

For the use of registered medical practitioners or hospitals or a laboratory.

ABON[™] Syphilis Antibody Test Product Training

Agenda

- 1. Syphilis Overview
- 2. Syphilis Diagnostic Method
- 3. ABON Syphilis Test

- Infectious, sexually transmitted disease
- Caused by Spirochete Treponema pallidum
- Enters through broken skin or mucous membrane
- Major cause of morbidity and mortality in the pre-antibiotic era

Data adapted from:

^{1.} The rapid syphilis test toolkit management 3, developing syphilis testing and treatment algorithms using rapid tests, Global Health Laboratories, <u>https://globalhealthlaboratories.tghn.org/site_media/media/articles/MANAGEMENT_3.pdf</u>

^{2.} http://www.antimicrobe.org/b242.asp

Transmission mainly by



Sex



Mother to Child

Perinatal transmission:

- at any time during pregnancy
- ↔ at any stage of the disease

Syphilis can infect unborn baby if a mother has untreated during pregnancy:

- * 80% chance infect the unborn baby
- * 25% chance the infected baby will die either shortly before or after birth
- 25% chance Infected baby who survive may have low birth weight or serious infection, which may lead to perinatal death.

Data adapted from:

^{3.} The global elimination of congenital syphilis: rationale and strategy for action, World Health Organization 2007, ISBN 978 92 4 159585 8, http://whqliboc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241595858 eng.pdf

Syphilis in Adult

- Primary: Chancre
- Secondary : Generalized skin and mucous membrane eruption

Latent :

- Early latent Symptomatic (relapse) < 2yr
- Late latent Asymptomatic >2yr

Tertiary : May be divided into three different forms

- ✤ Gummatous syphilis
- ✤ Late neurosyphilis
- * Cardiovascular syphilis

Data sourced from:

4. AMEETA E. SINGH AND BARBARA ROMANOWSKI, Syphilis: Review with Emphasis on Clinical, Epidemiologic, and some biologic features, Clinical Microbiology Reviews, Apr. 1999, p.187-209.

Congenital Syphilis

- Prenatal syphilis acquired in utero
- Most women with syphilis of less than one year's duration will transmit the infection to their unborn child.
- Transmission usually takes place between the 16th and 28th week of pregnancy

Syphilis-HIV Interactions

- Enhances risk of transmission of HIV, how?
 - Reducing physical barriers
 - Increasing the number of receptor cells
 - Increasing HIV viral load in genital lesions, semen or both
- Genital ulcers caused by syphilis make it easier to transmit and acquire HIV infection sexually. It is an estimated 2- to 5- fold increased risk of acquiring HIV if exposed to that infection when syphilis is present
- Increased relapse of neurosyphilis

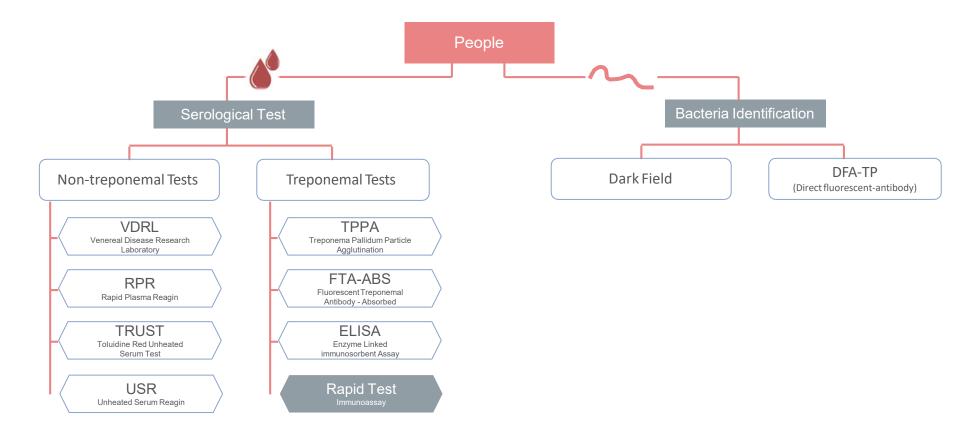
Screening Recommendations

- Screen pregnant women at least at first prenatal visit.
- In high prevalence communities, or patients at risk
- Test twice during the third trimester, at 28 weeks, and at delivery, in addition to routine early screening
- Any woman who delivers a stillborn infant after 20 weeks gestation should be tested for syphilis.
- Screen other populations based on local prevalence and the patient's risk behaviors

Check your local Screening guideline

Syphilis Diagnostic Method

Syphilis Diagnosis



Data adapted from:

8. AMEETA E. SINGH AND BARBARA ROMANOWSKI, Syphilis: Review with Emphasis on Clinical, Epidemiologic, and some biologic features, Clinical Microbiology Reviews, Apr. 1999, p.187-209s http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2095002/

Why use Syphilis rapid test?

Features	RPR	VDRL	TRUST	ТРНА	FTA- ABS	ELISA	LF Rapid Test
1. Fast, 10 Min. Results	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	×	×	×	\checkmark
2. Utilizes Antigens for Improved Specificity	×	×	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
3. Easy Visual Interpretation	×	×	×	×	\checkmark	×	\checkmark
4. Easy Test Procedure	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	×	×	\checkmark
5. Individually Packaged Single Tests Available	×	×	×	×	×	×	\checkmark
6. Suitable for Use in Physician's Office	×	~	×	×	×	×	\checkmark

Data adapted from:

9. AMEETA E. SINGH AND BARBARA ROMANOWSKI, Syphilis: Review with Emphasis on Clinical, Epidemiologic, and some biologic features, Clinical Microbiology Reviews, Apr. 1999, p.187-209s

Why use Syphilis rapid test?

- Cost-effective
- No equipment needed
- Easy to operate
- Results available soon
- Can be transported and stored at temperatures below 30°C

Data adapted from:

^{10.} The use of rapid syphilis tests, World Health Organization, TDR/SDI/06.1, WHO/TDR, 2006, http://www.who.int/tdr/publications/tdr-research- publications/use-rapid-syphilis-tests/en/



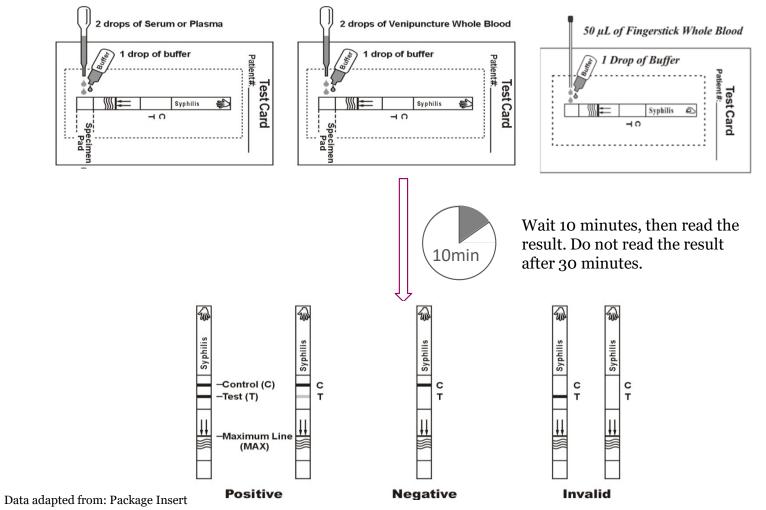
Product Description	Syphilis Ultra Rapid Test (Whole Blood/Serum/Plasma)						
Product type	Rapid immunochromatographic assay						
Intend Use	Qualitative detection of antibodies (IgG and IgM) to <i>Treponema Pallidum(TP)</i>						
Specimen	Serum / Plasma / Whole Blood						
Sensitivity	99.5%(98.1%-99.9%)						
Specificity	99.8%(98.9%-100.0%)						
Time to result	10 minutes						
Storage	4~30 °C						
Shelf Life:	24 months						
Test Type	Strip	Device					
Cat. No	ISY-U401	ISY-U402					
Kit size	50 Tests	40 Tests					
Kit contents	 Test Devices Droppers Package Insert Buffer (Phosphate buffer 0.05M; pH7.4) 	 Test Devices Droppers Package Insert Buffer (Phosphate buffer 0.05M; pH7.4) for whole blood only 					
Language	Multi Language (En/Fr/Es/Po)						

- Simple test format
- No equipment needed
- Easy to use
- Fast result read time at 10 min
- 2 years shelf life and store as packaged in the sealed pouch either at room temperature or refrigerated (2-30°C)

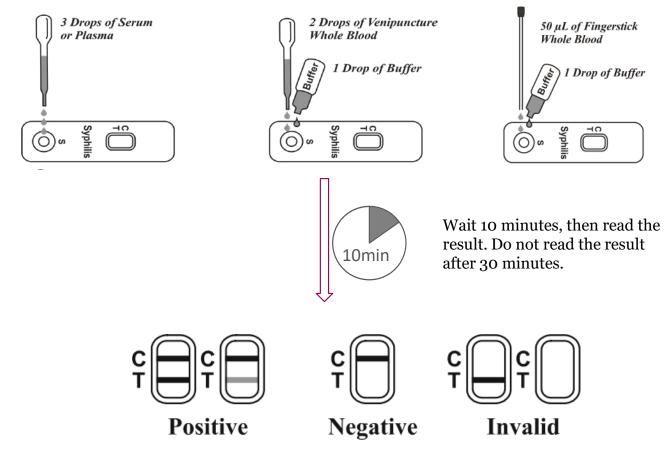
Data adapted from:

^{10.} The use of rapid syphilis tests, World Health Organization, TDR/SDI/06.1, WHO/TDR, 2006, http://www.who.int/tdr/publications/tdr-research- publications/use-rapid-syphilis-tests/en/

Strip



Device



Performance

Method		Т	Total	
Syphilis	Results	Positive	Negative	Results
	Positive	382	1	383
	Negative	2	485	487
Total Resu	ılts	384	486	870

Relative sensitivity: 99.5% (98.1%-99.9%)* Relative specificity: 99.8% (98.9%-100.0%)* Accuracy: 99.7% (99.0%-99.9%)*

^{*}95% Confidence Intervals

References

- 1. The rapid syphilis test toolkit management 3, developing syphilis testing and treatment algorithms using rapid tests, Global Health Laboratories, https://globalhealthlaboratories.tghn.org/site_media/media/articles/MANAGEMENT_3.pdf
- 2. http://www.antimicrobe.org/b242.asp
- 3. The global elimination of congenital syphilis: rationale and strategy for action, World Health Organization 2007, ISBN 978 92 4 159585 8
- 4. AMEETA E. SINGH AND BARBARA ROMANOWSKI, Syphilis: Review with Emphasis on Clinical, Epidemiologic, and some biologic features, Clinical Microbiology Reviews, Apr. 1999, p.187-209
- 5. The global elimination of congenital syphilis: rationale and strategy for action, World Health Organization 2007, ISBN 978 92 4 159585 8, whqliboc.who.int/publications/2007/9789241595858_eng.pdf
- 6. The rapid syphilis test toolkit management 3, developing syphilis testing and treatment algorithms using rapid tests
- 7. The global elimination of congenital syphilis: rationale and strategy for action, World Health Organization 2007, ISBN 978 92 4 159585 8
- 8. http://blog.aids.gove/2012/12/syphilis-and-hiv-a-dangerous-duo-affecting-gay-and-bisexual-men.html
- 9. AMEETA E. SINGH AND BARBARA ROMANOWSKI, Syphilis: Review with Emphasis on Clinical, Epidemiologic, and some biologic features, Clinical Microbiology Reviews, Apr. 1999, p.187-209s
- 10. The use of rapid syphilis tests, World Health Organization, TDR/SDI/06.1, WHO/TDR, 2006, http://www.who.int/tdr/publications/tdr-research-publications/use-rapid-syphilis-tests/en/



Abbott