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Streptococcus Pneumoniae, Drug-resistant Invasive Disease (DRSP) (Streptococcus pneumoniae) 1996 Case Definition | CDC  
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Streptococcus Pneumoniae  
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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  
Streptococcus pneumoniae  
causes many clinical syndromes, depending on the site of infection (e.g., acute otitis media, pneumonia, bacteremia, or meningitis).  
Laboratory Criteria For Diagnosis  
Isolation of  
S. pneumoniae  
from a normally sterile site (e.g., blood, cerebrospinal fluid, or, less commonly, joint, pleural, or pericardial fluid),  
AND  
"Nonsusceptible" isolate (i.e., intermediate- or high-level resistance of the  
S. pneumoniae  
isolate to at least one antimicrobial agent currently approved for use in treating pneumococcal infection\*  
1,2  
Case Classification  
Probable  
A clinically compatible case caused by laboratory-confirmed culture of  
S. pneumoniae  
identified as "nonsusceptible" (i.e., an oxacillin zone size of less than 20 mm) when oxacillin screening is the only method of antimicrobial susceptibility testing performed  
Confirmed  
A clinically compatible case that is laboratory confirmed  
\*Resistance defined by National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS)-approved methods and NCCLS-approved interpretive minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) standards (µg/mL) for  
S. pneumoniae  
. NCCLS recommends that all invasive  
S. pneumoniae  
isolates found to be "possibly resistant" to beta-lactams (i.e., an oxacillin zone size of less than 20 mm) by oxacillin screening should undergo further susceptibility testing by using a quantitative MIC method acceptable for penicillin, extended-spectrum cephalosporins, and other drugs as clinically indicated.  
1  
References  
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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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