

## ABSTRACT

**Background** – Tuberculous meningitis accounts for only 5% of cases of extra pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) but early diagnosis and treatment is of paramount importance due to the associated high levels of morbidity and mortality. Hence, empiric antituberculous therapy is indicated in a patient with meningitis syndrome where evaluation fails to establish an alternative diagnosis.

**Case** – A case of empirically treated tuberculous meningitis in a 54 year old female who failed to respond to other forms of treatment, is described here. With the commencement of treatment, she made a complete recovery with no residual neurological impairment, on follow up.

**Conclusion** – This case emphasizes the variability of the clinical presentation of TB meningitis and the degree of suspicion which is needed for early diagnosis in order to avoid the lethal consequences of the disease.