**Accessible Version:** https://www.cdc.gov/abcs/bact-facts/data-dashboard.html **Data Download:** https://data.cdc.gov/browse?q=abcs%20bactfacts&sortBy=relevance

# Topic

Cases and Deaths

Case Rates

Death Rates

Syndromes

Serotypes

Antibiotic Resistance

Surveillance Report

Year

2020

Dataset version: Jul 2022 Final run: Jun 22, 2023

**\** 

**Note:** Click <u>here</u> to access and download Surveillance Reports.



Data Download

Group A *Streptococcus* (GAS)

Group B *Streptococcus* (GBS)

Haemophilus influenzae (HFlu) Neisseria meningitidis (NMen)

Streptococcus pneumoniae (SPN)





## Active Bacterial Core Surveillance (ABCs) Report Emerging Infections Program Network Group B *Streptococcus*, 2020

**ABCs Areas:** California (3 county San Francisco Bay area); Colorado (5 county Denver area); Connecticut; Georgia (20 county + State <1 year); Maryland; Minnesota; New Mexico; New York (15 county Rochester and Albany areas); Oregon (3 county Portland area); Tennessee (20 counties).

**ABCs Population:** The surveillance areas represent 38,060,771 persons and 463,619 live births. Source: National Center for Health Statistics bridged-race Vintage 2020 postcensal file and natality data from National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)<sup>1</sup>.

**ABCs Case Definition:** Invasive bacterial disease is defined as isolation of group B *Streptococcus* from a normally sterile site or detection of ABCs pathogen-specific nucleic acid in a specimen obtained from a normally sterile body site, using a validated molecular test in a resident of one of the surveillance areas. Early-onset cases occur at <7 days old and late-onset between 7 and 89 days old.

ABCs Profiles									Cases		Deaths	
Race	No.	Rate* ▼	Et.	hnicity	No	<b>).</b>	Rate*	Age (years)	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
Black	700	9.9	Hi	spanic	3	38	6.2	<1	257	53.7	20	4.18
White	2,488	9.2	No	on-Hispani	ic 2,7	18	-	1	5	1.2	0	0.00
Other	218	5.8	Ur	nknown	3	51	_	2-4	3	0.2	0	0.00
*Rates are per 100,000 population for ABCs areas								5-17	9	0.2	0	0.00
			Early	Onset	Late	Late Onset		18-34	153	1.7	12	0.14
			Cases			Cases		35-49	467	6.2	18	0.24
	Race	N	lo.	Rate**	No.	Ra	te**	50-64	993	13.5	61	0.83
Black			44	0.39	48		0.43	65-74	727	20.2	53	1.48
White			49	0.16	74		0.24	75-84	510	29.3	47	2.70
Other			9	0.22	13		0.31	≥85	282	39.1	37	5.13
Total			102	0.22	135		0.29	Total	3,406	9.0	248	0.65

National Estimates of Invasive Disease
Early-Onset Cases: 740 (0.2/1,000 live births)

Late-Onset Cases: 1,010 (0.28/1,000 live births)
Total Cases: 29,540 (9.00/100,000 population)
Deaths: 2,200 (0.67/100,000 population)

Deaths: 2,200 (0.67/100,000 population)

## Reference (1)

\*Rates are per 100,000 population for ABCs areas

National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Statistics Birth Data File. All-county file data file and documentation. 2020.

### ¶ Surveillance Note

\*\*Rates are per 1,000 live births for ABCs areas

Missing race (n=347, including 19 cases <1 year old) data were multiply imputed using sequential regression imputation methods. For 2020, one surveillance site limited chart abstraction to infants only. N=145 adult cases from this site were excluded from multiple imputation.

### **Citation**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2020. Active Bacterial Core Surveillance Report, Emerging Infections Program Network, Group B Streptococcus, 2020. www.cdc.gov/abcs/downloads/GBS\_Surveillance\_Report\_2020.pdf

**ABCs Methodology:** ABCs personnel routinely contacted all microbiology laboratories serving acute care hospitals in their area to identify cases. Standardized case report forms that include information on demographic characteristics, clinical syndrome, and outcome of illness were completed for each identified case. From select surveillance areas, whole genome sequencing (WGS) was conducted for all group B *Streptococcus* isolates, which includes deduction of capsular serotype and minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) predictions, including PBP2x typing to detect decreased beta lactam susceptibility. A strategic subset of isolates was targeted for conventional MIC determination. Regular laboratory audits assessed completeness of active surveillance and detected additional cases.

Rates of early-onset and late-onset group B streptococcal disease were calculated using live birth estimates for 2020. All other rates were calculated using population estimates from the bridged-race vintage postcensal file. For national estimates of cases, race- and age-specific rates of disease were applied from the aggregate surveillance area to the age and racial distribution of the U.S. population and to live birth estimates for early-onset and late-onset disease. Cases with missing data, excluding ethnicity, were multiply imputed using sequential regression imputation methods.