

B

B

2001 6





	1
I.	3
II.	4
1.	4
2.	5
3. B	6
III.	7
1. $\beta$	7
2. $\beta$	8
3. $\beta$	9
4. $\beta$	10
5. B	11
6. B	12
IV.	13
V.	17
	19
	23

1. $\beta$	7
2. $\beta$	8
3. $\beta$	9
4. $\beta$	10
5. B	11
6. B	12

B

B

가 가  
가

B

1991 1 1999 12

$\beta$

B

$\beta$

2,242 가

가

가

2,078

. B

790 (38.0%)

가

G A

. B

1991

29.1%

1999

50.5%

가

A

B

B

가 1:1.9

B

1

20

72.7%

B

790

35.6%

, 40.0%

, 24.4%

. B

283

56.2%

가

$\beta$

B

A

2

, 가 ,  
,  
, B  
.

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: B , *Streptococcus agalactiae*,  $\beta$  ,



B

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I

B

, ,

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가

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1-3

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4

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5

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6

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7

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8

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1,000

1-4

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9

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1,000

0.17

10

.

B

가

,

.

B

11,12

.

1994

B

3.9%

가 가 .<sup>13</sup>  
 가 . ,  
 Muñoz B 1985 1000 0.08  
 0.3 4 가 ,<sup>8</sup> Colford  
 가 .<sup>14</sup>  
 가 ,<sup>15</sup>  
 .  
 β  
 , B  
 , 1991 1999  
 β B

## II

### 1.

1991 1 1999 12  
 β .  
 Tryptose blood agar base (Difco, Sparks, MD, USA)  
 121 15 45  
 5%가 . Tryptic soy broth (Difco)  
 Brewer thioglycollate broth (Difco) .

Stuart (Difco) Streptococcus faecalis medium  
 (Difco) Bile exculin azide agar (Difco)  
 A Bacitracin (BBL, Cockeysville, MD, USA) A, B, C, D, F G  
 Streptex test<sup>R</sup> (Murex Biotech Limited, Dartford, UK)

2.

가 , 1 10 mL Tryptic soy broth Brewer thioglycollate broth  
 Stuart 4 가 35 CO<sub>2</sub>  
 24 Streptococcus faecalis medium Bile exculin azide agar  
 $\beta$  Bacitracin A 가 TSB  
 A, B, C, D, F G

$10^4 - 10^5$  CFU/mL,  $10^5$  CFU/mL,  $10^4$  CFU/mL, ,  
 ,  
 ‘ (few)’, ‘ (some)’, ‘  
 (many)’ .

3. B

, ,  
 , ,  
 ,  $10^5$  CFU/mL  
 , , ,  
 ‘ (definite infection)’ .  
 $10^4 - 10^5$  CFU/mL ,  
 가 ‘  
 (possible infection)’ , ‘ (no infection)’  
 .  
 11,15,17

### III

#### 1. $\beta$

2,242

가 가 2,078

1998 299 가 , 1995 181 가

B 790 (38.0%) 가 , G A

. 227 (10.9%) . B

1991 29.1% 1999 50.5% 가 ( 1).

#### 1. $\beta$

(%)								
	A	B	C	D	F	G	NG <sup>1</sup>	
1991	40 (15.3)	76 (29.1)	40 (15.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	34 (13.0)	71 (27.2)	261 (100.0)
1992	46 (22.4)	82 (40.0)	28 (13.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	38 (18.5)	11 (5.4)	205 (100.0)
1993	37 (16.4)	76 (33.8)	23 (10.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	55 (24.4)	34 (15.1)	225 (100.0)
1994	27 (12.0)	67 (29.8)	16 (7.1)	4 (1.8)	23 (10.2)	56 (24.9)	32 (14.2)	225 (100.0)
1995	23 (12.7)	72 (39.8)	4 (2.2)	1 (0.6)	17 (9.4)	46 (25.4)	18 (9.9)	181 (100.0)
1996	60 (24.1)	99 (39.8)	11 (4.4)	5 (2.0)	9 (3.6)	56 (22.5)	9 (3.6)	249 (100.0)
1997	31 (12.4)	113 (45.4)	9 (3.6)	0 (0.0)	17 (6.8)	56 (22.5)	23 (9.2)	249 (100.0)
1998	36 (12.0)	112 (37.5)	22 (7.4)	2 (0.7)	16 (5.4)	93 (31.1)	18 (6.0)	299 (100.0)
1999	25 (13.6)	93 (50.5)	18 (9.8)	0 (0.0)	11 (6.0)	26 (14.1)	11 (6.0)	184 (100.0)
	325 (15.6)	790 (38.0)	171 (8.2)	12 (0.6)	93 (4.5)	460 (22.1)	227 (10.9)	2,078 (100.0)

<sup>1</sup> Non-groupable

2. β

712 (34.3%) 가 ,  
 520 (25.0%) 481 (23.1%) . A  
 , C , F G , B  
 ( 2).

2. β

2. β								
(%)								
	A	B	C	D	F	G	NG <sup>1</sup>	
	98 (30.2)	56 (7.1)	93 (54.4)	4 (33.3)	37 (39.8)	251 (54.6)	173 (76.2)	712 (34.3)
	161 (49.5)	107 (13.5)	43 (25.1)	0 (0)	36 (38.7)	140 (30.4)	33 (14.5)	520 (25.0)
<sup>2</sup>	17 (5.2)	166 (21.0)	10 (5.8)	0 (0)	5 (5.4)	16 (3.5)	11 (4.8)	225 (10.8)
	10 (3.1)	399 (50.5)	18 (10.5)	8 (66.7)	4 (4.3)	32 (7.0)	10 (4.4)	481 (23.1)
	37 (11.4)	41 (5.2)	5 (2.9)	0 (0)	6 (6.5)	12 (2.6)	0 (0)	101 (4.9)
	2 (0.6)	21 (2.7)	2 (1.2)	0 (0)	5 (5.4)	9 (2.0)	0 (0)	39 (1.9)
	325 (15.6)	790 (38.0)	171 (8.2)	12 (0.6)	93 (4.5)	460 (22.1)	227 (10.9)	2,078 (100)

<sup>1</sup> Non-groupable

<sup>2</sup> 20 , 205

3. β

β  
 가 . B 989 (47.4%), 1,089 (52.4%)  
 , 520 (65.8%) , 270 (34.2%)  
 , 가 ( 3).

3. β

	(%)		
A	171 (52.6)	154 (47.4)	325 (100)
B	270 (34.2)	520 (65.8)	790 (100)
C	97 (56.7)	74 (43.3)	171 (100)
D	6 (50.0)	6 (50.0)	12 (100)
F	57 (61.3)	36 (38.7)	93 (100)
G	254 (55.2)	206 (44.8)	460 (100)
NG <sup>1</sup>	134 (59.0)	93 (41.0)	227 (100)
(%)	989 (47.4)	1,089 (52.4)	2,078 (100)

<sup>1</sup> Non-groupable

4.  $\beta$

1 20 B  
 , A G . 1-9 A  
 B G . 10-19 B, G A  
 ( 4).

4.  $\beta$

(%)								
( )	A	B	C	D	F	G	NG <sup>1</sup>	
<1/12	14	56	3	0	0	3	1	77 (3.7)
1/12-11/12	6	9	1	0	0	2	2	20 (1.0)
1-5	43	16	5	2	3	12	33	114 (5.5)
6-9	21	2	3	0	3	13	11	53 (2.6)
10-19	27	28	21	0	5	28	16	125 (6.0)
20-29	38	120	25	3	13	54	24	277 (13.3)
30-39	48	145	18	3	15	65	25	319 (15.4)
40-49	38	104	17	0	10	64	30	263 (12.7)
50-59	44	157	39	1	15	79	41	376 (18.1)
60	46	153	39	3	29	140	44	454 (21.8)
	325	790	171	12	93	460	227	2,078 (100.0)

<sup>1</sup> Non-groupable



5. B

B	790		281
(35.6%),		316 (40.0%),	193
(24.4%)	.	281	가 178 가
,	41	21	166
102	( 5).		

5. B

(%)			
8 (14.3)	15 (26.8)	33 (58.9)	56 (100)
24 (22.4)	41 (38.3)	42 (39.3)	107 (100)
11 (6.6)	53 (31.9)	102 (61.4)	166 (100)
178 (44.6)	205 (51.4)	16 (4.0)	399 (100)
41 (100)	0	0	41 (100)
21 (100)	0	0	21 (100)
283 (35.8)	316 (39.7)	193 (24.4)	790 (100)

6. B

384 (49.6%) , 281  
 158 (56.2%) 가 .  
 가 26 (9.3%) 가 ,  
 23 (8.2%), 22 (7.8%), 16 (5.7%), 13  
 (4.6%) .  
 가 가 ( 6).

6. B

(%)				
	26	29	13	68 (8.6)
	23	25	15	63 (8.0)
	22	27	6	55 (7.0)
	16	2	2	20 (2.5)
	13	7	0	20 (2.5)
	4	13	2	19 (2.4)
	6	2	8	16 (2.0)
	4	4	0	8 (1.0)
	0	4	3	7 (0.9)
	4	1	2	7 (0.9)
가	3	2	1	6 (0.8)
	2	1	2	5 (0.6)
	3	1	0	4 (0.5)
	1	1	2	4 (0.5)
	1	0	1	2 (0.3)
	1	1	0	2 (0.3)
	29	35	14	78 (9.9)
	123	161	122	406 (51.4)
	283 (35.8)	314 (39.7)	193 (24.4)	790 (100)

IV.

$\beta$  A , , ,  
 A 가 ,  
 B , 가  
 7,8,14,18  
 B 가 B  
 가 A  
 가 B 가  
 가  
 11,12,19  
 20  
 1986 1990  $\beta$  998  
 A 359 (36.0%) 가 , B 186  
 (18.6%) ,<sup>15</sup> B 1981 <sup>11</sup> 3 가 가  
 2,078 B 790 (38.0%)가  
 ( 1, 2). B  
 1991 29.1% 1999 50.5% 가 ( 1,  
 2). B 가

B

,

<sup>21</sup>

B

가

( 2). B

1:1.9

,

가

<sup>15</sup>

.

B

( 3).

A

, G 60

. B 20

,

30 50

,

가 60

B

<sup>7,8,22,14</sup>

56 (7.1%)

, B

.

.

B

B

가

가

( 4).

B

,

가

.

Dworzack

B

<sup>17</sup>

,

11

15

,  
 . B  
 6.6% , 61.4% ,  
 .  
 가 , 가  
 B ,  
 10-30% ,<sup>23</sup> 0.7-10%  
<sup>24</sup>  
 0.3-3.9% .<sup>12,13</sup>  
 41 21 가 ,  
 16 ,  
 6 , 1 ( 5). B  
<sup>25</sup>  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
<sup>26</sup> 1990 Schuchat  
 1000 1.8 B<sup>27</sup> 1999  
 가 0.8 ,  
 가 가  
<sup>28,29</sup>  
 B 35.6%가  
 . 가 , ,  
 ( 5).  
 B 가

, ,  
 2,7,17,18,22,30  
 B  
 가 158 56.2% . 가 26  
 (9.3%) 가 , , , .  
 43.8% ,  
 B  
 . B  
 가 가  
 ( 6). 가 B

V.

1991 1999

$\beta$

B

1.  $\beta$  2,242 가 가  
2,078 B 38.0% 가 ,  
G A .
2. B 1991 29.1% , 1999 50.5% 가  
.
3. A , C , F G  
, B .
4. B 가 1:19 ,  
.
5. B 1 20 가 ,  
72.7% . 1-9 A .
6. B 790 35.6% , 40.0%  
, 24.4% .
7. B 283 56.2% 가  
, , , , .

$\beta$

B

A

2

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가

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, B



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Abstract

Current infection status and trend of isolation  
of group B *Streptococcus*

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Group B *Streptococcus* (GBS) is known to be the leading cause of severe neonatal infections and also cause infections in pregnant women and adults with chronic underlying diseases. In addition, the frequency of GBS infections has been recently on the increase. However, there are few studies about GBS in Korea and the current status of GBS infections is not clearly identified. To identify the current status of GBS infections, this study has analyzed the isolation results and clinical importance of  $\alpha$ -hemolytic streptococci and GBS isolated from clinical specimens, except for stool, obtained from the patients in the Severance Hospital in Seoul from January 1991 to December 1999.

Of 2,242  $\beta$ -hemolytic streptococci isolated, clinical records of 2,078 were available. GBS was the most common isolate found in 790 cases

(38.0%), followed by group G and group A. The isolation rate of group B was increased from 29.1% in 1991 to 50.5% in 1999. The isolation rate of group A was considerably high in pus and respiratory specimens while group B was most commonly isolated from urogenital specimens. By gender, the isolation rate of group B was much higher in females than males (19:1), while other groups were more commonly isolated in males. By age group, group B was the most common in patients under the age of one year or over age twenty. Especially for newborn babies, group B accounted for 72.7% of the total isolates.

Of the 790 GBS isolates, 35.6% were considered to have definite infection, 40.0% possible infection and 24.4% no infection. Of the 283 GBS infected patients, 56.2% had chronic diseases such as diabetes, malignancy, renal and liver diseases, in decreasing order.

In conclusion, among  $\alpha$ -hemolytic streptococci, GBS is two fold more commonly isolated than group A and that the isolation rate is on the rise. The study also found that GBS is much found in adult patients with chronic underlying diseases and that the isolation rate of GBS is remarkably high in newborn babies and the neonatal GBS infections are severe. Therefore, rapid microbiological diagnosis of GBS is necessary for a proper treatment of GBS infections.

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Key Words: Group B *Streptococcus*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*,  $\alpha$ -hemolytic streptococci, neonatal infection