

Evaluating Patients For Primary Syphilis (P1/3)

*SEXUAL HISTORY, RISK ASSESSMENT & PHYSICAL EXAM

Sexual History, Risk Assessment (past year):

- gender of partners
- number of partners (new, anonymous, serodiscordant HIV status, exchange of sex for drugs or money)
- types of sexual exposure
- recent STDs; HIV serostatus
- substance abuse
- condom use

Physical Exam

- oral cavity
- lymph nodes
- skin
- palms & soles
- neurologic
- genitalia/pelvic
- perianal

History of syphilis

prior syphilis (last serologic test & last treatment)

†DIAGNOSTIC ISSUES IN PRIMARY SYPHILIS

Darkfield

~ 80% sensitive, varies with experience/skill of examiner & decreased sensitivity as lesion ages

RPR/VDRL

- A negative RPR/VDRL does not exclude the diagnosis of syphilis; only ~75-85% sensitive in primary syphilis
- Tests must be quantified to the highest titer & titer on the day of treatment must be used to assess treatment response
- Always use the same testing method (RPR or VDRL) in sequential testing; cannot compare titer from the two tests
- Tests lack specificity (biologic false positive); all reactive tests need to be confirmed by a treponemal test for syphilis diagnosis

TREATMENT & FOLLOW-UP

‡Treatment of Primary Syphilis

Recommended Regimen

- Benzathine Penicillin G 2.4 million units IM x 1

Alternative Regimens for Penicillin Allergic Non-Pregnant Patients: efficacy not well established & not studied in HIV+; close follow-up essential:

- Doxycycline 100 mg po bid x 2 weeks or
- Tetracycline 500 mg po qid x 2 weeks or
- Ceftriaxone 1gm IM or IV qd x 10-14 d

See CDC 2010 STD Treatment Guidelines:

www.cdc.gov/std/treatment/2010/default.htm

& California STD Treatment Guidelines Grid:

www.stdhivtraining.org/resource.php?id=15

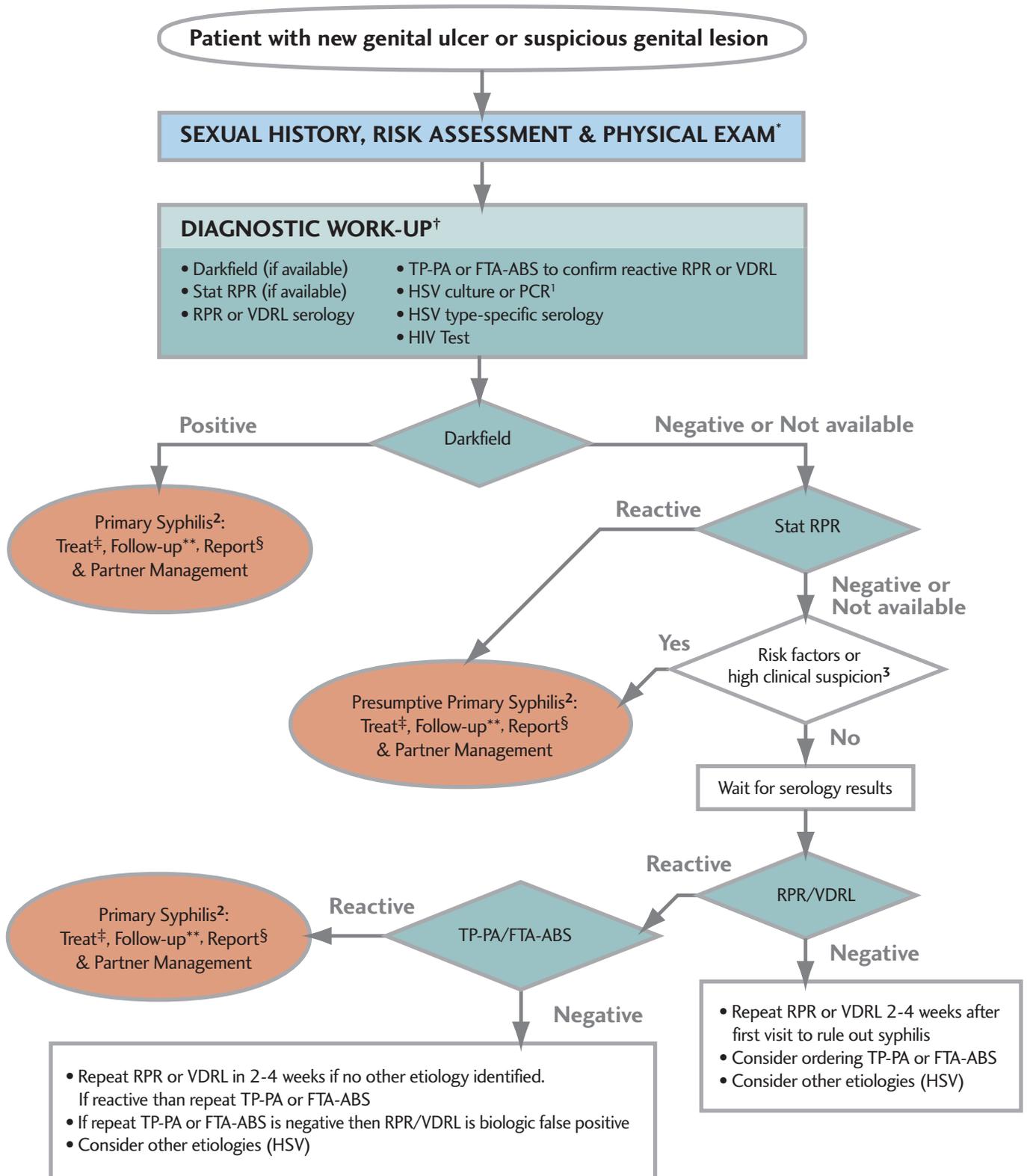
** Follow-Up To Assess Treatment Response

- 1-2 weeks & 1 month: clinical follow-up
- 3, 6, 9, 12, 24 months: serologic follow-up for HIVinfected
- 6, 12 months: serologic follow-up for HIV negative
- Treatment failure: failure of titer to decline fourfold within 6-12 months from titer at time of treatment.

§REPORTING & PARTNER MANAGEMENT

- All syphilis cases or suspected cases must be reported to the local health department within one working day of diagnosis
- Local health departments will assist in partner notification & management
- Contact Number at Local Health Department

Evaluating Patients For Primary Syphilis (P2/3)



*, †, ‡, §, ** see color coded boxes

1. Also consider culture for *Haemophilus ducreyi* if exposure in endemic areas or if lesion does not respond to syphilis treatment.
2. All patients with suspected syphilis should be tested for HIV infection & screened for other STDs. Repeat HIV testing of patients with primary syphilis 3 months after the first HIV test, if the first test is negative.
3. If the patient is MSM (men who have sex with men) or has high risk sexual behavior (multiple partners, exchange of sex for money or drugs) or clinical exam with classic features of a syphilitic ulcer then presumptive treatment is recommended. Also consider presumptive treatment if patient follow-up is a concern.

Evaluating Patients For Primary Syphilis (P3/3)

Clinical Presentations Of Primary Syphilis

- Lesion appears 10-90 days after contact at site of exposure; may persist for 2-3weeks then resolves
- Usually genitorectal but may be extragenital, depends on exposure site
- Clinical presentation typical or atypical
 - Typical: single painless, indurated, clean-based ulcer with rolled edges & bilateral painless adenopathy
 - Atypical: can mimic herpes & other genital ulcers
 - ~25% present with multiple lesions

Differential Diagnosis

Herpes, chancroid, primary HIV ulcers, trauma & many non-STD causes of genital ulcers



D Syphilitic ulcer, glans



W Syphilitic ulcer, glans



S Crusted syphilitic ulcer, urethra



S Multiple syphilitic ulcers, glans



S Multiple syphilitic ulcers resembling herpes



C Syphilitic ulcer, perianal



C Syphilitic ulcer, vulva



S Multiple syphilitic ulcers, vulva

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To Order Additional Copies

see the online version of the Primary Syphilis Algorithm on the clinical resources page of the CA STD/HIV PTC website: <http://www.stdhivtraining.org>



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