

Learn more about

# SYPHILIS

## DISEASE

It is an infection caused by a bacterium called *Treponema pallidum*, which can be transmitted through unprotected sexual contact with an infected person.

In the early stage, a single sore appears, usually on the genitals or mouth. It does not hurt or itch and may disappear on its own, but this does not mean the disease is cured.



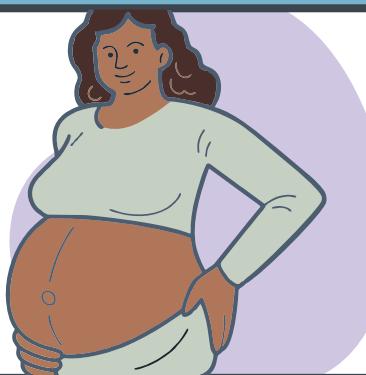
## DIAGNOSIS



Since symptoms can fade over time, the only way to know if you have the disease is doing a blood test or a rapid test. These tests are available at all Primary Health Care Facility (Unidade Básica de Saúde - UBS), Counselling and Testing Centers (Centro Testagem e Aconselhamento - CTA), and Specialized Assistance Services (Serviço de Atendimento Especializado - SAE) in São Paulo.

## TREATMENT

Syphilis is mainly treated with benzathine penicillin (Benzetacil) and must always be guided by a healthcare professional. After completing the treatment, it is important to continue medical follow-up and repeat tests to confirm full recovery

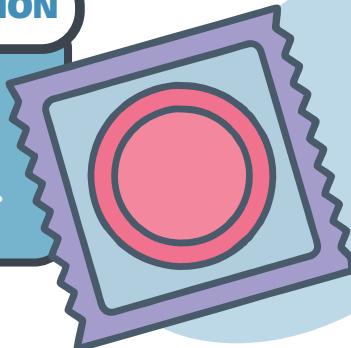


## PREGNANT WOMAN

When a pregnant woman has syphilis, the bacterium can be transmitted to the baby during pregnancy or childbirth. Even if there are no visible symptoms, the bacterium may still be present in the bloodstream and infect the baby, causing neurological, hearing, or vision problems. Only testing can confirm it! Make sure to attend all prenatal care appointments.

## PREVENTION

Using male or female condoms helps prevent syphilis. If you are pregnant or a partner of someone who is, pay extra attention, get tested, and follow the advice of your healthcare provider.



PREFEITURA DE  
SÃO PAULO

Take care of yourself!

Visit a Primary Health Care Facility (UBS) and get tested. It's quick and safe!  
Don't worry, syphilis is curable, and treatment is available at your local UBS