

# Public Questions

**Q:** How common are chlamydia and gonorrhea?

**A:** 5-7% of sexually active people under 30 can have chlamydia. Fewer people under 30 have gonorrhea (about 1%)



# Public Questions

**Q:** Who should get tested?

**A:** If you've had oral, anal or vaginal sex and are under 30, get tested.



# Public Questions

**Q:** What if I'm in my 30s?

**A:** If you change partners or are concerned, talk to your doctor or nurse. Rates in over 30 are much lower than under 30.



# Public Questions

**Q:** Should everyone under 30 get tested?

**A:** It's routine testing for anyone sexually active under 30.



# Public Questions

**Q:** How is it spread?

**A:** Through oral, anal, or vaginal sex.



# Public Questions

**Q:** What's the big deal?

**A:** Chlamydia and gonorrhoea can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease, pain and even infertility if untreated.



# Public Questions

**Q:** If I've had a Pap test, have I been screened for C and G?

**A:** Not necessarily. They are different tests but sometimes done at the same time.



# Public Questions

**Q:** Is screening the same as testing?

**A:** In this case, yes.





# Public Questions

**Q:** If I don't have symptoms, does that mean I don't have it?

**A:** No. Many people with chlamydia or gonorrhea don't have symptoms. It's best to get tested.



# Public Questions

**Q:** What are the symptoms?

**A:** Burning and itching of vagina, anus or penis opening, pain, discharge and sometimes mild fever.



# Public Questions

**Q:** Why is testing done for both chlamydia and gonorrhea?

**A:** It's a combined test for both.



# Public Questions

**Q:** How is testing done?

**A:** The most common test is a urine sample or vaginal swab.



# Public Questions

**Q:** How is the test done?

**A:** Everyone can give a urine test. People female at birth can give a vaginal swab.



# Public Questions

**Q:** Will my doctor automatically test me?

**A:** If you are under 30 and sexually active, your doctor will probably offer testing once a year



# Public Questions

**Q:** Does the test hurt?

**A:** No.



# Public Questions

**Q:** Are there any harms from getting tested?

**A:** It may be stressful for some. It should be offered in a way that doesn't make you uncomfortable. It's routine testing for infections that can cause harm if not found.





# Public Questions

**Q:** How do I get tested during the pandemic?

**A:** You can get tested through a doctor's office or health clinic.



# Public Questions

**Q:** How long does it take to get results?

**A:** 24-48 hours or longer, depending on where you live and what services are available.



# Public Questions

**Q:** If I haven't had sex recently, do I need to get tested?

**A:** If you've ever had sex, you should get tested.



# Public Questions

**Q:** What if I have only had one sexual partner?

**A:** It's still a good idea to get tested.



# Public Questions

**Q:** What if we are exclusive?

**A:** If you're under 30, it's a good idea to get tested. Sometimes people can have infections from earlier relationships.



# Public Questions

**Q:** Can I tell if my partner is infected?

**A:** Many people don't have symptoms – it's best they get tested too.



# Public Questions

**Q:** How is it treated?

**A:** Chlamydia and gonorrhoea are easy to treat with antibiotics.



# Public Questions

**Q:** What if I don't get treated?

**A:** Females (based on birth sex) can get painful pelvic inflammatory disease, chronic pain and even infertility. Males can have mild symptoms but spread disease to their partners.





# Public Questions

**Q:** Can you get chlamydia and gonorrhea from oral sex?

**A:** Yes, you can get it from oral, anal, or vaginal sex.



# Public Questions

**Q:** Can you get it more than once?

**A:** Yes. That's why you should get tested every year.



# Public Questions

**Q:** How often should I be tested?

**A:** Once a year is fine. Get tested sooner if you feel you are at risk.



# Public Questions

**Q:** What can I do to prevent chlamydia and gonorrhoea?

**A:** Practice safer sex using condoms, female condoms or dental dams.



# Public Questions

**Q:** What if my test is positive? Can I be re-tested?

**A:** Talk to your doctor or nurse.



# Public Questions

**Q:** Can there be false positives?

**A:** Sometimes. Talk to your doctor or nurse.



# Public Questions

**Q:** What is a false positive?

**A:** When a test shows a positive result but there is no actual infection.



# Public Questions

**Q:** If my test is positive, what happens?

**A:** You'll be prescribed antibiotics and should not have sex for a week.





# Public Questions

**Q:** Do I have to do anything else?

**A:** Use condoms, tell your sexual partners and test for re-infection in 6 months.



# Public Questions

**Q:** Why is an infection reported to public health?

**A:** So that partners can be notified to get tested and treated.



# Public Questions

**Q:** How often should I be tested?

**A:** If you are not in a high-risk category, once a year is fine.



# Public Questions

**Q:** What is high-risk?

**A:** People who've had previous STI, multiple sexual partners or who don't use condoms.

