1. Syphilis
2. Syphilis is an infectious disease. It is caused by a unique microbe, the pale spirochetal, discovered in 1905 by the German scientist Schaudin. Pale spirochetals enter the human body through damaged skin or mucous membranes and are spread by blood to all organs.
   It is easiest to get infected with syphilis during sexual intercourse when spirochetals from the genitals of the infected person get onto a blister or a cut of a healthy person.
   It is possible to get infected through non-sexual means: either directly from the infected person (most often during a kiss, breastfeeding) or through various objects (spoon, cigarette, pacifier, etc) that have saliva with spirochetals of the sick person.
   Without adequate treatment, syphilis can cause serious sickness in internal organs and in the nervous system.
3. Pale spirochetal