

Bacteriological aetiologic agents of skin sepsis in Sri Lankan children with special reference to group a streptococci.

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This study was undertaken to determine the characteristics of group A streptococci in impetigo and the incidence of AGN in Sri Lankan children following skin sepsis. Two groups of patients were studied. The impetigo group of patients had a mean age of 3 1/2 years and a slight female preponderance (53.5 per cent). Prevalence of group A streptococcus from skin lesions was assessed in 3 age groups: 2 years, 2-5 years and 5-14 years. Highest percentage (75 per cent) of isolates were found in the 5-14 year age group. A statistically significant association ($P < 0.05$) between culture and elevated anti deoxyribonuclease B (ADNase B) was detected. But there was no statistical association between elevated anti streptolysin O (ASO) titre and culture for streptococcus.