Getting Screened is Easy

Providing a sample for screening is easy and painless. Your healthcare provider may collect a sample during your Pap test using a vaginal swab or by collecting a urine sample.

⊕ If you test positive, you are not alone. Millions of people test positive for STIs each year. Fortunately, chlamydia and gonorrhea infections are among the easiest STIs to treat. Your healthcare provider will give you a prescription for antibiotics. It is very important to finish all of the antibiotics that are prescribed to you.

A positive test result does not necessarily mean that you or your partner are engaging in sex outside of your relationship. It is possible to have an infection for many years and not know it.[2,3] Talk to your partner about screening and treatment to prevent re-infection.

⊖ If you test negative, good news! Remember to schedule your annual well-woman exam and talk to your healthcare provider about the right screening tests for you.

Protect Yourself:
Get Screened.
Get Treated.

You can take the first step in protecting your health by starting a conversation with your healthcare provider today.

An untreated STI can have serious consequences to your long-term health. Talk to your healthcare provider about screening if: you're younger than 25 and sexually active, if you're 25 or older with increased risk or if you have symptoms or are pregnant.

You can take control of your sexual health and protect yourself from avoidable complications in the future. Your healthcare provider is here to answer your questions without judgment. When you know, you can move forward with confidence.

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References:
1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Incidence, Prevalence, and Cost of Sexually Transmitted Infections in the United States. http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats/sti-estimates-fact-sheet-feb-2013.pdf. Published February 13, 2013. Accessed February 1, 2017. **2.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Chlamydia - CDC Fact Sheet. http://www.cdc.gov/std/chlamydia/stdfact-chlamydia.htm. Updated December 16, 2014. Accessed February 1, 2017. **3.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Gonorrhea - CDC Fact Sheet. http://www.cdc.gov/std/gonorrhea/stdfact-gonorrhea.htm. Updated December 16, 2014. Accessed February 1, 2017. **4.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines, 2015. http://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/tg-2015-print.pdf. Published June 5, 2015. Accessed February 1, 2017.

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Take the right steps to protect your future fertility.

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea: More Common and More Curable Than You Think.

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are far more common than you may think. Two of the most common STIs, chlamydia and gonorrhea, are bacterial infections that spread through sexual contact.

Approximately 3.6 million of chlamydia and gonorrhea cases are diagnosed in the U.S. each year. Over 60% of cases affect young people, aged 15-24.[1]

63% of new **chlamydia** cases are in patients aged 15-24.[1]

70% of new **gonorrhea** cases are in patients aged 15-24.[1]

Most infected people don't show any signs or symptoms of these underlying infections.[2, 3] That's why it's critical to talk to your healthcare provider about screening options to determine which tests are right for you.

If you do test positive for chlamydia or gonorrhea, keep in mind that they are among the easiest STIs to treat.

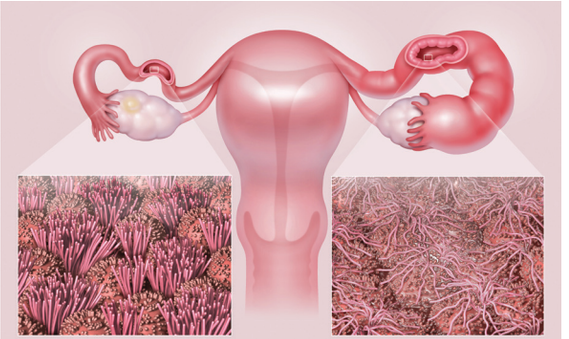
The Consequences of Untreated Infection

It's easy to screen for and treat chlamydia and gonorrhea; however, an untreated infection can cause health consequences, including:

- Abnormal vaginal discharge, pelvic pain or pain during sex or urination. These symptoms can sometimes be mistaken for a bladder infection.[2, 3]
- Irreversible damage to your reproductive organs, including pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). This can lead to infertility and ectopic pregnancy (a dangerous pregnancy occurring outside the womb).[2, 3]
- Premature childbirth for pregnant women, which can cause serious health complications for mothers and their babies. Both infections can also spread to newborns during birth, and cause eye or lung infections.[2, 3]

While you may not want babies today, STIs can affect your ability to have them in the future. Because STIs are often symptomless, the only way to know your status is through routine screening.

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)



Microscope image of normal fallopian tube lining.

Microscope image of fallopian tube lining after PID.

Should I Be Screened?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends[4]:

Population	Chlamydia	Gonorrhea
Sexually active women younger than 25 (annual screening)	✓	✓[a]
Women age 25 and older at increased risk[b]	✓	✓
Women with symptoms of cervicitis	✓	✓
Pregnant women during their: • First trimester • Third trimester who are younger than 25, found to be infected in the first trimester or older women at increased risk[b]	✓[c]	✓[d]
Women and men who tested positive should be retested at 3 months	✓	✓

[a] Annual screening is recommended for all sexually active women aged < 25 years and for older women at increased risk for infection.

[b] People with increased risk are women who have new or multiple partners, have a history of STDs, exchange sex for payment and use injection drugs, those with a new sex partner, more than one sex partner, a sex partner with concurrent partners, or a sex partner who has a sexually transmitted infection.

[c] The CDC recommends all pregnant women found to have chlamydial infection should have a test-of-cure (preferably by NAAT) 3 to 4 weeks after treatment and retested at 3 months.

[d] The CDC recommends all pregnant women found to have gonococcal infection should be treated immediately and retested within 3 months.