

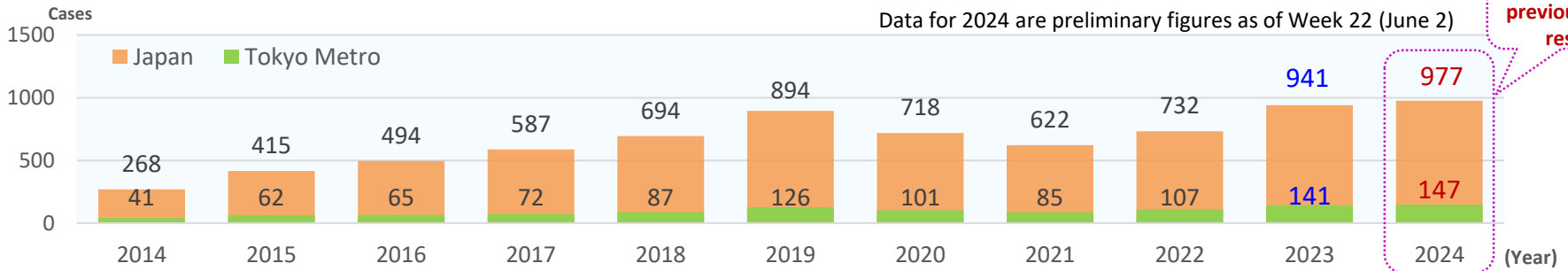
Actions for Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome (STSS)

References: National Institute of Infectious Diseases Website and Tokyo Metropolitan Infectious Disease Surveillance Center Website

What is Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome?

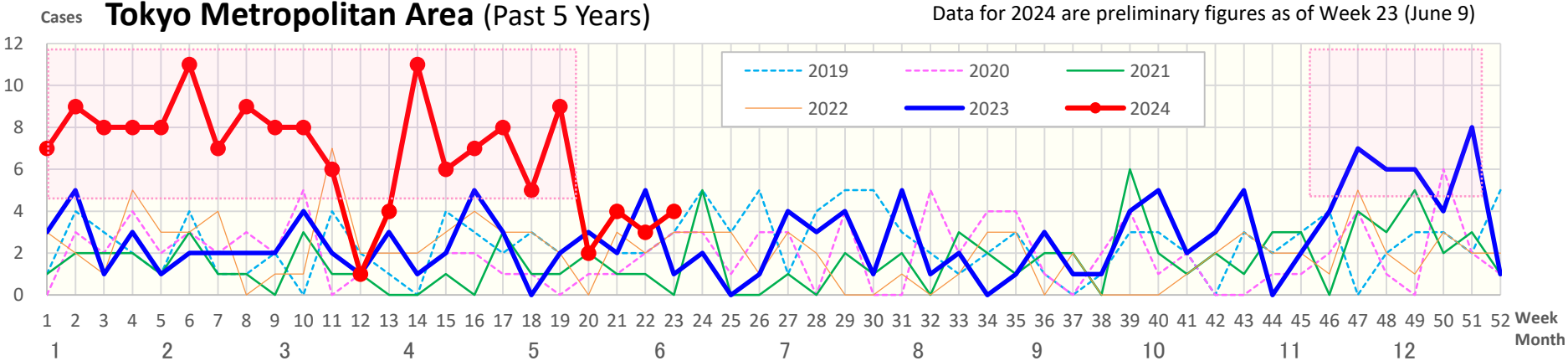
- Pathogenic bacteria include Group A streptococci, as well as Group B, Group C, and Group G streptococci
- Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome (STSS) is a septic shock syndrome caused by streptococci that develops suddenly and manifests with beta hemolysis that rapidly progresses to multiple organ failure
- STSS is an extremely fatal infection with **about 30% of reported cases resulting in death**
- **Reported cases in 2024 exceeded the record-high number of cases in 2023 as of Week 22**

Trends in No. of Reported Cases of STSS Infection (Past 10 Years)



Already exceeded previous year's results

Trends in Weekly Number of Reported STSS Cases in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area (Past 5 Years)



Actions for Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome (STSS)

Tokyo Metropolitan Government's Actions

- Analyze trends of infection by seeking opinions of Tokyo iCDC experts and gathering the findings of committees

【Main Opinions】

- It is crucial to determine the causes of severe cases, such as underlying diseases.
- It is important to provide information to **healthcare professionals** so that they can make prompt and proper diagnosis.
- It is essential to thoroughly prevent **droplet infection and contact infection**.
- Do not be overly afraid. Be rightly concerned and take measures against infectious diseases and get early treatment based on correct information.

- ◆ Renewal of pages on STSS in the Tokyo Infectious Diseases Manual 2018 based on the results of the analysis by the Tokyo iCDC ⇒ Provided to medical institutions and posted on website (4/25)

Major Corrections	Correction Details
Route of infection	▪ “Droplet infection” and “contact (wound) infection” were added
Clinical characteristics	▪ “Sore throat” was added as initial symptom and “soft tissue lesions” as delayed symptom
Pathogen	▪ “M1uk,” which has been linked to an increase in the number of reported cases of STSS, was added
Regulatory actions	▪ Bacterial strains will be collected at public health centers and then analyzed at the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health
Treatment strategy	“Administration of gamma globulin is recommended” was added

- ◆ Precautions against droplet infection, contact infection, etc. for Tokyo residents posted on website (4/25)
 - Avoid getting infected by hemolytic streptococci that cause STSS ▶ **Standard daily precautions such as hand washing and proper cough etiquette!**
 - You can get infected due to wounds on hands, feet and other parts of the body ▶ **Keep wounds clean (Do not touch with dirty hands!)**