

Xaqiiqda Cudurada Galmada (STD)

Jabtada (oo ay keento bakteeriyada loo yaqaan Neisseria gonorrhoea)

Calaamadaha lagu garto

Calaamadaha Cudurka Jabtada:

- Inta badan waxay bilawdaan 2-7 maalmood ka dib marka cudurka la qaado
- Waxay noqon karaan kuwo aan muuqan ama aan aad loo dareemin, gaar ahaan haweenka

Calaamadaha Jabtada ee Haweenka:

- Dhiig aan caadi ahayn oo ka yimaada xubinta taranka haweenka, dheecaan ama cuncun
- Dareemid gubasho ama xanuun marka la kaadinayo ama la saxaroonayo
- Xanuun ka badan sidii caadiga hayd waqtiga caadadu socoto
- Maroojis iyo xanuun ku yimaada caloosha hoosteeda (gumaarka)
- Dabada oo laga dareemo xanuun yar, yeelatana cun cun iyo dheecaan

Calaamadaha jabtada ee ragga:

- Dheecaan (malax) adag oo midabkiisu yahay caddaan ama jaalle oo ka yimaada xubinta taranka ragga
- Dareemid gubasho ama xanuun marka la kaadinayo ama la saxaroonayo
- Dabada (futada) oo laga dareemo xanuun yar, yeelatana cun cun iyo dheecaan

STD Facts

Gonorrhea (“Clap”) (caused by Neisseria gonorrhoea, a bacteria)

Signs and symptoms

Gonorrhea Symptoms:

- Usually begin 2-7 days after exposure
- May be mild or absent, especially in women

Gonorrhea Symptoms for Women:

- Abnormal vaginal bleeding, discharge or itching
- Burning or pain during urination or bowel movement
- More pain than usual during periods
- Cramps and pain in lower abdomen
- Anal discomfort, itching or discharge

Gonorrhea symptoms for men:

- Thick, white or yellow discharge (pus) from penis
- Burning or pain during urination or bowel movement
- Anal discomfort, itching or discharge

Isu gudbinta

Jabtada waxaa Fidiya:

- Galmada caadiga ah
- Galmada aan caadiga ahayn
- Hooyo cudurka qabta oo u gubisa ilmaha

Dhibaatooyinka ka yimaada cudurkan

Haddii Aan la Daaweeyn Jabatadu Waxay:

- Keeni kartaa cudurka loo yaqaan pelvic inflammatory disease (infekshan ku dhaca qaybta sare ee xubinta taranka haweenka)
- Keeni kartaa waxa loo yaqaan ectopic pregnancy (ilmaha oo ku abuurma meel aan ahayn ilma galeenka)
- Keeni kartaa madhalaysnimo ku timaadda ragga iyo haweenkaba
- Keeni kartaa infekshan ku dhaca kala goysyada
- Ku fidi kartaa dadka kale eed la galmooto

Jabtada iyo Uurka:

- Cudurkan wuxuu u gudbi karaa ilmaha marka uu dhalanayo
- Wuxuu ilmaha dhalanaya ku keeni karaa indha xanuun khatar ah
- Wuxu cudurku ku fidi karaa xubnaha kale

Ka hortagga

Talooyin ku Saabsan Sida loo Yareeyo Fiditaanka Jabtada:

- Bacda galmada, marka loo isticmaalo si joogta ah saxna ah, waxay yarayn kartaa khatarta in jabtada la isku gudbiyo
- Isticmaal bac galmo oo ku habboon markasta oo aad samaynayso galmo caadi ah ama aan caadi ahayn
- Yaree tirada dadka ay galmadu idinka dhaxayso

Transmission

Gonorrhea is Spread by:

- Vaginal sex
- Oral sex
- Anal sex
- Infected mother to newborn

Complications/consequences

If Left Untreated, Gonorrhea can:

- Lead to pelvic inflammatory disease
- Lead to ectopic (tubal) pregnancy
- Lead to infertility in men and women
- Cause infection in the joints
- Spread to other sex partners

Gonorrhea and Pregnancy:

- Infection may be passed to newborn during childbirth
- May cause serious eye infection in newborn
- May infect other organs

Prevention

Recommendations to Reduce the Spread of Gonorrhea:

- Latex condoms, when used consistently and correctly, can reduce the risk of transmission of gonorrhea
- Always use latex condoms during vaginal and anal sex
- Use a latex condom for oral sex on a penis

- Ogeysii dadka ay galmadu idinka dhaxayso isla markiiba haddii aad qaaddo cudurka
- Waa inaad hubisaa in adiga iyo dadka ay galmadu idinka dhaxayso la baaro lana daaweyo isku mar si cudurka aan dib loogu qaadin

- Use a latex barrier for oral sex on a vagina or anus (dental dam or condom cut in half)
- Limit the number of sex partners
- Notify sex partners immediately if infected
- Make sure partners are tested and treated at same time to prevent reinfection

Daaweynta

Daaweynta Cudurka Jabtada:

- Jabtada waa la daaweyn karaa marka la qaato daawadeeda saxda ah ee dhakhtarku qoro
- Dadka ay galmadu ka dhaxayso waa in isku mar la daaweeyaa

OGOW: In daawada ka dib qofku dib cudurka u qaadi karo.

Wixii warar dheeraada, la xiriiir:

Infectious Disease Epidemiology, Prevention and Control Division STD and HIV Section
Minnesota Department of Health
P.O. Box 9441
Minneapolis, MN 55440-9441
(612) 676-5414; (612) 676-5653 TTY

Khadka Teleefonka ee Qorshaynta Qoyska iyo Cudurada Galmada (STD) ee Minnesota
1-800-783-2287 Teleefonka caadiga ah /TTY

Khadka Taleefonada Hay'adda Qaranka CDC Qaybta Qaabilsan Cudurada STD iyo AIDS
1-800-227-8922; 1-800-243-7889 TTY

Treatment

Treatment of Gonorrhea:

- Can be cured with proper medication from a doctor
- Partners should be treated at same time

NOTE: A person can be reinfected after treatment

For more information, contact:

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Minnesota Family Planning and STD Hotline
1-800-783-2287 Voice/TTY

CDC National STD and AIDS Hotlines
1-800-227-8922; 1-800-243-7889 TTY