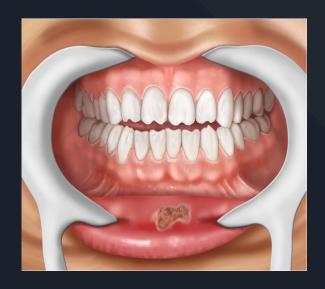


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SYPHILIS



Alexa M. Agosto DEN1114

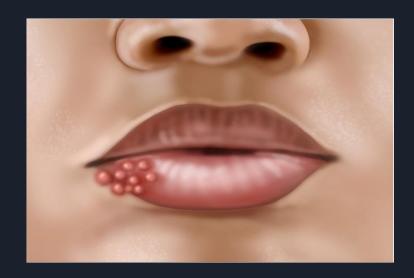
WHAT IS SYPHILIS

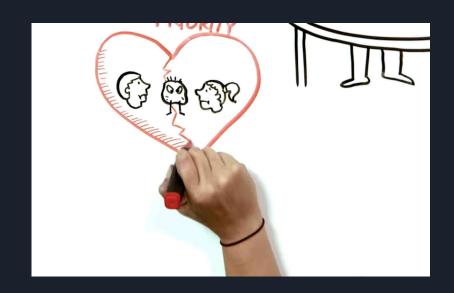
A bacterial infection caused by a spiral like shaped bacteria; Treponema pallidum



THE CAUSE OF SYPHILIS

- Direct contact with an infected person
- Sexually transmitted through oral, anal, or vaginal sex
- Close contact with an active lesion such as kissing





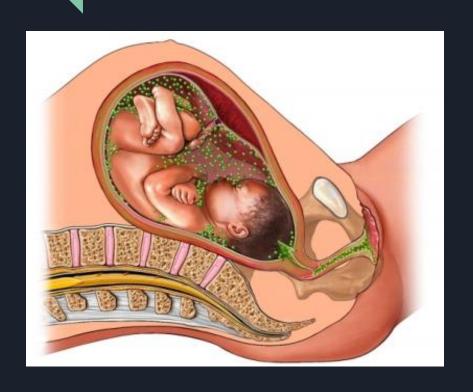
SYMPTOMS



Syphilis develops in stages and symptoms differ within each stage.

- 1. Primary Stage: A sore known as a chancer (SHANG-kur) develops in the infected area where the bacteria entered.
- 2. Secondary Stage: After a few weeks of a healing sore your entire body begins to develop a non-itch rash. This rash is associated with wart like sores in the mouth and genital area.
- 3. Tertiary Stage: When syphilis goes untreated due to hidden symptoms it may then damage your brain, blood vessels, eyes, liver and bones.

Congenital Syphilis



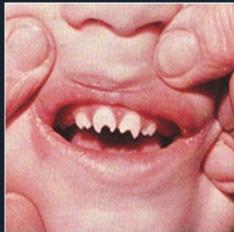
A mother who is infected with syphilis can transfer the disease through the placenta or during birth to her unborn baby. Symptoms are hidden in the beginning but later they may experience symptoms such as deafness, teeth deformities and a saddle nose.

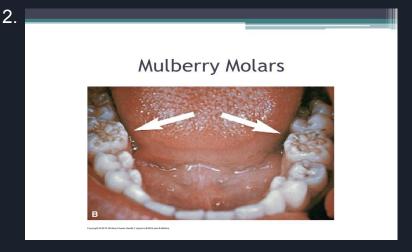
Effects of Syphilis On Oral Cavity

There are two types of dental defects:

- Hutchinson's Incisor Known as "notched or screw driver shaped" teeth that have greater mesiodistal diameter in the middle third of the crown
- 2. Fournier's Molar's Known as "mulberry molars" are multiple molars that present smaller teeth growing into larger teeth. It consist of enamel cusps on permanent first molars.

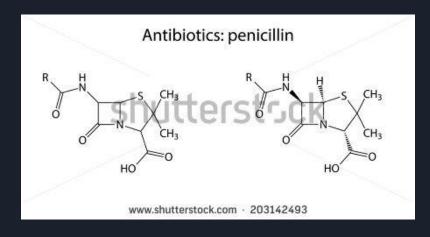






TREATMENT

- I. Primary and Secondary Stage Can be treated with oral antibiotics such as penicillin
- II. Tertiary syphilis damage cannot be reversed but can pain can be comforted with hospital stay and getting weekly antibiotic injections
- III. Avoid sexual contact until fully cured





Roles of the Dental Team

It is a dental hygienist's role to provide oral health, education and knowledge to patients on prevention of oral disease and have the ability to maintain patient confidentiality.

Hygienist who may be concerned about a patient's oral health are not allowed to diagnose patients with any disease but are allowed to kindly recommend and advise patients to seek medical attention due to their oral condition.