



COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO HEALTH AGENCY
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
PROVIDER HEALTH ADVISORY

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CDC—Increase in Pediatric Invasive Group A Streptococcal Infections

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has issued the attached health advisory to notify clinicians and public health authorities of a recent increase in pediatric invasive group A streptococcal (iGAS) infections.

In November 2022, CDC was notified of a possible increase in iGAS infections among children at a hospital in Colorado. Potential increases in pediatric iGAS cases in other states were subsequently noted by contributors to the Infectious Diseases Society of America's provider-based [Emerging Infections Network](#) and by certain jurisdictions participating in CDC's [Active Bacterial Core Surveillance System \(ABCs\)](#). This increased number of pediatric iGAS cases in some jurisdictions has occurred in the setting of increased circulation of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), influenza viruses, SARS-CoV-2, and other respiratory viruses. While the overall number of cases has remained relatively low and iGAS infections remain rare in children, CDC is investigating these reports.

The attached advisory highlights the recent rise in iGAS infections in children, the increased seasonal risk of iGAS disease for all age groups, and the importance of early recognition, diagnosis, and appropriate treatment of these diseases in children and adults.

The advisory also includes recommendations for health care providers, including educating high-risk patients on emergency signs and symptoms of iGAS, such as [necrotizing fasciitis](#), [cellulitis](#) and [toxic shock syndrome](#).

Public Health Department

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Increase in Pediatric Invasive Group A Streptococcal Infections



Distributed via the CDC Health Alert Network

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Summary

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is issuing this Health Alert Network (HAN) Health Advisory to notify clinicians and public health authorities of a recent increase in pediatric invasive group A streptococcal (iGAS) infections. In November 2022, CDC was notified of a possible increase in iGAS infections among children at a hospital in Colorado. Potential increases in pediatric iGAS cases in other states were subsequently noted by contributors to the Infectious Diseases Society of America's provider-based [Emerging Infections Network](#) and by certain jurisdictions participating in CDC's [Active Bacterial Core Surveillance System \(ABCs\)](#). This increased number of pediatric iGAS cases in some jurisdictions has occurred in the setting of increased circulation of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), influenza viruses, SARS-CoV-2, and other respiratory viruses. While the overall number of cases has remained relatively low and iGAS infections remain rare in children, CDC is investigating these reports.

This Health Advisory highlights the recent rise in iGAS infections in children, the increased seasonal risk of iGAS disease for all age groups, and the importance of early recognition, diagnosis, and appropriate treatment of these diseases in children and adults.

Background

Group A *Streptococcus* (GAS) bacteria can cause a range of illnesses, from pharyngitis (i.e., strep throat) and skin and soft tissue infections to uncommon but severe diseases such as sepsis, streptococcal toxic shock syndrome, and necrotizing fasciitis. These severe and invasive diseases are associated with high mortality rates and require immediate treatment, including appropriate antibiotic therapy.

Similar to other agents spread primarily by the respiratory route, cases of GAS, including both iGAS and streptococcal pharyngitis ("strep throat"), tend to have a pronounced seasonal pattern with a peak in December through April in the United States. Strep throat is most common among school-aged children (i.e., 5–15 years of age), and exposure to someone with strep throat is a risk factor for iGAS infection. In addition, increased rates of iGAS infection have been noted during times of increased influenza activity. Seasonal influenza activity is currently high in the US and above the levels seen in recent years.

People with concurrent or preceding viral infections, such as influenza and varicella (chickenpox), are at increased risk for iGAS infection. Other groups at higher risk for iGAS include:

- People aged 65 years or older
- American Indian and Alaska Native populations
- Residents of long-term care facilities
- People with medical conditions such as diabetes, malignancy, immunosuppression, chronic kidney, cardiac, or respiratory disease

- People with wounds or skin disease
- People who inject drugs or who are experiencing homelessness

iGAS cases reported to ABCs, CDC's active laboratory-and population-based surveillance system for invasive bacterial pathogens, were lower than usual among all age groups during the COVID-19 pandemic. This decrease started in April 2020 and was partly due to associated respiratory disease mitigation measures. A review of preliminary ABCs data from 2022 demonstrated a monthly increase in the number of confirmed iGAS cases in children between September to November, above what was seen in the same period in 2020 and 2021. However, it is too early to determine whether this rise is beyond what would be expected for pre-COVID-19 GAS seasonal patterns.

Recommendations for Healthcare Providers

1. Offer prompt vaccination against influenza and varicella to all eligible persons who are not up to date.
2. Consider iGAS as a possible cause of severe illness, including in children and adults with concomitant viral respiratory infections. Illness due to iGAS in persons with known viral infections may manifest as persistent or worsening symptoms following initial improvement.
3. Educate patients, especially those at increased risk, on signs and symptoms of iGAS requiring urgent medical attention, especially [necrotizing fasciitis](#), [cellulitis](#) and [toxic shock syndrome](#).
4. Obtain culture for suspected iGAS infections, including blood, wound, and pleural fluid cultures, as clinically indicated.
5. Follow clinical practice guidelines for diagnosis and treatment of GAS pharyngitis.¹
6. Be mindful of potential alternative agents for treating confirmed GAS pharyngitis in children due to the [shortage of amoxicillin suspension](#). [↗](#)
7. Notify appropriate local or state public health departments as soon as possible about unusually aggressive or severe iGAS cases affecting children younger than 18 years of age or clusters of iGAS infections in persons of any age.
8. Ask laboratories to hold iGAS isolates or send them to the state public health laboratory for temporary storage.

Recommendations for Laboratories

1. Coordinate with your state public health laboratory to submit specimens from unusually aggressive or severe iGAS cases affecting children younger than 18 years of age or clusters of iGAS in persons of any age.
2. Complete the [testing request form](#) for GAS isolates to be tested at CDC's *Streptococcus* Laboratory so that public health laboratories can submit specimens to CDC.

Recommendations for State and Territorial Health Departments

1. Conduct investigations of unusually aggressive or severe infections affecting children younger than 18 years of age, clusters of iGAS infections in persons of any age, and potentially preventable infections (e.g., postpartum, and post-surgical infections).
2. Urgently investigate any clusters of GAS infections among residents of long-term care facilities, given the increased risk for disease and death among this vulnerable population.
3. Follow CDC's recommendations for [preventing invasive group A streptococcal disease among household contacts of case-patients and postpartum and post-surgical patients](#). [↗](#)
4. Submit iGAS isolates to CDC for [M Protein Gene \(emm\) typing](#) and whole genome sequencing from unusually aggressive or severe iGAS cases affecting children younger than 18 years of age or clusters of iGAS infections in persons of any age. Examples of such infections include:
 - Necrotizing fasciitis or necrotizing pneumonia with empyema
 - Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome
 - Septic shock
 - Meningitis and intracranial abscess or empyema
 - Those resulting in death or requiring extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) support

Recommendations for the Public

- Learn about the symptoms of [necrotizing fasciitis](#), [streptococcal toxic shock syndrome](#), and [cellulitis](#).

- **Seek medical care quickly if you think you, your child, or another family member has one of these infections.**
- Make sure everyone in the household is up to date with [flu](#) and [chickenpox](#) vaccines, since getting these infections can increase the risk for getting an iGAS infection.

For More Information

- [Possible Increase in Invasive Group A Strep Infections, 2022 | CDC](#)
- [Group A Streptococcal \(GAS\) Disease | CDC](#)
- [Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome: For Clinicians | CDC](#)
- [Type II Necrotizing Fasciitis: Information For Clinicians | CDC](#)
- [Pharyngitis \(Strep Throat\): Information For Clinicians | CDC](#)

References

¹ Shulman ST, Bisno AL, Clegg HW, Gerber MA, Kaplan EL, Lee G, et al. [Clinical practice guideline for the diagnosis and management of group A streptococcal pharyngitis: 2012 update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America](#) [↗](#). *Clin Infect Dis*. 2012;55(10):1279–82.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) protects people's health and safety by preventing and controlling diseases and injuries; enhances health decisions by providing credible information on critical health issues; and promotes healthy living through strong partnerships with local, national and international organizations.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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- **Health Alert:** Conveys the highest level of importance; warrants immediate action or attention.
- **Health Advisory:** Provides important information for a specific incident or situation; may not require immediate action.
- **Health Update:** Provides updated information regarding an incident or situation; unlikely to require immediate action.
- **Info Service:** Provides general information that is not necessarily considered to be of an emergent nature.

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This message was distributed to state and local health officers, state and local epidemiologists, state and local laboratory directors, public information officers, HAN coordinators, and clinician organizations.

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