

Healthy People 2010 Operational Definition

14-16. Reduce invasive early onset group B streptococcal disease.

National Data Source	Active Bacterial Core Surveillance (ABCs), CDC, NCIRD.
State Data Source	Not identified.
Healthy People 2000 Objective	Not applicable.
Changes since the 2000 Publication	None.
Measure	Rate per 1,000 live births.
Baseline (Year)	1.0 (1996)
Target	0.5
Target-Setting Method	Better than the best racial/ethnic subgroup. For a discussion of target-setting methods, see Part A, section 4.
Numerator	Number of newborns aged 0 to 6 days with a newly reported laboratory-confirmed case of early-onset group B streptococcal disease.
Denominator	Number of live births.
Population Targeted	Resident population (selected regions in eight States) (see Comments).
Questions Used To Obtain the National Baseline Data	CDC Active Surveillance Bacterial Meningitis and Bacteremia Case Report, Form 52.15A.
Expected Periodicity	Annual.
Comments	A laboratory-confirmed case of group B Streptococcus is defined as either the isolation of group B Streptococcus from cerebrospinal fluid or a positive culture of group B Streptococcus from a different normally sterile site (blood, pleural fluid, etc.) in a newborn aged 0 to 6 days in the surveillance area.

ABCs is an active and laboratory-based case surveillance system. Data are collected from acute care hospitals and reference laboratories for laboratory-confirmed cases as well as from case report forms.

Data are based on surveillance of selected regions in eight States: California, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, and Tennessee.

More information on laboratory-based surveillance for meningococcal disease (including group B streptococcal disease) is provided by CDC.¹

See Appendix A for focus area contact information.

References

1. CDC. Laboratory-based surveillance for meningococcal disease in selected areas, United States, 1989-91. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 42 (SS-2).