







SYPHILIS

- Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection caused by spirochete Treponema pallidum.
- The disease progresses through distinct stages (primary, secondary, latent, tertiary), each with characteristic dermatological and systemic manifestations.
- Without treatment, syphilis can lead to serious long-term complications affecting multiple organ systems.

Easy-to-Understand example

- Syphilis first knocks on your door with a quiet, small signal—a painless papercut that doesn't seem alarming.
- After a while, they come back with a bigger display, bringing a rash and other odd symptom.
- Then, they seem to disappear completely, like they've left for good, only to reappear years later, causing serious, long-term damage to your body.
- The earlier you catch it and kick them out (treat the infection), the better you can prevent lasting damage.

Stages of Syphilis

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• Primary Syphilis







STAGES OF SYPHILIS

- Presents with a chancre, a single painless ulcer that develops at the site of infection.
- The chancre has a clean base and firm, raised edges.
- It heals spontaneously within 3-6 weeks even without treatment.
- It is usually on the genitals, anus or mouth.
- Imagine getting a paper cut that doesn't hurt much, disappearing on its own.
- Secondary Syphilis



- Occurs weeks to months after the initial infection if untreated.
- Rash:
- Red-coloured, non-itchy rash typically appears on the palms and soles but can cover the entire body.
- Painless, greyish-white plaques in the mouth or genital region.
- Condylomata Lata:
- Moist, wart-like lesions in the genital and perianal regions.
- Other symptoms may include fever, lymphadenopathy and malaise.
- Imagine freckles on palms and soles.
- Latent Syphilis
- A "hidden" stage with no visible symptoms, but bacteria remain in the body.
- This stage can last for years.
- Early latent syphilis (within 1 year of infection) can still cause relapses of secondary symptoms, while late latent syphilis remains asymptomatic.
- It's like a dormant volcano, lying quietly underground, waiting for the right conditions to erupt again.





STAGES OF SYPHILIS

• Tertiary Syphilis

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- If untreated, syphilis can progress to this severe stage.
- It affects organs like the heart, brain, and bones, typically after years of latency.
- Gummas:
- Soft, tumour-like growths that can form anywhere on the body, often on the skin, liver or bones.
- Neurosyphilis or cardiovascular syphilis can also occur, leading to serious complications.







STAGES OF SYPHILIS

• It's like rust slowly corroding metal over time, weakening the structure of the body until it crumbles into serious damage after years of unnoticed decay.

Diagnosis

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- Darkfield Microscopy: Visualization of Treponema pallidum from lesion exudate (used in primary or secondary stages).
- Serologic Tests:
- Nontreponemal Tests: VDRL and RPR, used for screening.
- Treponemal Tests: FTA-ABS and TPPA, used to confirm diagnosis

Treatment

- Penicillin G: The first-line treatment for all stages of syphilis.
- For early stages (primary, secondary, early latent), a single intramuscular dose of Benzathine Penicillin G is typically curative.
- For late latent or tertiary syphilis, longer or multiple courses of penicillin are necessary.
- Doxycycline: An alternative for penicillin-allergic patients (not recommended during pregnancy).

Prevention

- Safe Sex Practices: Consistent use of condoms and regular STI screening, especially in high-risk populations.
- Treating sexual partners to prevent reinfection and further spread of syphilis.





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PREVENTION

Stage	Characteristics	Clinical Features	Time Frame
Primary Syphilis	 Painless chancre at the site of infection (genital, oral, anal) Clean base, firm raised edges Heals spontaneously in 3-6 weeks 	- Solitary ulcer (chancre) - Regional lymphadenopathy	~3 weeks after exposure
Secondary Syphilis	 Generalized non-itchy rash Rash involves palms and soles Mucous patches in mouth/genitals Condylomata lata 	 -Red rash on palms and soles Wart-like condylomata lata (moist lesions) Mucous patches (gray-white plaques) Fever, malaise, lymphadenopathy 	6 weeks to 6 months after primary
Tertiary Syphilis	 Serious systemic damage after latent phase Involves skin, bones, heart, and CNS Gummas (granulomatous tumors) Neurosyphilis 	 Gummas: soft, non-cancerous growths on skin or internal organs Cardiovascular syphilis (aortitis) Neurosyphilis (dementia, stroke, tabes dorsalis) Severe complications of untreated disease 	Years after secondary if untreated

