

Figure. Screening for Syphilis Infection in Nonpregnant Adults and Adolescents: Clinical Summary

Population	Asymptomatic, nonpregnant adults and adolescents at increased risk for syphilis infection
Recommendation	Screen for syphilis infection. Grade: A

Risk Assessment	Men who have sex with men and persons living with HIV have the highest risk for syphilis infection. Other factors that are also associated with increased prevalence rates include a history of incarceration or commercial sex work, geography, race/ethnicity, and being a male younger than 29 years.
Screening Tests	There are numerous screening tests for syphilis. The most common is a combination of nontreponemal and treponemal antibody tests.
Treatment and Interventions	Syphilis infection is treated with parenteral penicillin G benzathine. Dosage and route may vary depending on the stage of disease and patient characteristics.
Balance of Benefits and Harms	The USPSTF concludes with high certainty that the net benefit of screening for syphilis infection in nonpregnant persons at increased risk for infection is substantial.
Other Relevant USPSTF Recommendations	The USPSTF has made recommendations on screening for syphilis in pregnant women, as well as screening for HIV, gonorrhea, and chlamydia in sexually active adolescents and adults and behavioral counseling interventions to prevent sexually transmitted infections. These recommendations are available on the USPSTF website (www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org).

For a summary of the evidence systematically reviewed in making this recommendation, the full recommendation statement, and supporting documents, please go to www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org.