## **CHLAMYDIA**

Chlamydia is a common sexually transmitted infection (STI) that can be easily cured but often has no symptoms. If left untreated, chlamydia can make it difficult for women to get pregnant.

What is Chlamydia?	<ul> <li>Common STI that can infect both men and women</li> <li>Can cause serious, permanent, damage to a women's reproductive system</li> </ul>
How is Chlamydia Spread?	<ul> <li>Chlamydia can be spread through vaginal, anal, or sex with someone who already has chlamydia</li> <li>Re-infection can occur even if treated in the past after having unprotected sex with someone who has chlamydia</li> </ul>
Signs and Symptoms of Chlamydia	<ul> <li>Women with symptoms may notice:         <ul> <li>an abnormal vaginal discharge</li> <li>a burning sensation when urinating</li> </ul> </li> <li>Men with symptoms may notice:         <ul> <li>a discharge from their penis</li> <li>a burning sensation when urinating</li> <li>pain and swelling in one or both testicles</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
How is Chlamydia Diagnosed?	<ul> <li>Urine test</li> <li>Physical exam or throat, urine, vaginal/cervical, and rectal swabs</li> </ul>
Risk Factors for Chlamydia	<ul> <li>Anyone who has unprotected vaginal, anal or oral sex can get chlamydia</li> <li>Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men</li> </ul>
How Can Chlamydia Infection be Avoided?	<ul> <li>Abstinence</li> <li>Use condoms (male and female condoms are available)</li> <li>Plan ahead: Think about protecting yourself. Talk with your sex partner(s) about STIs and the need to protect yourself.</li> </ul>
Importance of Early Identification and Treatment	<ul> <li>Reduces pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)</li> <li>Reduces infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain</li> <li>Prevents complications in newborns</li> </ul>

