



POSTER PRESENTATION

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# A year in the life of the streptococcus

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## Background

Mild streptococcal infections are extremely common, however invasive infections can lead to high mortality rates. Described in 1982, post streptococcal reactive arthritis (PSRA) has been reported with increasing frequency.

## Aim

We aimed to look at the number of children presenting to a Tertiary Children's Hospital, with serological significant streptococcal illnesses, diagnoses and antibiotic treatment of those patients.

## Method

Over a One year period of ASOT (anti streptolysin O) results from a tertiary Children's Hospital were reviewed. The ASOT results documented, paired data of ASOT & Anti DNase B (anti Deoxyribonuclease B antibodies) reviewed for correlation. Diagnoses were obtained using clinical notes.

Throat swabs results were reviewed where performed. The antibiotic treatment advised documented.

## Results

ASOT January 2009- December 2010 = 645

N° patients=359

N° ASOT's >400 = 100 (28 %)

Notes reviewed = 95/100 patients

Where both ASOT and Anti DNase B were performed simultaneously (No =194), results correlated in 88%

Throat Swab performed in the group with ASOT >400 = 43/100

65 % patients with ASOT >400 were prescribed antibiotics

Diagnosis by System	Number of patients
Rheumatology	18
Dermatology	18
ENT	17
Respiratory	12
Infectious diseases	11
Nephrology	8
Neurology	5
Chronic Fatigue	3
Gastroenterology	2
Cardiac	1

Rheumatological Diagnosis	Number (18/95)
Juvenile idiopathic arthritis	4
Systemic Onset Juvenile Ideopathic arthritis	2
Post streptococcal Reactive Arthritis	3
Vasculitis	5
Kawasaki	2
Periodic Fever	2

## Conclusions

Nearly 1/5 of patients with positive streptococcal serology had a rheumatological diagnosis, suggesting it is a significant trigger in rheumatological conditions.

This study highlights vigilance and alertness that patients with Streptococcal Infections may evolve or contribute to the development of a rheumatological condition.

There is a need for a consensus opinion on treatment and eradication of streptococcal infection.

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