SOP Objective

To ensure Healthcare Workers (HCWs) are aware of the actions and precautions necessary to minimise the risk of cross-infection and the importance of diagnosing patients’ clinical conditions promptly.

This SOP applies to all staff employed by NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde and locum staff on fixed term contracts and volunteer staff.

KEY CHANGES FROM THE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THIS SOP
  • Minor wording changes

Document Control Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Control Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approved by and date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Publication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution/Availability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsible Director</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTENTS

Group A Streptococcus Aide Memoire ................................................................. 3
1. Responsibilities ................................................................................................ 4
2. General Information on Group A Streptococcus ........................................ 5
3. Transmission Based Precautions for Group A Streptococcus ..................... 6
4. Evidence Base .................................................................................................. 9
**Group A Streptococcus Aide Memoire**

Consult SOP and Isolate in a single room with:
- ensuite / own commode
- door closed
- IPC yellow sign on door
- dedicated equipment
- Care Checklist completed daily

Patient Assessed Daily

Patient has had 48 hours of appropriate antibiotics and there is clinical improvement?

NO

YES

- Stop isolation
- undertake terminal clean of room

**Group A Streptococcus SOP - Guidelines for patients in isolation:**

**Hand Hygiene:** Liquid Soap and Water or alcohol hand rub

**PPE:** Disposable gloves and yellow apron, surgical mask (FRSM)/face protection should be worn for routine care of patient with respiratory infection. FFP3 mask for Aerosol Generating Procedures. (AGPs)

**Patient Environment:** Twice daily chlorine clean

**Patient Equipment:** Chlorine clean after use and at least on a twice daily basis

**Laundry:** Treat as infected

**Waste:** Dispose of as Clinical / Healthcare waste

**Incubation Period:** 1 - 3 days, 2 - 5 days for tonsillitis or Scarlet Fever

**Period of Communicability:** 48 hours of antibiotic treatment and definite clinical improvement.

**Notifiable disease:** Yes

**Transmission route:** Direct contact (on rare occasion’s indirect contact with objects or fomites)

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following website:

1. Responsibilities

Healthcare Workers (HCWs) must:
- Follow this SOP.
- Inform a member of the Infection Prevention and Control Team (IPCT) if this SOP cannot be followed.
- Implement the Care Checklist.

Senior Charge Nurses (SCNs) / Managers must:
- Ensure that staff are aware of the content of this SOP.
- Support HCWs and IPCTs in following this SOP.

Infection Prevention and Control Teams (IPCTs) must:
- Keep this SOP up-to-date.
- Provide education opportunities on this SOP.
- Advise and support HCWs to undertake a Risk Assessment if unable to follow this SOP.

Occupational Health Service (OHS) must:
- Support staff screening during an investigation / outbreak.
2. General Information on Group A Streptococcus

**Communicable Disease/Alert Organism**

Group A Streptococcus (Streptococcus pyogenes).

**Clinical Condition(s)**

*Streptococcus pyogenes* is a significant human pathogen and causes a wide variety of infections including acute pharyngitis, scarlet fever, erysipelas, streptococcal cellulitis, necrotising fasciitis, toxic shock syndrome, myositis, lymphangitis, impetigo, puerperal fever.

Secondary complications include acute rheumatic fever and acute glomerulonephritis. Group A *Streptococcus* is an uncommon but important cause of nosocomial infections. Outbreaks of infection most often occur in surgical, burns and obstetric patients.

**Mode of Spread**

Organism is spread by respiratory droplets from patients with respiratory symptoms and also by direct and indirect contact.

**Incubation Period**

1-3 days.

2-5 days for tonsillitis / scarlet fever.

**Notifiable Disease**

Yes. If there is reasonable clinical suspicion of necrotising fasciitis, or the isolate of GAS is from a normally sterile site – these are statutorily notifiable. PHPU also require notification of any other severe presentation suggesting invasive *S. pyogenes* infection. Cases should be notified to the Public Health Protection Unit (PHPU) Tel: 0141 201 4917 in hours, or out of hours via switchboard.

**Period of Communicability**

This organism is highly communicable in symptomatic patients until treated with appropriate antibiotics for 48 hours and there is definite clinical improvement.

**Persons most at risk**

Most invasive disease occurs in adults, while the majority of non-invasive infections occur in children.
3. Transmission Based Precautions for Group A Streptococcus

**Accommodation (Patient Placement)**

Place a patient with suspected / confirmed Group A streptococcal disease into a single room, with ensuite facilities or own commode.

The patient must remain in the single room until they have had at least 48 hours appropriate antibiotic therapy and there is a definite clinical improvement or a different diagnosis is confirmed. If there is no clinical improvement continue isolation until bacterial culture is confirmed negative.

If a single room is not available or in instances where a patient’s clinical condition may not support placement in a single room, the IPCT should be informed and a risk assessment undertaken jointly with ward staff and IPCT on where to safely nurse the patient. This must be documented in the patient notes and reviewed daily. Doors in single rooms should be kept closed. If this is not possible, a failure to isolate risk assessment should be undertaken and documented in clinical notes.

**Care Checklist available**

Yes. [Group A Streptococcus Care Checklist](#)

**Clinical / Healthcare Waste**

Waste should be designated as clinical/ healthcare waste and placed in an orange bag. Please refer to the [NHSGCC Waste Management Policy](#).

**Domestic Advice**

Domestic staff must follow the SOP for Twice Daily Clean of Isolation Rooms.

Cleans should be undertaken at least four hours apart. [NHSGGC Twice Daily Clean of Isolation Rooms SOP](#)

**Equipment**

Where possible patient equipment e.g. commode, BP cuff, washbowl should be dedicated to the patient until they are no longer considered infectious. Consider, single use or single patient use equipment.

The commode should be decontaminated after every use with chlorine based detergent.

Decontaminate equipment as per the [NHSGGC Decontamination SOP](#).
Hand Hygiene

Hand hygiene is the single most important measure to prevent cross-infection with Group A Streptococcus. Refer to the [NHSGGC Hand Hygiene SOP](#).

Hands must be decontaminated before and after each direct patient contact. Alcohol hand rub/gel is acceptable if hands are visibly clean.

Last Offices

See [National Guidance for Last Offices](#).

Linen

Treat used linen as soiled/infected, i.e. place in an alginate bag then a clear bag tied and then into a laundry bag. (Brown polythene bag used in Mental Health areas)

Please refer to [National Guidance on the safe management of linen](#).

Moving between wards, hospitals and departments (including theatres)

Patient movement should be kept to a minimum unless clinically essential.

Prior to transfer, HCWs from the ward where the patient is located must inform the receiving ward, theatre or department of the patient’s infectious condition.

When patients need to attend other departments the receiving area should put in place arrangements to minimise contact with other patients and arrange for additional domestic cleaning if required.

Notice for Door

A yellow IPC isolation sign must be placed on the door and the door to be kept closed.

Patient Clothing

If relatives or carers wish to take personal clothing home, staff must place soiled clothing into a domestic alginate bag and ensure that a [Washing Clothes at Home Leaflet](#) is issued.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

For patients with a Group A Streptococcal respiratory tract infection, disposable gloves, yellow apron and fluid resistant surgical mask must be worn during routine care.

Eye protection should be worn if risk of blood and body fluid splashing. During aerosol generating procedures, a fit tested FFP3 mask must be worn.

The most up-to-date version of this SOP can be viewed at the following website: [www.nhsggc.org.uk/your-health/infection-prevention-and-control](http://www.nhsggc.org.uk/your-health/infection-prevention-and-control)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Specimens required</strong></th>
<th>Send specimens as clinically indicated. If patient is not clinically improving after 48 hours of appropriate antibiotic therapy contact the microbiologist for further advice.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Terminal Cleaning of Room</strong></td>
<td>Follow <a href="http://www.nhsggc.org.uk/your-health/infection-prevention-and-control">NHSGGC SOP for Terminal Clean of Isolation Rooms</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Visitors</strong></td>
<td>No specific restrictions. Encourage any visitors to undertake hand hygiene before and after visiting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Evidence Base


The Public Health Act (Scotland) 2008.

National Infection Prevention and Control Manual: Chapter 2 - Transmission Based Precautions (TBPs)