

After treatment, can I still get gonorrhea again?

Yes, you can get gonorrhea again. A new partner or an untreated partner can transfer it to you.

If I have a partner and have gonorrhea, what could this mean?

- It's possible that your spouse has gonorrhea as well.
- Inform your recent sex partners so that they may be checked and treated.
- Don't have sex until both of you have finished your treatment to avoid re-infecting each other.

What happens if I don't get treated?

If you don't treat gonorrhea, it will stay in your body. If you have unprotected intercourse with an HIV-positive partner, you may be at a greater risk of contracting the virus. Gonorrhea can also affect the bloodstream and joints. This disorder has the potential to be highly dangerous.

It can cause inflammation of the testicles and prostate. In some cases, the patient may suffer from reactive arthritis, which may persist for months even after treatment.

IF YOU ARE A WOMAN

- When gonorrhea spreads to the reproductive organs, it can cause pelvic inflammatory disease (PID).
- PID can also harm your reproductive system, making it impossible for you to conceive.
- If gonorrhea is left untreated, it can lead to persistent pelvic discomfort.
- If you don't cure your gonorrhea, you risk infecting your child when you give birth. For newborns, gonorrhea can create major health complications.

IF YOU ARE A MAN

- Your testicles and prostate may become inflamed and uncomfortable.
- This may prohibit you from having children in some situations.

PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR PARTNER.

If your spouse is getting treated for gonorrhea, you should always consult a doctor. If you or your sex partner detect any signs, such as an odd discharge, you should visit a doctor. You should be checked for other STDs if you have gonorrhea. Tell your recent sex partners so they may get tested as well. Discuss gonorrhea and other STDs with your spouse freely and honestly.

Your health care professional may also be able to give you with confidential partner notification. If you don't feel safe, you don't have to tell your spouse. However, you must supply accurate contact information for your partner(s) and acknowledge that your partner(s) may infer indirectly that they were suggested by you.

For more information, call 40254025 HMC-STI clinic at the Communicable Disease Center



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Gonorrhea

THE FACTS

- Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted illness that affects both men and women (STD).
- Gonorrhea can affect anybody who engages in sexual activity. People who are likely to experience this are teenagers and young adults.
- Many persons with gonorrhea are unaware of their condition. The condition generally has no symptoms, especially in women.
- You can spread gonorrhea without even realizing it.
- With the appropriate therapy, gonorrhea can be cured.
- If gonorrhea is not treated, it can cause major health complications.

How can I lower my risk for gonorrhea?

- The best approach to avoid gonorrhea is to avoid having sex at all, or to have intercourse only with someone who isn't infected and has only sex with you.
- If used correctly, condoms can minimize your chance of contracting gonorrhea.
- Washing your genitals, peeing, or douching after intercourse will not protect you from contracting an STD.

How does someone get gonorrhea?

You can get gonorrhea by having intercourse with someone who has it (anal, oral, or vaginal contact). Or having contact on the anal, oral or vaginal level.

You can spread the virus to your child if you have gonorrhea while pregnant.

What are the symptoms of gonorrhea?

IF YOU ARE A WOMAN

The anus, eyes, mouth, throat, urinary tract, and uterus are among places where gonorrhea can develop. Symptoms may go unnoticed. Symptoms will vary depending on whatever area of your body is afflicted.

You could notice these symptoms if you have gonorrhea in your uterus or urinary tract:

- Periodic vaginal bleeding
- When you pass pee, you may experience pain or a burning sensation.
- Vaginal discharge has become more frequent.

You can experience the following symptoms if you have gonorrhea in your rectum:

- Itching, discomfort, bleeding, rectum discharge, or unpleasant bowel motions are all symptoms to watch out for.

You could notice that your throat is painful if you have gonorrhea in the throat.

IF YOU ARE A MAN

Gonorrhea can be contracted through the anus, eyes, mouth, penis, or throat. Although you may not notice any signs, most men will encounter infection symptoms. Depending on where area of the body is diseased, they will differ.

If you have gonorrhea in your penis, you may have the following symptoms:

- When passing pee, you may experience pain or a burning sensation.
- A discharge from the genital area.
- Swollen or painful testicles.

If you have gonorrhea in the rectum, you may notice the following symptoms:

- Itching, discomfort, bleeding, rectum discharge, or uncomfortable bowel motions are all signs of a problem.

If you have gonorrhea in your throat, you may have soreness in your throat.

When should I be tested?

IF YOU ARE A WOMAN

If you have any of the following symptoms, you should get tested for gonorrhea:

- Have gonorrhea symptoms or a companion who has gonorrhea symptoms or symptoms that might be gonorrhea symptoms.
- Have another sexually transmitted infection (STD), such as chlamydia.
- If you're pregnant, ask your doctor if gonorrhea testing is necessary.
- Before the IUD was inserted

IF YOU ARE A MAN

If you have gonorrhea, you should get tested.

- Have any gonorrhea symptoms or a partner with gonorrhea symptoms.
- Have a sexually transmitted infection (STD), such as chlamydia.
- Is this culturally appropriate to mention in Qatar? Could we check with the client.

How would I know if I have gonorrhea?

A doctor must test you for gonorrhea testing in the facility.

How is gonorrhea treated?

- Antibiotics can be used to treat and cure gonorrhea.
- Take the entire course of medication to ensure that you are cured.
- Do not give your medication to anybody else. You'll require all of it.
- Return to the doctor if your symptoms persist after treatment.