

ENGLISH

Information for new patients in the United Kingdom

All people who are new to the UK are offered tests to look for infections.

Some infections may not make you feel unwell now but could harm you if not found early.

The infections we test for have treatments to cure or control the infection.

The tests and treatments are free.

Information about your tests and your results will not be shared with people, outside the National Health Service (NHS), without your consent.

If you have any of these infections it will not prevent you applying to remain in the UK.

Different areas of the UK offer a different range of tests.

Below is a list of tests offered to most people arriving in the UK for the first time.

Being tested is optional.

We advise tests to protect your health in the future.

Most tests are done by taking a small amount of blood from you, which your body will easily and quickly replace without you coming to any harm.

HATIAN CREOLE

Enfòmasyon pou nouvo pasyan nan Wayòm Ini a

Yo fè tèss pou tout moun ki fèk rive nan Wayòm Ini pou chèche ka enfeksyon.

Gen kèk enfeksyon ki ka pa fè w santi w mal kounye a, men yo ka fè w mal si yo pa detekte yo bonè.

Enfeksyon nou teste yo gen tretman pou geri yo oswa pou kontwòle enfeksyon an.

Tèss ak tretman yo gratis.

Nou p ap pataje enfòmasyon sou tèss ak rezilta w yo ak moun ki pa nan Sèvis Sante Nasyonal (NHS) la san konsantman w.

Si w gen nenpòt nan enfeksyon sa yo, sa a p ap anpeche w aplike pou rete nan Wayòm Ini.

Diferan zòn nan Wayòm Ini ofri yon seri tèss diferan.

Anba la a w ap jwenn yon lis tèss yo bay pou pifò moun k ap rive nan Wayòm Ini pou premye fwa.

Fè tèss la pa obligatwa.

Nou rekòmande tèss yo pou pwoteje sante w alavni.

Pifò tèss yo fèt ak yon ti kantite san yo pran nan men w epi kò w ap ranplase fasilman e byen vit san w pa gen okenn malè.

Some tests require a urine sample.

All new arrivals to the UK have the right to register for a GP (a family doctor who can give you medical help and advice, for free, in your local community).

Tuberculosis

What is it?

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infection caused by bacteria which are released into the air when someone with an infection coughs or sneezes.

Pulmonary TB (in the lungs or throat) is the only form of the illness that is infectious, but TB can affect any part of the body.

If left untreated, TB is a serious illness, but it is curable with antibiotics.

We will ask you questions to assess if you could have active TB.

We may offer you a chest x-ray or other investigations to find out if you have it.

You may not have active (infectious) TB, but you may have been exposed to it in the past ('latent TB').

How could I catch it?

TB spreads between people in the air.

People with TB may not know they are ill at the time and you may have been exposed to the illness without knowing it.

What treatment is available?

TB can be fatal without treatment but can be cured with tablets.

Treatment is usually effective however it lasts at least 6 months and may be longer depending on where TB is found in the body.

Gen kèk tè s ki ekzije yon echantiyon pipi.

Tout nouvo moun ki rive nan Wayòm Ini gen dwa enskri pou yon doktè jeneral-GP (yon doktè fanmi ki ka ba w èd ak konsèy medikal, gratis, nan kominote lokal ou a).

Tibèkiloz

Kisa li ye?

Tibèkiloz (TB) se yon enfeksyon ki rive ak bakteri ki lage nan lè a lè yon moun ki gen enfeksyon touse oswa estènye.

Tibèkiloz nan poumon (nan poumon oswa nan gòj) se sèl fòm nan maladi a ki kontajye, men tibèkiloz ka afekte nenpòt pati nan kò a.

Si yo pa trete l, tibèkiloz se yon maladi grav, men li ka geri ak antibyotik.

N ap poze w kesyon pou evalye si w ta ka gen tibèkiloz aktif.

Nou ka fè w yon radyografi pwatrin oswa lòt egzamen pou nou wè si w genyen l.

Ou ka pa gen TB aktif (kontajye), men w ka te ekspoze ak li anvan ('TB k ap dòmi').

Kijan w ka trapre l?

Tibèkiloz pwopaje ant moun atravè lè a.

Moun ki gen TB yo ka pa konnen yo malad nan moman an epi w ka te ekspoze ak maladi a san w pa konnen.

Ki tretman ki disponib?

Tibèkiloz ka fatal san tretman men w ka geri li ak konprime.

Tretman an jeneralman efikas, sepandan li dire pou pi piti 6 mwa epi li ka plis tan selon kote tibèkiloz la ye nan kò a.

Treatment for TB is usually a mixture of 4 antibiotics.

After 2 months of being on this treatment, patients may then be moved on to a course of 2 antibiotics for at least 4 months.

In the UK, TB treatment is free to everyone, regardless of immigration status.

Can it be prevented?

If you have latent TB, treatment will prevent you from developing infectious TB.

If you have active (infectious) TB, you should isolate until you are no longer infectious.

This is usually only a few weeks and you will be supported throughout your isolation.

Infections found in your blood

HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C viruses can pass from person to person through blood, semen or vaginal fluids.

These viruses can pass:

From mother to baby during birth or infancy

By having sex without a condom

By sharing items contaminated with infected blood e.g. needles, or razors.

Hepatitis B

What is it?

Tretman pou tibèkiloz jeneralman se yon melanj 4 antibyotik. Apre 2 mwa tretman sa a, yo ka chanje tretman pasyan yo pou yo pran 2 antibyotik pandan 4 mwa pou pi piti.

Nan Wayòm Ini, tretman TB gratis pou tout moun, kèlkeswa estati migrasyon w.

Èske yo ka fè prevansyon l?

Si w gen tibèkiloz k ap dòmi a, tretman an ap anpeche w devlope tibèkiloz kontajye a.

Si w gen tibèkiloz aktif la (kontajye), ou ta dwe izole tèt ou jiskaske w pa kontajye ankò.

Anjeneral se ap sèlman kèk semèn epi y ap ba w sipò pandan w izole tèt ou.

Enfeksyon yo jwenn nan san w

Viris VIH, epatit B ak epatit C ka pase soti nan yon moun ale nan yon lòt atravè san, espèm oswa likid vajinal.

Viris sa yo ka pase:

Soti nan manman ale nan bebe a pandan akouchman oswa nan anfans li

Nan fè bagay san kapòt

Nan pataje ansanm bagay ki kontamine ak san ki enfekte; pa ekzanp, zegwi oswa razwa.

Epatitit B

Kisa li ye?

Hepatitis B virus can infect the liver.

Many people will clear the virus without treatment, but in some people, the virus can cause liver damage and liver cancer.

In most people it will cause no symptoms so you may not know if you have it.

What treatment is available?

Hepatitis B does not have a cure, but it can be controlled.

If you have a high level of Hepatitis B virus or any liver damage, you will be offered treatment with tablets to control the virus.

Treatment can prevent liver failure and liver cancer.

Your doctor or nurse specialist will give you more information about treatment if it is required.

Can it be prevented?

A vaccine to protect you from Hepatitis B is available and is free of charge.

Hepatitis C

What is it?

Hepatitis C is a virus which affects the liver.

Many people do not have symptoms until the liver has been significantly damaged.

A blood test is the only way to know you have the virus.

What treatment is available?

Hepatitis C can be treated with antiviral tablets over 8–12 weeks.

This usually cures the infection.

Viris epatitit B a ka enfekte fwa a.

Anpil moun ap debarase yo ak viris la san tretman, men nan kèk moun, viris la ka lakòz domaj nan fwa ak kansè nan fwa.

Kay pifò moun, li p ap lakòz okenn sentòm, kidonk ou ka pa konnen si w genyen li.

Ki tretman ki disponib?

Pa gen gerizon pou epatit B, men li ka kontwole.

Si w gen yon wo nivo viris epatit B oswa nenpòt domaj nan fwa, y ap ofri w tretman ak konprime pou kontwole viris la.

Tretman an ka anpeche ensifizans fwa ak kansè nan fwa.

Doktè w la oswa enfimyè espesyalis ou a ap ba w plis enfòmasyon sou tretman an si sa a nesesè.

Èske yo ka fè prevansyon l?

Gen yon vaksen ki disponib pou pwoteje w kont Epatit B epi li gratis.

Epatitit C

Kisa li ye?

Epatit C se yon viris ki afekte fwa a.

Anpil moun pa gen sentòm jiskaske fwa a gen yon domaj grav.

Yon tès san, se sèl fason pou konnen si w gen viris la.

Ki tretman ki disponib?

Yo ka trete epatit C ak konprime antiviral pandan 8 a 12 semèn.

Sa a pratikman geri enfeksyon an.

Early treatment will prevent serious complications such as liver damage, liver failure or liver cancer.

Can it be prevented?

There is currently no vaccine or medications available to prevent you being infected with this virus.

Being treated for the infection does not prevent you from acquiring it again in future.

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

What is it?

HIV is a virus which over time can affect your immune system, which is your body's ability to protect you from infections.

You often do not feel unwell straight away.

However, if you have this infection, you can be given treatment which controls the virus.

This stops it from causing you harm and prevents you from passing it on to other people.

What treatment is available?

There are different treatments available, usually a single tablet once a day.

This cannot cure the infection but can control the virus so that we can no longer detect it in the blood, and it cannot pass on to other people.

If treatment is started early, you can have a normal life expectancy and your immune system function will stabilise and, in most cases, improve.

Can it be prevented?

Tretman bonè ap anpeche konplikasyon grav tankou domaj nan fwa, ensifizans fwa oswa kansè nan fwa.

Èske yo ka fè prevansyon l?

Kounye a pa gen okenn vaksen oswa medikaman ki disponib pou anpeche w pran viris sa a.

Tretman pou enfeksyon an p ap anpeche w pran l ankò alavni.

Viris Iminodefisyans Imèn (VIH)

Kisa li ye?

VIH se yon viris ki, toutotan tan ap pase, ka afekte sistèm iminitè w, ki se kapasite kò w genyen pou pwoteje w kont enfeksyon.

Souvan, ou pa santi w malad touswit.

Sepandan, si w gen enfeksyon sa a, yo ka ba w tretman ki kontwole viris la.

Sa a ap anpeche l fè w mal epi anpeche w pase l bay lòt moun.

Ki tretman ki disponib?

Gen diferan tretman ki disponib, jeneralman yon sèl grenn yon fwa pa jou.

Sa a pa ka geri enfeksyon an men li ka kontwole viris la jiskaske nou pa ka detekte li nan san an ankò epi li pa ka pase bay lòt moun.

Si tretman an kòmanse bonè, ou ka gen yon esperans lavi nòmal epi fonksyon sistèm iminitè w la ap estabilize epi, nan pifò ka yo, li ka amelyore.

Èske yo ka fè prevansyon l?

There is no vaccine currently available.

If you are at risk of HIV, you can get medication to reduce the risk of infection.

What am I entitled to?

Free HIV treatment and follow-up

If you are found to have acquired HIV this does not affect your right to apply for asylum in the UK

Your HIV status will not affect your right to work in the UK

You will have access to free specialist care with regular, private and confidential follow up from non-hostile and non-judgmental health care professionals.

If you already know you have HIV, it is important that you tell your GP as soon as possible so you can continue treatment and see an infection specialist.

Syphilis

What is it?

Syphilis is a bacterial infection passed through sexual contact.

Symptoms change over time and can include painless sores or ulcers, swollen lymph glands, fever and weight loss.

Symptoms can involve all parts of the body at different stages, but some people do not have any symptoms.

If you have a sexual partner, they will also need to be tested for syphilis and they will be offered testing and treatment.

If you are pregnant and have syphilis, you can pass it onto the baby before it's born and increase the risk of miscarriage, premature birth and

Pa genyen okenn vaksen ki disponib kounye a.

Si w gen risk pou w pran VIH, ou ka jwenn medikaman pou diminye risk enfeksyon an.

Kisa mwen gen dwa resevwa?

Tretman ak swivi VIH gratis

Si yo wè w gen VIH, sa a pa afekte dwa w pou aplike pou azil nan Wayòm Ini.

Sitiyasyon VIH ou a p ap afekte dwa w pou travay nan Wayòm Ini.

W ap gen aksè ak swen espesyalize gratis ak swivi regilye, ki prive epi konfidansyèl nan men pwofesyonèl swen sante ki pa ostil e ki p ap jije w.

Si w deja konnen w gen VIH, li enpòtan pou w di doktè w la sa a pi vit posib pou w ka kontinye tretman an epi wè yon espesyalis enfeksyon.

Sifilis

Kisa li ye?

Sifilis se yon enfeksyon bakteri ki pase pa kontak seksyèl.

Sentòm yo chanje avèk tan an epi yo ka gen ladan yo maleng oswa ilsè ki pa fè mal, gangliyon lenfatik anfle, lafyèw ak pèdi pwa.

Sentòm yo ka enplike tout pati nan kò a nan diferan etap, men gen kèk moun ki pa gen okenn sentòm.

Si w gen yon patnè seksyèl, l ap bezwen fè tès sifilis la tou epi y ap ofri li tès la ak tretman an.

Si w ansent epi w gen sifilis, ou ka pase l bay tibebe a anvan li fèt epi ogmante risk pou w fè foskouch, akouchman prematire ak tibebe ki fèt

stillbirth.

How could I catch it?

You can get syphilis by having vaginal, anal or oral sex with someone who has the infection.

What treatment is available?

Syphilis is curable with antibiotics which are usually given by injection.

You may need to get repeat testing at 6 and 12 weeks after treatment to ensure the infection has been cured.

Can it be prevented?

There is currently no vaccine or medication available to prevent you from getting this infection.

Syphilis can be prevented by using condoms when you have sex, and also by getting tested once a year, or if you have a new sexual partner.

Strongyloides

What is it?

Strongyloides is a parasitic worm which usually lives in soil (but is too small to see) and infects you through your skin.

It enters your lungs and intestines through your bloodstream.

It can cause skin or digestive symptoms that can come and go.

Some infections can become chronic and last for years or even be fatal.

Tests for Strongyloides include testing different bodily fluids for signs of the worm, such as stool and blood.

How could I catch it?

tou mouri.

Kijan w ka trapre l?

Ou ka pran sifilis lè w fè sèks nan vajen, nan dèyè oswa nan bouch ak yon moun ki gen enfeksyon an.

Ki tretman ki disponib?

Sifilis geri ak antibyotik yo bay jeneralman pa piki.

Ou ka bezwen fè tès depistaj ankò nan 6 ak 12 semèn apre tretman an pou asire w enfeksyon an geri.

Èske yo ka fè prevansyon l?

Kounye a pa gen okenn vaksen oswa medikaman ki disponib pou anpeche w pran enfeksyon sa a.

Ou ka anpeche sifilis lè w sèvi ak kapòt lè w ap fè sèks, epi tou lè w fè tès depistaj yon fwa pa ane, oubyen si w gen yon nouvo patnè seksyèl.

Estwonjiloyid (Vè nan twalèt)

Kisa li ye?

Estwonjiloyid se yon vè parazit ki jeneralman viv nan tè (men li twò piti pou wè) epi ki enfekte w atravè po w.

Li antre nan poumon w ak trip ou atravè san w.

Li ka lakòz sentòm po oswa dijestif ki ka vini epi ale.

Gen kèk enfeksyon ki ka vin kwonik epi dire pandan plizyè ane oswa menm fatal.

Tès pou estwonjiloyid yo gen ladan yo tès diferan likid kòporèl pou wè si gen vè a, tankou nan pou pou ak san.

Kijan w ka trapre l?

Walking barefoot in contaminated soil in tropical and subtropical locations or having a weakened immune system can put you at risk of getting Strongyloides infection.

What treatment is available?

Strongyloides is easily treated with an anti-parasitic medication in tablet form.

Can it be prevented?

Strongyloidiasis can't always be prevented.

However not walking barefoot when traveling to warm or tropical climates can reduce your risk of infection.

Schistosomiasis

What is it?

Schistosomiasis, sometimes known as bilharzia, is an infection caused by a parasitic worm.

The parasite lives in fresh water (such as rivers and lakes) in subtropical and tropical regions.

Symptoms may include a red itchy rash, high temperature, cough, diarrhoea, abdomen and joint pain.

The parasite can remain in the body for many years and cause damage to the bladder, kidneys and liver and some types increase your risk of developing bladder cancer.

Schistosomiasis is usually diagnosed by a blood test but can also be diagnosed by finding parasite eggs in your urine or stool sample.

Mache pye atè nan tè ki kontamine nan zòn twopikal ak soutwopikal oubyen lè w gen yon sistèm iminitè ki febli, sa a ka mete w an risk pou w pran enfeksyon estwonjiloyid.

Ki tretman ki disponib?

Estwonjiloyid fasil pou trete ak yon medikaman kont parazit sou fòm grenn.

Èske yo ka fè prevansyon l?

Yo pa ka toujou fè prevansyon estwonjiloyid la.

Sepandan, si w pa mache pye atè lè w ap vwayaje nan klima cho oswa twopikal yo, sa a ka diminye risk pou w pran enfeksyon an.

Chistozomyaz

Kisa li ye?

Chistozomyaz, pafwa yo rele bilazyoz, se yon enfeksyon ki koze pa yon vè parazit.

Parazit la viv nan dlo dous (tankou rivyè ak lak) nan rejyon soutwopikal ak twopikal yo.

Sentòm yo ka gen ladan yo yon gratèl wouj ki grate, gwo lafyè, tous, dyare, doule nan vant ak nan jwenti.

Parazit la ka rete nan kò a pandan plizyè ane epi li ka domaje blad pipi a, ren yo ak fwa a, epi gen kèk tip ki ka ogmante risk pou w devlope kansè nan blad pipi.

Anjeneral, yo dyagnostike chistozomyaz ak yon tès san, men yo kapab dyagnostike li tou lè yo jwenn ze parazit la nan pipi w oswa nan echantyon pou pou w.

How could I catch it?

You become infected if you come into contact with contaminated fresh water in subtropical and tropical regions, for example when swimming, paddling or washing.

What treatment is available?

It can be cured with a short course of an anti-parasitic medication. Sometimes treatments may need to be repeated after a few weeks.

Can it be prevented?

There is currently no vaccine or medication available to prevent you from getting this infection.

People who travel to areas affected by schistosomiasis should avoid swimming, drinking and washing in fresh water that is likely to be contaminated.

Infections detected in your urine

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

What is it?

Chlamydia and gonorrhea are common sexually transmitted bacterial infections.

Symptoms of both include pain when urinating, unusual discharge from the vagina, penis or anus, stomach pain, pain in the testicles or red eyes.

However they can also be asymptomatic (show no symptoms).

The test for chlamydia and gonorrhea is simple and painless.

It involves swabbing the affected areas (vagina, anus, throat) and/or giving a urine sample.

Kijan w ka trapre I?

Ou vin enfekte si w antre an kontak ak dlo fre ki kontamine nan rejyon soutwopikal ak twopikal yo, pa egzansp lè w ap naje, rame oswa benyen.

Ki tretman ki disponib?

Ou ka geri l ak yon ti tretman ak yon medikaman kont parazit. Pafwa, yo ka bezwen repete tretman yo apre kèk semèn.

Èske yo ka fè prevansyon I?

Kounye a pa gen okenn vaksen oswa medikaman ki disponib pou anpeche w pran enfeksyon sa a. Moun ki vwayaje nan zòn ki afekte pa chistozomyaz ta dwe evite naje, bwè epi lave nan dlo fre ki petèt kontamine.

Enfeksyon yo jwenn nan pipi w

Klamidya ak Gonore

Kisa li ye?

Klamidya ak Gonore se enfeksyon bakteri ki transmèt seksyèlman ki komen.

Sentòm toulède maladi sa yo genyen doulè lè w ap pipi, ekoulman anòmal ki soti nan vajen, penis oswa nan twou dèyè, doulè nan vant, doulè nan testikil yo oswa je wouj.

Sepandan, yo kapab tou san sentòm (pa montre okenn sentòm).

Tès pou klamidya ak gonore a senp e san doulè.

Li enplike netwaye zòn ki afekte yo (vajen, twou dèyè, gòj) ak/oswa bay yon echantiyon pipi.

You can perform the swab yourself and it will be explained to you how to do this at your appointment.

How could I catch it?

They are both passed on through unprotected (without a condom) vaginal, anal or oral sex.

What treatment is available?

Chlamydia and gonorrhoea are treated with antibiotics but if left untreated can be passed on to other sexual partners.

You should avoid having sex for 1 week after you and your partners have been treated.

Some strains of gonorrhoea have become resistant to antibiotics, and you may require repeat testing 3 weeks after treatment to make sure the antibiotics have worked.

Can it be prevented?

Chlamydia and gonorrhoea can be prevented by using condoms when you have sex.

Getting tested once a year, or if you have a new sexual partner, can prevent the spread of infection.

Testing, treatment and all forms of contraception including condoms are free in the UK.

You can get access to them from your GP or local sexual health clinic.

Ou ka fè prelevman an pou tèt ou epi y ap eksplike w kijan pou w fè sa a nan randevou w la.

Kijan w ka trapre l?

Yo toulède transmèt nan fè sèks nan vajen, nan dèyè oswa nan bouch san pwoteksyon (san kapòt).

Ki tretman ki disponib?

Yo trete klamidya ak gonore avèk antibyotik, men si yo pa trete yo, yo ka transmèt bay lòt patnè seksyèl.

Ou ta dwe evite fè sèks pandan 1 semèn apre ou menm ak patnè w yo fin resevwa tretman an.

Gen kèk souch gonore ki vin rezistan ak antibyotik, epi w ka bezwen repete tès la 3 semèn apre tretman an pou asire w antibyotik yo te mache.

Èske yo ka fè prevansyon l?

Ou ka anpeche klamidya ak gonore lè w sèvi ak kapòt lè w ap fè sèks.

Fè tès depistaj yon fwa pa ane, oubyen si w gen yon nouvo patnè seksyèl, ka anpeche pwopagasyon enfeksyon an.

Tès depistaj, tretman ak tout fòm kontrasepsyon yo, tankou kapòt, gratis nan Wayòm Ini.

Ou ka jwenn aksè ak yo nan men doktè jeneralis ou a oswa nan yon klinik sante seksyèl lokal.