



Syphilis - 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
- Alopecia 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