

Streptococcal Disease (invasive) Group A (iGAS)

There were 234 cases of confirmed invasive Group A Streptococcal disease (iGAS) reported in 2015, with an incidence rate of 5.0 cases per 100,000 population. This is an increase compared to recent years, with the prior peaks observed in 2007 and 2008.

The highest incidence rate was in males aged <1 based on 2 cases, for a rate of 8.9 cases per 100,000 population. This was followed by females aged ≥60 years, and males aged 25-29 years, with rates of 7.0 cases and 6.9 cases per 100,000 population, respectively.

Cases occurred in 14 of the 16 Health Service Delivery Areas, with rates ranging from 2.1 to 7.9 cases per 100,000 population. The highest rate was in the Northern Interior, with 11 sporadic cases aged 1-74 years over 11 months, with six different emm types identified.

The case fatality rate was 7.3%. Between 2006 and 2014, annual case fatality rates ranged from 6.0% to 13.2%. Of the seventeen deaths in 2015, one was

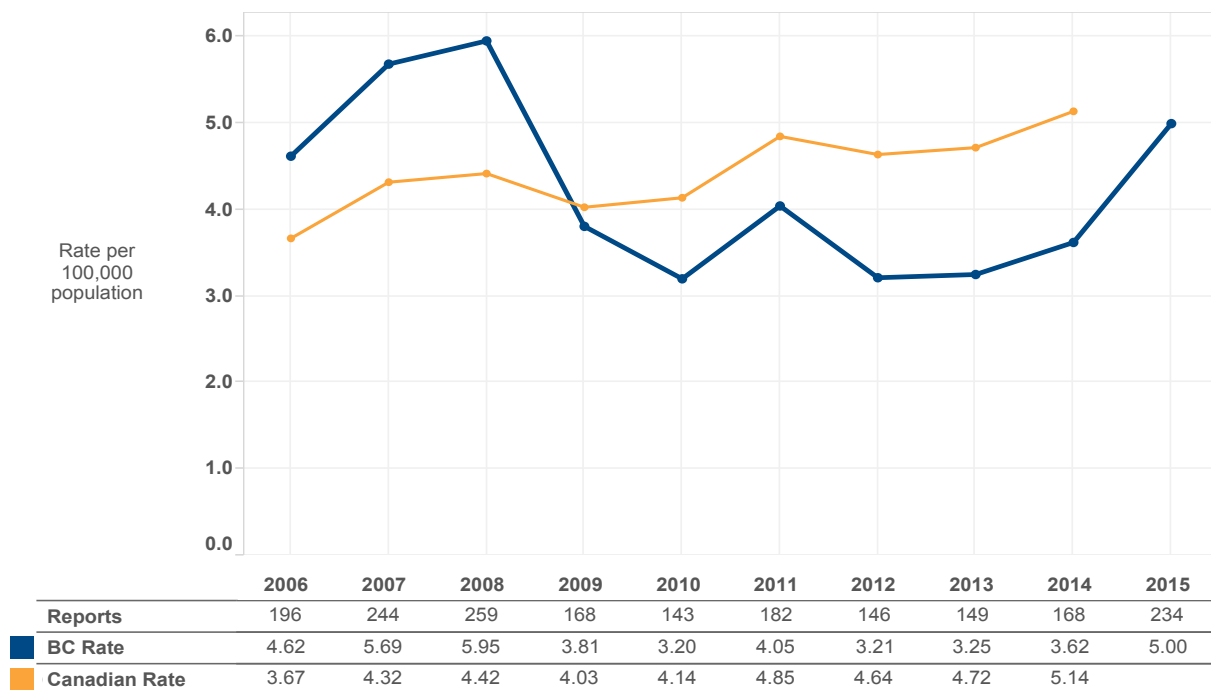
in a child and the other sixteen deaths were in adults over the age of 30 years.

Nineteen cases (8.1%) were reported with clinical syndromes of necrotizing fasciitis and seventeen (7.3%) with toxic shock syndrome.

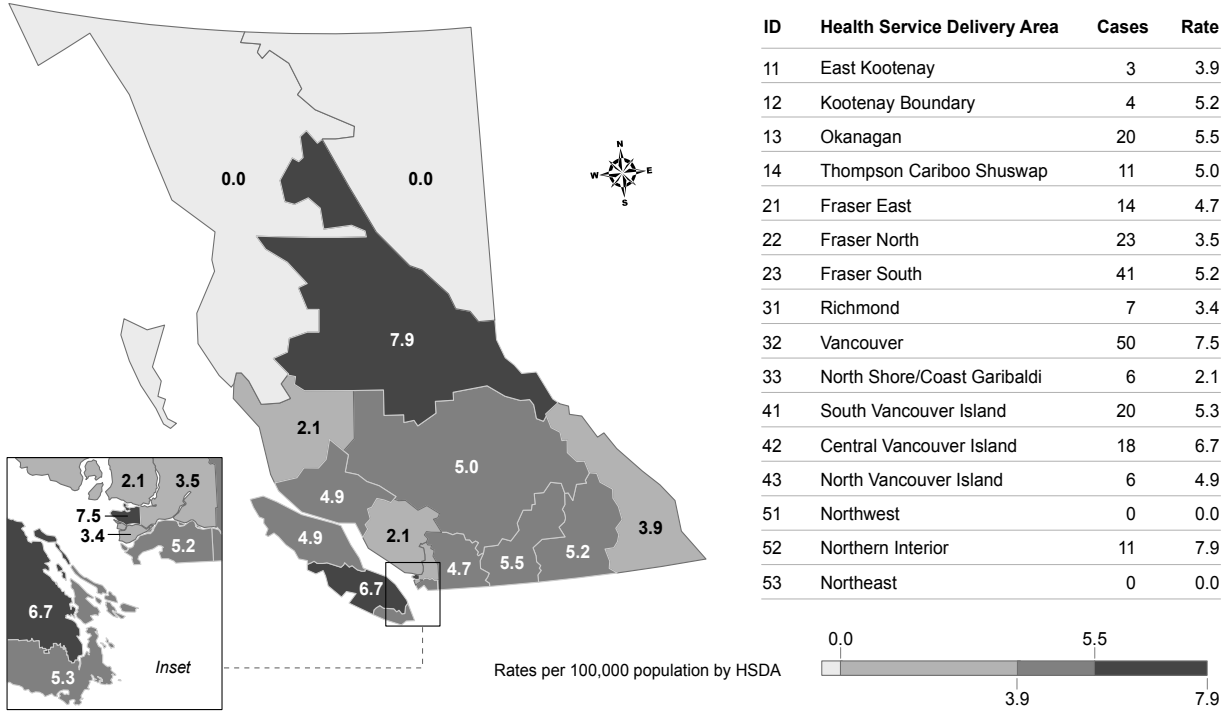
Isolates from 187 (79.9%) confirmed cases were typed by the National Microbiology Laboratory. The most common emm types were 1 (9.6%), 82 (9.6%) and 11 (7.5%). From 2006 to 2014, the most common emm types among cases with typing results were types 1 (12.1%), 59 (8.9%) and 89 (5.3%).



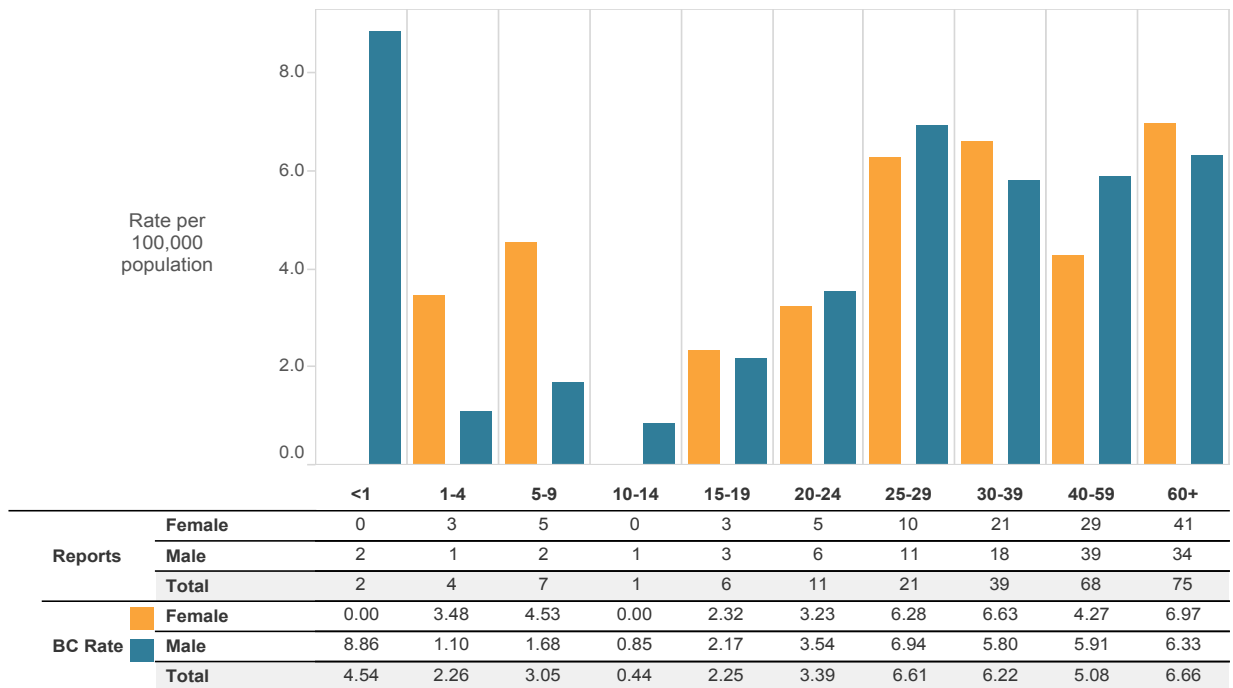
15.1 Streptococcal Disease (invasive) Group A Rates by Year, 2006-2015



15.2 Streptococcal Disease (invasive) Group A Rates by HSDA, 2015



15.3 Streptococcal Disease (invasive) Group A Rates by Age Group and Sex, 2015



Tuberculosis

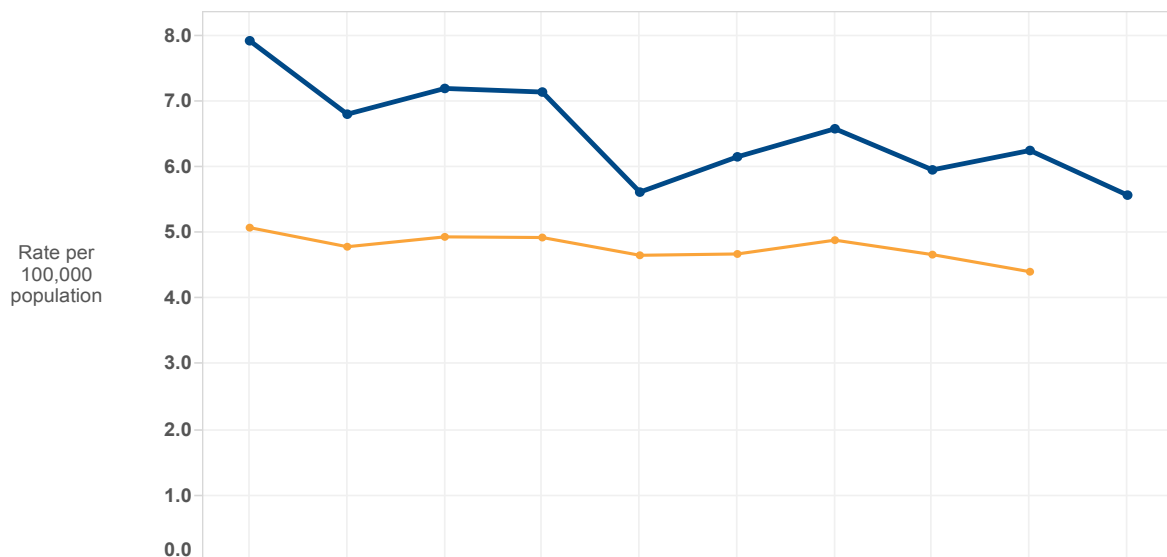
The rate of tuberculosis in BC has generally been declining over the previous two decades, mirroring the trend observed across Canada. The highest rates of tuberculosis are in the Vancouver Coastal and Fraser Health authorities, due primarily to the greater proportion of individuals living in those areas who were born in areas where tuberculosis is endemic. The Ministry of Health, BCCDC, regional health authorities, First Nations Health Authority, and other public health partners, have developed a [Strategic Plan](#) for Tuberculosis

Prevention, Treatment and Control which is being implemented to reduce the burden of tuberculosis in BC.

For more information on tuberculosis, please see the [TB Annual Report](#).

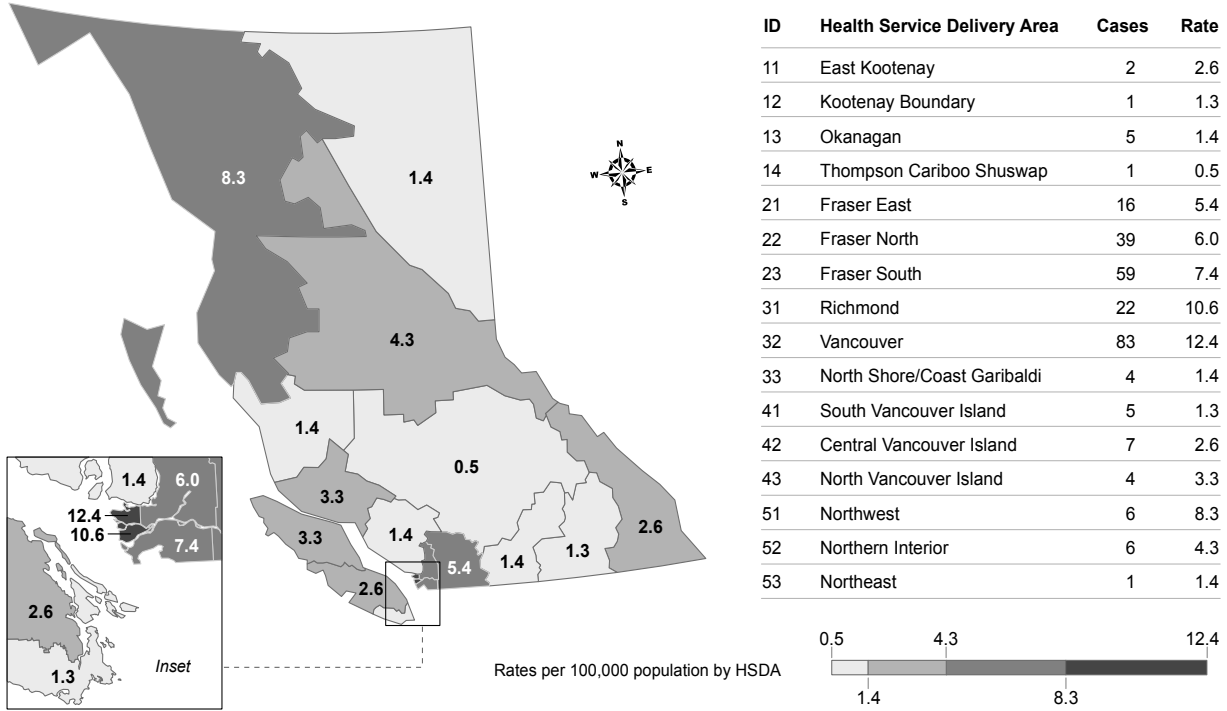


16.1 Tuberculosis Rates by Year, 2006-2015



	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Reports	336	292	313	315	251	277	299	273	290	261
BC Rate	7.92	6.80	7.20	7.14	5.62	6.16	6.58	5.96	6.25	5.57
Canadian Rate	5.08	4.79	4.94	4.93	4.66	4.68	4.89	4.67	4.41	4.41

16.2 Tuberculosis Rates by HSDA, 2015



16.3 Tuberculosis Rates by Age Group and Sex, 2015

