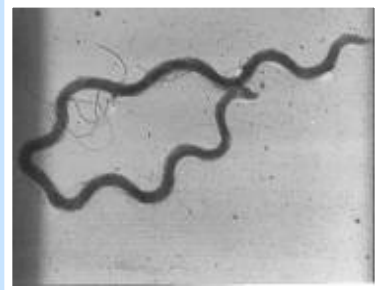


Syphilis: Roundtable Discussion



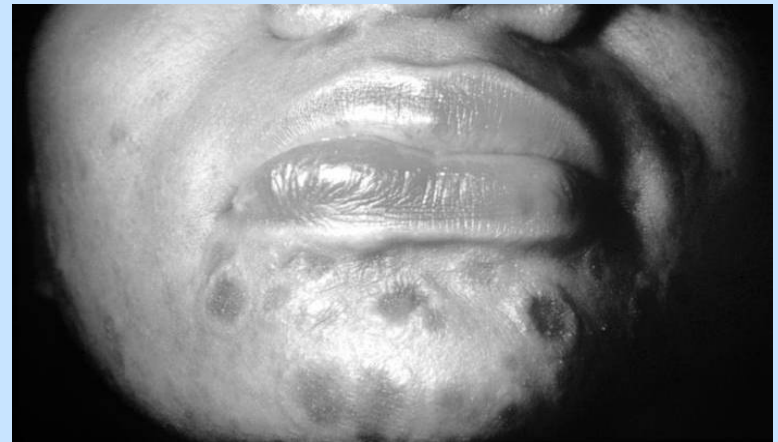
Columbus Public Health
Sexual Health Program

April 8, 2009

Goals

- Increase participants awareness of syphilis prevalence in Columbus
- Review CPH recommendations
- Increase awareness of CPH responsibilities
- Increase knowledge of the current efforts in the community to identify syphilis
- Identify gaps to diagnosis and treatment of syphilis
 - What can be addressed and by whom?
 - What can't be addressed?

Syphilis: The Great Imitator



Syphilis: Epidemiology

- HP 2010 objectives
 - Congenital Syphilis = 1 per 100,000 live births
 - 1° and 2° Syphilis = 0.2 per 100,000 people

2007 Rates	US	OH	FC
Congenital	10.5	0.7	0
Primary and Secondary	3.8	1.7	6.3

Syphilis in Franklin County

- 209 cases of primary, secondary and early latent in 2008
 - 2 congenital syphilis case
- 2009 YTD, 11 primary, secondary and early latent cases
 - 3 confirmed congenital syphilis cases



Syphilis: Stages



Primary

- A painless sore called a chancre may be located on the genitals, lips, anus, or other area of direct contact
- The chancre will last 1-5 weeks and heal without treatment
- Easily pass it on to sex partners

Secondary

- Skin rashes lasting 2 – 6 weeks (average of 4 weeks) on the palms of the hands, bottoms of the feet, or any part of the body
- Other symptoms include fever, swollen lymph glands, headache, hair loss, and muscle ache
- Symptoms will go away with or without appropriate treatment
- Highly infectious

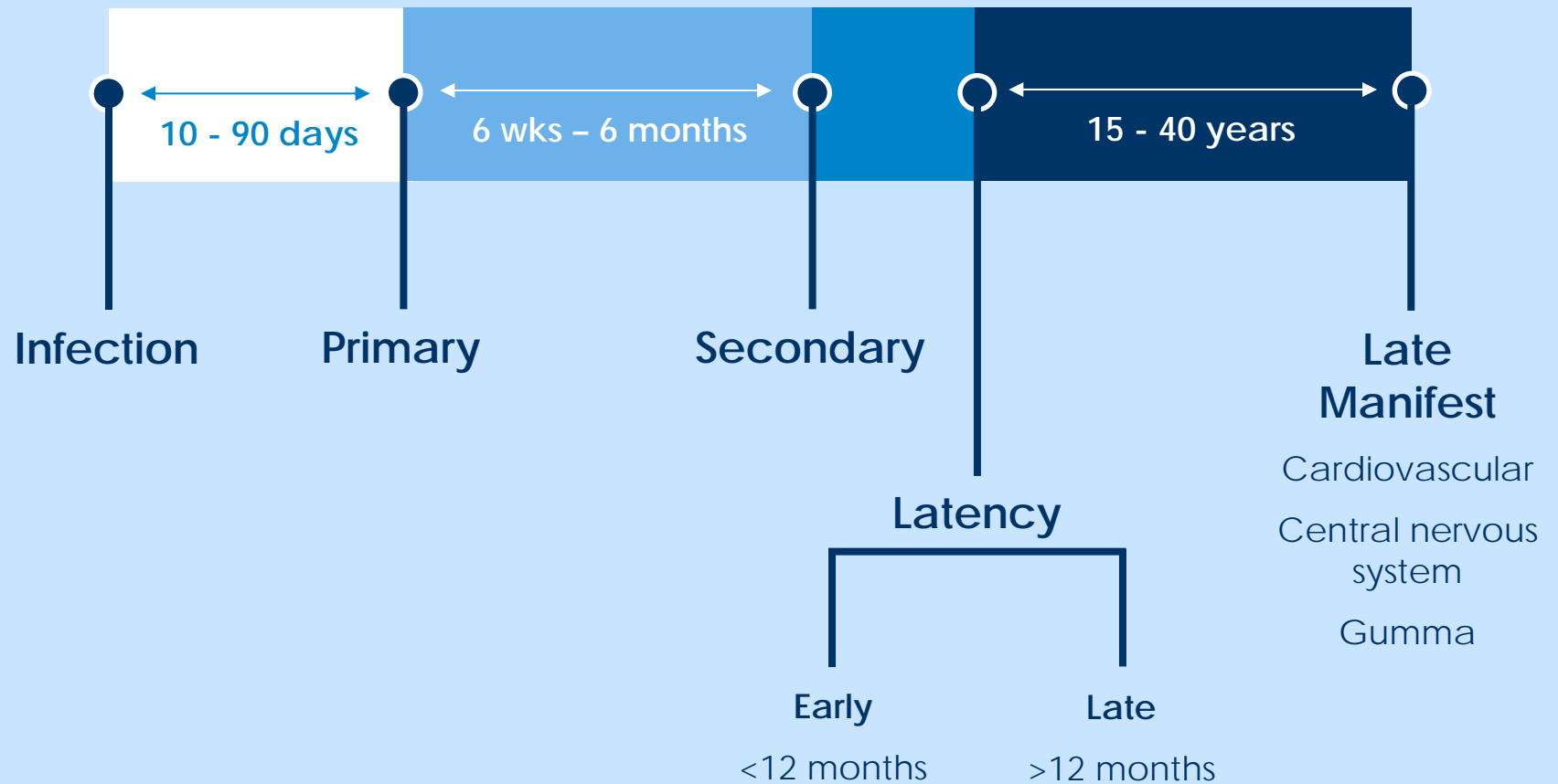
Early Latent

- Occurs after the secondary symptoms have disappeared

Tertiary (Late Latent)

- Can appear anytime from a year to 50 years after infection
- Commonly involves brain, heart, liver and bones
- Can cause paralysis, mental problems, blindness and death

Untreated Syphilis Natural History



Syphilis:

Who should be tested?

- All pregnant women in Franklin County should be screened **at least twice**:
 - (1) **Initial intake**
 - (2) **28 weeks**
 - (3) Additionally, prior to delivery if high risk; at birth if no prenatal care
- All individuals seeking care/treatment for an STI (sexually transmitted infection)
- Any woman who has a fetal death
- Annual screening for the following:
 - Sexually active patients (especially those with >1 partner)
 - HIV + individuals
 - MSM (men who have sex with men) screened annually at minimum

Syphilis: Patient Treatment

- Primary, Secondary and Early Latent
 - Benzathine Penicillin G 2.4 MU IM x1 (1 injection weekly for 3 weeks if HIV+)
 - Doxycycline 100 mg BID x14D if PCN allergy
- Late Latent
 - Benzathine Penicillin G 2.4 MU IM weekly for 3 weeks
 - Doxycycline 100 mg BID x28 D if PCN allergy
- Neurosyphilis
 - Infectious Disease Consult recommended
 - Aqueous crystalline Penicillin G for 10-14 days

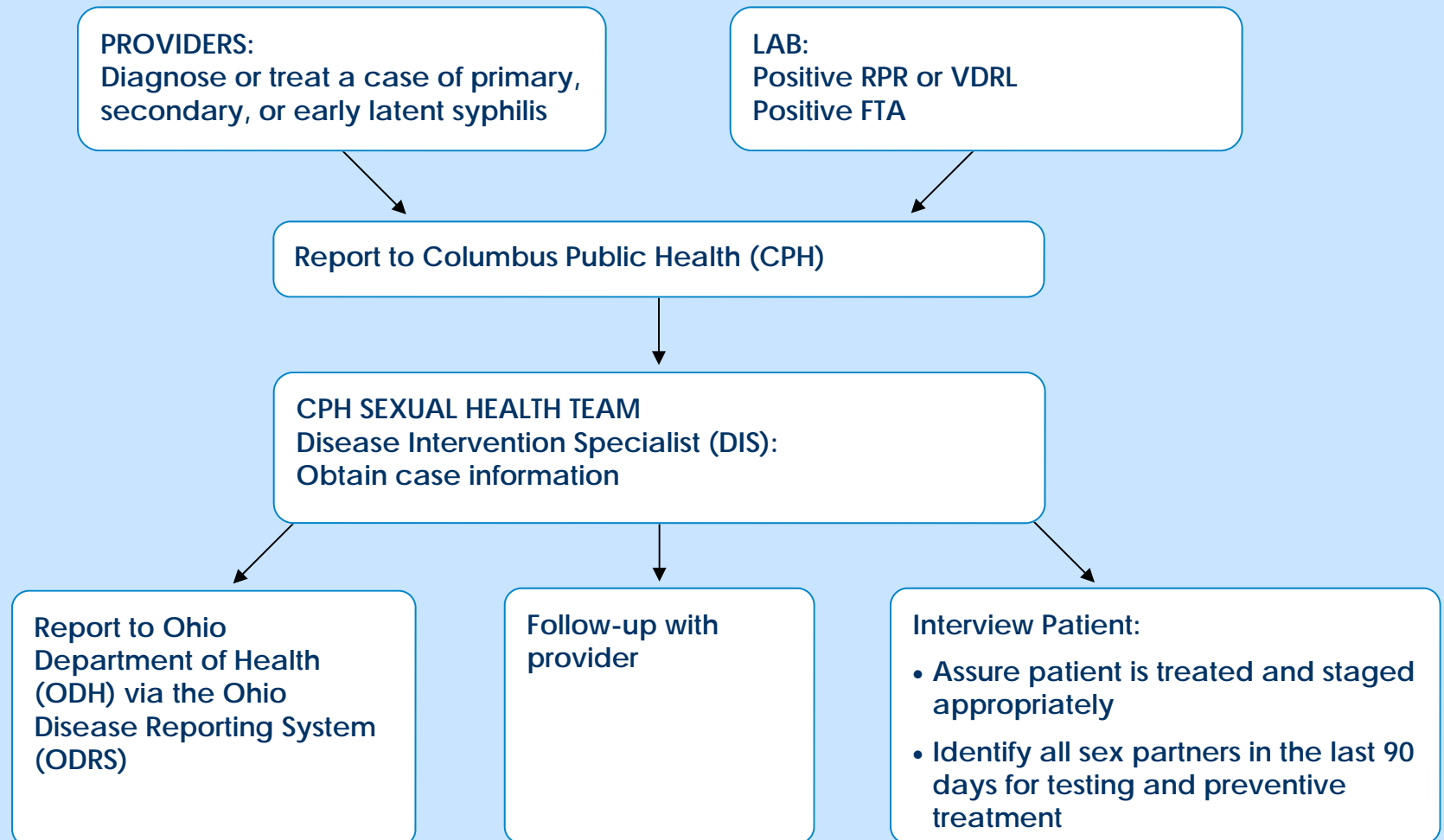
Syphilis: Patient Instructions

- No sex for at least a week after treatment
 - 2 weeks for those with primary and secondary who take 14 days of Doxycycline
 - 1 month for latent syphilis
- Follow-up testing with RPR (rapid plasma reagin) 3 months following treatment (and again at 6, 12 and 24 months for Latent cases and HIV +)
- Report per Ohio Administrative Code to Columbus Public Health
- Refer to Sexual Health Program
 - 645-7772
- All sex partners in last 90 days need to be identified, tested and treated
- Condom use prevents STIs



Syphilis Case Management

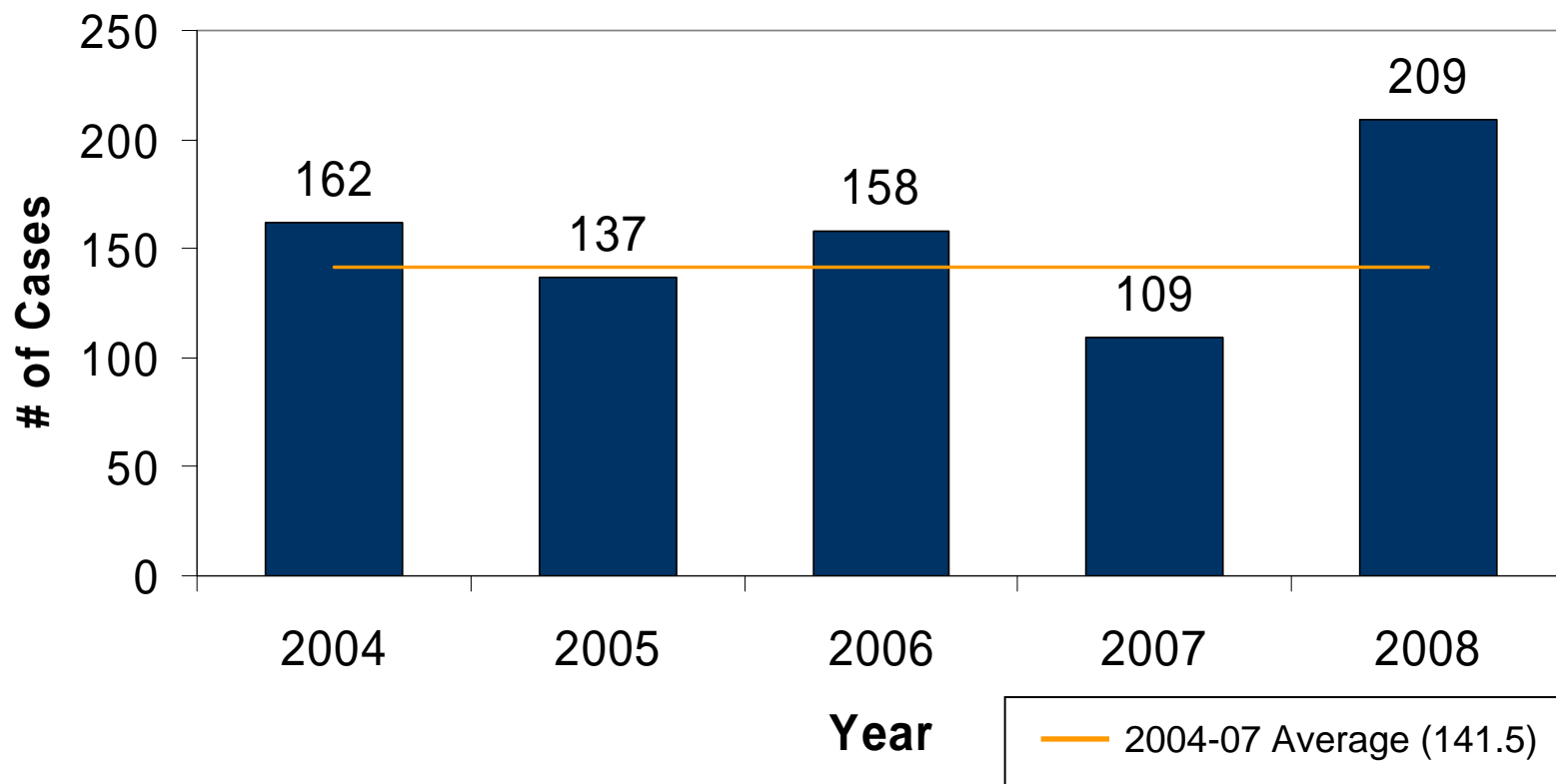
In Columbus and Franklin County



Per Ohio Administrative Code 3701-3-02 to 3701-2-07 and 3701-3-20

Syphilis: Epidemiology

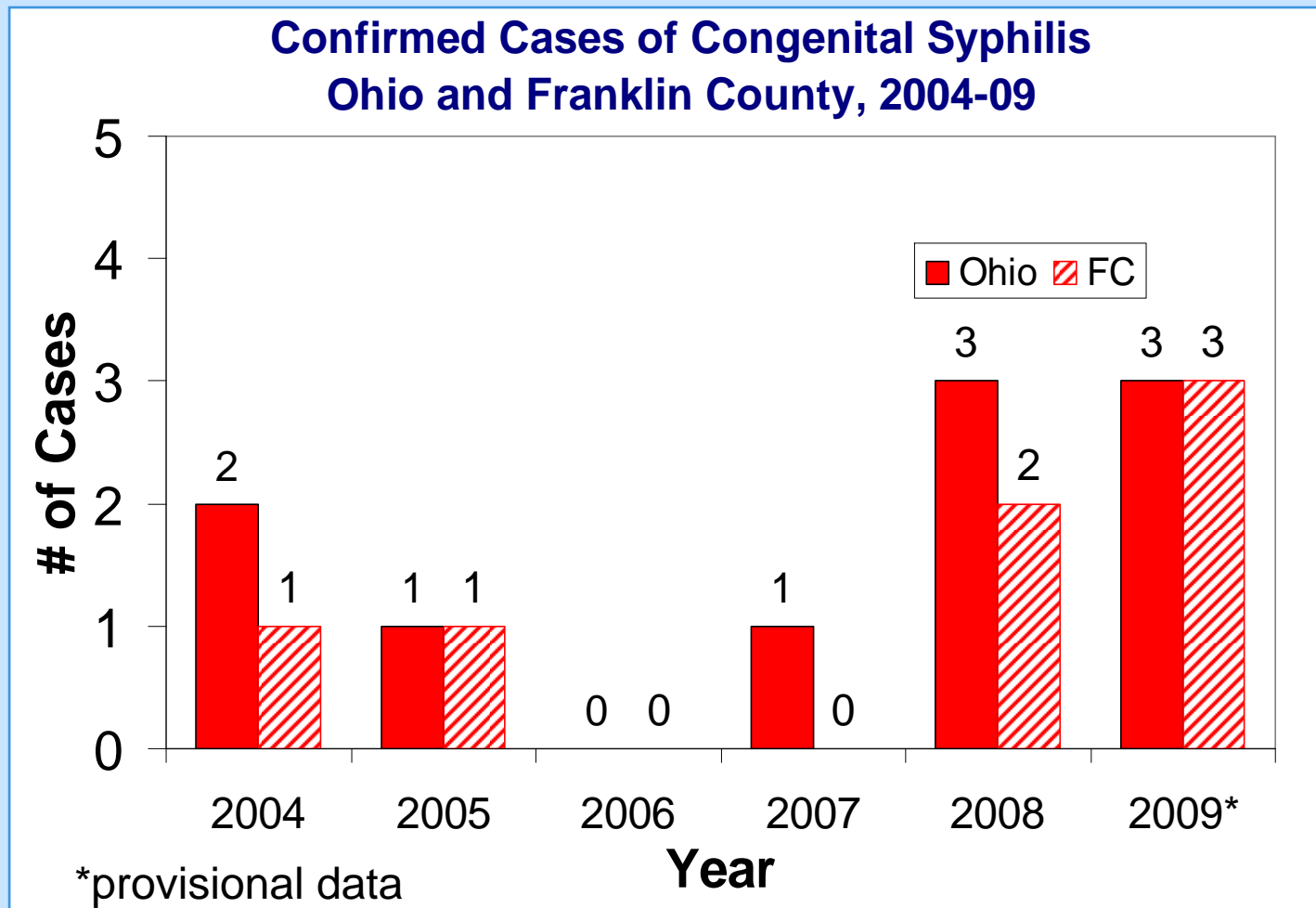
Confirmed Cases of Early Latent, Primary and Secondary Syphilis, Franklin County, 2004-2008



Source: ODH, STD Surveillance



Congenital Syphilis: Epidemiology



Source: ODH, STD Surveillance



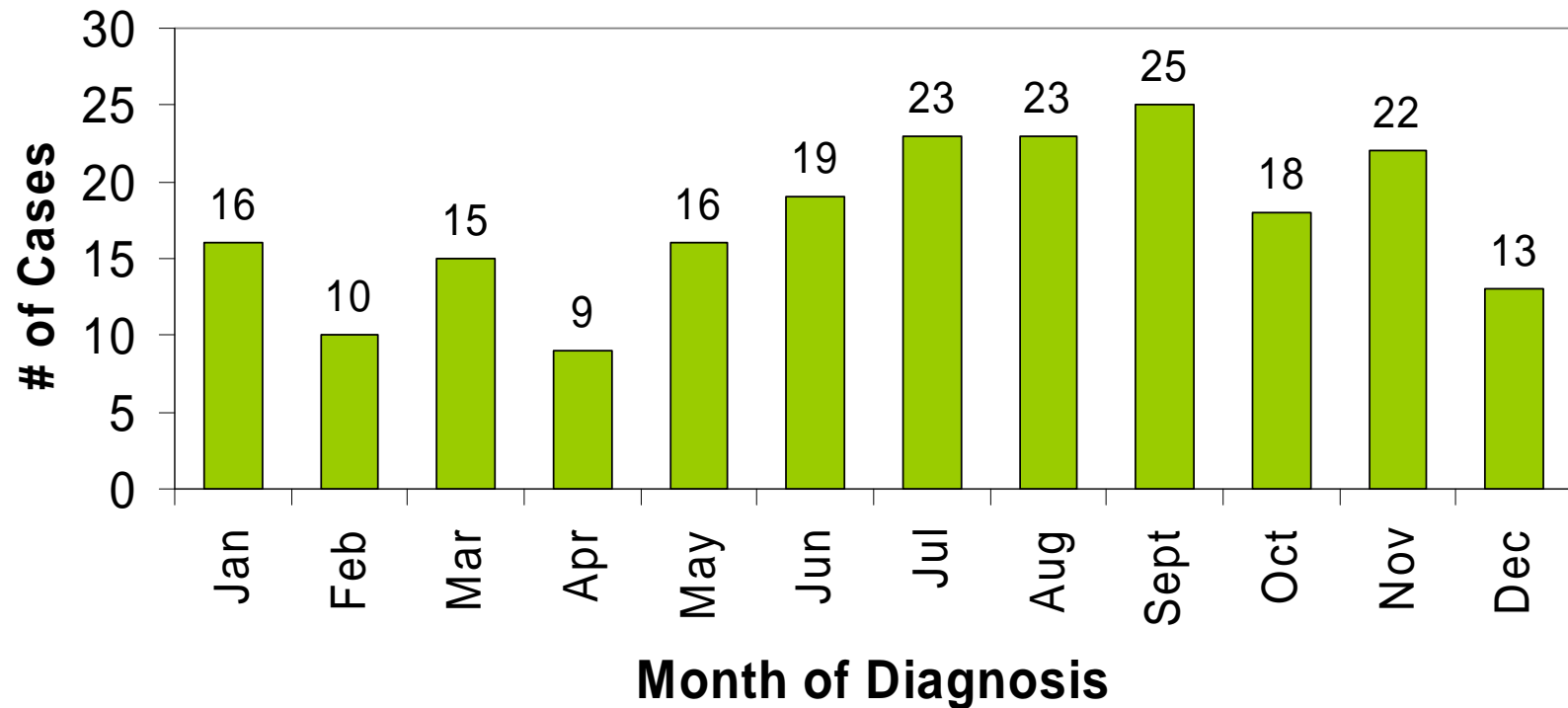
Syphilis 2008:

Epidemiology

- **2 Congenital Syphilis Cases**
- **Franklin County = 37% of total syphilis cases in OH (279/750)**
(Columbus 86% of total in Franklin County)
- **Franklin County = 36% of Primary & Secondary syphilis cases in OH (125/246)**
(Columbus 89% of total in Franklin County)

Syphilis: Epidemiology

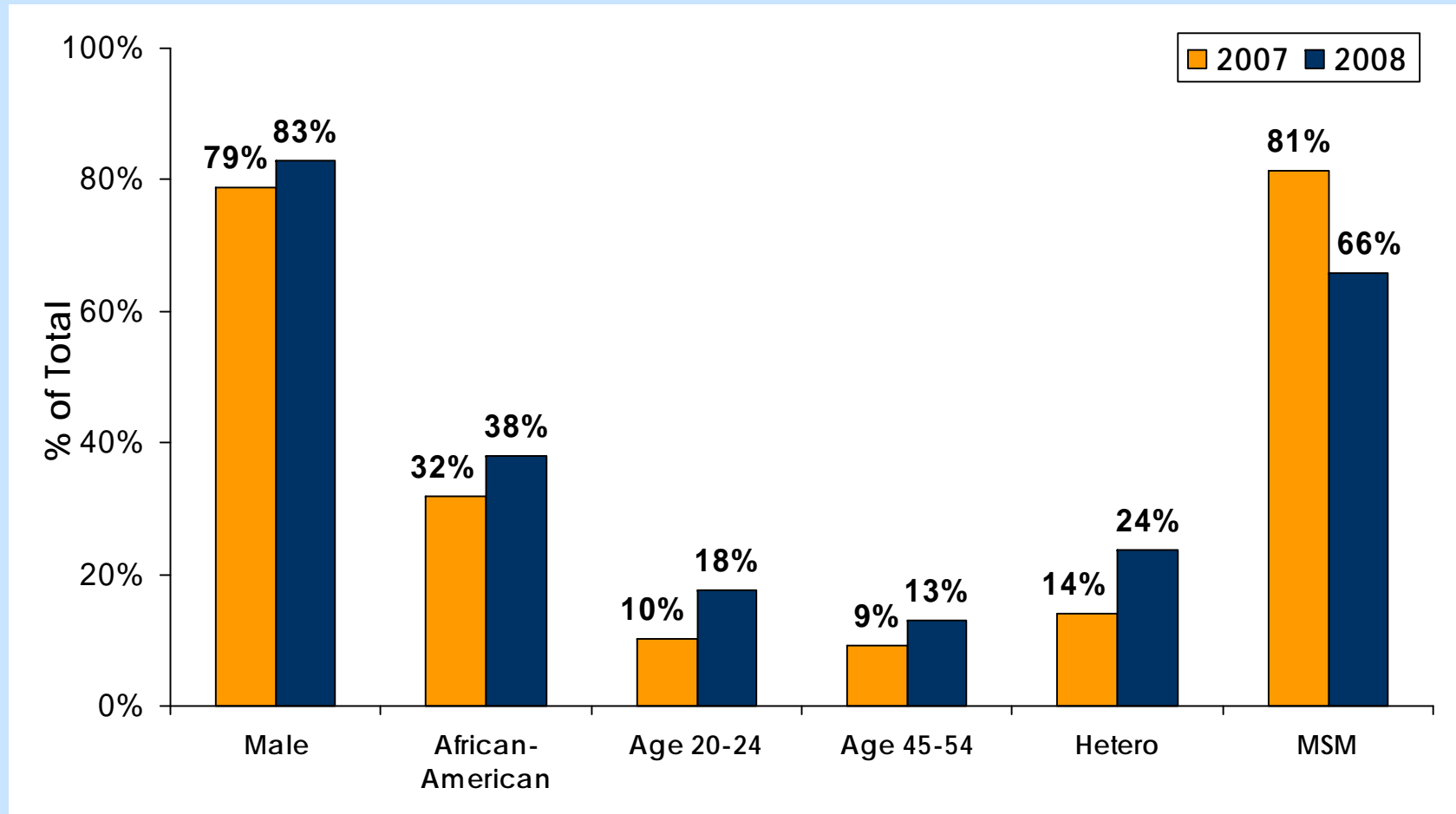
Confirmed Cases of Early Latent, Primary and Secondary Syphilis by Month of Diagnosis, Franklin County, 2008



Source: ODH, STD Surveillance



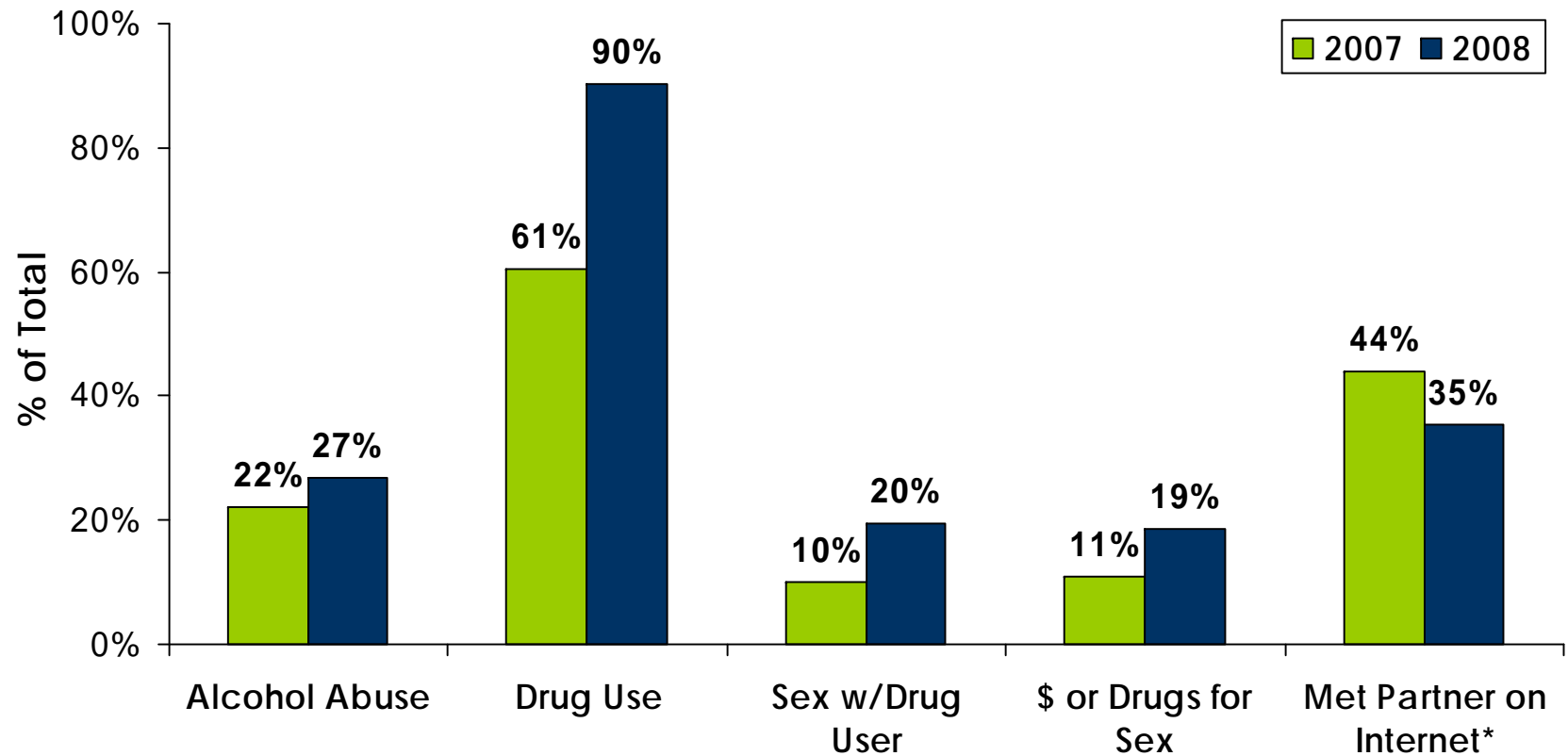
Syphilis: Epidemiology



Source: ODH, STD Surveillance



Syphilis: Epidemiology



*Although decrease in percentage among total cases between years, the internet still represents the largest number and percentage (~25%) among all designated meeting places in each year

Source: ODH, STD Surveillance



CPH initiatives, 2008

- 👉 Materials developed, distributed to medical providers and posted on the CPH website:
 - Public Health Alert
 - Public Health Syphilis Advisory Power Point
 - Posters and educational cards

- 👉 Public Awareness Campaign
 - COTA bus interior cards
 - COTA bus shelter ads
 - Convenient store posters ads

CPH Initiatives, 2008

- 👍 Spoke with local newspaper [Columbus Dispatch] and newspaper targeting Columbus' gay population [Outlook]
- 👍 Provided syphilis in-service [included current data] to CPH staff and community partners
- 👍 ODH consult requested
 - Case and field reviews, additional assistance with case reports and regular scheduled meetings.

CPH Initiatives, 2008

- 👉 In partnership with ODH, development & staff training for Social Networking
- 👉 Targeted outreach to prostitutes in areas of reported “spiked” activity- blood draws
- 👉 Collaborate with local AIDS service organization of offer STI testing [GC, CT and syphilis] during their HIV testing times

