sup> Klaus Hansen,<sup>10</sup> Thomas L Benfield,<sup>11</sup> Kenneth J Rothman,<sup>12,13</sup> Henrik T Sørensen,<sup>12</sup> Christian Ø Andersen,<sup>14</sup> Anne-Mette Lebech<sup>1</sup>

## • Contexte

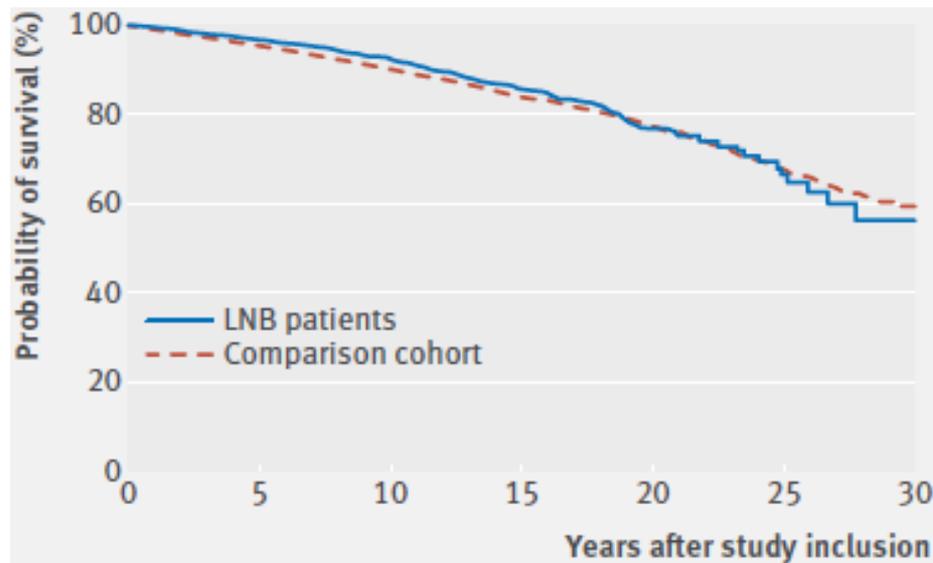
- Le devenir à long terme des neuroborrélioses traitées est mal connu

## • Méthodes

- Registres nationaux Danemark
  - Neuroborrélioses prouvées (synthèse intra-thécale), 1986-2016 => n=2067
  - Contrôles appariés sur âge & sexe => n=20670

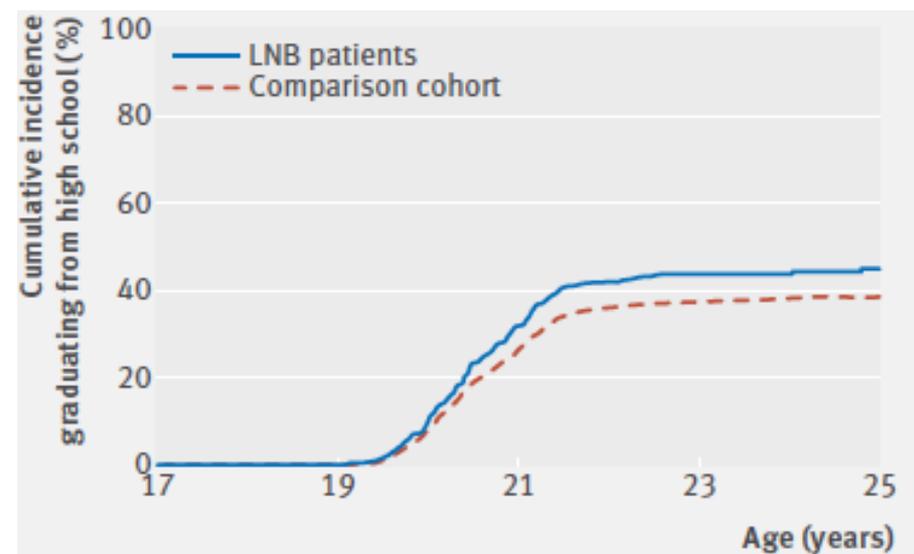
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No at risk

LNB patients	2067	1653	1198	624	174	44	6
Comparison cohort	20 670	16 336	11 830	6180	1821	425	56



No at risk

LNB patients	459	395	214	143	106
Comparison cohort	4606	4011	2418	1710	1243

# Long term survival, health, social functioning, and education in patients with European Lyme neuroborreliosis: nationwide population based cohort study

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	<b>LNB patients v population comparison cohort members</b>
Mortality	0.90 (0.79 to 1.03)
Cancer	1.32 (1.15 to 1.52)
Non-haematological cancer	1.19 (1.00 to 1.14)
Haematological cancer	3.07 (2.03 to 4.66)
Lymphoma	4.10 (2.20 to 7.64)
Myelomatosis	2.62 (0.98 to 7.019)
Leukaemia (not chronic lymphatic leukaemia)	1.36 (0.41 to 4.54)
Chronic lymphatic leukaemia	3.67 (1.54 to 8.72)
Non-melanoma skin cancer	1.49 (1.18 to 1.88)
Multiple sclerosis	1.24 (0.37 to 4.12)
Arthritis <1 year after study inclusion*	9.04 (3.67 to 22.24)
Arthritis ≥1 year after study inclusion	1.58 (0.88 to 2.84)
Skin diseases	0.88 (0.41 to 1.91)
Cerebral infarction <1 year after study inclusion*	4.85 (2.92 to 8.05)
Cerebral infarction ≥1 year after study inclusion	1.18 (0.93 to 1.50)
Heart block or cardiac arrest	1.00 (0.54 to 1.87)

# Best of Neuro-Infectiologie 2019: Conclusions

- **Méningites virales: pas si bénignes ?** (cf. suivi à 1 an étude UK)
- **Engagement post-PL: 0,1%**, évitable par imagerie bien lue
- **1/3 des méningites bactériennes non repérées à l'admission**
- **Diagnostic TB méningée: seul le volume de LCS compte**
- **Echec de l'essai randomisé en cluster pour une meilleure prise en charge des suspicions d'encéphalite**
- **Evolution du risque rabique en France => nouvelles recos**
- **LEMP diminue avec les cART, sur-risque chez UDI**
- **Myélites aiguës post-infections respiratoires à EV-D68**
- **Bon pronostic à long terme des neuroborrélioses de Lyme**

# Actualités diagnostiques et thérapeutiques en pathologie neuro-infectieuse

JOURNÉES  
INTERNATIONALES

10 & 11 OCT. 2019  
ICM, PARIS



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