

Long
time no
syphilis

Yorkshire
MESMAC



Introductions

About us, about you and about Syphilis!



What is LTNS?

- Developed by brains behind Prepster!
- Phase 1: began as a poster campaign
- Phase 2: funded through the Innovation Fund and partnered with Yorkshire MESMAC
- Training local organisations and educating those most at risk





Why is LTNS needed?

- Syphilis is on the rise around the world
- Higher numbers of late stage syphilis
- Syphilis is entirely treatable, but if people aren't testing, then outcomes are significantly worse
- A large scale, accessible for all campaign is needed to reach people often missed out from main stream public health campaigns.



LTNS - We want:

- Those most at risk to recognise the symptoms of syphilis
 - People to know how to test for Syphilis- and get tested!
 - People to know how it is treated
 - To break some of the shame/stigma around talking about Syphilis
 - To put an end to the recent rise of Syphilis!
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What to expect from us:

- 5 training sessions
 1. What is syphilis?
 2. A history of syphilis- including testing and treatment
 3. Prevention and partner notification
 4. Targeting populations
 5. Where and how to do outreach/campaigns
- 1 evaluation online session (optional)
- Fun and interactive activities/engagement!



What we expect from you

- Attendance on all 5 sessions
 - Confidentiality
 - To engage and communicate with us/your break out groups
 - Safe and brave spaces
 - Name/pronouns/organisation visible if comfortable
 - To engage with the LTNS campaign on a local level
 - What do you want to get out of this course? (in comments)
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LTNS and targeting populations

- Syphilis is likely to impact the general MARPs in the UK
- We intend to ensure inclusivity for
 - Trans people (inc. pregnant people)
 - Black Queer Men
 - PLWHIV





So, what is syphilis?

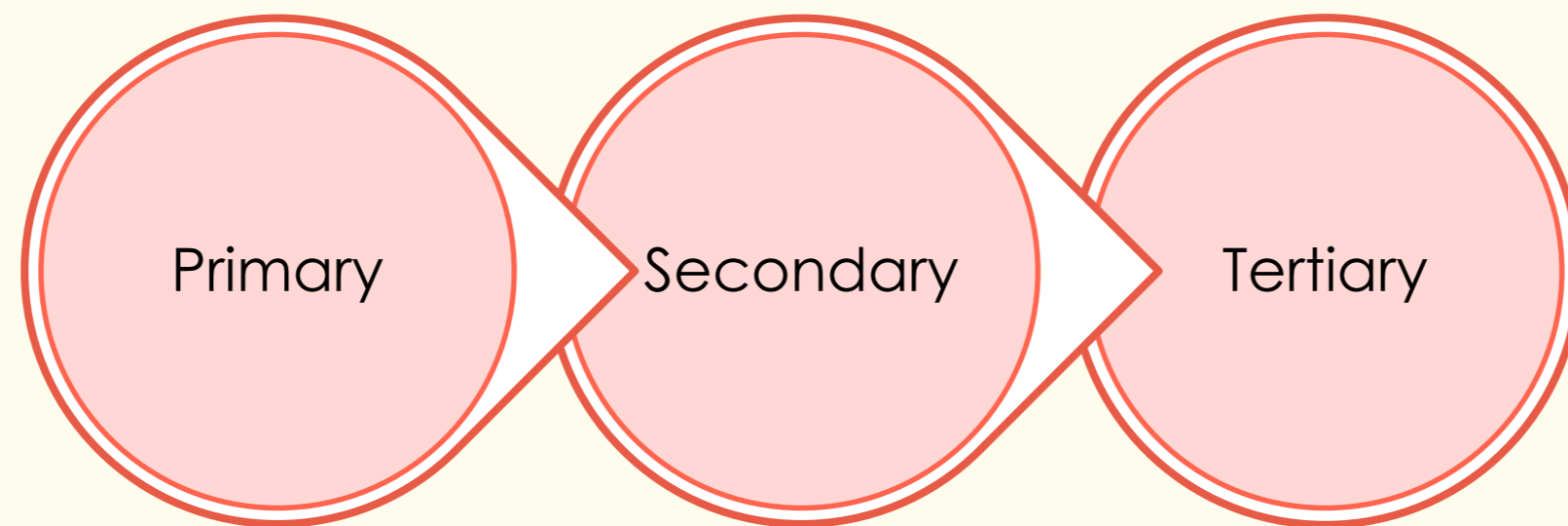
- Treponema pallidum
- Sexually Transmitted Infection
- Acquired Syphilis
 - Transmitted via bodily fluids
- Congenital Syphilis
 - Transmitted from a pregnant person to the foetus







The three stages of syphilis





Primary Stage Syphilis

1-3 weeks after the contraction of Syphilis

- Development of chancres on the body, usually in site of infection
- Symptoms are likely to be painless, non-itchy rashes/lesions
- Likely to be hidden, or in areas of the body we may not notice:
 - In the cervix
 - In the anus
 - In the mouth
- Likely to heal after a few weeks and go away on their own





Secondary Stage Syphilis

6-12 weeks after infection

- Syphilis enters the blood and lymph nodes
- Most infectious stage
- Chancres may begin to appear on the palms of the hands or soles of the feet
- Some people may experience a fever
- Again, this will only last a few weeks, if at all.





Latent phase Syphilis

1-2yrs after infection

- Secondary stage symptoms may re-occur within the first year of contracting syphilis
 - After a year of infection, Syphilis is often asymptomatic
 - Syphilis has moved to live in organs or tissue in the body, meaning no symptoms
 - Starts to cause a severe immune response in the body
 - This may last several years before the next stage
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Tertiary Stage Syphilis

The Great Pretender

- Not contagious
- Organ damage and failure begins to show:
 1. Cardiovascular syphilis (heart failure)
 2. Ocular syphilis (Poor vision/sight loss)
 3. Neurosyphilis (damage of the brain)

Neurosyphilis:

- Loss of proprioception
 - Weakness/paralysis
 - Altered behaviour
 - Memory loss
 - Strokes
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Congenital Syphilis

- Miscarriage
- Still birth
- Congenitally infected child





Syphilis and PLWHIV



Next time...

- A history of Syphilis!
- Treatment
- The Tuskegee Study





Q&A time



thank
you