

STREPTOCOCCAL DISEASE, INVASIVE GROUP A (GAS)

Invasive group A streptococcal infections may manifest as any of several clinical syndromes:

- **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, neonatal sepsis, and nonfocal bacteremia**

Laboratory criteria for confirmation:

- Isolation of group A *Streptococcus* (*Streptococcus pyogenes*) by culture from a normally sterile site (e.g., blood or cerebrospinal fluid, or less commonly, joint, pleural, or pericardial fluid)

Case Classification

Confirmed: A case that is laboratory confirmed.

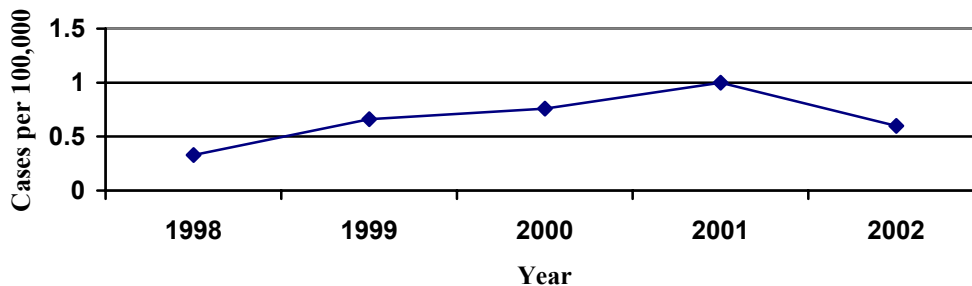
Epidemiology

Kentucky 2002	Rate per 100,000	U.S. Rate (2001) per 100,000
Cases 24	0.6	1.6

Cases by Gender

Female	13	0.6
Male	11	0.6

**Invasive Group A Streptococcus Incidence,
Kentucky 1998-2002**



**Group A Streptococcus, Age Specific Incidence
Kentucky 2002**

Age in years	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
# Cases	8	0	4	1	4	1	4	2
Rate per 100,000	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.2

The 0-9 year age group experienced the highest incidence rate of 1.5 cases per 100,000 and the 60-69 year age group followed with an incidence of 1.3 cases per 100,000.

There were four deaths, for a 16.7% case fatality rate associated with GAS, 3 in the 60-69 year age group and 1 in the 0-9 year age group.

**Invasive Streptococcal Group A Disease by District
Kentucky 2002**

District	Rate for 100,000
Pennyrile	0.9
Green River	0.5
North Central	0.6
Northern Kentucky	1.3
Gateway	1.3
Big Sandy	0.6
Kentucky River	0.8
Cumberland Valley	0.4
Lake Cumberland	0.4
Bluegrass	0.9

Cases were reported from ten districts, with the highest incidence rate at 1.3 cases per 100,000 in both the Northern Kentucky District and the Gateway District.

