

Trichomoniasis

DON'T BE PART OF THE 7.4 MILLION GLOBALLY WHO ARE INFECTED EACH YEAR!



How well do you know “trich” ?



- Most men do not have any signs or symptoms of trich, and infection is harder to detect in men than in women.
- Some men may have mild penile discharge or slight burning after urination or ejaculation.
- Symptoms may disappear within a few weeks, even without treatment, but the infection persists.
- It is possible to infect or re-infect a partner until both have been treated at the same time.



- Trich is the most common curable STI in young, sexually active women.
- Some women may have a frothy, yellow-green vaginal discharge with a strong odor, and itching or burning.
- Infection during pregnancy may cause premature birth and/or low birth weight.
- Trichomoniasis can increase the risk that a woman will get HIV from an infected partner, or give it to a partner if she is already infected with HIV.

Trichomoniasis is caused by a single-celled protozoan parasite, *Trichomonas vaginalis*, that is transmitted by sexual intercourse or direct contact with body fluids from the penis or vagina. The most common site of infection in women is the vagina, and in men is the urethra. Trichomoniasis can usually be cured with prescription antibiotics, (either metronidazole or tinidazole) given by mouth in a single dose. An infected person must avoid sex until they and their sex partner(s) have completed treatment and have no symptoms.

How can you prevent infection?

- The surest way to avoid transmission is to abstain from sexual contact, or to be in a long term mutually monogamous relationship with a partner who has been tested and is known to be uninfected.
- Latex barriers (male condoms and/or dental dams), when used consistently and correctly, can reduce the risk of transmission of trichomoniasis.
- Any genital symptom: discharge, burning during urination, unusual sores or rash, should be a signal to stop having sex and see a health care provider for evaluation and testing.