

Late Congenital Syphilis — is arbitrarily defined by clinical manifestations with onset after two years of age and includes:

- **Hutchinson's triad (Hutchinson's teeth, interstitial keratitis, and eighth nerve deafness) is considered pathognomonic of late congenital syphilis.**
- Facial features – Frontal bossing, saddle nose, short maxilla, protuberant mandible.
- Eyes – Interstitial keratitis (bilateral, usually occurs around puberty, but can occur anytime between 4 and 30 years), secondary glaucoma, corneal scarring, optic atrophy.
- Ears – Sensorineural hearing loss associated with late congenital syphilis typically develops suddenly at 8 to 10 years of age and often accompanies interstitial keratitis.
- Oropharynx – Hutchinson teeth (hypoplastic, notched, widely spaced permanent teeth; before eruption, Hutchinson teeth are visible on dental radiographs, mulberry molars (maldevelopment of the cusps of the first molars) and perforation of the hard palate (pathognomonic for congenital syphilis).
- Cutaneous – Rhagades (perioral fissures or a cluster of scars radiating around the mouth), gummas (granulomatous inflammatory response to spirochetes) in the skin or mucous membranes.
- Neurologic – Intellectual disability, arrested hydrocephalus, cranial nerve palsies
- Skeletal – Anterior bowing of the shins ("saber shins"), enlargement of the sternoclavicular portion of the clavicle (Higoumenaki's sign), painless arthritis of the knees ("Clutton joints") and, rarely, other joints.
- Hematologic – Paroxysmal cold hemoglobinuria.