



Georgia Project Firstline

Have you heard? The CDC released [new tools](#) to guide [outbreak investigation](#) for group A Streptococcus (GAS) in long-term care and rehabilitation facilities. GAS infections are a serious cause of illness and death for adults 65 years of age and older. Even one case of invasive GAS should be investigated to prevent the spread of infection.

Investigating 1 case of invasive group A *Streptococcus* infection

Setting: Identification of one case of invasive group A *Streptococcus* (GAS) infection among long-term care facility (LTCF) residents. Given the potential for the prevention of additional cases, even one invasive case should prompt an epidemiological investigation by the LTCF's infection control personnel.

Footnotes referenced on this page are found on [page 6](#).

Actions: Laboratory or hospital[®] should...

1. **Report** the case to local public health authorities
2. **Notify** the LTCF
3. **Save** the GAS isolate

[Georgia Project Firstline](#) can help you with [infection prevention education](#). Understanding where germs live is the first step in understanding how to stop their spread.



[CDC Project Firstline](#) provides you with free education to meet the needs of the frontline health care worker. Project Firstline emphasizes the “why” behind infection control actions so that no matter participants’ varied experiences, backgrounds, and work environments, they have the skills and knowledge to make informed decisions to keep themselves, their coworkers, and their patients safe.

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