

Where can you find us?

We are here to support you in everything related to HIV, your wellbeing, and your quality of life.

Don't hesitate to contact us if you need any help or information - **we are here for you!**

Pre-arranged attention:

C/ Gandía 1, local 9A (coworking Freeland)

Nearest metro stations:

Pacífico (L1& L6) y Puente de Vallecas (L1)

Contact for information:

Tel. (+34) 683 28 03 12

e-mail: madrid@gtt-vih.org

Contact for legal assistance:

Tel. (+34) 659 11 02 07

Follow us on our social media:



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www.gtt-vih.org

gt grupo de
trabajo sobre
tratamientos del VIH
ENTIDAD DECLARADA DE
UTILIDAD PÚBLICA
ONG DE DESARROLLO

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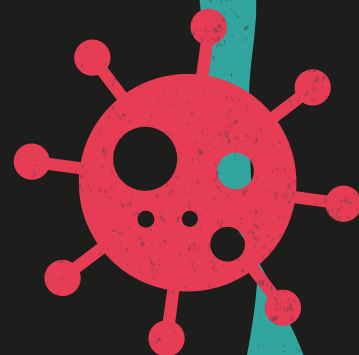
SUBVENCIÓN 0,7% IRPF



**Comunidad
de Madrid**

06 Chlamydia

ENGLISH



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Chlamydia

How is it transmitted?

It can be **acquired when having anal, vaginal, or oral sex without a condom with an infected person.** Pregnant people can pass the disease to their babies.

What are its symptoms?

Most people with chlamydia infection have no symptoms.

When they manifest, it is generally between 2 and 14 days after having sex, but it can be up to 21 days later.

→ Symptoms may include:

- a burning sensation when urinating
- a dry or sore throat

→ In the case of **people with a vulva, also:**

- changes in vaginal secretions
- changes in menstrual periods or pain in the abdomen

→ In **people with a penis:**

- secretion from the tip of the penis
- pain in the urethra and/or testicles

→ **When the infection is located in the rectum, it often produces no symptoms;** but if symptoms are present, they may cause rectal pain, secretion or bleeding.

Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by a bacterium. If left untreated, it can cause serious health problems.



How is it diagnosed?

It can be diagnosed with **samples taken from the pharynx and/or rectum.** To detect infection in the urethra or vulva, a **urine test** is usually done.



How is it treated?

The infection is cured with an **antibiotic.** This treatment does not provide lifelong protection, so the infection may be acquired again.



How to prevent it?

Using a condom reduces the risk of infection in vaginal, anal or oral sex.



In case of infection, it is recommended to avoid having sex until treatment is completed and symptoms disappear