



# Syphilis

## What is Syphilis?

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. It can affect anyone who is sexually active and is transmitted through direct contact with syphilis sores, typically during vaginal, anal, or oral sex. If left untreated, syphilis can lead to severe health complications (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], 2023a).

## Signs and Symptoms

**Syphilis has four stages, each with different signs and symptoms:**

**1. Primary Stage:**

- The appearance of one or more painless sores (chancres) at the site of infection, typically within 3 weeks after exposure (Mayo Clinic, 2023).

**2. Secondary Stage:**

- Skin rashes, typically on the trunk or extremities
- Mucous membrane lesions (mucous membrane pemphigoid)
- Fever, sore throat, and fatigue (CDC, 2023b)

**3. Latent Stage:**

- No visible symptoms, but the infection remains in the body. This stage can last for years (ASHA, 2023).

**4. Tertiary Stage (if left untreated):**

- Severe complications can arise, affecting the heart, brain, and other organs. This stage can occur years after the initial infection and can lead to death (CDC, 2023a).

## Incubation Period

The incubation period for syphilis can vary but generally ranges from 10 to 90 days after exposure, with an average of about 21 days before the first sore appears (Mayo Clinic, 2023).

## Transmission

Syphilis is primarily transmitted through direct contact with syphilis sores, which can occur during vaginal, anal, or oral sex. It can also be transmitted from an infected mother to their baby during pregnancy or childbirth, potentially causing congenital syphilis (World Health Organization [WHO], 2023).

## Complications of Untreated Syphilis

- **Neurological Problems:** Untreated syphilis can lead to serious neurological issues, including syphilitic meningitis, stroke, and dementia (CDC, 2023b).
- **Cardiovascular Issues:** Late-stage syphilis can affect the heart and blood vessels, leading to serious complications (Mayo Clinic, 2023).
- **Congenital Syphilis:** Babies born to infected mothers can experience severe health problems, including developmental delays, seizures, and other complications (WHO, 2023).

## Prevention

**1. Consistent Use of Condoms:**

- Using condoms consistently and correctly can reduce the risk of syphilis transmission but does not eliminate it completely due to the possibility of exposure to sores outside the covered areas (CDC, 2023a).

**2. Open Communication with Sexual Partners:**

- Discussing STI testing and sexual health openly with partners can help reduce the risk of transmission and ensure informed decisions (Planned Parenthood, 2023).

**3. Regular Screening:**

- Regular STI screenings are recommended for sexually active individuals, especially those with multiple partners or those at higher risk (CDC, 2023b).



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## Testing and Treatment

- **Testing:** Syphilis can be diagnosed through blood tests that detect antibodies to the bacterium. A physical examination of sores may also be conducted (Mayo Clinic, 2023).
- **Treatment:** Syphilis is effectively treated with antibiotics, usually penicillin. Early detection and treatment can prevent complications (CDC, 2023a).

**Note:** It is essential for sexual partners to be tested and treated simultaneously to prevent reinfection. Follow-up testing may be required to ensure the infection has been successfully treated (ASHA, 2023).

## Key Takeaways

- Syphilis is a serious STI that can lead to severe health complications if left untreated.
- Open communication with partners and regular testing are crucial for sexual health.
- Consistent condom use and prompt treatment can significantly reduce transmission risks.

**For additional information on syphilis prevention, symptoms, and treatment options, consult a healthcare provider or visit reliable health resources.**

## References

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