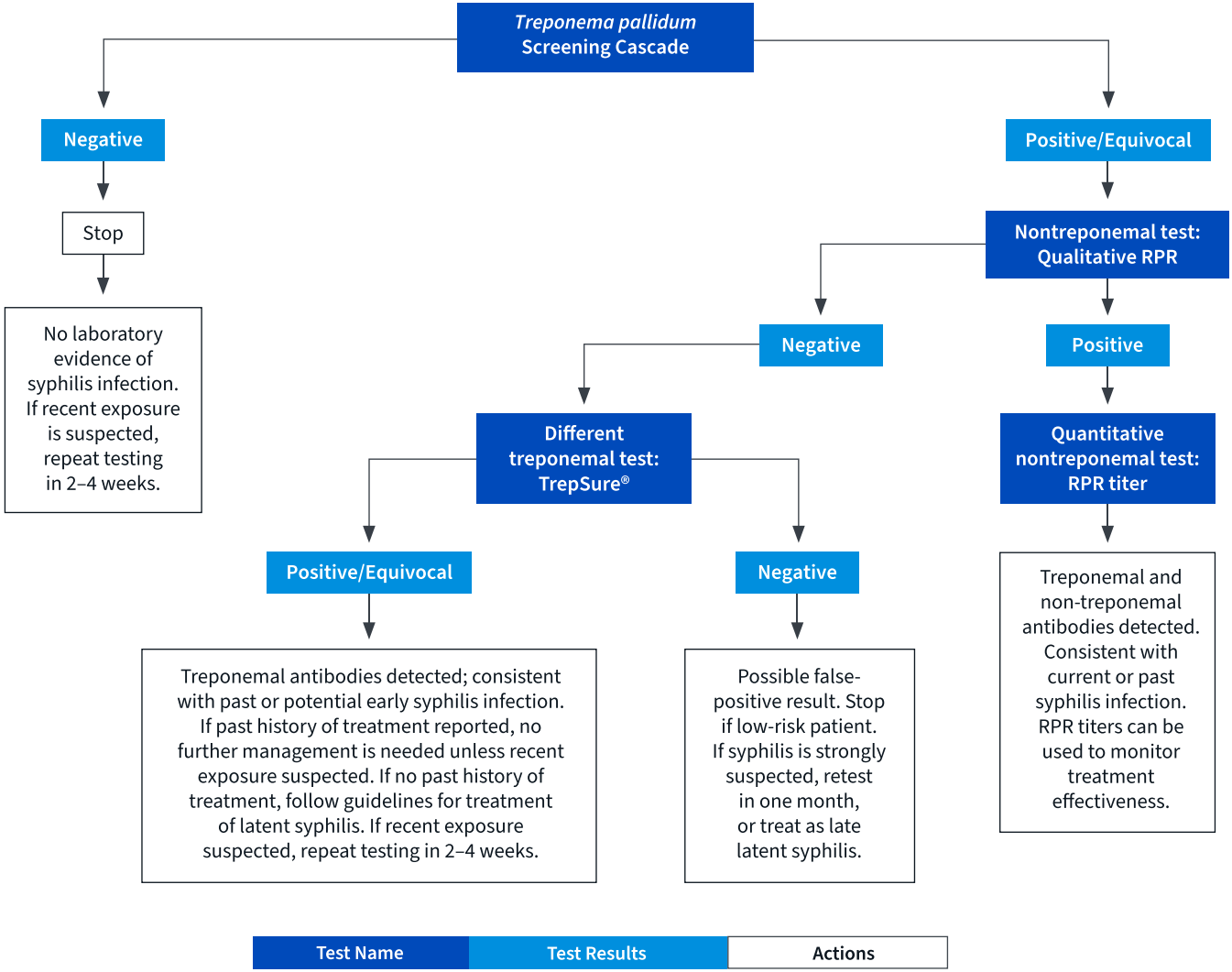
Treponema pallidum Screening Cascade
Negative
Stop
No laboratory evidence of syphilis infection. If recent exposure is suspected, repeat testing in 2–4 weeks.
Positive/Equivocal
Nontreponemal test: Qualitative RPR
Negative
Positive
Different treponemal test: TrepSure®
Quantitative nontreponemal test: RPR titer
Positive/Equivocal
Negative
Treponemal antibodies detected; consistent with past or potential early syphilis infection. If past history of treatment reported, no further management is needed unless recent exposure suspected. If no past history of treatment, follow guidelines for treatment of latent syphilis. If recent exposure suspected, repeat testing in 2–4 weeks.
Possible false-positive result. Stop if low-risk patient. If syphilis is strongly suspected, retest in one month, or treat as late latent syphilis.
Treponemal and non-treponemal antibodies detected. Consistent with current or past syphilis infection. RPR titers can be used to monitor treatment effectiveness.
Test Name
Test Results
Actions