Syphilis Screen Total Ab w/Reflex, Serum Reactive Nonreactive RPR w/Reflex to Titer Reactive^a Nonreactive Syphilis Ab by TP-PA, S - Mayo Reactive Nonreactive Consistent with Consistent with No laboratory

Figure 2: Reverse Syphillis Serology Testing Algorithm

a. Perform a quantitative nontreponemal test to determine the end-point titer. b. The second treponemal test should utilize a unique platform and/or antigen, different than the first treponemal test, commonly a TP-PA is used at this step. Other publications have tables comparing platforms and antigens in treponemal tests. c. Clinical correlation, including past titer(s), is necessary to determine whether the infection is past, cureent or potentially early. d. This result could represent an early infection if the first treponemal immunoassay is more sensitive OR false positivity from the first treponemal test.

Inconclusive for

syphilisd

evidence of

syphilis

past or current

(potentially early)

syphilis^c

current or past

syphilis