



Chlamydia – the basics

What is chlamydia (cla-mid-eya)?

Chlamydia is a sexually transmissible infection (STI) – it's passed on during sex.

Who does Chlamydia affect?

Men and women can get chlamydia.

Many young people in our community have chlamydia.

How do you get chlamydia?

You can get chlamydia from having sex without using a condom. It can also be passed on during oral sex.

Babies can be born with chlamydia if their mother has chlamydia. The baby can get a lung infection (pneumonia) or a bad eye infection.

Symptoms – how would I know if I had chlamydia?

Most people with chlamydia don't get symptoms or signs. You can have chlamydia and not know it.

Men sometimes get:

- a discharge (fluid) from the penis and pain when peeing
- sore testicles (balls).

Women sometimes get

- a discharge (fluid) from the vagina and pain when peeing
- cramps and pain in the tummy
- bleeding between periods or after sex.



Testing for chlamydia

- Testing for chlamydia is simple and done at the clinic.
- You can get tested as part of your health check – just ask.
- If you have sex with someone new, have a chlamydia test.
- Test for chlamydia at least every six to 12 months.

What's the treatment for chlamydia?

- The treatment for chlamydia is usually one lot of tablets.
- Don't have sex for 7 days after taking the medicine.

What if I don't get treated?

- You can pass chlamydia on to someone else if you don't use a condom.
- Your baby may be born with chlamydia and get very sick.
- Chlamydia can cause infertility in men and women. People who are infertile cannot have children.

Let's look after our health and get tested for STIs. If we all test and get treated, we can stop the spread of STIs in our community.