



SETRAC Congenital Syphilis Data Definitions

Data Dictionary:

1. Percentage of active maternal syphilis cases

Definition:

a= Number of pregnant women with a positive RPR or VDRL (non-treponemal test) and a positive Treponemal test (Treponemal antibody/TP-PA/EIA/CIA) during the current prenatal course (or during delivery hospitalization) delivered in the defined time period.

b= Total number of deliveries at ≥ 20 weeks gestation in a defined time period

Must have a positive Treponemal test sometime during the testing period. A positive RPR alone without confirmation once does not count as a positive (could be false positive).

A positive Treponemal test with a negative/non-reactive RPR indicates past infection.

Do not include women with a history of treated syphilis prior to currently pregnancy who continue to have a low RPR (this is not active syphilis). See FAQ.

2. Percentage of maternal syphilis cases with clear documentation of syphilis diagnosis as part of the delivery admission H&P.

Definition:

a= Yes, if all components are a part of the admission H&P. If all components listed below are not documented, this is a 'no'.

Number of patients with the following components clearly documented in the admission H&P

1. Syphilis diagnosis (primary, secondary, latent, serofast)
2. First pregnant RPR titer or titer used to make diagnosis

b= Number of mothers from 1a.

3. Percentage of maternal syphilis cases with documentation of testing in the first trimester or first pregnancy visit (whichever is earlier) .

Definition:

a = Yes, for syphilis testing (RPR/VDRL/Treponomal screening) during the first trimester or first pregnancy visit (whichever is earlier) is clearly documented.
No is not documented/unknown/unsure

b= Number of mothers in 1a.

4. Percentage of maternal syphilis cases tested or screened for syphilis in the third trimester.

Definition:

a = Yes, for number of maternal syphilis patients with syphilis testing in the third trimester (28 weeks or later) as outpatient during prenatal care, is clearly documented.
No is not documented/unknown/unsure

b= Number of mothers in 1a.

5. Percentage of maternal syphilis cases tested or screened for syphilis during the delivery admission.

Definition:

a = Number of maternal syphilis mothers that received syphilis testing (RPR or VDRL) during delivery hospitalization admission.

b = Number of mothers from 1a.

6. Percentage of maternal syphilis cases treated for syphilis during pregnancy.

Definition:

a = Number of pregnant women with documented treatment (adequate or not) for syphilis in the delivery hospitalization H&P.

b = Number of mothers from 1a.

7. Percentage of maternal syphilis cases during pregnancy that were successfully treated during pregnancy.

Definition:

a = Number of pregnant women with documented completed treatment, negative RPR or at least 4-fold decrease from RPR at the time of diagnosis; at least 30 days before delivery.

b = Number of mothers from 6a.

If the titer is low prior to treatment (ex. 1:2, 1:1) and remains stable, this is adequate treatment. It does not have to become non-reactive to be considered adequate treatment.

Adequate treatment is defined as treatment with Penicillin IM.

Per Redbook and CDC:

For primary, secondary and early latent, a single dose of Penicillin G benzathine 2.4 million U IM. A second dose may be given 1 week later.

For late latent or tertiary syphilis, Penicillin G benzathine, administered as 3 doses of 2.4 million U, IM, each at 1-wk intervals; pregnant people who have delays in any dose of therapy beyond 9 days between doses should repeat the full course of therapy.

8. Percentage of maternal syphilis cases documented as reported to health department in the medical record.

Definition:

a = Number of patients who had positive syphilis testing or diagnosis status reported to the health department and documentation of that report was placed in the medical record. (Unsure is no)

b = Patients in 1a.

9. Percentage of neonates with positive congenital syphilis testing

Definition:

a = Newborns with a positive RPR or VDRL during the birth hospitalization with a maternal history of syphilis in the defined time period

b= Total number of neonates born to mothers as defined in 1a.

10. Percentage of neonates receiving treatment for congenital syphilis

Definition:

a= Newborns that received **Penicillin (IM or IV)** during the birth hospitalization for treatment of possible congenital syphilis in a defined time period

b= Total number of neonates born to mothers as defined in 1a. This is the same number as 9b.

11. Percentage of neonatal congenital syphilis reporting

Definition:

a= Number of neonates with suspected congenital syphilis during the birth hospitalization that were reported to the health department and documented in the medical record.

b=Total number of neonates with suspected congenital syphilis (same as 9a).