

High Morbidity Associated with Invasive Group B Streptococcal Disease among Nonpregnant Adults in Thailand, 1999 to 2009

Karuna Bunyasontigul, M.D.¹,
Piriyaorn Chongtrakool, Ph.D.²,
Pitak Santanirand, Ph.D.²,
Sasisopin Kiertiburanakul, M.D., M.H.S.¹

ABSTRACT

Objectives: We aimed to describe clinical characteristics including outcomes among nonpregnant adults with invasive group B streptococcal (GBS).

Methods: A retrospective cohort study was conducted in patients with positive culture results for *Streptococcus agalactiae* during 1999-2009. Factors associated with surgical procedures were determined.

Results: A total of 101 patients with invasive GBS disease were identified. A mean (SD) age was 60.1 (16.1) years and 60 (59.4%) were females. Of 79 (78.2%) patients who had underlying condition, the most frequent was diabetes mellitus (34.6%). Common clinical syndromes were bone and joint infection (37.6%), skin and soft tissue infection (16.8%), and intra-abdominal infection (12.9%). Median (IQR) duration of hospitalization was 16 (9-24) days. Overall, 25 (24.8%) patients had at least one medical complication (e.g. shock or acute renal failure) and 36 (35.6%) patients experienced some surgical procedures. By multiple logistic regression, underlying disease (OR, 0.13; 95% CI, 0.02-0.66, $p = 0.014$), focal infection (OR, 19.4; 95% CI, 4.47-89.08, $p < 0.001$), positive joint fluid culture (OR, 75.73; 95% CI, 7.19-797.39, $p < 0.001$), and medical complication (OR, 9.07; 95% CI, 2.01-40.84, $p = 0.004$) were associated with the surgical procedure. The crude mortality was 8.9%.

Conclusion: Even low mortality in nonpregnant adults with invasive GBS disease was found, high morbidity including surgical procedure was determined. (*J Infect Dis Antimicrob Agents* 2011;28:169-77.)

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¹Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.

²Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.

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Reprint request: Sasisopin Kiertiburanakul, M.D., M.H.S., Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.

E-mail: sasisopin.kie@mahidol.ac.th

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