

Invasive Pneumococcal Disease

Public Information



What is pneumococcal disease?

Pneumococcal disease is caused by a bacterium known as *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, or pneumococcus. Pneumococcal infections can range from ear and sinus infections to pneumonia and bloodstream infections.

What causes pneumococcal disease?

Pneumococcal disease is caused by the bacteria *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, or pneumococcus.

What are the symptoms of pneumococcal disease?

Symptoms generally include an abrupt onset of fever and chills. Classically there is a single rigor, and repeated shaking chills are uncommon. Other common symptoms include pleuritic chest pain, cough productive of mucopurulent, rusty sputum, dyspnea, fast breathing, low oxygen level, fast heart rate, malaise and weakness. Nausea, vomiting, and headaches occur less frequently.

Who is likely to get pneumococcal disease?

Anyone can get pneumococcal disease, but the very young and the very old are most at risk.

High-risk infants and toddlers include:

- Children under two years of age
- Children aged two to five if they have:
 - sickle cell disease
 - chronic illness, including heart disease, lung disease, cerebrospinal fluid leaks, or diabetes
 - a weak immune system, including HIV
 - no spleen or a spleen that does not work
- Children of Alaskan Native, American Indian, or African-American descent
- Children who attend group day care centers

High-risk children and adults include:

- Persons aged 65 years of age or older
- Persons with chronic illness, including heart disease, lung disease, or diabetes
- Persons with alcoholism, liver disease, or cerebrospinal fluid leaks
- Persons with no spleen or a spleen that does not work
- Persons living in special environments or social settings
- Persons with weak immune systems, including those with HIV infection, kidney disease, cancer, those receiving treatment for cancer, and those who have received an organ or bone marrow transplant

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When does pneumococcal disease occur?

The infection occurs more frequently during the winter.

How is the disease spread?

The bacteria are spread from one person to another when they come in contact with an infected person's respiratory secretions.

How is pneumococcal disease diagnosed?

A laboratory can find the bacteria in the blood, spinal fluid, or other sterile sites in the body.

Can this disease be prevented?

Yes, two vaccines are available. Vaccination is recommended for all persons who are at high risk for pneumococcal disease. Ask your health care provider or local health department about these vaccines.

How is the disease treated?

Antibiotics are usually effective.

What is drug-resistant pneumococcal disease?

Some strains of the bacteria have developed resistance to some common antibiotics. This can make the bacteria harder to treat, but a laboratory can test the bacteria to find an antibiotic that will work.

How can I prevent antibiotic-resistant disease?

When your provider gives you an antibiotic, read the label carefully and follow the directions. Ask questions if you don't understand how to take the medicine. Try not to miss any doses and take the complete prescription. If you make a mistake on your prescription or forget to take several doses, talk to your provider.

Resistance increases unnecessarily when people take antibiotics they don't need.

- *Don't* request antibiotics for viral illness. Antibiotics only work against bacteria.
- *Don't* treat yourself or your children with leftover antibiotics.
- *Always* consult your provider if you think you have a bacterial infection.

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