The Group A Streptococcus (GAS) bacteria are responsible for more than 700 annual deaths worldwide, and have a global disease burden estimated at 8.5 million disability adjusted life years (Kimberly Hyatt, RN, BSN, CPN, BA). GAS is an important health problem, responsible for 700 million infections worldwide annually, including the global burden of invasive strep is 1,663,629 new cases, 163,000 deaths each year (Ermert et al., 2015). Quick identification and treatment of GAS is paramount to control, arrest the disease process, and prevent further complications. It is important to prevent spread. GAS can spread very quickly between humans with close contact, droplet spread or fomites. Antithetical strategies for GAS infections if caught & identified early. The effective practitioner needs to be aware of the presence of GAS, arrange for GAS infections and assess patients, as is appropriate. No age group is immune to GAS. GAS is specific to GAS. GAS can cause a wide range of respiratory infections and assess patients, as is appropriate. No age group is completely immune to GAS. Further research on GAS vaccines could prove valuable, and once developed, the vaccine may help relieve some of the worldwide disease burden of this dangerous pathogen. GAS is an important bacterial pathogen responsible for 700 million infections worldwide annually, including the global burden of invasive strep is 1,663,629 new cases, 163,000 deaths each year (Ermert et al., 2015). Quick identification and treatment of GAS is paramount to control, arrest the disease process, and prevent further complications. It is important to prevent spread. GAS can spread very quickly between humans with close contact, droplet spread or fomites. Antithetical strategies for GAS infections if caught & identified early. The effective practitioner needs to be aware of the presence of GAS, arrange for GAS infections and assess patients, as is appropriate. No age group is immune to GAS. GAS is specific to GAS. GAS can cause a wide range of respiratory infections and assess patients, as is appropriate. No age group is completely immune to GAS. Further research on GAS vaccines could prove valuable, and once developed, the vaccine may help relieve some of the worldwide disease burden of this dangerous pathogen.

Select References


Conclusion

The Group A Streptococcus (GAS) bacteria are responsible for more than 700 million infections worldwide annually, including the global burden of invasive strep is 1,663,629 new cases, 163,000 deaths each year (Ermert et al., 2015). Quick identification and treatment of GAS is paramount to control, arrest the disease process, and prevent further complications. It is important to prevent spread. GAS can spread very quickly between humans with close contact, droplet spread or fomites. Antithetical strategies for GAS infections if caught & identified early. The effective practitioner needs to be aware of the presence of GAS, arrange for GAS infections and assess patients, as is appropriate. No age group is immune to GAS. GAS is specific to GAS. GAS can cause a wide range of respiratory infections and assess patients, as is appropriate. No age group is completely immune to GAS. Further research on GAS vaccines could prove valuable, and once developed, the vaccine may help relieve some of the worldwide disease burden of this dangerous pathogen.