

Group B Streptococcus (*Streptococcus agalactiae*) (*Streptococcus agalactiae*) Case Definition



Clinical Description

Invasive group B streptococcal infections may manifest as any of several clinical syndromes, including sepsis, pneumonia and less frequently meningitis in neonates; in adults: osteomyelitis, septic arthritis, postpartum sepsis (i.e., puerperal fever), amnionitis, urinary tract infection, and still birth.

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- Isolation of group B Streptococcus (*Streptococcus agalactiae*) from a normally sterile site such as blood, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), pleural fluid, peritoneal fluid, pericardial fluid, surgical aspirate, bone, joint fluid, or internal body site (e.g., lymph node, brain) and/or
- Isolation of group B Streptococcus (*Streptococcus agalactiae*) from a non-sterile site such as placenta and/or amniotic fluid with fetal demise.

Case classification

Confirmed: a case that is laboratory confirmed

Reference: CDC Active Bacterial Core Surveillance:
<http://www.cdc.gov/NCIDOD/DBMD/abcs/meth-case.htm>