Invasive group A Streptococcus (GAS) illnesses are identified by isolation of Streptococcus pyogenes by culture from normally sterile sites (e.g., blood, CSF, pleural flood) 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).

Summary

N/A = Not applicable

Note: Incidence calculated using projected population data for 2018, 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 1990-2018.