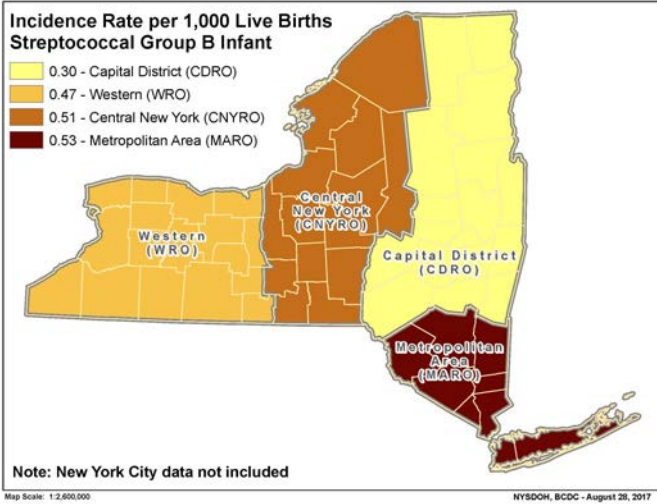


# Early- and Late-Onset Invasive Streptococcal Disease, Group B (GBS)



## Early- and Late-Onset Invasive GBS Annual Incidence by Year and Region, NYS (excluding NYC), 2011-2015

Group B *Streptococcus* (group B strep) is a type of bacteria that causes illness in people of all ages. Also known as GBS, group B strep disease can be especially severe in newborns, most commonly causing sepsis (infection of the blood), pneumonia (infection in the lungs), and sometimes meningitis (infection of the fluid and lining around the brain and spinal cord). Among babies, there are 2 main types of group B strep disease. Early-onset, which occurs during the first week of life, and late-onset, which occurs from the first week through three months of life. Early-onset disease used to be the most common type of disease in babies. Today, because of effective early-onset disease prevention, early and late-onset disease occur at similar low rates. The most common problems caused by group B strep bacteria in adults are bloodstream infections, pneumonia, skin and soft-tissue infections, and bone and joint infection. This document provides information on Invasive Group B Streptococcal (GBS) cases in those under 90 days of age and does not include older cases, those data are addressed in a separate surveillance summary entitled Invasive Streptococcal Disease, Group B (GBS) available on the [website](#).

From 2011 to 2015, incidence rates of early- and late-onset invasive GBS varied from year to year.

Of the 291 early and late onset invasive GBS cases in those under 90 days of age:

- 95.9% were hospitalized,
- 6.2% of cases resulted in death.

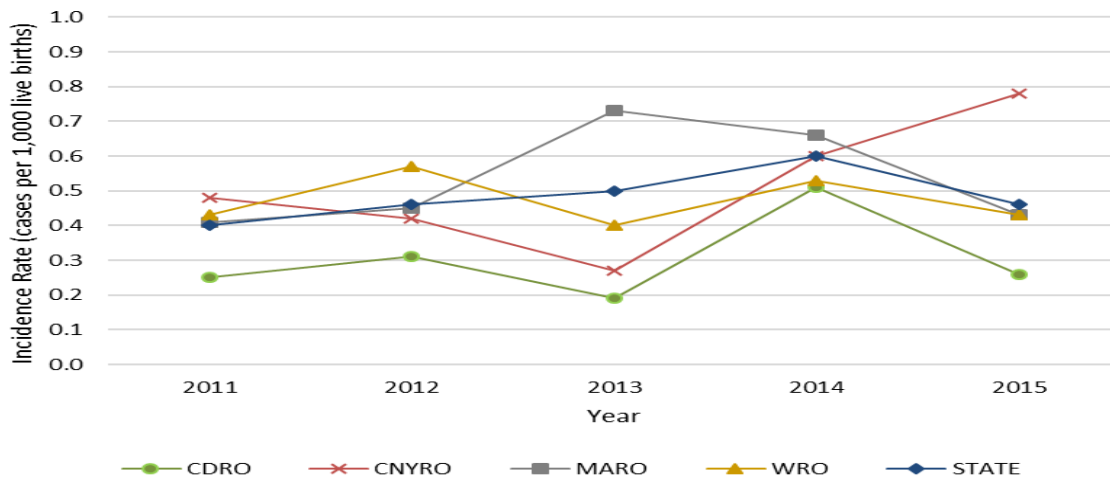
Of the 117 early-onset (< 7 days of age) invasive GBS cases from 2011-2015:

- 98.3% of individuals infected were hospitalized ,
- 7.7% resulted in death.

Among the 173 late-onset invasive GBS cases (7-89 days of age),

- 94.2% cases were hospitalized,
- 5.2% resulted in death.

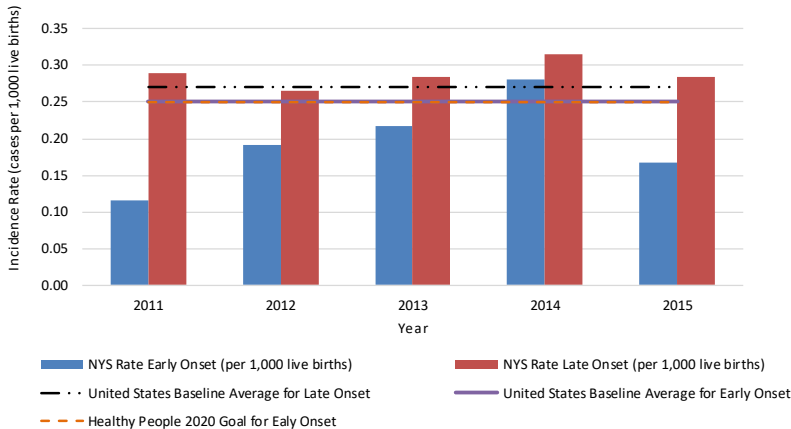
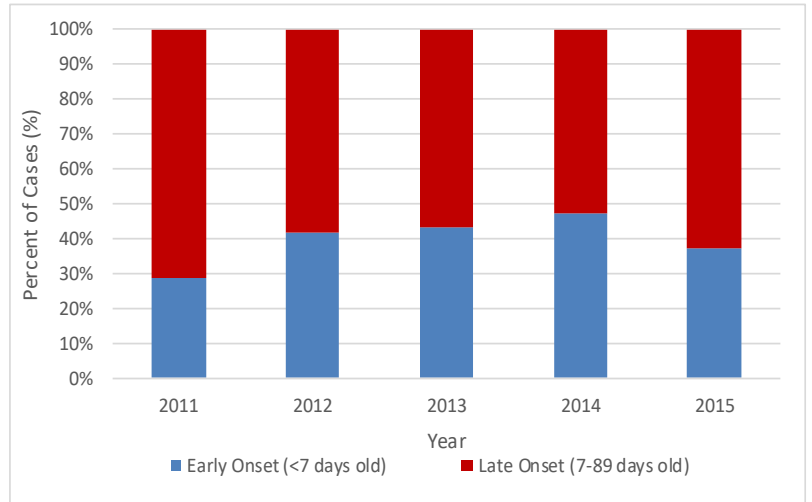
Region	Case and Incidence Rates (per 1,000 live births), NYS (excluding NYC), 2011-2015											
	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		Total	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
CDRO	4	0.25	5	0.31	3	0.19	8	0.51	4	0.26	24	0.30
CNYRO	9	0.48	8	0.42	5	0.27	11	0.60	14	0.78	47	0.51
MARO	23	0.41	25	0.45	40	0.73	37	0.66	24	0.43	149	0.53
WRO	13	0.43	17	0.57	12	0.40	16	0.53	13	0.43	71	0.47
STATE	49	0.40	55	0.46	60	0.50	72	0.60	55	0.46	291	0.48



**Invasive GBS Percentage of Case Counts by Year and Early- and Late-Onset, NYS (excluding NYC), 2011-2015**

Early-onset (diagnosed at < 7 days of age) GBS is contracted mainly in utero or during delivery. Symptoms include sepsis, pneumonia, and occasionally meningitis or septic arthritis. Late-onset GBS (diagnosed at 7-89 days of age) is generally contracted through person-to-person contact, with symptoms including meningitis and sepsis. Those who survive GBS generally experience speech, hearing, and visual problems, as well as seizure disorders, especially if there has been meningeal involvement.

Late onset cases make-up more than one-half of the GBS cases, with the percentage varying from year to year. The proportion of cases that were early-onset did increase from 28.6% in 2011 to a peak at 47.2% in 2014, but fell to 36.4% in 2015.



**Early- and Late-Onset Invasive GBS Annual Incidence Rate NYS (excluding NYC), the Healthy People 2020 Goal, and United States Baseline Average by Year, 2011-2015**

The average incidence rate in the United States is 0.25 per 1,000 live births for Early-Onset GBS and 0.27 for Late-Onset, while the Healthy People 2020 goal for Early-Onset is an incidence rate of 0.25 cases per 1,000 live births. New York has generally been higher than the United States average for Late-Onset, but except for 2014 has been lower than the US average and HP2020 goal for Early-Onset GBS.