Syphilis. HIV-infected patients suffer from a secondary form of syphilis known as malignant syphilis—characterized mainly by its clinical presentation—more often than the general population. We report the case of an HIV-infected patient who developed malignant syphilis and describe the main features of this entity.

Case Report

A 30-year-old homosexual man who was diagnosed with HIV in 2003 and who had no current substance use presented with a 1-month history of general malaise, myalgia, and fever of up to 39.5°C accompanied by the gradual appearance of lesions on the trunk, limbs, face, scalp, and genitals. Some of the lesions were painful. He...
did not complain of mucosal symptoms and did not recall previously having had lesions in the anal or genital regions. The main feature of the initial skin examination was the presence of multiple round lesions of different sizes on the back and front of the trunk (Figure 1), limbs, face, scalp, and genitals. Many had an ulcerous core covered by a thick raised reddish crust (Figure 2) with a peripheral inflammatory erythematous halo. Erythematous papular lesions could be seen on his neck—these were round and clearly delimited with a scaly collarette. Isolated erythematous papules measuring less than 0.5 cm were present on the patient’s palms and soles. These were slightly infiltrated and not scaly. No lesions were observed on the mucosa.

Given the patient’s general condition and history of HIV infection, he was admitted for further assessment and the only notable feature of the general physical examination was the presence of small bilateral enlarged inguinal lymph nodes that were neither adherent nor painful. The laboratory workup carried out on admission only revealed increased systemic inflammatory response parameters (erythrocyte sedimentation rate, C-reactive protein). Complete blood count, coagulation study, and urinalysis were normal. Studies to identify parasites in stool and acid-fast bacilli in sputum were negative. Stool culture revealed normal flora. The patient was seropositive for immunoglobulin G against rubella, measles, herpes simplex virus, varicella-zoster virus, cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, and parvovirus B19, but seronegative for hepatotropic viruses (hepatitis C virus and hepatitis B virus). Serology for syphilis was positive with high titers (positive rapid plasma reagin test, venereal disease research laboratory test 1/128, Treponema pallidum hemagglutination test 1/5120). The patient was seronegative for syphilis 1 month before admission, revealing a notably rapid and intense seroconversion. The last determination of viral load and CD4 count, carried out 2 weeks before admission, showed 750 000 copies/mL and 228 cells/µL, respectively.

Biochemistry and cytology of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) were negative and the CSF was negative for syphilis. Histology of an abdominal skin lesion revealed the presence of epidermal necrosis with irregular acanthosis and a marked inflammatory infiltrate in the upper dermis, mainly around the dermal vessels and composed of lymphocytes and abundant plasma cells (Figure 3). The dermal vessels showed prominent endothelia, and in some
cases the lumen was occluded by eosinophilic material. No granulomatous infiltrates or signs of vasculitis were observed. Warthin–Starry staining did not reveal spirochetes. Immunohistochemistry showed that the lymphocytes were almost all B cells.

Based on clinical, histological, and laboratory findings, the patient was diagnosed with malignant syphilis. Treatment was started with intramuscular penicillin G benzathine at 2.4 million units per week for 3 weeks, preceded by 20 mg oral prednisone; nevertheless, the patient developed a Jarisch–Herxheimer reaction.

The lesions and systemic symptoms improved quickly when treatment was started, although some hyperpigmented scars remained.

After discharge, the patient was referred to the infectious diseases section of our internal medicine department to begin antiretroviral therapy.

Serology testing a few months later revealed a return to negative values in the reactive tests and a marked fall in nontreponemal antibody titers (1/160).

Discussion

HIV infection and syphilis are sexually transmitted diseases with complex interactions and both are major public health problems, especially in the developing world.1,2 In recent years, a considerable resurgence of syphilis has been observed, mainly as a result of sexual transmission between men.2 This seems to be related for the most part to changes in the sexual behavior of some sectors of the population.3,4

Although most patients actually develop common clinical manifestations, it is currently accepted that HIV infection and immunodepression can alter the course of syphilis. Thus, HIV-infected patients experience more asymptomatic primary syphilis,4 with the result that secondary manifestations are increasingly detected. Primary lesions can have an atypical presentation and secondary lesions can be more aggressive. In HIV-infected patients, ophthalmological involvement is more common in tertiary syphilis and neurosyphilis can present earlier; therefore, in these cases lumbar puncture is necessary to evaluate syphilis serology in CSF and its characteristics, regardless of the patient’s clinical status.2

In 1859, Bazin4 was the first to use the term “malignant” to describe a subtype of secondary syphilis with peculiar clinical characteristics.

Malignant syphilis has been associated with several situations,7 most of which involve varying degrees of immunodepression, including HIV and diabetes.8 Even in the current resurgence of the disease, malignant syphilis is a very uncommon presentation.

Despite the fact that the possible involvement of more aggressive T pallidum serotypes has been posited, immunodepression is currently considered to play a more important role in the pathogenesis.9,10

Romero Jiménez et al10 reviewed 21 cases of malignant syphilis published in the literature until 2003 and observed that this form of syphilis presents mainly in young men, with a mean age of 34 years. The frequency of malignant syphilis was higher in HIV-infected patients than in the seronegative population.

In clinical terms, the condition is characterized by ulcerous skin lesions covered by thick crusts that can cause pruritus or pain and are usually accompanied by intense generalized disease (eye involvement, fever, enlarged lymph nodes, myalgia, etc). Lesions on the face and scalp are common, although the palms and soles of the feet are generally spared.9,13

Histology of the lesions usually reveals—as in our case—epidermal necrosis, dense dermal inflammatory infiltrate with predominant lymphocytes and plasma cells, and involvement of medium–caliber vessels with obliteration.7,11

Detection of T pallidum in the lesions varies, although it seems to be less common in this form of secondary syphilis.12 Our patient did not show definitive histopathologic signs of vasculitis, nor were granulomatous infiltrates present.

Serologic testing of malignant syphilis is normally strongly positive, although in HIV-infected patients unusual, even negative, results may be observed.2,14

Both the clinical findings and the marked seroconversion in such a short period (approximately 1 month) in our patient reveal an extremely aggressive and accelerated course of syphilis.

Treatment of syphilis in HIV-infected patients is the same as in seronegative patients,2,15,16 although current recommendations for early secondary syphilis in the former group indicate a regimen of penicillin G benzathine similar to that used in late secondary syphilis (2.4 million units intramuscularly, once per week for 3 weeks).17

Our patient presented a significant degree of immunodepression (228 CD4/µL) and developed the characteristic manifestations of this type of secondary syphilis, with intense general involvement and generalized cutaneous lesions with thick scaly rupia crusts. The marked positive serology results, the histology findings, and the Jarisch–Herxheimer reactions observed for our patient are also common, although not characteristic of malignant syphilis.

In HIV-infected patients, the appearance of cutaneous lesions similar to those described in this case necessitates differential diagnosis with a variety of other entities, including toxicoderma, varicella, herpes simplex, herpes zoster, pityriasis lichenoides et varioliformis acuta, lymphomatoid papulosis, cryptococcosis, coccidioidomycosis, erythema multiforme, vasculitis, lymphomas, atypical mycobacteriosis, candidiasis, ecthyma, and ecthyma gangrenosum.8,9,18,19
Therefore, it is extremely important to consider the many presentations of syphilis—among them malignant syphilis—in the range of diagnostic possibilities in an HIV-infected patient who develops cutaneous lesions.

Conflicts of Interest
The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

References