
Lab Dept: Serology

Test Name: SYPHILIS AB W/ REFLEX RPR

General Information

Lab Order Codes: SYPHT

Synonyms: VDRL; Rapid Plasma Reagin; ART; Syphilis Test; Syphilis IgG

CPT Codes: 86780 – Syphilis Ab (when result is nonreactive)
0064U – Antibody, T pallidum, total and RPR, immunoassay, qualitative (when result is equivocal or reactive)
86592 – Syphilis test; qualitative (if appropriate, with an additional charge)
86780 – Syphilis Ab by TP-PA (if appropriate)
86593 – Syphilis Test, quantitative (RPR Titer) (if appropriate)

Test Includes: If Syphilis Total Ab is reactive or equivocal, RPR (Rapid Plasma Reagin) will be performed at an additional charge as confirmation. If RPR is reactive, RPR Titer will be performed at an additional charge. If RPR (Rapid Plasma Reagin) is nonreactive, Syphilis TP-PA will be performed at an additional charge.

Logistics

Test Indications: An aid in the diagnosis of recent or past Treponema pallidum infection.

Lab Testing Sections: Serology - Sendouts

Referred to: Mayo Medical Laboratories (MML Test: SYPHT with possible reflexes: RRPS, RTPPA, RRPRQ)

Phone Numbers: MIN Lab: 612-813-6280

STP Lab: 651-220-6550

Test Availability: Daily, 24 hours

Turnaround Time: 1 – 2 days

Special Instructions: N/A

Specimen

Specimen Type: Blood

Container: SST (Gold, marble or red)

Draw Volume:	1.5 mL (Minimum: 1.2 mL) blood
Processed Volume:	0.5 mL (Minimum: 0.4 mL) serum
Collection:	Routine blood collection
Special Processing:	Lab Staff: Centrifuge specimen, remove serum aliquot into screw-capped round bottom plastic vial. Store and ship at refrigerated temperatures. Forward promptly.
Patient Preparation:	None
Sample Rejection:	Gross hemolysis; heat inactivated specimen; gross lipemia; mislabeled or unlabeled specimens

Interpretive

Reference Range: Non-reactive

Interpretation: Syphilis screening at Mayo Clinic is performed by using the reverse algorithm, which first tests for *Treponema pallidum* total antibody using an automated multiplex flow immunoassay (MFI). A reactive treponemal test suggests infection with *Treponema pallidum* at some point in the past or currently. This is because treponemal tests (eg, EIA, MFI, or fluorescent treponemal antibody-absorbed: FTA-ABS) may remain active for life, even following adequate therapy. Therefore, the results of a non-treponemal assay, such as the rapid plasma reagin (RPR), are needed to provide information on a patient's disease state and history of therapy.

In some patients, the results of the treponemal screening test) and RPR may be discordant (eg, syphilis screening positive and RPR negative). To discriminate between falsely reactive screening result and past syphilis, CDC recommends performing a second treponemal-specific antibody test using a method that is different from the initial screen test (eg, *Treponema pallidum* particle agglutination: TP-PA).

In the setting of a positive syphilis screening result and a negative RPR, a positive TP-PA result is consistent with either: 1. Past, successfully treated syphilis, 2. Early syphilis with undetectable RPR titers, or 3. Late/latent syphilis in patient who do not have a history of treatment for syphilis. Further historical evaluation is necessary to distinguish between these two scenarios. (See Table below)

In the setting of a positive syphilis screening result and a negative RPR, a negative TP-PA result is most consistent with a falsely reactive syphilis screen. (See Table below). If syphilis remains clinically suspected, a second serum specimen should be submitted for testing.

	Test and Result				
Pt History	EIA/CIA/MFI	RPR	TP-PA	Interpretation	Follow-up
Unknown pt history of syphilis	(NR) Non-reactive	N/A	N/A	No serologic evidence of syphilis	None, unless clinically indicated (eg, early syphilis)
Unknown pt history of syphilis	(R) Reactive	R	N/A	Untreated or recently treated syphilis	* See CDC treatment guidelines
Unknown pt history of syphilis	R	NR	NR	Probable false-positive test	No follow-up testing unless clinically indicated
Unknown pt history of syphilis	R	NR	R	Possible syphilis (early or latent) or previously treated syphilis	Historical and clinical evaluation required
Known history of syphilis	R	NR	R or N/A	Past, successfully treated syphilis	None

CIA, chemiluminescence immunoassay; EIA, enzyme immunoassay; MFI, multiplex flow immunoassay; N/A, not applicable; RPR, rapid plasma reagin; TP-PA, Treponema pallidum particle agglutination; NR, Non-reactive; R, Reactive

*<http://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment/2010>

Critical Values:

N/A

Limitations:

- Despite active syphilis, serologic tests may be negative in severely immunosuppressed patients such as those with AIDS.
- In very early cases of primary syphilis (ie, presence of chancre), serology tests for syphilis may be negative.
- In cases of untreated, late or latent syphilis, the result of the rapid plasma reagin (RPR) may be negative. However, the syphilis screening test multiplex flow immunoassay (MFI) and T pallidum particle agglutination test (TP-PA) should be positive. A thorough clinical and historical evaluation should be performed to determine treatment for latent syphilis is required.
- Results should be considered in the context of all available clinical laboratory tests.

Methodology:

Syphilis Total Ab: Multiplex Flow Immunoassay
RPR/RPR Titer: Flocculation/Agglutination
Syphilis Ab, TP-PA: Particle Agglutination

References:

[Mayo Clinical Laboratories](#) April 2019

Updates:

12/18/12: Test moved from internal test to a referral to Mayo.
7/16/13: Updated volume and expanded interpretation information
4/24/17: Updated tube type.
5/17/17: Added information on RPR Titer reflex test.
4/16/19: Testing updated to test Total Ab, previously IgG.