

ACTIVE LEARNING TEMPLATE: *System Disorder*

STUDENT NAME _____

DISORDER/DISEASE PROCESS Meningitis

REVIEW MODULE CHAPTER _____

Alterations in Health (Diagnosis)

Bacterial meningitis is a bacterial infection that causes an inflammation of the meninges, the membranes that protect the brain and spinal cord.

Pathophysiology Related to Client Problem

Common cause of meningeal inflammation is viral or bacterial infection.

Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

1. Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccine
2. Meningococcal vaccine (MCV4) (Neisseria meningitidis)
3. Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV)

ASSESSMENT

Risk Factors

Viral illness such as measles and herpes
Fungal meningitis
Bacterial Meningitis
Immunosuppression
Direct contamination of spinal fluid

Expected Findings

Subjective data e.g. Nuchal rigidity
Objective data e.g. Fever chills, vomiting and nausea

Laboratory Tests

Urine, nose, throat, blood culture and sensitivity
CBC

Diagnostic Procedures

Cerebrospinal fluid (CFS) analysis
CT scan and MRI

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

1. Provide a quiet environment
2. Maintain the client's safety
3. Minimize the exposure to sunlight

PATIENT-CENTERED CARE

Nursing Care

Isolate the client as expected and hospital policies
Implement fever-reduction measures
Report meningococcal infection
Decrease environmental stimuli
Provide ample environment e.g. quiet, and little exposure to sunlight
Maintain client's safety

Medications

1. Phenytoin
2. Ceftriaxone or cefotaxime in combination with vancomycin
3. Acetaminophen, ibuprofen
4. Ciprofloxacin, rifampin, or ceftriaxone

Client Education

Meningitis is an inflammation of the meninges, which are the membranes that protect the brain and spinal cord.

Therapeutic Procedures

1. Monitor manifestation
2. Provide interventions
3. Monitor the client's situation

Interprofessional Care

Report meningococcal infections to the public health department so as to monitor and control the disease

Complications

Increased ICP
SIADH
Septic emboli