

A SINGLE-CENTER RETROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY OF CONGENITAL SYPHILIS IN A TERTIARY NICU IN CAMBODIA DURING 48 MONTHS

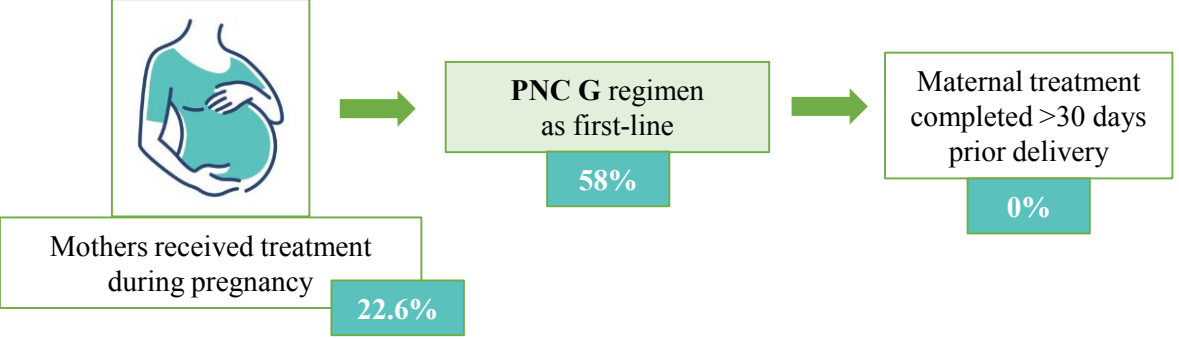
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Background:
During COVID-19 pandemic, there was a resurgence of Congenital Syphilis (CS) in Cambodia. In our center, the first case was reported in January 2021 in spite of its absence since 2005.

The research objectives are to determine the incidence of CS, the maternal treatment status, the newborn's clinical and laboratory findings and the compliance of follow-up.

- Methods:**
- ❑ Type: retrospective study
 - ❑ Sample: infected, inborn neonates, admitted to Neonatal ICU at Calmette Hospital
 - ❑ Duration: 2 years (Jan 2021 to December 2022)
 - ❑ Inclusion criteria: Congenital Syphilis (confirmed and possible), with paired serology (RPR and TPHA), using on CDC's case definition
 - ❑ Exclusion criteria: stillbirths

Results:



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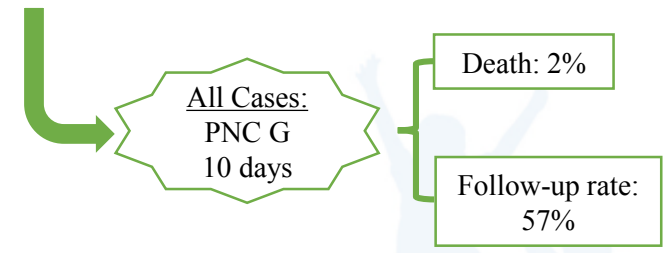
Figure 1 Pemphigus syphiliticus.

BIN S, BMJ Case Report, 2021

<u>Cases:</u> 53	<u>Preterm:</u> 58.5%	Mean: 36WGA
<u>Male:</u> 58%	<u>LBW:</u> 43.4%	Mean: 2490g

34%	Symptomatic	
	Pemphigus	44%
	Hepatomegaly	39%
	Anemia	33%
	Splenomegaly	22%

Thrombocytopenia	28%	
⊕ CRP (>10mg/L)	35%	Mean: 79 mg/L
Abnormal CSF	2%	



Conclusion:
Congenital syphilis is a global burden. However, it is preventable. The mother-to-child transmission should be and can be prevented by early diagnosis and on-time, accurate treatment of the mother by proper regimen.