# Extracted Content from https://ndc.services.cdc.gov/case-definitions/streptococcus-pneumoniae-drug-resistant-invasive-disease-1995/

Streptococcus Pneumoniae, Drug-resistant Invasive Disease (DRSP) (Streptococcus pneumoniae) 1995 Case Definition | CDC  
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Streptococcus Pneumoniae  
, Drug-resistant Invasive Disease (DRSP) (  
Streptococcus pneumoniae  
)  
1995 Case Definition  
Streptococcus Pneumoniae  
, Drug-resistant Invasive Disease (DRSP) (  
Streptococcus pneumoniae  
)  
1995 Case Definition  
NOTE:  
A surveillance case definition is a set of uniform criteria used to define a disease for public health surveillance. Surveillance case definitions enable public health officials to classify and count cases consistently across reporting jurisdictions. Surveillance case definitions are not intended to be used by healthcare providers for making a clinical diagnosis or determining how to meet an individual patient’s health needs.  
Clinical Description  
Pneumococci may cause many clinical syndromes depending on the site of infection (e.g. otitis media, pneumonia, bacteremia, or meningitis). For the purposes of national surveillance, "invasive" pneumococcal disease refers only to bacteremia and/or meningitis. Although  
S. pneumoniae  
infections involving other normally sterile sites such as joint, pleural, or peritoneal fluid are sometimes considered invasive, these infections are not intended for inclusion under this surveillance system.  
Laboratory Criteria For Diagnosis  
Isolation of  
S. pneumoniae  
from blood or cerebrospinal fluid  
Intermediate and high level resistance (defined by National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards [NCCLS] approved methods and interpretive minimum inhibitory concentration [MIC] breakpoints) of the  
S. pneumoniae  
isolate to at least one antimicrobial agent currently approved for use in treating pneumococcal infection\*  
Case Classification  
Probable  
A clinically compatible case caused by laboratory-confirmed culture of  
S. pneumoniae  
identified as "non-susceptible" (i.e., an oxacillin zone size of less than 20mm) when oxacillin screening is the only method of antimicrobial susceptibility testing performed  
Confirmed  
A clinically compatible case caused by laboratory-confirmed  
S. pneumoniae  
identified as "non-susceptible" according to MIC interpretive breakpoints as outlined in NCCLS guidelines for susceptibility testing to any antimicrobial agent currently approved for use in treating pneumococcal infection\*  
Comments  
NCCLS recommends that all invasive  
S. pneumoniae  
isolates that are found to be "possibly resistant" to beta-lactams (i.e., an oxacillin zone size of less than 20mm) by oxacillin screening should undergo further susceptibility testing using a quantitative MIC method acceptable for penicillin, extended spectrum cephalosporins, and other drugs as clinically indicated.  
\* Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) Interpretive Standard (µg/ml) for  
S. pneumoniae  
; NCCLS Guidelines 1994.  
Related Case Definition(s)  
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Streptococcus pneumoniae  
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Streptococcus Pneumoniae  
, Drug-resistant Invasive Disease (DRSP) (  
Streptococcus pneumoniae  
) | 1996 Case Definition  
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NNDSS receives and shares case data from state, local, and territorial health departments to help public health monitor, control, and prevent serious diseases.  
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