



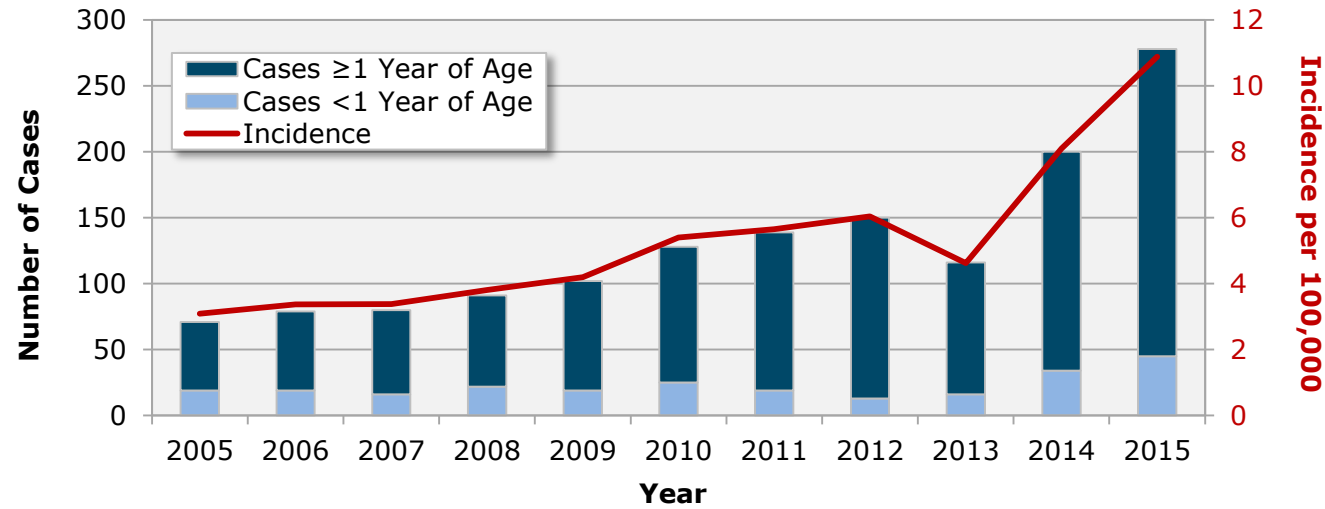
# 2015 Profile of Invasive Group B *Streptococcus* in Dallas County

## Dallas County Health and Human Services

**Summary of Invasive Group B *Streptococcus* Cases, 2015**

	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
<b>Total</b>	278 (100.0)	10.9
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	162 (58.3)	12.9
Female	116 (41.7)	9.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic	73 (26.3)	7.2
White	111 (39.9)	13.9
Black	91 (32.7)	15.8
Asian	2 (0.7)	1.3
American Indian	1 (0.4)	11.2
<b>Age Group (years)</b>		
<1	45 (16.2)	113.6
1-14	1 (0.4)	0.2
15-19	1 (0.4)	0.6
20-29	7 (2.5)	1.8
30-39	16 (5.8)	4.2
40-49	45 (16.2)	13.2
50-59	59 (21.2)	18.8
≥60	104 (37.4)	27.9
<b>Hospitalizations</b>	147 (52.9)	5.8
<b>Deaths</b>	5 (1.8)	0.2
<1 year of age	3 (60.0)	7.6
≥1 year of age	2 (40.0)	0.1
<b>Isolation Site of Culture</b>		
Blood	210 (75.5)	N/A
Bone	58 (20.9)	N/A
Cerebrospinal fluid	1 (0.4)	N/A
Synovial fluid	2 (0.7)	N/A
Peritoneal fluid	2 (0.7)	N/A
Multiple sites	3 (1.1)	N/A
Other sites	2 (0.7)	N/A

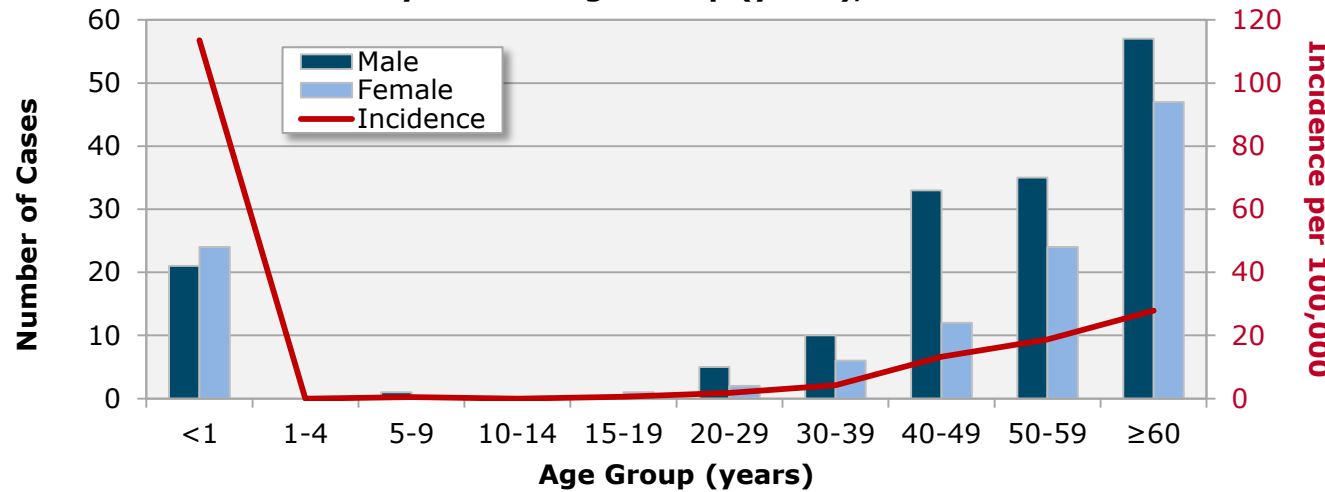
**Invasive Group B *Streptococcus* Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 2005-2015**



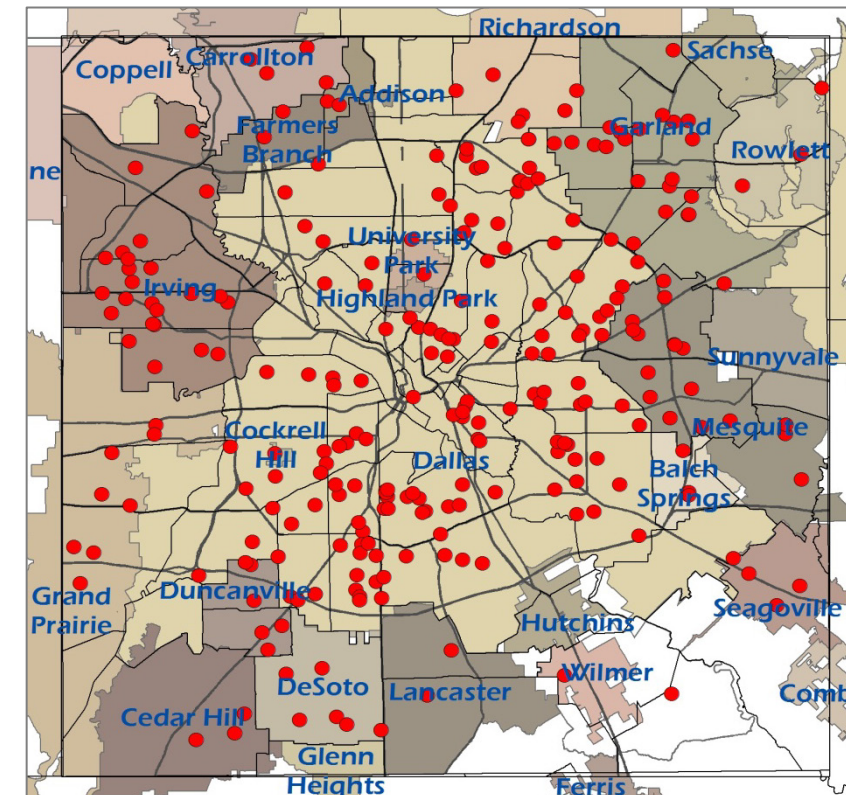
**Invasive Group B *Streptococcus* Cases by Onset and Race/Ethnicity, 2015**

	Early-Onset Cases (<7 days of age)		Late-Onset Cases (7-89 days of age)	
	n	Incidence	n	Incidence
<b>Total</b>	17	0.67	26	1.02
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic	5	0.50	8	0.79
White	4	0.50	5	0.63
Black	8	1.39	13	2.25
Asian	0	N/A	0	N/A
American Indian	0	N/A	0	N/A

**Invasive Group B *Streptococcus* Cases and Incidence by Sex and Age Group (years), 2015**



**Distribution of Invasive Group B *Streptococcus* Cases, 2015**



- In the US, group B *Streptococcus* (GBS) is the leading cause of meningitis and sepsis in newborns. Among infants, early-onset GBS disease occurs at <7 days of age and late-onset GBS disease occurs between 7 and 89 days of age.
- Serious GBS infections also occur among adults, and can cause bloodstream infections, pneumonia, skin and soft-tissue infections, and bone and joint infections. Rates of serious GBS disease in adults increase with age.
- About 25% of pregnant women carry GBS, which may come and go without symptoms. CDC recommends pregnant women to be tested for GBS at 35-37 weeks of pregnancy. Most early-onset GBS disease in newborns can be prevented by administering antibiotics to pregnant women during labor.

N/A = Not applicable

Note: Incidence calculated using projected population data for 2015  
 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 1990-2015.