DRAVATIC INCREASE IN INVASIVE GROUP A STREPIOCOCCAL IN PERSONS WHO INJECT DRUGS IN AN URBAN PHILADES PHA HOSPITAL

INTRODUCTION

Invasive infection from Group A streptococcus (iGAS), defined as infection beyond simple skin or soft tissue infection, is rising nationally. We report a significant increase in incidence at an urban, quaternary care health center, which serves the Kensington neighborhood, the epicenter of the opioid crisis in Philadelphia, PA.

- All blood cultures, sterile fluids, and tissue positive for Streptococcus pyogenes (GAS) identified in microbiology lab
- Time period for retrospective study comparison:
 - January 1, 2019 December 31, 2019
 - January 1, 2021 December 31, 2021
- **Retrospective** analysis from EMR • Data collected:
 - Age
 - Gender
 - Infection site
 - PWID (persons who inject drugs) status

RESULTS

• PWID with iGAS more likely to be male: • 2019: 57% vs 43% O 2021: 68% vs 32%

• 69 cases of iGAS identified in 2019 (42 bacteremia) 155 cases of iGAS identified in 2021. (105 bacteremia)

• Percent PWID • 2019: 57% PWID • 2021: 84% PWID

• PWID with iGAS were younger: 2019: Median age 35 vs 54 O 2021: Median age 39 vs 53



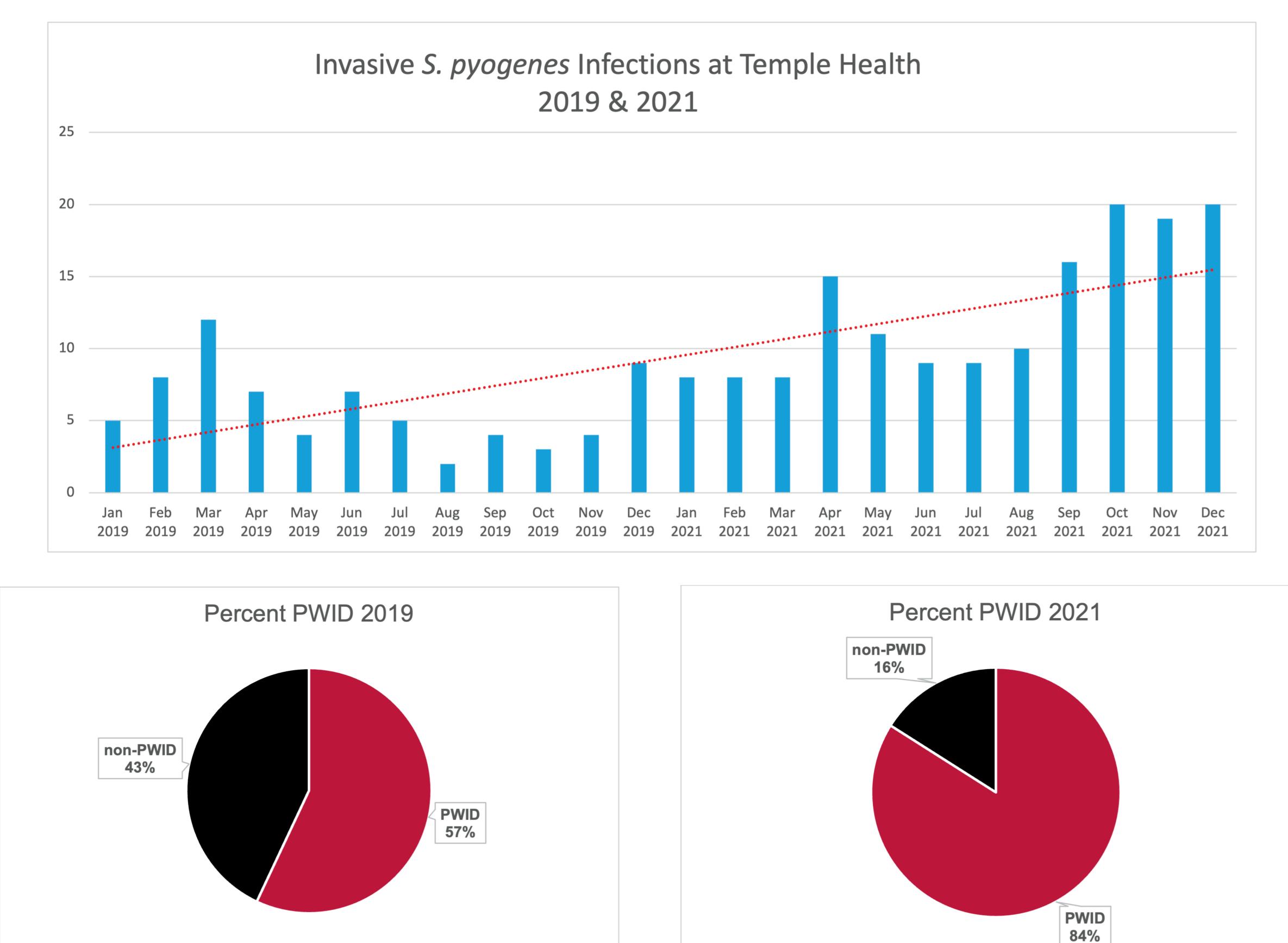
NEXT STEPS

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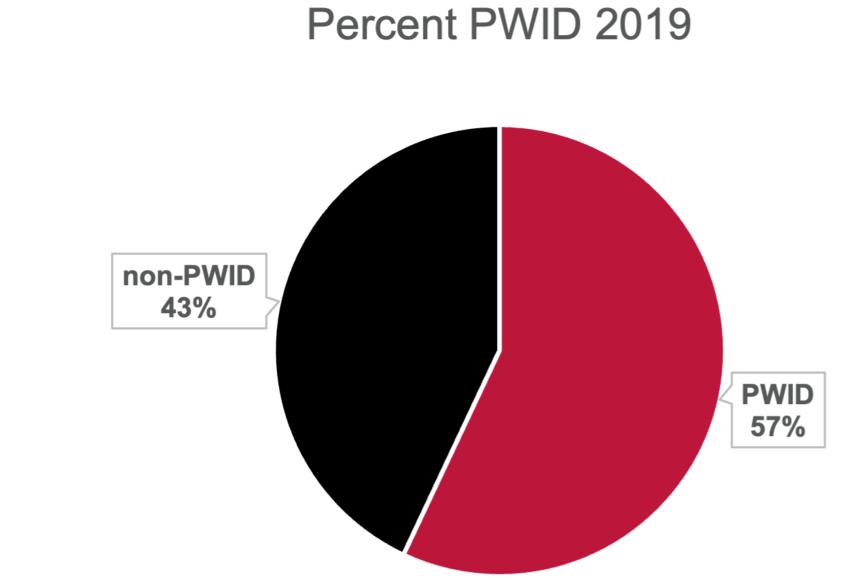
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GRAPHICS



• Larger cohort

TEMPLE HEALTH

• Increase in iGAS cases overall as well as bacteremias Increase in iGAS infections amongst PWID patients Opioid overdoses and hospitalizations increased in Philadelphia

• Xylazine introduced into fentanyl supply causing increased

Possible source of infection

Concerning association between opioid use and iGAS infections

• Further study of risk factors to assess causation

• Possible prospective study • Comparison with other institutions in Philadelphia