

SYPHILIS SCREENING RECOMMENDATIONS

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED SYPHILIS SCREENING OF SPECIFIC POPULATIONS

<p>Pregnant people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Once at either confirmation of pregnancy, or at the first prenatal encounter (ideally during the first trimester) ▪ Third trimester, ideally between 28–32 weeks gestation ▪ At delivery, if no negative screen documented in third trimester or if risk factors for syphilis are present ▪ Prior to Emergency Department (ED) discharge, either via documented test results in pregnancy, or a syphilis test in the ED if documentation is unavailable ▪ If incarcerated at an adult correctional facility, at intake or as close to intake as possible
<p>Nonpregnant people who could become pregnant in the future</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least once, more frequently if at increased risk ▪ At the time of each HIV test ▪ If incarcerated at an adult correctional facility, at intake or as close to intake as possible
<p>Male assigned at birth: MSW</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If at increased risk
<p>Male assigned at birth: MSM/MSMW & TGW</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annually ▪ More frequently if at increased risk
<p>All genders: Using HIV PrEP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Every 3 months
<p>All genders: HIV-seropositive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annually ▪ More frequently if at increased risk

MSW: Man who has sex with women; MSM: Man who has sex with men; MSMW: Man who has sex with men and women; PrEP: Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis; TGW: Transgender Woman.

TABLE 2: RECOGNIZED RISK FACTORS FOR SYPHILIS AMONG PEOPLE WHO ARE OR COULD BECOME PREGNANT

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Late prenatal care ▪ HIV infection ▪ Living in a local health jurisdiction with high syphilis morbidity among females ▪ Living in a local health jurisdiction with high-CS morbidity ▪ History of syphilis infection ▪ Methamphetamine use ▪ Intravenous drug use ▪ Homeless or unstable housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recent incarceration or a sex partner recently incarcerated ▪ Having sex in exchange for resources, such as money or drugs ▪ Multiple sex partners ▪ Sex partners who are MSMW or who have other concurrent partners ▪ Having sex under the influence of alcohol or drugs ▪ Diagnosis of another STD within the past 12 months ▪ Pelvic pain or diagnosis of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
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