

Streptococcus pneumoniae, Invasive Disease in Children <5 Years

2007 Case Total	77	2007 Rate	29.5 per 100,000
2006 Case Total	73	2006 Rate	28.7 per 100,000

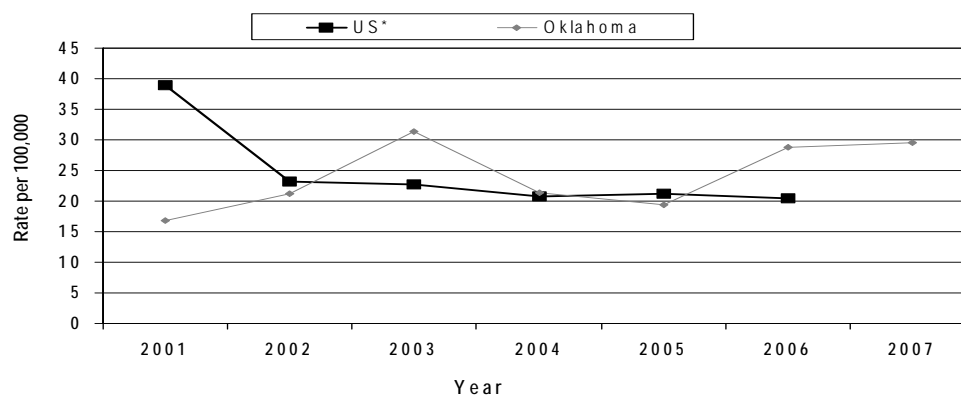
Invasive *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (IPD) causes a wide spectrum of disease, including otitis media, pneumonia, bacteremia/sepsis, and meningitis. IPD is a seasonal disease, 50% (N=37) of cases in 2007 occurred between November and February. In 2000, a 7-valent conjugate vaccine (PCV7) was recommended for use in all children less than 2 years of age. Invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) became reportable in Oklahoma in 2000 for all ages; however, changes were made in June 2007 to require reporting of invasive disease only in children <5 years of age. Since 2005, the rate of IPD in Oklahoma has increased yearly and is higher than the US (refer to graph).

Summary Statistics, IPD children <5, Oklahoma 2007 (N=77)

	Number (%)	Incidence Rate per 100,000
Gender		
Male	43 (56%)	32.11
Female	34 (44%)	26.72
Age	Median= 13 months (range: 1 day – 4 years)	
Hospitalization	58 (75%)	--
Deaths	2 (2.7%)	--
Race		
White	51 (66%)	24.61
African American or Black	12 (16%)	34.38
Native American/Alaskan Native	6 (7.8%)	20.49
PI/Native Hawaiian	1 (1%)	180.51
Asian	0	0.00
Unknown	7 (9%)	--
Hispanic Ethnicity (N=43)	4 (9%)	--
Infection Types*		
Bacteremia/sepsis	72 (93.5%)	--
Meningitis	10 (13%)	--
Pneumonia	30 (39%)	--
Otitis Media	12 (15.6%)	--
Current PCV7 Vaccination, age-appropriate**	43 (63%)	--
Serotype(s) [†] : PCV7 serotype	5 (7%)	--

*Not mutually exclusive; **Those eligible for vaccination (N=68); [†]Isolates received to PHL (N=70)

Incidence Rate of Invasive *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Children <5 Years, by Year, Oklahoma and U.S., 2001-2007*



*CDC ABCs Data, not available for 2007