

Streptococcus, Group A Invasive Disease

2008 Case total	138	2008 Rate	3.8 per 100,000
2007 Case Total	87	2007 Rate	2.5 per 100,000

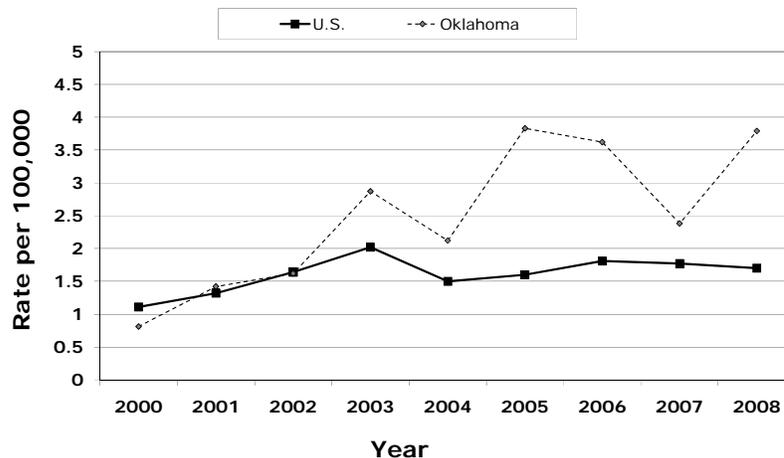
Invasive group A streptococcal (GAS) infections may manifest as several clinical presentations, such as pneumonia, bacteremia in association with cutaneous infection (e.g., cellulitis, erysipelas, or infection of a surgical or nonsurgical wound), deep soft-tissue infection (e.g., myositis or necrotizing fasciitis), meningitis, peritonitis, osteomyelitis, septic arthritis, postpartum sepsis (i.e., puerperal fever), neonatal sepsis, and nonfocal bacteremia.

In 2008, the number of cases reported to OSDH increased by 60%. The most common presentation was bacteremia/sepsis (129 cases, 93.5%). Following in order of frequency were cellulitis (34 cases, 24.6%), pneumonia (28 cases, 20.3%), necrotizing fasciitis (5 cases, 3.62%), meningitis (5 cases, 3.62%), abscess (not skin, 5 cases, 3.62%), septic arthritis (3 cases, 2.17%) and otitis media (1, 0.7%), and septic abortion (1, 0.7%). More than one presentation occurred in 67 (49%) cases. Necrotizing fasciitis is one of the most remarkable presentations due to the rapidity of progression, and high rate of mortality. Of the five cases of necrotizing fasciitis in 2008, one (20%) expired.

Summary of Reported Streptococcus Group A Cases, Oklahoma, 2007 (N = 86)

	Number (%)	Rate/100,000
Gender		
Male	74 (53.62%)	4.11
Female	64 (46.38%)	3.47
Age	Median = 54 years (range: 9 days – 102 years)	
Race (N=133)		
White	98 (73.68%)	3.44
Black	18 (13.5%)	6.21
American Indian/Alaska Native	11 (8.27%)	3.78
Asian	3 (2.26%)	4.78
More than one race reported	3 (2.26%)	2.02
Hispanic Ethnicity (N = 78)		
Hispanic/Latino	6 (7.69%)	2.15
Hospitalization (N = 124)	104 (83.87%)	--
Deaths (N = 129)	19 (14.73%)	--

Invasive Streptococcus, Group A Invasive Disease Incidence Rate by Year, Oklahoma and U.S., 2000-2008*



*2008 U.S. data provisional based on CDC, MMWR 2008;57:1420-1431