

## How is Gonorrhoea prevented?

- Not engaging in oral, vaginal, or anal sex.
- Use condoms for every sexual encounter (including anal and oral sex).
- Have sex with only one partner who has been tested and free of STI and limit the number of sexual partners you have.
- Get tested regularly: once a year for sexually active youth or when you get a new partner.

**For more information or to get a diagnosis,  
contact the health centre in your community.**



### How to Contact NITHA

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# Gonorrhoea

## What is Gonorrhea?

- Gonorrhea is an infection caused by a germ that is transferred to another through sex. .
- Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

## How do you get Gonorrhea?

- You can get Gonorrhea by having sex with someone who has Gonorrhea.
- ‘Having sex’ means vaginal, oral or anal sex.
- A pregnant woman with Gonorrhea can pass the germ to the baby during pregnancy or childbirth.

## Who is greatest risk?

- Those who have sex with a person with Gonorrhea.
- Those who engage with new and anonymous sexual partner.
- Those who engage in unprotected sex with multiple partners.
- Those who have had previous history of STI.

## What are the signs and symptoms?

- Many people who have Gonorrhea don't know they have it. There may be no signs or symptoms.
- Males may have pain or burning sensation when peeing. They may have discharge from the penis and the testicles may become swollen.

- Females may have a change or increase in vaginal discharge. They may have pain during sex, a burning sensation when peeing, or spotting between periods or after sex.
- Other symptoms may involve body parts used during sex like sore throat, anal discharge, itching, soreness, bleeding or pain with pooping.
- Symptoms may appear 2-7 days after exposure.

## What are long term complications?

- In females, if not treated Gonorrhea may lead to chronic pelvic pain, tubal pregnancy, or infertility (not able to have babies). Men can have swelling in their genitals, which can cause infertility (not being able to be a father).
- The infection can spread in your body causing other serious health problems.

## How is Gonorrhea treated?

- Gonorrhea can be treated easily with antibiotics that you can get from the nurse, nurse practitioner or doctor at the health center or STI clinic. Your sexual partner(s) must also be treated.
- Gonorrhea can be passed on until treatment is received and completed.
- If symptoms are still present after completing medication, visit your healthcare provider.