

Enterococcus gallinarum meningitis

In the literature, only 11 [Enterococcus](#) gallinarum group meningitis has been reported so far. The Enterococcus gallinarum group was shown for the first time in a pediatric patient presenting with meningitis after bowel perforation, a complication of a ventriculoperitoneal shunt. A 30-month-old male patient presented with vomiting and fever, with the ventriculoperitoneal shunt distal catheter protruding from the anal orifice. The patient was diagnosed with intestinal perforation and meningitis. Enterococcus gallinarum group bacterial yield in cerebrospinal fluid culture. A total of 6 weeks of intravenous antibiotic treatment was given in the hospital. After the treatment, the patient was re-ventriculoperitoneal shunt and was discharged. Among the shunt complications, meningitis with intestinal perforation is rare. It should be kept in mind that meningitis in such patients may be caused by very rare microbiological factors such as Enterococcus gallinarum group. Antibiotherapy should be given according to the culture result. Then planning should be made for a permanent shunt ¹⁾

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Şahin MH, Temtek U. Enterococcus gallinarum group meningitis after transanal migration of the ventriculoperitoneal shunt: a pediatric case report. Childs Nerv Syst. 2022 Sep 24. doi: 10.1007/s00381-022-05683-5. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 36153363.

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