



- Mutual masturbation
- Kissing or licking the anus
- Sharing sex toys that aren't washed or covered with a new condom each time they're used
- Your genitals coming into contact with your partner's genitals – this means you can get syphilis from someone even if there is no penetration, orgasm or ejaculation
- Infected semen or vaginal fluid getting into your eyes

It can also be passed to a baby during pregnancy or childbirth.

Syphilis also makes [HIV](#) easier to pass on and catch.

## Symptoms of syphilis

Many people with syphilis will not notice any symptoms either at the time of infection or later.

Syphilis usually has three stages.

## The first stage (primary syphilis)

- 未经保护的阴道性交、肛交或口交（不使用安全套）
- 相互手淫
- 亲吻或舔肛门
- 共用未洗过的或每次使用时未套上新避孕套的性玩具
- 您的生殖器与伴侣的生殖器接触 - 这意味着即使没有进入体内、发生性高潮或射精，您也可能从他人身上感染梅毒
- 感染的精液或阴道分泌液进入眼睛

它也会在怀孕或分娩时传给婴儿。

梅毒还会使[艾滋病病毒](#)更容易传播和感染。

## 梅毒的症状

许多梅毒患者在感染时或感染后不会发现任何症状。

梅毒通常分为三个阶段。

### 第一阶段（原发性梅毒）

Ten days to three months after infection, a small, painless sore or ulcer will appear on the part of your body where the infection was transmitted. This is typically on the penis, vagina, anus, rectum, tongue or lips.

Most people only have one sore, but some people have more.

The sore will then disappear within two to six weeks and, if the condition is not treated, syphilis will move into its second stage.

Swelling in your lymph glands (such as in the neck, groin or armpit) often happens with the ulcers.

## The second stage (secondary syphilis)

The symptoms of secondary syphilis will begin a few weeks after the disappearance of the sore. At this stage common symptoms include:

- a non-itchy skin rash appearing anywhere on the body, but commonly on the palms of the hands or soles of the feet
- tiredness

感染后十天到三个月，传播感染的身体部位会出现细小的、无痛的疮或溃疡。这通常发生在阴茎、阴道、肛门、直肠、舌头或嘴唇上。

大多数人只有一个疮，但有些人有多个。

然后疮会在两到六周内消失，如果不治疗，梅毒将进入第二阶段。

淋巴腺肿胀（例如颈部、腹股沟或腋窝）通常伴随着溃疡发生。

## 第二阶段（继发性梅毒）

继发性梅毒的症状将在疮消失几周后开始。在此阶段，常见症状包括：

- 无瘙痒性皮炎出现在身体的任何部位，但通常出现在手掌或脚掌上
- 疲劳
- 头痛
- 淋巴结肿大

较不常见的症状包括：

- headaches
- swollen lymph glands

Less common symptoms include:

- fever
- weight loss
- patchy hair loss
- joint pains

These symptoms may disappear within a few weeks, or come and go over a period of months.

Syphilis will then move into a stage where you will experience no symptoms, even though you remain infected. This is called 'latent syphilis'. You can still pass it on during the first year of this stage. However, after a couple of years, you can't pass the infection to others, even though you remain infected.

The latent stage can continue for many years (even decades) after you first become infected. Without treatment, there is a risk that

- 发热
- 体重下降
- 大面积脱发
- 关节疼痛

这些症状可能会在几周内消失，又或者在几个月内反复出现。

梅毒然后将进入一个即使您仍然被感染，也不会感觉到任何症状的阶段。这就是所谓的“潜伏梅毒”。在此阶段的第一年您仍然可以传染他人。但是，几年之后，即使您仍然被感染，也不会传染他人。

首次感染后，潜伏期可能持续很多年（甚至几十年）。如果不进行治疗，潜在的梅毒有可能进入最危险的阶段——第三期梅毒。

### 第三阶段（三期梅毒）

三期梅毒的症状可能是初次感染后数年甚至数十年后才开始出现。多达三分之一（10-30%）未接受梅毒治疗的人最终会出现严重的症状。

latent syphilis will move on to the most dangerous stage – tertiary syphilis.

### **The third stage (tertiary syphilis)**

The symptoms of tertiary syphilis can begin years or even decades after initial infection. Up to one in three (10-30%) people who are not treated for syphilis develop serious symptoms eventually.

The symptoms of tertiary syphilis will depend on what part of the body the infection spreads to. For example, it may affect the brain, nerves, eyes, heart, bones, skin or blood vessels, potentially causing any of the following symptoms:

- Stroke
- Dementia
- Loss of co-ordination
- Numbness
- Paralysis
- Blindness

三期梅毒的症状将取决于感染扩散到身体的哪一部分。例如，它可能会影响大脑、神经、眼睛、心脏、骨骼、皮肤或血管，可能导致以下任何症状：

- 中风
- 痴呆
- 失去身体协调能力
- 麻木
- 瘫痪
- 失明
- 耳聋
- 心脏病
- 皮疹

在这个阶段，梅毒的危险可能足以引起死亡。

### **梅毒检测**

- Deafness
- Heart disease
- Skin rashes

At this stage, syphilis can be dangerous enough to cause death.

## Testing for syphilis

If you think you may have syphilis, you should make an appointment with your GP or local sexual health services.

The only reliable way to tell if you have syphilis or not, is to have a blood test. This is usually sent to the lab, however in some sexual health services a same day test can be done if you have symptoms.

In the very early stage of the infection, syphilis in an ulcer can be seen if a swab is taken from the ulcer and looked at under a microscope or sent to the laboratory for syphilis detection. These tests are only available in some sexual health services.

## Online appointment booking

如果您认为自己可能患有梅毒，则应与您的全科医生或当地的性健康服务机构预约。

判断是否患有梅毒的唯一可靠方法是进行血液检查。血样通常被发送到实验室做检查，但是如果您有症状，某些性健康服务中心可以进行当天出结果的检查。

在感染的极早期阶段，如果从疮上取拭子并在显微镜下观察或送到实验室进行梅毒检测，则可以看到疮里的梅毒。这些测试仅在某些性健康服务中可用。

## 网上预约

您可能可以通过网上预约系统在线预订性传播感染疾病测试的时间。不同地区的NHS有所不同。

[性健康服务网上预约系统](#)

## 梅毒的治疗

早期梅毒感染可以用抗生素（通常是青霉素）轻松治疗，即使在怀孕期间也如此。

You may be able to book an appointment for an STI test online using the online booking system. This varies for different NHS board areas.

## Treatment for syphilis

Early syphilis infections can be easily treated with antibiotics (usually penicillin), even during pregnancy.

In late stage syphilis infections, treatment at any time can stop further illness and cure the infection itself, though it does not repair any damaged organs.

Treatment is usually given by injection and may involve one or more doses, depending on the stage of the infection. In some cases tablet treatment may be offered.

Once the treatment has finished, further blood tests are carried out to make sure the infection has gone. These tests may be required at intervals for up to a year.

## Avoiding passing on syphilis to a partner

在晚期梅毒感染阶段，任何时候进行治疗都可以阻止更多的病情并清除感染本身，但是它不能修复任何受损的器官。

治疗通常是通过注射进行，根据感染的阶段，可能需要一剂或多剂。在某些情况下，可能会提供片剂治疗。

治疗结束后，将进行进一步的血液检查，以确保感染已清除。这些检查可能需要在接下来长达一年的时间内定期进行。

## 避免将梅毒传染给伴侣

在接受治疗期间，以及得到阴性检查结果之前，您应该：

- 不要有任何形式的性生活
- 避免与伴侣和他人进行亲密接触

如果对方没有梅毒，这将阻止您传染您的伴侣；如果对方也患有梅毒，则将阻止您被再次感染。

您的伴侣也应接受梅毒测试。在早期阶段梅毒可能很难被发现，他们可能没有意识到自己已感染。不论如何，通常他们会被提供治疗。

While you are being treated and until you get a clear test result you should:

- not have any kind of sex
- avoid intimate contact with your partner and others

This will stop you from infecting your partner if they're clear, and stop you being re-infected if they also have syphilis.

Your partner should also get tested for syphilis. It can be hard to spot in its early stages and they might not realise they have it. They will generally be offered treatment regardless.

## **Syphilis and pregnancy**

Syphilis can be passed to a baby during pregnancy and childbirth. Syphilis testing in pregnancy is offered universally.

It can be successfully treated during pregnancy with a course of antibiotics. The treatment does not harm the unborn baby.

If syphilis is left untreated during pregnancy it can cause serious birth defects, miscarriages or stillbirths.

## **梅毒和怀孕**

梅毒可在怀孕和分娩时传染给婴儿。孕期普遍有提供梅毒的检测。

怀孕期间可以使用一个疗程的抗生素成功治疗梅毒。这种治疗不会伤害未出生的婴儿。

如果梅毒在怀孕期间未经治疗，可能会导致严重的先天缺陷、流产或死胎。

## **降低梅毒的风险**

预防所有性传播感染疾病的最佳方法是进行更安全的性行为。这意味着使用避孕套进行阴道性交、肛交或口交。

## **其他性传播感染疾病**

如果您被诊断出患有梅毒，那么必须对所有性传播疾病进行测试，包括：

• [艾滋病病毒](#)

• [衣原体](#)



## Reducing the risk of syphilis

The best way to prevent all sexually transmitted infections is to practice safer sex. This means using a condom for vaginal, anal or oral sex.

## Other STI's

If you have been diagnosed with syphilis it's essential you are tested for all STI's including:

- HIV
- chlamydia
- gonorrhoea

[•淋病](#)

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