Listeriosis is a rare infectious disease in the community caused by the gram-positive bacillus Listeria monocytogenes. The risk is higher in pregnant women, newborns, the elderly and patients with weakened or suppressed immune systems. Meningitis is the most common listerial infection. L.monocytogenes meningitis is frequently seen in the elderly and immunosuppressed individuals and has a high mortality rate. Hydrocephalus is a serious complication of listeria meningoencephalitis. Here we present a case of Listeria meningitis complicated with hydrocephalus in a patient with a history of subdural haemorrhage due to trauma, receiving corticosteroid treatment for two months, SARS-Cov-2 positive.

CASE; A 60-year-old woman was on corticosteroids for two months due to subdural haematoma after trauma. For 10 days, she complained of changes in consciousness, fever, slowing of movements, and pain in the joints and was brought to the emergency department. The patient was admitted to the internal medicine intensive care unit with acute hyponatremia, pneumonia, nuchal rigidity and confusion. Covid-19 test was positive, L.monocytogenes was grown in CSF culture and no clinical improvement was observed under treatment. On the 8th day of hospitalisation, hydrocephalus was observed on control imaging and the patient was referred to a higher centre for external ventricular drainage.

L.monocytogenes may be the causative agent of severe meningoencephalitis in elderly and immunosuppressed patients.Listeria should be considered in these patient groups and empirical treatment should be initiated early.Complications should be investigated in patients whose clinical improvement is not observed under treatment or whose clinic worsens.Hydrocephalus is a serious complication of Listeria meningoencephalitis.