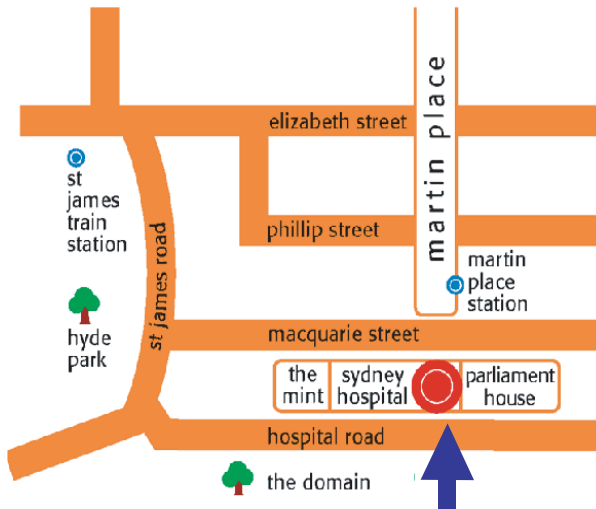


Sydney Sexual Health Centre



The Sydney Sexual Health Centre provides a free, confidential and comprehensive service that helps put you in control of your sexual health. The service supports your sexual health by providing screening, vaccination and management of sexually transmissible infections including HIV and hepatitis B, women's and men's sexual health care, education, individual and couple counselling, and needle and syringe exchange. The service offers a choice of male and female doctors, nurses and counsellors who are respectful of your lifestyle and sexuality.

NO MEDICARE CARD REQUIRED

Opening hours

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday - 9:30am to 6pm
Friday - 1.30pm to 6pm

Web Address:

<http://www.sshc.org.au/>

Telephone Number: 02 93827440

Sexual Health Info line: 1800 451624

NSW/ACT Sexual Health Services

Free & confidential sexual health care

Albury	Ph: (02) 6058 1840
Armidale	Ph: (02) 6776 4738
Bourke	Ph: (02) 6872 2145
Broken Hill	Ph: (08) 8080 1556
Canberra	Ph: (02) 6244 2184
Coffs Harbour	Ph: (02) 6656 7865
Dareton	Ph: (03) 5021 7200
Dubbo	Ph: (02) 6885 1700
Forster	Ph: (02) 6555 6822
Gosford	Ph: (02) 4320 2114
Goulburn	Ph: (02) 4827 3913
Griffith	Ph: (02) 6966 9900
Katoomba	Ph: (02) 4784 6560
Kings Cross	Ph: (02) 9360 2766
Kogarah	Ph: (02) 9350 2742
Lightning Ridge	Ph: (02) 6829 1022
Lismore	Ph: (02) 6620 2980
Liverpool	Ph: (02) 9827 8022
Manly	Ph: (02) 9977 3288
Marrickville	Ph: (02) 9560 3057
Mt Druitt	Ph: (02) 9881 1733
Newcastle	Ph: (02) 4923 6909
Nowra	Ph: (02) 4423 9353
Orange	Ph: (02) 6392 8600
Parramatta	Ph: (02) 9843 3124
Penrith	Ph: (02) 4734 2507
Port Kembla	Ph: (02) 4276 2399
Queanbeyan	Ph: (02) 6298 9233
Richmond	Ph: (02) 4578 1622
St Leonards	Ph: (02) 9926 7414
Sydney City	Ph: (02) 9382 7440
Tamworth	Ph: (02) 6766 3095
Taree	Ph: (02) 6592 9421
Wagga Wagga	Ph: (02) 6938 6492

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[SSH-7440]

GONORRHOEA



SSHCC SYDNEY
SEXUAL
HEALTH
CENTRE

What is gonorrhoea?

Gonorrhoea is a bacterial infection of the genitals, anus or throat.

How does someone catch this infection?

Gonorrhoea is passed on by having vaginal, anal or oral sex without a condom, with someone who has the infection.

How do I know if I have gonorrhoea?

In men with a urethral (inside the penis) infection, symptoms usually occur within 2-10 days after infection, though symptoms sometimes take months to appear. Such men may have a discharge coming from their penis, irritation, or pain on urinating. Infections of the cervix, anus and throat usually cause no symptoms, however, vaginal or anal discharge or pelvic pain in women may be caused by gonorrhoea.

How do you test for gonorrhoea?

Gonorrhoea can be diagnosed by a swab collected from the urethra, cervix, anus or throat, or by urine sample.

What is the treatment?

The correct antibiotics easily cure gonorrhoea.

Do sexual partners need treatment?

Sexual partners exposed by vaginal, oral or anal sex without using a condom are at high risk of infection. In order to prevent the potential serious complications of gonorrhoea,

all partners should be tested and **treated regardless of symptoms or test results**. Sexual intercourse (oral, anal and vaginal) with any partners who may have been infected should be avoided until they have been treated, as you may get re-infected.

Sexual health clinic staff can provide confidential assistance with advising contacts of the need for treatment.

What are the complications of this infection?

If gonorrhoea is not treated in women, it may lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). This is when the reproductive organs in the pelvis become inflamed.

PID may cause ectopic pregnancies (the pregnancy develops in the fallopian tubes instead of the uterus), infertility (when the fallopian tubes become damaged by scar tissue) or chronic pelvic pain. Similarly, men may develop inflammation of their upper genital tract if gonorrhoea is not adequately treated. This may cause pain in the testes.

What else do you need to know about gonorrhoea?

- Sexual intercourse (oral, anal and vaginal) should be avoided for 7 days after treatment, otherwise you may still transmit the infection or become re-infected.

- If you cannot abstain from sexual intercourse during this time, a condom should be used every time, including for oral sex.

How to correctly use a condom



- Choose a brand that fits you comfortably.
- Do not use teeth to open packet. Be careful not to tear condom with nails.
- Check "use by" date.



- Squeeze tip of condom and unroll on to erect penis.
- Pull back foreskin before unrolling if uncircumcised.
- Unroll condom fully to base of penis.



- Always use water-based lubricant.
- Do not use oil or Vaseline.
- During sex check condom is still in place.



- When finished, withdraw while penis is still erect.
- Hold on to the base of the condom to make sure it comes out and to prevent contents from spilling.
- Use condom only once.