Gonorrhea
What You Should Do Now

Your sex partner has gonorrhea (gone-o-RHEE-ah).
This is a curable infection people can get from having sex. You may have gonorrhea, too.
Your partner has taken medication to treat gonorrhea. You must also take medication as soon as you can.

Here’s what you need to know:
• Gonorrhea is easy to treat.
• You can get gonorrhea by having sex with the penis, vagina or anus. You can also get it by having oral sex (mouth or penis or vagina).
• Many people have gonorrhea and don't know it.
• Some people have pain, a burning feeling when you urinate (pee), or a discharge (drip).
• If you don't get treated, you can get very sick or you may not be able to have children.
• Women who don't get treated can have infertility problems.

Get treated:
• The best way to take care of this infection is to go to a clinic right away.
• If you can't get to a doctor in the next several days, take the medication, or fill the prescription your partner brought you.
• Because people can have more than one STD at the same time, it is important that you visit a clinic as soon as possible to get tested for other STDs.

Here’s how to take the pills:
You should have been given two medications. Take them both.

Cefixime (400 mg):
Take all of this medicine at once, with a full glass of water, as soon as you get it.

Azithromycin (1 gram):
Take all of this medicine at one, as soon as you get it.
• Do NOT take antacids (like Tums or Rolaids) for one hour before or two hours after you take the pills.
• Do NOT share or give these pills to anyone else!

Most people do not have problems after they take these pills.
• Some people may feel dizzy or have an upset stomach or diarrhea.
• Some women may have itching and a discharge from the vagina.
These common problems will go away on their own in a couple of days. If they don't talk to your doctor.
These pills are very safe for most people.

However DO NOT take the medication if:

- You have ever had a bad reaction, rash, breathing problems, or allergic reaction after taking any antibiotics. People who are allergic to some antibiotics may be allergic to other types. If you do have allergies to antibiotics, you should check with your doctor before taking this medicine.

- You have a serious long-term illness, such as kidney, heart, or liver disease.

- You are currently taking another prescription medication, including medicine or diabetes.

In these cases it is important that you talk to your doctor immediately about what you need to do.

If you performed oral sex on someone who was infected with gonorrhea, the medicine may not work as well. You should see a doctor to get stronger medicine.

If you are pregnant, it is safe to take the pills, but you should still get a full check-up.

How long does it take for the infection to go away?

It takes 7 days. For 7 days after you take the pills:

- It is best not to have sex at all with the vagina, penis, mouth or anus.

- However, if you do have sex, you must use a condom or else you will be in danger of getting gonorrhea again.

Go to a doctor, clinic or emergency room right away if you are:

- Wheezing
- Vomiting
- Having trouble breathing
- Have a fever

Go to a doctor or clinic:

- Have a rash on part of or all over your body
- Have one or more painful or swollen joints

If you are a man and:

- Have pain or swelling in your testicles (balls).

- This may mean you may need stronger medicine. The pills that were given to you may NOT be enough to treat the infection.

Get a gonorrhea test now.

- The test doesn’t hurt. You only have to urinate (pee) in a cup.

- A swab of the vagina can also be used to test for some STDs.

- Anyone you’ve had sex with in the last 60 days should also get treated.

- Get a test in 3 months after taking the medication to make sure you didn’t get gonorrhea again.

Find Medical Help Near You:

- USC students, please visit USC Student Health for any medical concerns. Make an appointment online at usc.edu/myshr or call (213) 740-9355.

- Visit www.bedsider.org. Click on “where to get it” and type in your city, state or zip code.

- Call the CDC hotline at (800)-CDC-INFO or (800) 232-4636.