

Learn more about

SYPHILIS

DISEASE

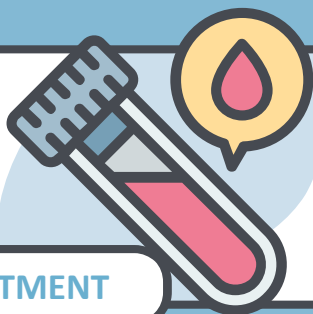
Syphilis is an infection caused by a bacterium called *Treponema pallidum*. It can be transmitted through unprotected sexual contact with an infected person. At the onset of the disease, a single sore typically appears, mainly on the genitals or in the mouth. The sore is painless, does not itch, and disappears on its own, but this does not mean the infection is cured.



DIAGNOSIS

Because symptoms may disappear over time, the only way to know if you have syphilis is by getting a blood test or a rapid test.

These examinations are available at all Basic Health Units (UBS), CTA, and SAE in São Paulo.



TREATMENT

Syphilis treatment is primarily carried out with benzathine penicillin (Benzetacil) and should be supervised by a healthcare professional.

After completing the full course of treatment, it is important to continue follow-up with laboratory tests to confirm the cure.



PREGNANT WOMEN

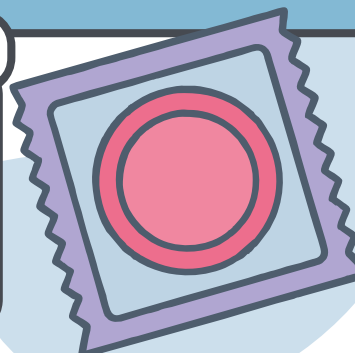
When a pregnant woman has syphilis, the bacterium can be transmitted to the baby during pregnancy or childbirth.

Even if the disease is not visible, it can be present in the blood of the pregnant person, pass to the baby, and cause neurological, auditory, and visual problems. Only through testing can this be known! Ensure proper prenatal care!



PREVENTION

The use of female or male condoms can help prevent syphilis. If you are pregnant or the sexual partner of a pregnant woman, you need to be especially vigilant, get tested, and follow the guidance of healthcare professionals!



SEABEVS

Secretaria de Laboratório
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Vigilância em Saúde



PREFEITURA DE
SÃO PAULO

Take care of yourself!

Visit a Basic Health Unit (UBS) and get tested. It's quick and safe!
Don't worry, syphilis is curable! And you can receive treatment at the UBS