



Post-Streptococcal Disorder

Post-streptococcal disorder is a group of autoimmune disorders that occur after an infection with *Streptococcus pyogenes*, also known as group A *Streptococcus*. A diagnosis of post-streptococcal disorder is a clinical diagnosis. A clinical diagnosis means no specific lab tests are available to diagnose the conditions. Instead, your doctor should take a complete medical history and a physical examination. Autoimmune disorders mistake healthy cells as foreign and begin to attack them. Poststreptococcal disorders can affect people of all ages but are most common in children and teenagers.





Symptoms



Strep throat is highly contagious and relatively common in children. Not all children with a GAS infection will end up with the post-streptococcal disorder.

Following infection by Strep, several inflammatory syndromes can occur in the body, including:

- Tourette's syndrome
- Tics
- PANDAS
- Reactive arthritis
- Toxic shock syndrome
- Glomerulonephritis
- Rheumatic fever
- Scarlet fever



Treatments

There is no specific treatment for post-streptococcal disorder. Treatment is focused on relieving symptoms. Treatment depends on the exact disorder. Typically, penicillin or amoxicillin are prescribed when someone has strep. Antibiotics ensure that the group A Streptococcus (GAS) infection is gone and prevents acute rheumatic fever. Arthritis usually responds within three days to nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. The primary reason for treatment with antibiotics is to reduce the risk of complications such as rheumatic fever and retropharyngeal abscesses; antibiotics are effective if given within 9 days of the onset of symptoms. For invasive GAS infections, antibiotics, hospitalization, and surgery may be required. Surgery is almost always required for necrotizing fasciitis.

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