

# Syfilis - eu "case" definice

#### **SYPHILIS**

(Treponema pallidum)

#### **Clinical Criteria**

- Primary syphilis

Any person with one or several (usually painless) chancres in the genital, perineal, anal area or mouth or pharyngeal mucosa or elsewhere extragenitally

- Secondary syphilis

Any person with at least one of the following three:

- Diffuse maculo-papular rash often involving palms and soles
- Generalized lymphadenopathy
- Condyloma lata
- Enanthema
- Allopetia diffusa
- Early latent syphilis (< 1 year)

A history of symptoms compatible with those of the earlier stages of syphilis within the previous 12 months

- Late latent syphilis (> 1 year)

Any person meeting laboratory criteria (specific serological tests)

## **Laboratory Criteria**

At least one of the following four laboratory tests:

- Demonstration of *Treponema pallidum* in lesion exudates or tissues by dark-field microscopic examination
- Demonstration of Treponema pallidum in lesion exudates or tissues by DFA test
- Demonstration of Treponema in lesion exudates or tissues by PCR
- Detection of Treponema pallidum antibodies by screening test (TPHA, TPPA or EIA) AND additionally detection of Tp-IgM antibodies (by IgM-ELISA, IgM immunoblot or 19S-IgM-FTA-abs) confirmed by a second IgM assay

## **Epidemiological Criteria**

- Primary/secondary syphilis

An epidemiological link by human to human (sexual contact)



- Early latent syphilis (< 1 year) An epidemiological link by human to human (sexual contact) within the 12 previous months

#### **Case Classification**

A. Possible case NA

B. Probable case

Any person meeting the clinical criteria and with an epidemiological link

C. Confirmed case

Any person meeting the laboratory criteria for case confirmation