

2. Streptococcus agalactiae

- Microbiological features:

- Lancefield group B
- Bacitracin resistant
- CAMP test positive
- Hippurate hydrolysis positive

- Groups that are more susceptible to GBS disease:

1) Neonates/ infants

- GBS screening in pregnant women can ONLY reduce risk of early onset GBS disease

Clinical manifestations: [Lancefield Group B Streptococcus in general]

- a. Early onset (0-6 days)
 - i. Bacteraemia without a focus
 - ii. Meningitis
 - iii. Pneumonia
- b. Late onset (7-89 days)
 - i. Bacteraemia without a focus
 - ii. Meningitis
 - iii. Other local infections, e.g. osteomyelitis, septic arthritis
- c. Beyond early infancy (>90 days)
 - i. Bacteraemia without a focus

2) Adults

- Predispositions:
 - Diabetes mellitus, immunosuppression, malignancy
 - Organ failures such as: liver disease, CVD, renal failure, neurological impairment

Clinical manifestations: [Lancefield Group B Streptococcus in general]

- a. Non-pregnant
 - i. Bacteraemia without a focus
 - ii. Meningitis
 - iii. Pneumonia
 - iv. Skin/ soft tissue infection
 - v. Others, e.g. osteomyelitis, septic arthritis, endocarditis
- b. Pregnant
 - i. Post-partum bacteremia
 - ii. Urogenital infections
 - iii. Endometritis, amnionitis

3. Streptococcus dysgalactiae

- Microbiological features:

- Lancefield group C/ G
- Bacitracin resistant
- PYR negative
- VP negative (Voges-Proskauer reaction)