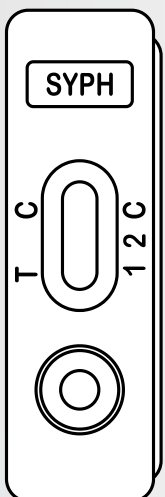


Tackling Co-Infection Through Collaboration

In the United States, co-infection rates between HIV and syphilis have been on the rise over the past decade.

Studies have shown that individuals with HIV are at a higher risk of acquiring syphilis. There is a need for integrated testing and comprehensive care for both HIV and syphilis.

CDC recommends routine syphilis screening for all individuals with HIV at least once a year, and more frequently for those at higher risk. This approach helps in early detection and management of both infections.



Syphilis Health Check™ **Rapid syphilis testing made simple.**

- Similar testing platform and procedure to HIV rapid tests
- Results in 10 minutes
- Highly accurate: 98% sensitivity, 97.2% specificity
- Detects syphilis at all stages of infection, from early primary infection to latency.
- Manually read, no additional equipment or readers required.
- Compact and lightweight, can be performed in any setting

Understanding HIV and Syphilis Co-Infection



Syphilis is a bacterial infection spread through sexual contact or from mother to baby during childbirth.



HIV is a viral infection transmitted through sexual contact, shared needles, or from mother to baby during pregnancy, childbirth, or breastfeeding.

Syphilis sores can increase the risk of contracting HIV by providing a direct entry point for the virus. People with HIV have a compromised immune system, making them more susceptible to infections like syphilis. When HIV and syphilis co-occur, complications and disease progression are more likely, and the risk of transmitting both infections to partners is higher.

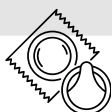
Early detection and treatment are crucial for better outcomes. Offering combined HIV and syphilis testing in a single visit streamlines care and encourages individuals to prioritize their sexual health.

Ways to Prevent Syphilis and Co-Infection with HIV:

Education on preventative measures is essential. By following these guidelines, individuals can reduce their risk of syphilis and HIV co-infection. Equip your patients with the knowledge they need for better prevention.

Practice Safe Sex:

Advocate for consistent use of condoms during sexual activity to prevent the transmission of syphilis, HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs).



Get Routine Testing

Emphasize the importance of regular STI testing. Rapid tests can provide results in just 10 minutes, making testing more convenient than ever.



Maintain Open Communication:

Encourage open discussions with partners about sexual health. Communication helps in making informed decisions and reducing the risk of infection.



Ensure Needle Safety:

Advise patients who inject drugs to always use clean needles and syringes to prevent the transmission of HIV and other infections.



Adhere to Treatment:

Stress the importance of following treatment plans. Proper adherence ensures effective management and reduces the risk of co-infection.

