

What is gonorrhoea?

Gonorrhoea (sometimes known as "the clap" or "the drip") is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacteria *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.

How is gonorrhoea spread?

Gonorrhoea is spread through unprotected sexual intercourse (vaginal, anal or oral) with an infected partner.

What are the symptoms?

It may take 2-7 days or longer for symptoms to show up. Many people may not have any symptoms.

- Discharge from vagina or penis
- Burning or pain when passing urine
- Pain during sex
- Bleeding between periods or after sex
- Lower stomach pain
- Rectal pain, discharge or itching
- Burning or itching around tip of penis
- Pain in testicles
- Sore throat

How is gonorrhoea diagnosed?

- Swabs can be taken from the infected area (cervix, urethra, anus or throat)
- A urine sample can be collected
- Swabs can be taken when the Pap test is being performed

How is gonorrhoea treated?

Gonorrhoea is treated with an antibiotic that is prescribed by a doctor. It is important to take the medication as directed. It is also important to not have sex (oral, anal and/or vaginal) for seven days after taking the medication. If you have unprotected sex with your partner(s) and they have not been treated, you can get infected again.

Is follow-up needed?

Yes. Clients will be asked to return to their health care provider or to The Clinic for a repeat test two weeks after taking the medication.

What about partners?

People who test positive for gonorrhoea are asked to tell all sexual partner(s) so they can be tested and/or treated. A Public Health Nurse is able to help contact sexual partners as needed.

Things to think about...

If not treated, gonorrhoea can result in:

- Gonorrhoea may spread to uterus and fallopian tubes (Pelvic Inflammatory Disease).
- Risk of an ectopic (tubal) pregnancy.
- Difficulty becoming pregnant
- Pelvic pain
- Reiter's Syndrome (rashes, sores and joint pain)
- Pain in testicles
- Gonorrhoea is often associated with other untreated or undetected sexually transmitted infections.

How can I reduce my chances of getting and spreading gonorrhoea?

- Avoid sex
- Using condoms or a dental dam **every time**, even if you are using another form of birth control
- Do not share sex toys

To reduce your risk of STIs, get tested:

- After your last partner, before every new partner
- After unprotected sex, injection drug use, snorting or crack pipes
- To help prevent STIs, get vaccinated against hepatitis A, B, and HPV.

For more information Please contact The Clinic at 519-663-5446.

References

¹The Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada Retrieved from

<http://www.sexualityandu.ca>

²Canadian Federation for Sexual Health Retrieved from

http://www.cfsh.ca/Your_Sexual_Health/STIs-and-HIV/