

We recently treated a person you had sex with for chlamydia. Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted infection (STI). You can get it from having sex (oral, vaginal, or anal) with a person who has it. You may have it, too. It is easy to treat.

How do I know if I have chlamydia?

Many people who have chlamydia do not know it. They may have no symptoms and feel fine. Others may feel pain in the lower belly or genital area. They can also have pain when they urinate or have sex. Unless it's treated it can spread to the uterus and fallopian tubes and can cause infertility.

What is the treatment for chlamydia?

It is treated with medicine. A person you had sex with has brought you the medicine or a prescription that you can fill at a pharmacy.

The best way to take care of it is to be seen by a doctor or nurse — either at Planned Parenthood or somewhere else. If you can't get to a doctor or nurse in the next few days, you should take the medicine. Even after taking the medicine, you should have a chlamydia test in three months. It is very important that you be seen and get tested for STIs. Having an STI can increase your risk of getting HIV, so you should get an HIV test too.

PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE YOU TAKE THE MEDICINE:

The medicine is very safe. **Talk with us, or your doctor or nurse, as soon as possible if you**

- have a fever or pain or swelling in the testicles.
- have pain in the lower belly, pain during sex, vomiting, or fever.
- are or may be pregnant or breastfeeding.
- have a serious long-term illness, like kidney, heart, or liver disease.
- are currently taking another prescription medicine.
- have an allergy or bad reaction to antibiotics, like a rash or breathing problems.

What are the side effects of the medicine?

Some people get belly pain or diarrhea after taking this medicine. Others may have dizziness, tiredness, or headache. These side effects don't usually last long.

Call 911 or go to the nearest emergency room if you develop itching, rash, hives or difficulty breathing — you may be having an allergic reaction. There can be other, more serious side effects, but they are very rare.

The medicine you have been given or prescribed for chlamydia is:

Select Medication	Medication	Directions for taking medication
	Doxycycline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not take this medicine if you ever had a bad reaction, rash, breathing problems, or allergy to it or other antibiotics. If you're allergic to antibiotics, check with your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist, or contact us before taking this medicine. 	Directions for taking doxycycline <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take 1 capsule, twice a day (approximately every 12 hours) for 7 days. Take with or without food. Food may prevent belly pain. Do not take within 2 hours of taking antacids or calcium supplements.
	Azithromycin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not take this medicine if you ever had a bad reaction, rash, breathing problems, or allergy to it or other antibiotics. If you're allergic to antibiotics, check with your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist, or contact us before taking this medicine. 	Directions for taking azithromycin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you got the capsules, take all tablets or capsules at the same time (1 gram). Take with or without food. Food may prevent belly pain. If you got the powder, mix the whole packet in a glass with 2 ounces of water. Drink it all right away. Add another 2 ounces of water to the glass. Mix it well with whatever's left in the glass. Drink it all right away. Take it with or without food. Food may prevent belly pain.

Finish all the medicine. Don't share or give your medicine to anyone else.

When can I have sex?

Do not have sex until 7 days after you've taken all the medicine. It takes 7 days for the medicine to cure chlamydia. You can still pass the infection to people you have sex with if you have unprotected sex – vaginal, anal, or oral – before. Always using a condom is the best way to avoid spreading and getting STIs.

If you have sex with other people, tell them you are getting treated for chlamydia so they can get treated too. People who get chlamydia are very likely to get it again. It's important to get tested for chlamydia and other STIs in 3 months.

Who do I call with questions?

If you have any questions or want to make an appointment, please call 610-481-0481.

We recently treated a person you had sex with for trichomoniasis (also called trichomonas or trich). Trich is a sexually transmitted infection (STI). You can get it from having sex (oral, vaginal, or anal) with a person who has it. You may have it, too. It is easy to treat.

How do I know if I have trich?

Many people who have trich do not know it. They may have no symptoms and feel fine. Some people may notice a thin, yellow-green discharge (drip) from the penis or vagina, or they may have pain when they urinate or have sex. They may also feel itching and burning in the genital area or notice a fishy smell.

What is the treatment for trich?

It is treated with medicine. A person you had sex with has brought you the medicine or a prescription that you can fill at a pharmacy.

The best way to take care of it is to be seen by a doctor or nurse — either at Planned Parenthood or somewhere else. If you can't get to a doctor or nurse in the next few days, you should take the medicine. Even after taking the medicine, it is very important that you be seen and get tested for STIs. Having an STI can increase your risk of getting HIV, so you should get an HIV test too.

PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE YOU TAKE THE MEDICINE:

The medicine is very safe. **Talk with us, or your doctor or nurse, before you take the medicine if you:**

- have a fever, or pain or swelling in the testicles.
- have pain in the lower belly, pain during sex, vomiting, or fever.
- are or may be pregnant or breastfeeding.
- have a serious long-term illness, like kidney, heart, or liver disease.
- are currently taking another prescription medicine.
- have an allergy or bad reaction to antibiotics, like a rash or breathing problems.

What are the side effects of the medicine?

Some people get dizziness, headache, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, belly pain, rash, change in taste sensation, or a dry mouth. These side effects don't usually last long.

Your urine may be a darker color while you take the medicine. This is not harmful.

Call 911 or go to the nearest emergency room if you have a seizure, pass out or faint, have tingling or numbness in your hands or feet, feel unsteady on your feet, notice changes in your mood or thinking, have bad belly pain, itching, or a fever. These more serious side effects are rare.

The medicine you have been given or prescribed for trich is:		
Select Medication	Medication	Directions for taking medication
	Metronidazole (if you have a penis) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not take this medicine if you ever had a bad reaction, rash, breathing problems, or allergy to it or other antibiotics. If you're allergic to antibiotics, check with your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist, or contact us before taking this medicine. 	Directions for taking metronidazole <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you got 4 white tablets (500 mg) — take all 4 at the same time. Take with a full glass of water or with food. If you got 8 white tablets (250 mg) — take all 8 at the same time. Take with a full glass of water or with food.
	Metronidazole (if you have a vagina) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not take this medicine if you ever had a bad reaction, rash, breathing problems, or allergy to it or other antibiotics. If you're allergic to antibiotics, check with your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist, or contact us before taking this medicine. 	Directions for taking metronidazole <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take 1 capsule, twice a day (approximately every 12 hours) for 7 days. Take with or without food. Food may prevent belly pain.
Finish all the medicine. Don't share or give your medicine to anyone else.		

When can I have sex?

Do not have sex until 7 days after you've finished taking the medicine. It takes this long for the medicine to cure trich. You can still pass the infection to people you have sex with if you have unprotected sex – vaginal, anal, or oral – before. Always using a condom is the best way to avoid spreading and getting STIs.

If you are having sex with other people, tell them you are getting treated for trich so they can get treated too. People who get trich are very likely to get it again. It's important to get tested for trich and other STIs in 3 months.

Who do I call with questions?

If you have any questions or want to make an appointment, please call 610-481-0481.

We recently treated a person you had sex with for gonorrhea. Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted infection (STI). You can get it from having sex (oral, vaginal, or anal) with a person who has it. You may have it, too. It is easy to treat.

How do I know if I have gonorrhea?

Many people who have gonorrhea do not know it. They may have no symptoms and feel fine. Others may have an unusual discharge (drip) from the penis, vagina, or anus. Or they may feel pain when they urinate. Unless it's treated, it can spread to the uterus and fallopian tubes and can cause infertility.

What is the treatment for gonorrhea?

It is treated with medicine. A person you had sex with has brought you the medicine or prescriptions that you can fill at a pharmacy.

The best way to take care of it is to be seen by a doctor or nurse — either at Planned Parenthood or somewhere else. If you can't get to a doctor or nurse in the next few days, you should take the medicine. Even after taking the medicine, you should have a gonorrhea test in three months. It is very important that you be seen and get tested for other STIs too. Having an STI can increase your risk of getting HIV, so you should get an HIV test too.

PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE YOU TAKE THE MEDICINE:

The medicines are very safe. **Talk with us, or your doctor or nurse, as soon as possible if you:**

- have a fever or pain or swelling in the testicles.
- have pain in the lower belly, pain during sex, vomiting, or fever.
- have one or more painful and swollen joints or a rash all over your body.
- are or may be pregnant or breastfeeding.
- have a serious long-term illness, like kidney, heart, or liver disease.
- are currently taking another prescription medicine.
- have an allergy or bad reaction to antibiotics, like a rash or breathing problems.

What are the side effects of the medicine?

Some people get belly pain or diarrhea after taking this medicine. Others may have dizziness, tiredness, or headache. These side effects don't usually last long.

Call 911 or go to the nearest emergency room if you develop itching, rash, hives or difficulty breathing — you may be having an allergic reaction. There can be other, more serious side effects, but they are very rare.

The medicines you have been given or prescribed for gonorrhea are:		
Select Medication(s)	Medication	Directions for taking medication
	<p>Cefixime (also called Suprax)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not take this medicine if you ever had a bad reaction, rash, breathing problems, or allergy to it or other antibiotics. If you're allergic to antibiotics, check with your doctor, nurse, or pharmacist, or contact us before taking this medicine. 	<p>Directions for taking cefixime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take all 4 pills (200 mg each) at the same time. Take with or without food. Food may prevent belly pain.
<p>Finish all the medicine. Don't share or give your medicine to anyone else.</p>		

When can I have sex?

Do not have sex until 7 days after you've finished taking all the medicine. It takes this long for the medicine to cure gonorrhea. You can still pass the infection to people you have sex with if you have unprotected sex – vaginal, anal, or oral – before. Always using a condom is the best way to avoid spreading and getting STIs.

If you performed oral sex on someone who has gonorrhea, the medicine may not work as well. You may need a different medicine. Call us or another doctor or nurse.

If you have sex with other people, tell them you are getting treated for gonorrhea so they can get treated too. People who get gonorrhea are very likely to get it again. It's important to get tested for chlamydia and other STIs in 3 months.

Who do I call with questions?

If you have any questions or want to make an appointment, please call 610-481-0481.