



## Reporting Criteria for Severe invasive streptococcal infections (STSS)

### (1) Definition

Septic shock caused by beta-hemolytic Streptococci infection with sudden onset and rapid progress

### (2) Clinical manifestations

The early symptoms are sore throat, fever, gastrointestinal symptoms (anorexia, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea), general malaise, hypotension and other septic symptoms, myalgia, etc. The late appearing symptoms include soft tissue inflammation, circulatory failure, respiration failure, disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), hepatic and/or renal dysfunction and other multi-organ failures. Disease progression may be completed within 24 hours even for a person who had been healthy prior to disease onset. Cases with soft tissue inflammation, necrotizing fasciitis, upper respiratory inflammation, pneumonia and puerperal fever caused by group A Streptococci can be fatal.

### (3) Reporting criteria

#### a) "Patients (confirmed cases)"

In compliance with Article 12 paragraph 1 of the Infectious Diseases Control Law, if a physician has examined a patient with clinical signs and symptoms as described in (2), suspected STSS, and considered that the patient fulfilled the requirements for the notification as described in (4), the physician shall notify the case within 7 days.

#### b) "Deceased"

In compliance with Article 12 paragraph 1 of the Infectious Diseases Control Law, if a physician has examined a deceased person with clinical signs and symptoms as described in (2), suspected STSS, and considered that the death was due to STSS and fulfilled the requirements for the notification as described in (4), the physician shall notify the case within 7 days.

### (4) Notification criteria [satisfaction of criterion a) and b) of A and B]

#### A. Clinical criteria

a) Shock symptoms

b) More than two of the following signs or symptoms: liver failure, renal failure, acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), soft tissue inflammation (including necrotic fasciitis), systemic erythematous rash, or neurological symptoms, such as convulsion and loss of consciousness

#### B. Laboratory criteria

Laboratory method	Specimen
Detection of pathogen by isolation and identification	Specimens obtained from normally sterile part(s) of the body (blood, cerebrospinal fluid, pleural fluid and ascites fluid), biopsy tissue, surgical wound sites, and necrotic soft tissue lesion(s)