

Sexually Transmitted Infection

You have been diagnosed with and treated for a presumed sexually transmitted infection such as chlamydia, gonorrhea, or trichomoniasis.

- Chlamydia and gonorrhea are the most commonly reported communicable diseases in the United States. They are especially common among people younger than 25 years of age.
- Having these infections may place you at increased risk for other sexually transmitted infections such as HIV or syphilis. Prompt testing for HIV and syphilis is recommended.
- Infection without symptoms is common in men and women. Your partner may be infected but not display symptoms.
- Complications of these infections without treatment include serious pelvic infections, ectopic pregnancy, and infertility. Other infections such as HIV or HPV can lead to cancer or death.

When can you resume sexual activities after being treated?

- To minimize the spread of the infection, you should avoid sexual intercourse for 7 days or until symptoms have resolved.
- To minimize the spread of the infection, you should advise your sexual partner(s) to be evaluated, tested and treated. This includes all sexual partners within the past 60 days or your last sexual partner if last contact was greater than 60 days.
- To minimize the risk of reinfection, you should abstain from sexual intercourse until your sexual partners have been tested and treated.
- Consistent condom use is important in preventing the spread of sexually transmitted infections.

Do you need to get re-tested?

- Studies reveal that infection with chlamydia or gonorrhea is common among those treated within the preceding several months. Testing for gonorrhea and chlamydia in approximately 3 months is recommended even if you believe your sexual partner has been treated.
- Testing for HIV and syphilis is recommended.