



## HOW IS CHLAMYDIA TREATED?

Chlamydia can be treated with medication called antibiotics.

The antibiotics will be given to you from the nurse at the health centre if you test positive for chlamydia.

### IMPORTANT!

- If you test positive, your sexual partner(s) must also be treated too to avoid re-infection.
- Chlamydia can still be passed to others until treatment is completed!



**For more information or for testing information, please call or visit your local community health centre.**

To contact STC:

-  (306) 956-6100
-  [www.sktc.sk.ca](http://www.sktc.sk.ca)

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# CHLAMYDIA



**SASKATOON TRIBAL COUNCIL  
(STC)**



## WHAT IS CHLAMYDIA?

Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted blood borne infection (STBBI) that can infect anyone who is sexually active.



## HOW DO YOU GET CHLAMYDIA?

Chlamydia can be spread by:

- Having **unprotected** vaginal, anal, or oral sex with someone who has chlamydia
- A pregnant person who has chlamydia, passing the infection to their baby during pregnancy and birth

You can get chlamydia even if your partner does not ejaculate (cum) during sexual activities!

## SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF CHLAMYDIA

Chlamydia often has no symptoms. If you do get symptoms, they may not appear until many weeks after a chlamydia infection.

Even when you have no symptoms, it can cause serious health problems.

Symptoms in women may include:

- Abnormal vaginal discharge
- Burning sensation when peeing

Symptoms in men may include:

- Discharge from the penis
- Pain and swelling in the testicles
- Burning sensation when peeing

Chlamydia can also infect the rectum. This happens either by having unprotected anal sex, or by spreading the bacteria from another infected site. This can cause:

- Pain in the rectum
- Discharge from the rectum
- Bleeding from the rectum



## WHO IS AT RISK?

- Those who have sex with a person who has chlamydia.
- Those who have unprotected sex.
- Those who have had a previous STBBI.

## HOW CAN I PROTECT MYSELF?

- Do not have unprotected oral, vaginal, or anal sex.
- Use condoms every time you have sex.
- Reduce the number of sexual partners that you have.
- Get tested regularly.
- Make sure your partner gets tested.

## HOW DO I GET TESTED?

A urine test is needed to diagnose chlamydia. A nurse will provide you a small container to pee in and that will be sent to a laboratory for testing.

**This can be done at your health centre by a nurse from STC!**