

Pyogenic ventriculitis

Pyogenic [ventriculitis](#) (PV) is a rare, severe, and debilitating [intracranial infection](#) due to [inflammation](#) of the ventricular [ependymal](#) lining and is associated with pus in the [ventricular system](#) ¹⁾

This [infection](#) can lead to [hydrocephalus](#) and [death](#) if not promptly recognized and treated. PV is synonymous with [pyogenic intraventricular empyema](#) (PIE), [pyogenic ependymitis](#), and [pyocephalus](#).

Most cases are caused by intraventricular rupture of [cerebral abscess](#) and direct implantation of pathogens following head injury and neurosurgical procedures, e.g., ventricular drain insertion ²⁾.

The commonest organisms causing pyogenic ventriculitis are *Staphylococcus aureus*, other Gram-positive cocci, *Enterobacter* and *Klebsiella* species, in association with nosocomial infection or immunosuppression ^{3) 4)}.

In the series of Wang et al., the most frequently isolated pathogen from [cerebrospinal fluid](#) (CSF) was [Acinetobacter baumannii](#), followed by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and *Serratia marcescens* ⁵⁾.

[Acinetobacter baumannii](#) is an important cause of nosocomial ventriculitis associated with [external ventricular drainage](#) (EVD) and have substantially increased over recent years ⁶⁾.

see [Acinetobacter baumannii ventriculitis](#).

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