

## Symptoms of chlamydia

Most people with chlamydia don't have any symptoms and feel totally normal. However, untreated chlamydia can cause serious health problems. That's why STI testing is important.

If you have symptoms of chlamydia, you may experience:

- Burning when you pee
- Discharge from the vagina, penis, or rectum
- Bleeding between periods
- Painful or swollen testicles
- Anal itching and/or bleeding
- Pain while pooping

## Is there a cure for chlamydia?

**Yes** - chlamydia is usually easy to get rid of. Your health provider will prescribe antibiotics to treat the infection. It is important to take your medicine as directed.

If you are treated for chlamydia, make sure that your sexual partners get treated too. Otherwise, you may pass the infection back and forth, or to other people.



## What happens if you do not receive treatment?

Overtime chlamydia can lead to serious health problems, like infertility and long-term genital and abdominal pain.

Untreated chlamydia may also increase your chances of getting or giving HIV.

### Sources:

Parenthood, P. (n.d.). What is chlamydia?: Causes of chlamydia infection. Planned Parenthood. Retrieved January 5, 2023, from <https://www.plannedparenthood.org/learn/STIs-hiv-safer-sex/chlamydia>  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022, April 12). STI Facts - Chlamydia. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved October 27, 2022, from <https://www.cdc.gov/STI/chlamydia/STIfact-chlamydia.htm>

**Testing is easy and treatment is quick! For peace of mind, talk with your provider or local Tribal health facility for more information about testing and treatment resources near you.**



# CHLAMYDIA

*Chlamydia is a common and curable STI.*

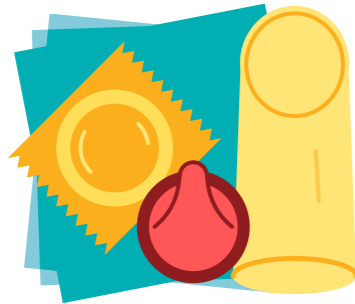


## What is chlamydia?

Chlamydia is a common bacterial infection spread through sex. Chlamydia can be easily cured with antibiotics – but it can cause serious health problems if it's left untreated.

## How does chlamydia spread?

Chlamydia is an STI that can infect your genitals, throat, and eyes. A pregnant person can also pass chlamydia to their baby during childbirth.



## Everyday contact does NOT spread chlamydia

You CAN'T get chlamydia through regular contact with others, including:

- Holding hands or hugging
- Coughing or sneezing
- Sitting on toilet seats
- Swimming in public pools, or
- Sharing food or drinks

## Are you at risk for chlamydia?

Anyone who has vaginal, anal, and/or oral sex can get chlamydia.

## How can I prevent getting chlamydia?

Chlamydia is spread through semen (cum), pre-cum, and vaginal fluids. So, practicing safer sex is important.

## Testing for chlamydia

Testing for chlamydia often involves peeing in a cup. Sometimes it involves swabbing your throat (if you have oral sex), genitals, and/or rectum (if you have anal sex).

Luckily, chlamydia testing is usually quick and easy. And if you do happen to have chlamydia, it's totally curable with medicine – so the sooner you know, the faster you can get rid of it.

To get tested contact your local Tribal clinic, IHS facility, or visit a local clinic.



## Pregnancy and Chlamydia

If you are pregnant and have chlamydia, you can pass it to your baby during delivery. This can cause serious health problems for your baby.



## Contact Us

Northwest Portland Area  
Indian Health Board

### Address:

2121 SW Broadway, Portland OR, 97201

### Phone:

(503) 228 - 4185

### Website:

[www.npaihb.org](http://www.npaihb.org)



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INDIAN HEALTH BOARD  
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