

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

e-mail: legal@gtt-vih.org

Follow us on our social media:



@gTtVIH

@infodrogasvih



gtt.vih



gtt_vih

Project:

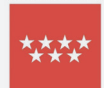
VIH e interculturalidad. 2025

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

www.gtt-vih.org

Subvencionado por la Dirección
General de Salud Pública
de la Comunidad de Madrid
(Orden 690/2025, de 22 de abril de 2025,
de la Consejería de Sanidad).

SUBVENCIONA 0,7% IRPF:

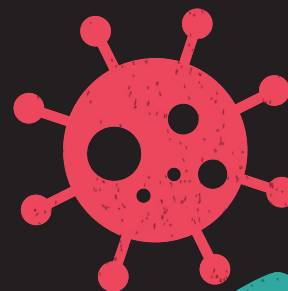


Comunidad
de Madrid

*The content of this informative material is the sole responsibility of the entity.
The Community of Madrid is not responsible for it.*

12 How can I tell if I have an STI? Symptoms

ENGLISH



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

How can I tell if I have an STI? Symptoms

An STI may not have any symptoms. But if you notice something different in your body, it could be a sign.

→ Symptoms in the penis or vagina:

- Unusual discharge from the penis or vagina (different colour, smell or amount).
- Pain or burning when urinating.
- Sores or small wounds on or near the penis, vagina, or anus. Whether painful or not.
- Pain during sexual intercourse.
- Itching, irritation, redness, or discomfort in the genital area.

→ Other symptoms:

- Pain in the lower abdomen.
- Pain or swelling in the testicles.
- Sore throat if you have had oral sex.
- Itching or bleeding from the anus if you have had anal sex.
- Spots or rashes on the body that do not go away.

Protecting your health is important. Using a condom every time you have sex is the best way to prevent STIs. Check your genital area regularly for possible symptoms of an STI and, if you find any, see your doctor as soon as possible. If you are sexually active, it is advisable to have regular check-ups.



What should you do if you have any of these symptoms?

If you notice any of these symptoms, do not panic.

- 1. Go to your doctor or health centre.** Most STIs are easily cured if treated early.
- 2. Do not have sex until you know whether you have an STI** to prevent it from spreading to other people.
- 3. Do not self-medicate.** Only your healthcare professional can provide you with the correct treatment.
- 4. Contact your sexual partner(s).** They may also be infected and need medical attention and treatment.