



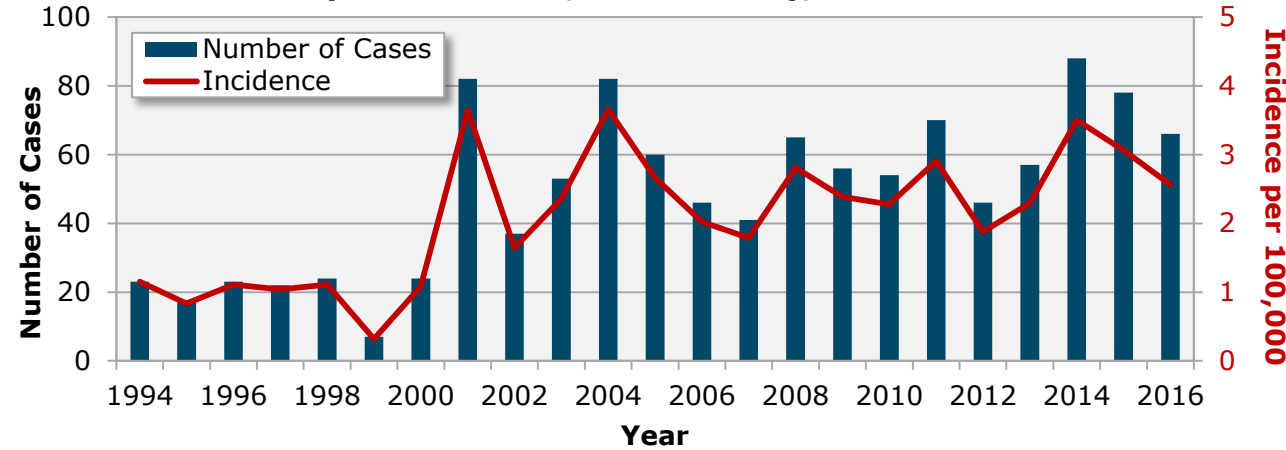
2016 Profile of Invasive Group A *Streptococcus* in Dallas County

Dallas County Health and Human Services

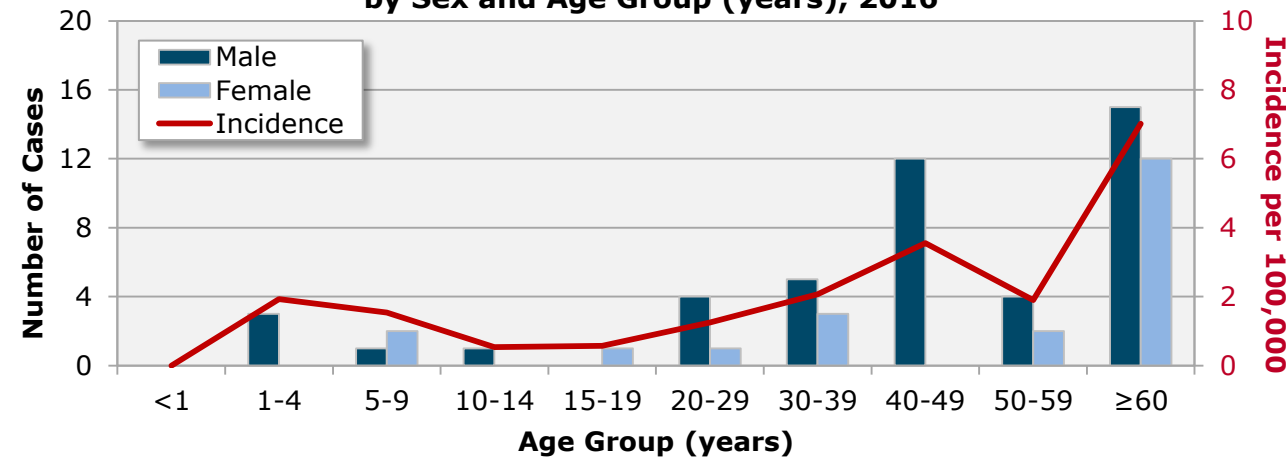
Summary of Invasive Group A *Streptococcus* Cases, 2016

	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	66 (100.0)	2.6
Sex		
Male	45 (68.2)	3.6
Female	21 (31.8)	1.6
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	26 (39.4)	2.5
White	26 (39.4)	3.3
Black	11 (16.7)	1.9
Asian	1 (1.5)	0.6
Unknown	2 (3.0)	N/A
Age Group (years)		
<1	0	N/A
1-4	3 (4.5)	1.9
5-9	3 (4.5)	1.5
10-14	1 (1.5)	0.5
15-19	1 (1.5)	0.6
20-29	5 (7.7)	1.3
30-39	8 (12.1)	2.1
40-49	12 (18.2)	3.6
50-59	6 (9.1)	1.9
≥60	27 (40.9)	7.0
Hospitalizations	37 (56.1)	1.4
Deaths	8 (12.1)	0.3
Isolation Site of Culture		
Blood	62 (93.9)	N/A
Peritoneal fluid	1 (1.5)	N/A
Pleural fluid	3 (4.6)	N/A

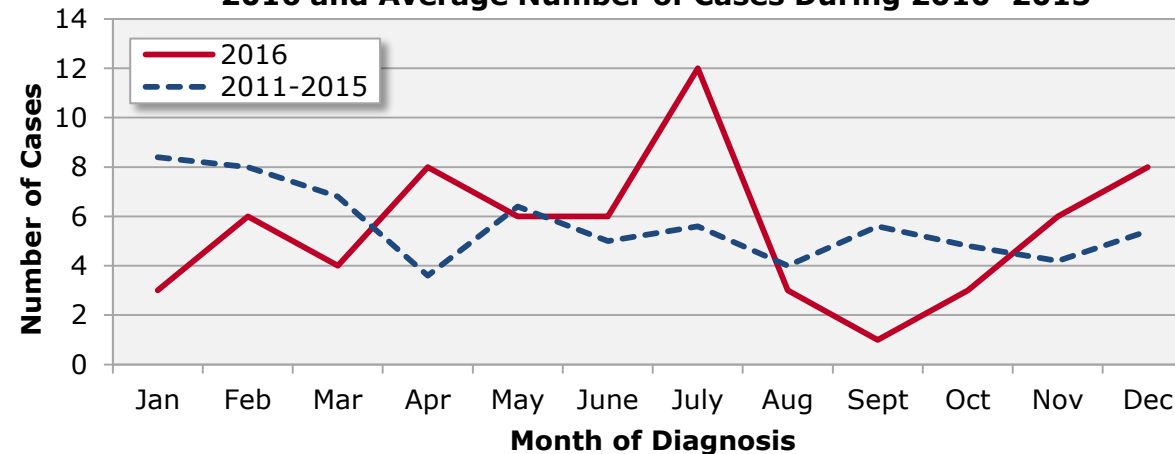
Invasive Group A *Streptococcus* Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1994-2016



Invasive Group A *Streptococcus* Cases and Incidence by Sex and Age Group (years), 2016



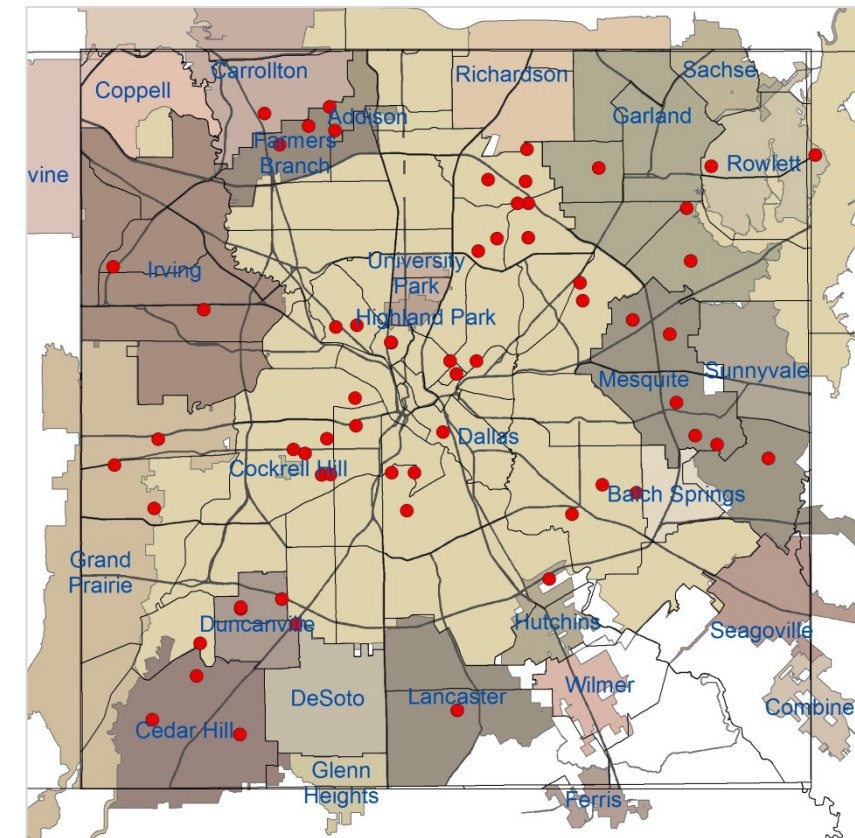
Invasive Group A *Streptococcus* Cases by Month of Diagnosis, 2016 and Average Number of Cases During 2010-2015



Summary

- Invasive group A *Streptococcus* (GAS) illnesses are identified by isolation of *Streptococcus pyogenes* by culture from normally sterile sites (e.g. blood, CSF, pleural fluid) or culture from any site when necrotizing fasciitis or toxic shock syndrome is present.
- Clinical syndrome manifestations of invasive GAS infections include necrotizing fasciitis, toxic shock syndrome, septic arthritis, bacteremia, pneumonia and puerperal sepsis.
- Persons at increased risk of invasive GAS infections include those who are elderly, immunosuppressed, or have chronic illnesses like cancer and diabetes, or have skin lesions (such as cuts, chickenpox, or surgical wounds).

Distribution of Invasive Group A *Streptococcus* Cases, 2016



N/A = Not applicable

Note: Incidence calculated using projected population data for 2016, and maps do not include cases who are homeless or with incomplete addresses
 Data Sources: Dallas County Department of Health and Human Services, Epidemiology Division; National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS); Population data obtained through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: WONDER Bridged-Race Population Estimates 1990-2016.