



Foto: Violeta Octavio · Diseño: www.hernanverdinelli.com



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Member of Comitè 1r de Desembre, FELGTB, CESIDA and Plataforma LGTBICat

With the support of
Departament de Salut

In partnership with
Ajuntament de Barcelona

In collaboration with
Agència de Salut Pública

Generalitat de Catalunya
Departament de Salut

Ajuntament de Barcelona

ITS	CURE?	TREATMENT	VACCINE	SEXUAL TRANSMISSION	SEXUAL PRACTICES most risky*	
BACTERIUM	SYPHILIS	YES	Antibiotic	NO	Chancre or infected skin/mucous	P OS R ST
	GONORRHOEA	YES	Antibiotic	NO	Secretions from penis, vagina, anus &/or throat	P OS R ST
	CLAMIDIA/LGV	YES	Antibiotic	NO	Secretions from penis, vagina, anus &/or throat	P OS FF ST
VIRICAL	HEPATITIS A**	YES > Acute infection	-----	YES	Oral contact with faeces in anus, fingers or penis	R OS
	HEPATITIS B**	Yes in acute infection. Variable in chronic infection	Antivirals	YES	Blood, semen and vaginal fluid	P OS R FF
	HEPATITIS C	Yes in acute infection. Variable in chronic infection	Antivirals	NO	Blood	P FF ST
VPH	Yes or intermittent latency	Symptoms only (wart removal)	NO	Skin/infected mucous and warts	P OS R External genital contact	
	NO > intermittent latency	Symptoms only (blisters)	NO	Lesions and infected skin/mucous Secretions of the anus penis and vagina	P R External genital contact	

* SEXUAL PRACTICES P penetration anal/vaginal OS oral sex R rimming FF fist fucking ST interchanging of sex toys

** Acute hepatitis A can sometimes lead to potentially serious hepatitis, with hepatitis B also, although this is less frequent.



OTHER
SEXUALLY
TRANSMITTED
INFECTIONS

STIS ●● SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS



WHAT ARE THEY? They are infections caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites. They may have no symptoms. Only a doctor can diagnose them and propose a treatment. If you have HIV you can be more vulnerable to the infections (especially syphilis, gonorrhoea and chlamydia), be more difficult to treat and affect your immune system. Having an STI increases the risk of becoming infected or transmitting HIV.



HOW CAN YOU PREVENT THEM? > Using condoms. > Reducing the number of sexual partners. > Doing ITS tests even if you do not have symptoms. > Avoiding having sex while you treat or heal or having safer sex. > Telling your partner or sexual partners that you have been diagnosed with an STI.



WHERE TO RECEIVE STI DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT? There are public health resources that you can go to. You will need to present a health card, although if it is an emergency they will attend to you as well. In stopsida you have a space to talk about prevention strategies and the management of pleasure that best suits your needs. Furthermore, we can also advise you and facilitate the steps to access the Catalan health system.

• STOP SIDA

> Free and confidential services: HIV and Syphilis Testing. Psychosocial care. Chemsex support. Job insertion. Sexual health counseling and training.

• CAP DRASSANES > Sexual Transmission Infections Unit

Avda. Drassanes, 17-21 · ⚡ Drassanes (L3) · Tel. 934 414 612
> STI care and diagnosis

• CAP MANSO > Wednesday from 15,00 to 20,00

Manso, 19, 5th floor · Tel. 93 554 28 89/90

• CAP LLUIS SAYÉ > Tuesday from 15,00 to 20,00

Torres i Amat, 8, 1st floor · Tel. 93 301 27 05

• CAP PARE CLARET > Monday 15,00 to 20,00 > Tuesdays 9,00 to 14,00

S. Antoni Maria Claret, 21, 3rd floor · Tel. 93 208 25 70

• PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY OF BARCELONA

Pl. Lesseps, 1 · ⚡ Lesseps (L3) · Tel. 93 238 45 45

> Hepatitis A + B Vaccination

• CONSULTA DE ETS HOSPITAL CLINIC

Hospital de día de ICMiD · Escalera 3 planta 4 del Hospital Clinic Villarroel 08036 · Tel. 93 227 17 57



SYPHILIS Caused by a bacterium, it manifests in phases. In the first one, an ulcer (chancre) appears in the place that it has entered, approximately at 3 weeks. It does not usually hurt and may go unnoticed, but can transmit the bacteria by contact; Disappears by itself without leaving a scar. In the next phase other symptoms can be seen, the most common are eruptions on the body, palms of the hands and feet, and sometimes fever and general unwell. Late phases can be serious, hence the importance of early diagnosis and treatment. It can be diagnosed after 4 to 6 weeks. It is cured with penicillin.



GONORROEA Caused by a bacterium, it mainly affects the urethra, cervix, rectum, pharynx and eyes. If there are symptoms, they usually appear from the 2nd to the 7th day and can be: > *Increased frequency of urination with discomfort and foul smelling discharge.* > *Pain and / or discharge in defecation.* > *Pain and discomfort when swallowing.* It is diagnosed by means of a urinalysis or a sample of secretions. It cures with antibiotics.



CLAMYDIA · LGV It is a bacterium that affects the urethra, cervix, rectum, pharynx and eyes. If symptoms appear, they do it between 7 and 21 days: a clear and transparent discharge with discomfort when urinating or defecating. Lymphogranuloma venereum is a more aggressive variant of chlamydia that causes anal inflammation with pain and discharge. It is diagnosed through secretions samples or with a urinalysis. It is cured with antibiotics.



HEPATITIS It is an inflammation of the liver that is sometimes caused by viruses. In the acute stages, the most common symptoms are general malaise, vomiting, thinness, yellow coloration of the skin and whites of the eyes. It may have no symptoms and in the acute phase most of the time it cures alone. There are 3 types: hepatitis A only manifests acutely, and hepatitis B and C can become chronic and give complications in the future. They are usually diagnosed with a blood test.



HUMAN PAPILOMA VIRUS (HPV) HPV infection can lead to warts, especially genital and anus (condyloma). There are many types of viruses and some are associated with cervical, anal or penile cancer. If the organism is not able to remove it, the virus is lodged in it and lesions may appear or reappear. They are diagnosed with an injury recognition. If they are within the anus it can also be done by anuscopy. Warts can be treated.



HERPES SIMPLE VIRUS (HSV) It is a virus that affects the genitals and anus (HSV2) and the mouth (HSV1). It is lodged in the body causing ulcers and / or vesicles intermittently. With treatment usually lasts between 5 and 7 days. There are anti-viral drugs that improve symptoms. They are diagnosed with an examination of the lesions and collecting samples.