

Barriers to diagnosis and management of CNS infections in Indonesia

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Little is known about the management and outcome of CNS infections in Indonesia (population: approximately 261 million), and the burden of CNS infections is increasing as result of a rapidly growing HIV epidemic. Indeed, in a recent study in Jakarta,¹ 54% of patients with a CNS infection were HIV-infected, vs 25% in a similar study conducted in Bandung, the second largest city on Java.² Establishing the etiology of CNS infections is important for clinical management and outcome, but anecdotal evidence suggests that there are major gaps in clinical management, including a failure to recognize CNS infections, perform appropriate diagnostics, or initiate necessary drug treatment. In this study, we address some of these barriers by interviewing a group of Indonesian neurologists.

On behalf of the Indonesian Neurologic Association, neurologists who attend the National Neurology Conference (July 27–30, 2017, Yogyakarta) were given questionnaires to complete with respect to the frequency and type of CNS infections and possible barriers in diagnosis and treatment. The questionnaire was developed and piloted in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital, Jakarta, and adjusted with feedback from the neuroinfection working group.

The anonymous paper questionnaire (available as supplementary material, links.lww.com/WNL/A775) was completed by 288 neurologists (median age 41 years, 56% female) from tertiary (19%), regional (48%), or district (30%) hospitals in Java/Bali (62%), Sumatra (22%), Sulawesi (7%), Kalimantan (6%), and the eastern islands including Papua (3.2%). Most (67%) had worked fewer than 10 years since their neurology training. Almost all neurologists (93%) had seen presumptive CNS infections in the last 3 months; however, only 15% had performed lumbar puncture (LP) during this same period. More recently qualified neurologists and those working in regional hospitals reported a higher number of CNS infections and LPs.¹ Neurologists' considerations not to perform LP included "unfavorable condition of the patient," logistical issues like lack of LP kits, and concerns regarding possible blame from the family if complications would occur (table). Fear of complications, such as pain, paralysis, and death, was also reported as a reason for patient reluctance to undergo LP. Most neurologists mentioned shock (90%), raised intracranial pressure (89%), brain herniation (87%), and papilledema (86%) as contraindications for LP, but 35% also mentioned HIV infection as contraindication for LP. When asked what blood examinations they would like to order in approaching suspected CNS infection cases, only 15 (5%) spontaneously mentioned HIV testing.

With regard to specific diagnosis and treatment, serious barriers were identified. The majority of neurologists reported working in a hospital where CT scans (81%) and routine CSF examination (73%) are available. However, only a small number mentioned having access to specific microbiological testing for tuberculous meningitis, cryptococcal meningitis, and viral

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Table Experience of Indonesian neurologists (n = 288) regarding diagnosis and management of CNS infection

	Percent
Patients with suspected CNS infections in the last 3 months	
0	7
1-5	60
6-10	20
>10	13
LP performed in the last 3 months	
None	40
1-3	41
>3	19
Reasons for not performing LP	
Patient reluctance for LP	
Fear of complication	78
Financial constraints	15
Doctors' concerns regarding LP	
Unfavorable condition of the patient	64
No supporting facilities (LP kit)	29
LP infrequently performed	7
Fear of being blamed by the family in case of complications	25
Perceived contraindications for LP	
Increased intracranial pressure	89
HIV infection	35
Intracranial mass	82
Availability of CT scan/MRI	81
Availability of CSF laboratory tests	
Routine CSF analysis (protein, leukocytes, glucose)	
Tuberculosis diagnostics	71
Microscopy	56
GeneXpert MTB/RIF	26
Solid culture	34
Microscopy (India ink) for <i>Cryptococcus</i>	39
PCR for HSV, VZV, or CMV	20
Availability of specific medication for CNS infections	
Tuberculous meningitis (FDC tuberculosis drugs)	90
Cerebral toxoplasmosis	
Pyrimethamine	61
Clindamycin	80

Table Experience of Indonesian neurologists (n = 288) regarding diagnosis and management of CNS infection (continued)

	Percent
Cryptococcal meningitis	
Fluconazole	67
Amphotericin B	43
Viral encephalitis	
Acyclovir	91
Valacyclovir	43

Abbreviations: CMV = cytomegalovirus; FDC = fixed-dose combination; HSV = herpes simplex virus; LP = lumbar puncture; VZV = varicella-zoster virus. Paper-based questionnaires were completed during the annual Indonesian Neurology meeting (July 27-30, 2017, Yogyakarta); 98%-100% of questions included in the table were complete.

encephalitis (table). Similarly, many reported a lack of drug treatment for cerebral toxoplasmosis or cryptococcal meningitis (table). In daily practice, the situation might be even more difficult, as supply of certain tests (e.g., Xpert MTB/RIF cartridges) or medication (e.g., amphotericin B) is often interrupted, or costs are not covered by patients' insurance.

Based on our findings, several conclusions can be drawn. First, it seems that neurologists in Indonesia frequently encounter patients with suspected CNS infections, but often fail to do LP. A previous report from Uganda described how educational material helped decrease patient refusal to undergo LP.³ Our data suggest that it may be at least as important to improve doctors' knowledge and skills. Experienced groups with an interest in CNS infections in Bandung and Jakarta who have reported high rates of large-volume LPs, with <5% refusal rate, might take the lead in educating other neurologists in Indonesia.^{1,2} Second, many neurologists mentioned having no access to appropriate diagnostics and specific microbiological testing, something that could be defined as a health systems constraint. WHO has defined 6 building blocks of a health system (service delivery, health workforce, information, medical products and technologies, financing, and leadership), which were used recently for constraints analysis for neurologic disease in Timor-Leste, a low-income country neighboring Indonesia.⁴ One could apply a similar approach specifically for CNS infections. Our third conclusion is that HIV testing does not seem standard for patients with suspected CNS infection, even though a patient's HIV status is relevant in terms of the etiology and management of CNS infections, and that many neurologists consider HIV infection as a contraindication for doing LP. This is worrying, as in a recent cohort study in Jakarta we found that 54% of adult patients with CNS infections were HIV-infected, with half of this group diagnosed with HIV infection previously, but only a minority receiving antiretroviral therapy, and with a median CD4 cell count of 30 μ L both among newly and previously

diagnosed patients.¹ These findings and those of the present study underscore the urgent need to address the many barriers to providing good care for patients with suspected or proven CNS infections in Indonesia, as in many low- or middle-income countries. We have reported our findings to the Indonesian Ministry of Health and National Neurology Association. As a next step, based on our findings, we intend to perform a more detailed qualitative and quantitative assessment to prioritize and address amendable gaps in care for patients with CNS infections, as was previously done for management of child contacts of tuberculosis patients in Indonesia.⁵

Author contributions

Darma Imran: study concept and design, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content, study supervision. Sekar Satiti: study concept and design, acquisition of data. Paulus Sugianto: study concept and design, acquisition of data. Riwanti Estiasari: study concept and design, critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content, study supervision. Kartika Maharani: analysis and interpretation, critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content. David Pangeran: acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content. Putri Widya Andini: analysis and interpretation, critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content. Badrul Munir: study concept and design, acquisition of data. Arthur H.P. Mawuntu: study concept and design, acquisition of data. Ni Made Susilawati: study concept and design, acquisition of data. Kiking Ritarwan: study concept and design, acquisition of data. O.S. Hartanto: study concept and design, acquisition of data. Meity Frida: study concept and design, acquisition of data. Ahmad

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Disclosure

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