

## Chapter 7:

# Treponematoses and other sexually transmitted diseases



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# 7.1 Syphilis



## Syphilitic chancre (primary sore)

Ulceration with erosion situated on the glans penis or sheath. Distinctly palpable induration. Considerable swelling of inguinal lymph nodes, usually unilateral.



Basic Lesions: Excoriations (or Ulcerations)

Causes: Infection



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## Syphilitic chancre (primary sore)

*continued*

The characteristics of female chancre are identical with those in the male. In women the chancre is often accompanied by considerable oedema of the labia majora.

Basic Lesions: Excoriations (or Ulcerations)

Causes: Infection



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## Secondary syphilis (macular syphilid)

Occurring about six weeks after the start of the chancre, secondary syphilis appears in the form of pink oval macules with little or no scaling and no itching. These macules are located mainly on the trunk.

Basic Lesions: Erythematous Macule

Causes: Infection



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## Late secondary syphilis

Dull red, sometimes brownish, very distinctly indurated papules, which are not itchy, located on the trunk and on the proximal regions of the limbs.

Basic Lesions: Dermal Papules

Causes: Infection



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## Papular syphilids

Slightly reddish macules with peripheral desquamative collarette (Biett's collarette). These papular syphilids occur four to twelve months after the chancre.

Basic Lesions: Erythematous Macule; Dermal Papules; Scales

Causes: Infection



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## Genital gonorrhoea

Diffuse redness of the glans, purulent urethral discharge, considerable dysuria, pollakiuria. Presence of two mollusca contagiosa, equally sexually transmitted.

Basic Lesions: Erythematous Macule; Epidermal Papules

Causes: Infection



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