

Revision: 4.00



Streptococcus pyogenes (LTR70543)

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Organism

Streptococcus pyogenes

• Streptococcus Group A

Clinical

This organism causes a variety of infections including pharyngitis, skin/soft tissue infections (including necrotizing fasciitis, myositis), endocarditis, meningitis, postpartum sepsis, arthritis, and toxic "shock-like" syndrome. *S pyogenes* pharyngitis may be associated with the non-suppurative complications of acute rheumatic fever and glomerulonephritis (the latter may also follow skin/soft tissue infections).

Usual susceptibility pattern

This organism is susceptible to penicillin. Rare reports of increasing MICs have been reported. Penicillin tolerance has not been well studied in *Streptococcus pyogenes* but does not appear to be as significant as it is for other beta-haemolytic Streptococci. Resistance to macrolides and clindamycin is significant.

Susceptibility method

VITEK2. Additional tests (disc diffusion or Etest method) using Mueller-Hinton agar with 5% sheep blood incubated in 5% CO₂ at 35°C for 20-24 hours.

Note: For Etest use 0.5 McFarland suspension in broth. For mucoid strains use 1.0 McFarland.

Streptococcus pyogenes, Continued

Susceptibility reporting

	CSF/ Brain	Blood	Sterile Body Site	Throat	Urine	Other	Comments
Amoxicillin					✓		Report same as penicillin
Ampicillin					✓		If amp nonsusceptible see Special Considerations
Cefazolin		✓	✓			✓	Report same as penicillin
Cefotaxime	*	*	*				*Report if patient ≤3 months If cefotaxime nonsusceptible see Special Considerations
Ceftriaxone	√	√	√				Do not report if patient ≤1 month If ceftriaxone nonsusceptible see Special Considerations
Cephalexin				✓	✓		Report same as penicillin
Clindamycin			✓	✓		✓	See Special Considerations
Erythromycin			*	√ **		*	* Test but do not report ** See Special Considerations
Levofloxacin					✓		Do not report if patient <18 y
Penicillin	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	If penicillin nonsusceptible see Special Considerations
Tetracycline				2			2 nd line if clinda I/R Do not report if patient <8 y
Vancomycin	√	✓	✓			2	2 nd line if co-isolated with MRSA If vanco nonsusceptible see Special Considerations

Note

Blood cultures/ Sterile body sites / Deep wounds	Perform susceptibility testing according to reporting chart. • If co-isolated with organisms where TMP-SMX is routinely reported, add comment &A373		
Throat	 IF history of penicillin / β lactam allergy recurrent pharyngitis/tonsillitis failure of therapy or current therapy with erythromycin, clarithromycin, azithromycin or clindamycin at physician request None of the above 	 THEN Perform susceptibility testing according to reporting chart Add comments &2109 &A373 	

Streptococcus pyogenes, Continued

Note

(continued)

Urine				
	IF	THEN		
	 history of penicillin / β lactam allergy 	Perform susceptibility testing		
	at physician request	according to reporting chart		
	None of the above	Add comments &2162 &A373		
Other specimen sources	Refer to specific bench protocols for susceptibility testing requirements. If indicated in bench protocol add comment &Str1 If co-isolated with organisms where TMP-SMX is routinely reported, add comment &A373			

LIS Code	Translation	
&Str1	Antibiotic susceptibility testing is not routinely performed. This organism is predictably susceptible to penicillin and other beta-lactam antibiotics. Susceptibility to clindamycin is variable.	
&2109	Antibiotic susceptibility testing is not routinely performed. This organism is predictably susceptible to penicillin and other beta-lactam antibiotics. Susceptibility to erythromycin and clindamycin is variable.	
&2162	This organism is generally susceptible to beta lactam antibiotics.	
&A373	Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole has unpredictable activity against this organism.	

Special considerations

Ampicillin/	S. pyogenes should be susceptible to these antibiotics. Consult Supervisor if		
Penicillin/	not susceptible.		
Vancomycin:	If 'nonsusceptible', the organism ID and susceptibility should be confirmed by		
	repeat testing. If confirmed, consider submitting isolate to a reference		
	laboratory.		
Cefotaxime/	S. pyogenes should be susceptible to these antibiotics. Consult Supervisor if		
<u>Ceftriaxone:</u>	not susceptible.		
	If 'nonsusceptible', the organism ID and susceptibility should be confirmed by		
	repeat testing. If confirmed, consider submitting isolate to a reference		
	laboratory.		
If patient ≤1 month report cefotaxime only.			
	If patient >1-3 months report cefotaxime and ceftriaxone.		
	If patient >3 months report ceftriaxone only.		

Streptococcus pyogenes, Continued

Special considerations

Clindamycin:	If clindamycin S/I and erythromycin I/R this may indicate inducible resistance.			
	IF	THEN		
	VITEK2 ICR is positive	Report clindamycin R		
		Add comment:		
		"This isolate is presumed to be resistant to		
		clindamycin based on detection of inducible clindamycin resistance." #A140		
	VITEK2 ICR is negative	Report clindamycin as tested		
	If clindamycin I/R and erythromycin S confirm results. This may represent a rare mechanism of resistance. • Confirm clindamycin and erythromycin by disc diffusion and D test. • If VITEK2 results confirmed report as tested. • If discrepancy between VITEK2 and disc diffusion results consult Supervisor			
Erythromycin:	 For throat isolates: Add comment: "Erythromycin susceptibility result applicable to azithromycin and clarithromycin." (23355) 			

Interpretation

For Etest, report actual MIC result. For interpretation (S, I, or R) report according to the nearest higher doubling dilution (Appendix 1).

Use CLSI interpretive document for Streptococcus spp. β-Hemolytic Group