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Invasive Group B Streptococcus Surveillance 2014-2018

Rhode Island Department of Health Division of Preparedness, Response, Infectious Disease and Emergency Medical Services

Center for Acute Infectious Disease Epidemiology

About Invasive Group B Streptococcus



- Invasive Group B Streptococcus (GBS) is a type of bacteria that causes illness in people of all ages.
 - Newborns can be infected during the first week of life (early onset) or from the first week through three months of life (late onset) and experience sepsis, pneumonia, or meningitis.
 - Infections in adults include bacteremia/sepsis, pneumonia, skin and soft-tissue infections, or bone and joint infections.

Data Overview, Invasive Group B Streptococcus



- In 2018, there were 114 cases of invasive Group B Streptococcal disease reported in Rhode Island.
- This represents an incidence rate of 10.8 cases per 100,000 people.
- This is the highest case number and incidence rate in the past five years.
- Part of the reason for the increase is likely due to the introduction of electronic laboratory reporting (ELR) resulting in improved reporting of disease to the state.
 - Hospitals previously only faxed over GBS results when it was isolated in blood. However, ELRs are received for other specimen sources (i.e. bone, tissue) and after investigation are often found to be invasive.
 - It is unknown what other factors, if any, may also be contributing to the increases seen in recent years.

Reported Cases of Invasive Group B Streptococcus, Rhode Island, 2014-2018



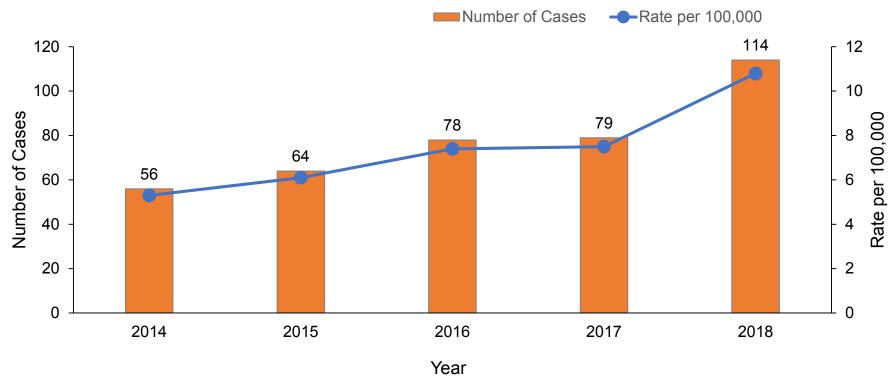


Figure 1: In 2018, 114 cases of invasive Group B Streptococcus disease were reported. This is the highest number of cases reported in the past five years, but is likely explained by improved reporting through the receipt of electronic laboratory reporting (ELR). The case rate in 2018 was 10.8 cases per 100,000 people.

Rate of Invasive Group B Streptococcus, Age Group, Rhode Island, 2018



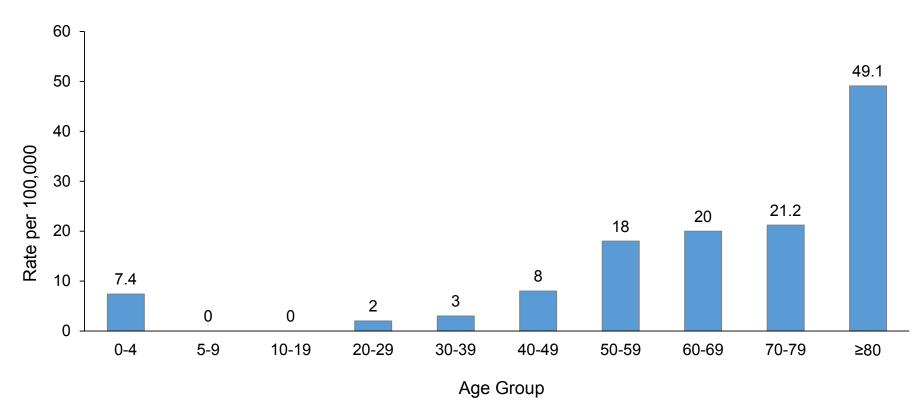


Figure 2: In 2018, the highest rates of disease occurred in adults 60 and older with those 80 and older having the highest rate (49.1 cases per 100,000 people). In 2018, there were 3 reported cases of newborn invasive Group B Streptococcal disease in children three months of age or younger.

Rate of Invasive Group B Streptococcus, Gender and Year, Rhode Island, 2014-2018



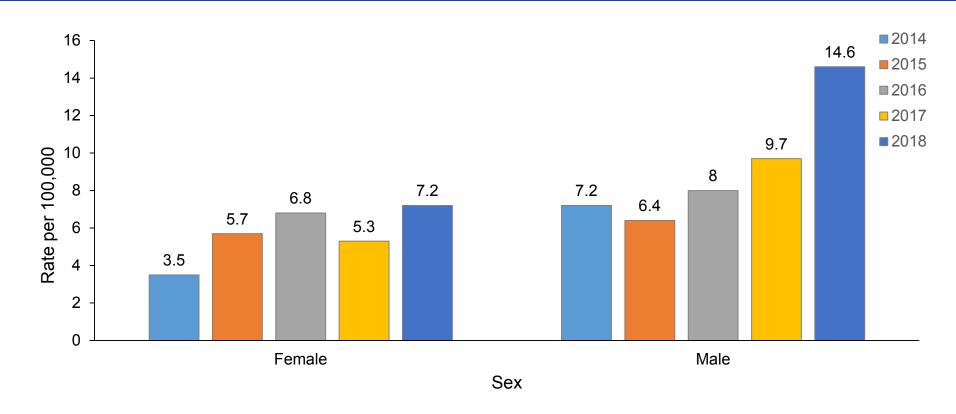


Figure 3: In Rhode Island, invasive Group B Streptococcus disease occurs at higher rates in men than in women. The rate of infection has been consistently higher among men than among women in the last five years. In 2018, rates in men (14.6 cases per 100,000) were higher than they had been in the previous four years and were twice the rate in women (7.2 cases per 100,000).

Rate of Invasive Group B Streptococcus, County and Year, Rhode Island, 2014-2018



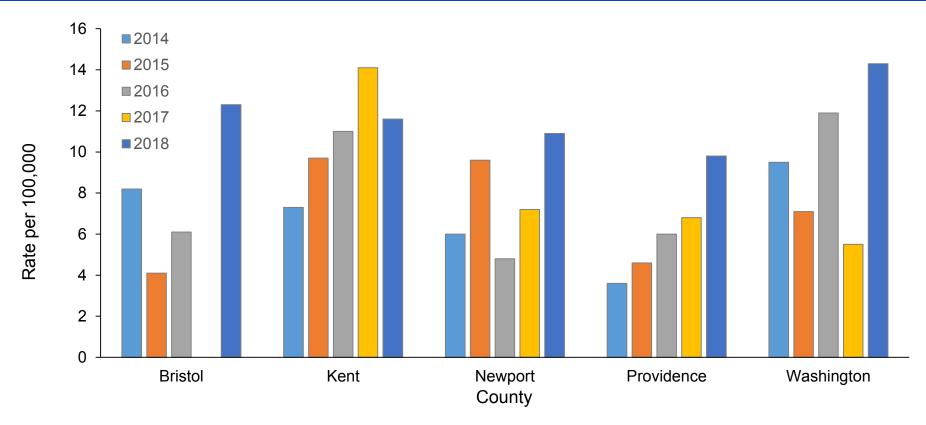


Figure 4: In 2018, the highest rate of invasive Group B Streptococcus cases was in Washington County (14.3 cases per 100,000 people). The highest average rate during the five-year period (2014-2018) was in Kent County (10.7 cases per 100,000 people).

Reported Cases of Invasive Group B Streptococcus, Month and Year, Rhode Island, 2014-2018



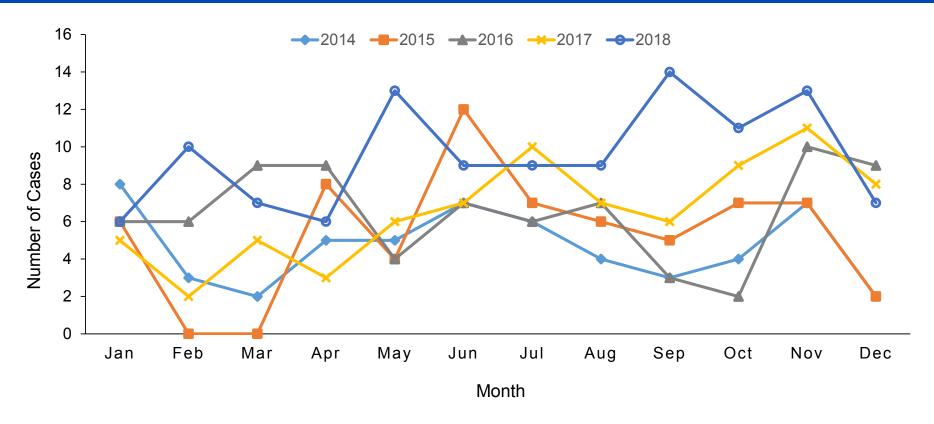


Figure 5: Invasive Group B Streptococcal disease occurs year-round with no trends in seasonality.

Invasive Group B Streptococcus Frequency and Rates by Year, Rhode Island, 2014-2018



Table 1. Frequency by Year							
2014 2015 2016 2017 2018							
Number of Cases 56 64 78 79 114							

Table 2. Rate by Year							
2014 2015 2016 2017 2018							
Rate per 100,000 5.3 6.1 7.4 7.5 10.8							

Invasive Group B Streptococcus Frequency, Age Group and Year, Rhode Island, 2014-2018



Table 3. Frequency by Age Group and Year								
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018			
0-4	5	4	6	1	4			
5-9	0	0	0	0	0			
10-19	0	0	2	0	0			
20-29	0	3	5	1	3			
30-39	0	2	6	7	4			
40-49	4	2	3	11	10			
50-59	12	15	12	14	27			
60-69	10	10	22	16	26			
70-79	12	12	10	14	16			
≥80	13	16	12	15	24			
Total	56	64	78	79	114			

Invasive Group B Streptococcus Rates, Age Group and Year, Rhode Island, 2014-2018



Table 4. Rate by Age Group and Year								
	2014 2015 2016 2017 201							
0-4	9.1	7.3	11.0	1.8	7.4			
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
10-19	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0			
20-29	0.0	1.9	3.2	0.7	2.0			
30-39	0.0	1.6	4.6	5.3	3.0			
40-49	2.9	1.5	2.3	8.7	8.0			
50-59	7.6	9.6	7.8	9.2	18.0			
60-69	8.5	8.2	17.5	12.6	20.0			
70-79	18.8	18.3	14.8	19.4	21.2			
≥80	25.9	32.4	24.5	30.7	49.1			

Invasive Group B Streptococcus Frequency and Rates, Gender and Year, Rhode Island, 2014-2018



Table 5. Frequency by Sex and Year								
2014 2015 2016 2017 2018								
Female	19	31	37	29	39			
Male 37 33 41 50 75								
Total	56	64	78	79	114			

Table 6. Rate by Sex and Year								
2014 2015 2016 2017 2018								
Female	3.5	5.7	6.8	5.3	7.1			
Male	7.2	6.4	8.0	9.7	14.6			

Invasive Group B Streptococcus Frequency, County and Year, Rhode Island, 2014-2018



Table 7. Frequency by County and Year								
2014 2015 2016 2017 2018								
Bristol	4	2	3	0	6			
Kent	12	16	18	23	19			
Newport	5	8	4	6	9			
Providence	23	29	38	43	62			
Washington 12 9 15 7 18								
All	56	64	78	79	114			

Invasive Group B Streptococcus Rates by County and Year, Rhode Island, 2014-2018



Table 8. Rate by County and Year								
2014 2015 2016 2017 2018								
Bristol	8.2	4.1	6.1	0.0	12.3			
Kent	7.3	9.8	11.0	14.1	11.6			
Newport	6.0	9.6	4.8	7.2	10.9			
Providence 3.6 4.6 6.0 6.8 9.8								
Washington	9.5	7.1	11.9	5.5	14.3			

Invasive Group B Streptococcus Frequency, Month and Year, Rhode Island, 2014-2018



Table 9. Frequency by Month and Year								
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018			
Jan	8	6	6	5	6			
Feb	3	0	6	2	10			
Mar	2	0	9	5	7			
Apr	5	8	9	3	6			
May	5	4	4	6	13			
Jun	7	12	7	7	9			
Jul	6	7	6	10	9			
Aug	4	6	7	7	9			
Sep	3	5	3	6	14			
Oct	4	7	2	9	11			
Nov	7	7	10	11	13			
Dec	2	2	9	8	7			
All	56	64	78	79	114			

Notes on Data



- Case counts include patients classified as confirmed and probable cases.
- "Event Date" (used to classify cases by month and year) is generated based on the availability of data in the following order:
 - 1. Illness onset date
 - 2. Specimen collection date
 - 3. Date of report to public health agency
- Rate is calculated per 100,000 population.
- Population denominators are based on the Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: April 1, 2010-July 1, 2018, U.S. Census Bureau.

References



https://www.cdc.gov/groupbstrep/index.html