



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

It can also guide public health policies, such as vaccination programs, targeting the disease vectors and improving crowded living conditions Key Points. Meningococcal disease is a serious and potentially life-threatening infection. Prompt diagnosis and treatment of meningococcal disease are important due to risk of severe morbidity and death. Colonies are positive by the oxidase test and most strains utilize maltose Clinical Features. Even if treated quickly, meningococcal disease can cause long-term problems or be deadly. the biology of *N. meningitidis*, including the pathology, epidemiology of carriage and disease populations, methods used for meningococcal typing and public health Meningitis is one of the four largest contributors of neurological disability-adjusted life years (DALY) globally In the U.S., from, there were approximately seven Most cases of meningitis probably occur following bacteraemia but the high incidence of pneumococcal meningitis in patients with sinusitis and otitis media suggest that direct Meningococcal disease is a rare, but very serious illness caused by a type of bacteria called *Neisseria meningitidis*. Bacterial meningitis is life threatening, and must be distinguished from the more Meningococci (*Neisseria meningitidis*) are gram-negative diplococci that cause meningitis and meningococemia. Empirical therapy for suspected meningococcal disease is an extended-spectrum cephalosporin, such as cefotaxime or ceftriaxone [7] In this review, we describe the biology, microbiology, and epidemiology of this exclusive human pathogen. Getting vaccinated is the best way to prevent meningococcal disease *N. meningitidis* was estimated to be responsible for million cases of infection per year, as well as approximately, deaths worldwide. *N. meningitidis* is a fastidious, encapsulated, aerobic gram-negative diplococcus. Infants and adolescents are most vulnerable to developing meningococcal disease due to elevated rates of nasopharyngeal colonization and waning maternal antibodies identification of *Neisseria meningitidis* (the meningococcus), *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (the pneumococcus) and *Haemophilus influenzae* from the cerebrospinal fluid and blood of patients with clinical meningitis Knowledge of the etiology and epidemiology of infectious meningitis and encephalitis can help clinicians better test for the patho-gens that are more likely to be causative. Symptoms, usually severe, include headache, nausea, vomiting, *Neisseria meningitidis*, often referred to as the meningococcus, is a Gram-negative bacterium that can cause meningitis and other forms of meningococcal disease such as *N meningitidis* is a common and significant cause of community-acquired bacterial meningitis in the United States, affecting children and adults. Common signs and symptoms of meningococcal disease include sudden onset of high fever, neck stiffness, confusion, nausea, vomiting, lethargy, and petechial or purpuric rash Meningococcal disease is a rare, but very serious illness caused by a type of bacteria called *Neisseria meningitidis*. Even if treated quickly, meningococcal disease can *N. meningitidis* and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Common agents in adults include *N. meningitidis* and *S. pneumoniae*, but *Listeria monocytogenes* must also be considered, meningitis is a medical emergency with a potential for high morbidity and mortality. It is a devastating infection with a high mortality rate and is the second most common cause of community-acquired adult bacterial meningitis after *Streptococcus pneumoniae*.