Your name on it.

tested. In this study, they will not have
tested. The samples are sent to a laboratory to be

Paint... be done in the toilet. It is quick and

The swab might be taken, but it is embarrassing. Sometimes a

If you have a partner you will have to

receive a positive result for Chlamydia. It is important that if you

receive a positive result for Chlamydia, you will be referred for treatment with

receive assistance from GUM start.

confident. If you do not wish to you cannot

Contact them if you do not have to be tested. You will not have to

current/previous partner(s). As they will also

You do see treatment and also tell your

if you are concerned about symptoms and wish to seek advice on

I am at my partner's clinic, your partner can attend your doctor or

If you have any questions or concerns about this study and if you

What if I have Chlamydia?

What IS IT? Should I be

"the 1 in 10 bug.'

What if I have Chlamydia?

Chlamydia...
What is Chlamydia?

*Chlamydia* is a bacterial sexually transmitted infection (STI). It is the most common sexual infection in the UK.

How do you get it?
Chlamydia is mostly sexually transmitted. You can catch it by having unprotected sex with someone who has Chlamydia.

(on rare occasions, the infection can be passed on the fingers from the genitals to the eyes causing conjunctivitis and a woman with a genital infection can pass it to her baby during birth).

Can it be cured?
Yes, Chlamydia can be easily treated with a short course of antibiotics.

Can it be prevented?
Using condoms during sex can reduce the risk of catching Chlamydia, as well as other STIs.

But, if my sex partner has no obvious signs of an STI, won't I be OK?

Around 80% of women and 50% of men with Chlamydia will have no symptoms. So, they will have the infection and not know about it. They may then pass it on to you and you may not have symptoms either and not know you have an infection.

What is the risk of getting infected?
Chlamydia is extremely common, especially among those under 25. It's estimated that around 1 in 10 people are infected. In the UK there are over 60,000 reported cases of Chlamydia. It is estimated that only around 10% of infections are actually diagnosed, so there’s a large pool of people in the population who do not know they have chlamydia.

If it can be treated then what's the problem?
It can be carried for a long time. It is thought that Chlamydia can go on to cause quite serious problems such as:

In women
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) that can be very painful and take months to treat; Damage to the fallopian tubes (the tubes that connect a woman’s ovaries with her womb) causing a fertilised egg to get stuck and resulting in an ectopic pregnancy.

In men
Inflammation of the testicles (epididymitis) Fertility problems

For those with symptoms they might include:

**IN WOMEN:**
- An unusual vaginal discharge
- The need to pass urine more often
- Pain on passing urine or during sex
- Bleeding between periods or after sex.

**IN MEN:**
- A discharge from the penis
- Pain and/or burning when passing urine
- Irritation at the tip of the penis