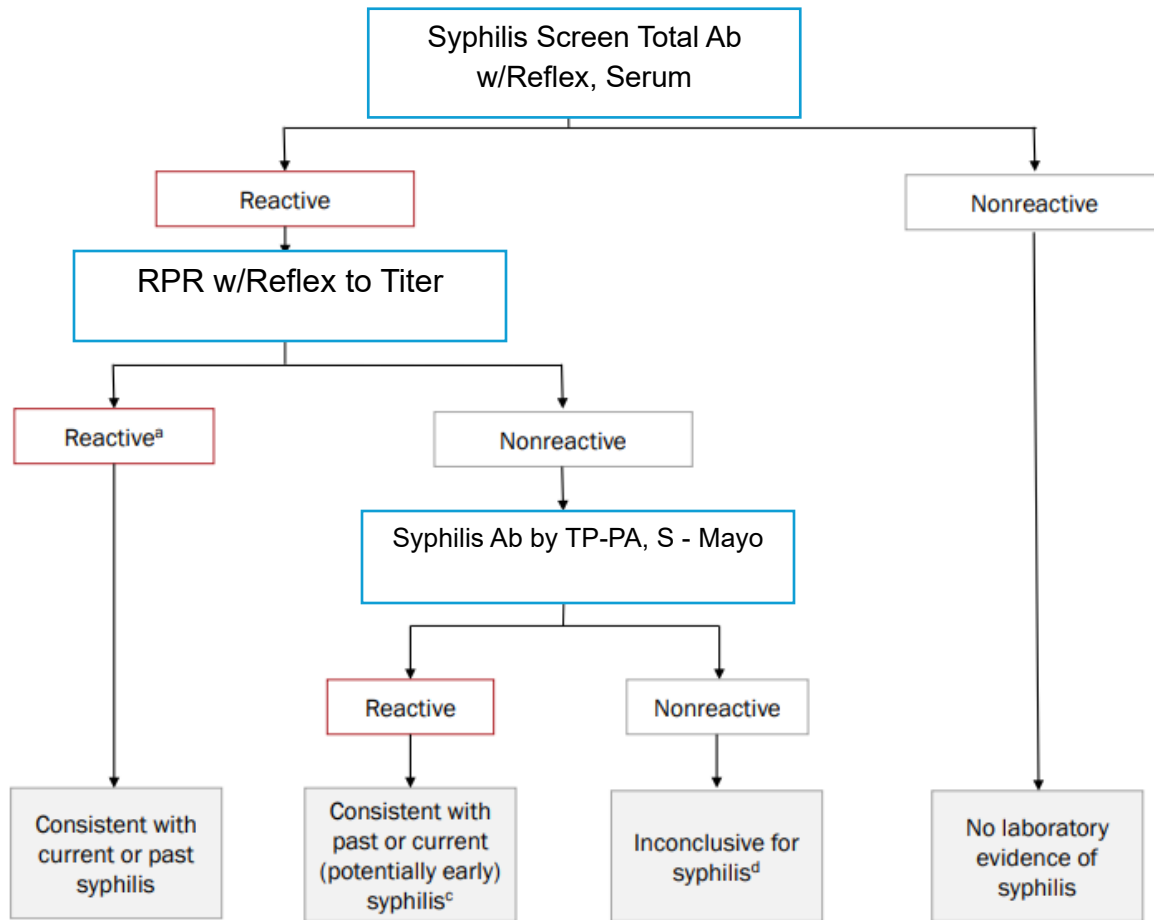


**Figure 2: Reverse Syphilis Serology Testing Algorithm**



**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, current 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.