

CASE DEFINITION FOR CONGENITAL SYPHILIS

Report any neonate, infant, or child <4 years old with a new diagnosis of confirmed or probable congenital syphilis in the last month.

Confirmed congenital syphilis (requires one of the following)

1. Identification of *Treponema pallidum* in the infant/child's specimen by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or fluorescent antibody examination
2. Reactive serology from venous blood in an infant that is four-fold greater than the maternal serology collected near the time of birth
3. Reactive serology from venous blood in an infant that persists beyond their second birthday

Probable congenital syphilis

1. Infant born to a mother who had untreated or inadequately treated syphilis at delivery, regardless of findings in the infant

OR BOTH OF THE FOLLOWING:

2. An infant or child with a reactive treponemal test result
3. One of the following additional criteria:
 - a. Clinical signs of congenital syphilis on physical examination
 - b. Evidence of congenital syphilis on radiographs of long bones
 - c. Abnormal cerebrospinal fluid cell count or protein without other cause
 - d. Reactive treponemal immunoglobulin M (IgM) (19S-IgM antibody test or IgM enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay)