

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.

Some tests require a urine sample.

NUER

Läär mi pay tuok ke kuic neni ti bεc puany kiεn kã United Kingdom

Ney diaal tin pay ben kã UK ba ke thēm ke kuic juathni

Thaη juathni ci ken ji dēē jakã bεc puanydu entãäme, duη de yōō dee ji moc riek mi kaη ke mal jek ke peth.

Kã juath tin ku kon ke thēm tēē ke duop mi dee ke jaa goa keke kie dee ke kap cuoη.

Kã thēm kεε wuoc juath, laη ke ke baarη.

Kã läär ke kuic thēmdu kεε min ca jek, ci ke bi nyuak ke naath, kã ney tin läτ raar guaη laη puolã puany, (NHS) a thielε ji ηãc thiη.

Kã jin mi tij ke juēy kã ken juath ti kap ke naath ti, cε ji pen yōō dēri te kã UK.

Kã guaη tin kokiεn kã UK tekε ke thēem ni ti goj.

Kã ciot them tin te piny ca ke ηun ke kuic neni ti ηoan tēē kon ben ni ken kã UK ke nhiam.

εn yōō ba ji thēm ε caru.

Kã com ney jī ke kuic thēm ke yōō dēre gaη ke pual puanydu ke niη tō bēē tō.

Kã nyin thēm ti ηoan, naη ke ni riem mi tot puonydu, kã ke peth bi puanydu loc guaηdε a thiel jany, kã a thiel mi yiare puonydu.

Kã thaη thēemni gör ke ni cow.

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.

Kä ney diaal tin pay ben kä UK te ken ke cuḡḡ ke ḡöö ba rḡ ḡḡḡ piny kä GP (ε ciḡḡ dāk-töör mi dee ji luäk ke wal kä dere ji com baan ε thiele mi ḡöörε ke ji, rey neeni ku tin ciḡḡ i thin.

Juey kilä

εḡḡ εn nemε?

Juëy kilä [TB]tookε rḡde ke bak-titali, mi tēε ke ram mi tekε jen juëy kila nḡmḡ, mi ce kiel kie ce thiam, bi ken bak-tirieliḡ tḡtḡ cu we rey jioam.

Kä εn pul-manëri nḡmḡ, TB (ε juëy mi wē rey puḡḡh ke rölu), ε jen taḡ in laa tookε kepdu, TB duḡde ḡöö dēre puḡny keliw yaḡ.

Kä mi ca päḡ ε kaḡ ε moc ke wal, jen ε juëy mi jiek ε loḡ εn juëy kilä, duḡde ḡöö luḡḡ ke je ε wäl mi coalḡ antibayḡtik.

Ba ke ji thiec mi tiḡ ke juëy kilä mi te thin εn täämε.

Kä ba ke kawdu them ke x-ray kie duḡḡ dḡdien mi dēε ko jekni je mi tēε ke ji.

Dḡḡ ci dēε te ke jḡ (εn juëy kilä), duḡde ḡöö dḡḡ ci kon te ke je ni wal (latent TB).

Kä ḡän dēre ḡä käp i di?

TB kie juëy kilä kue wä raar kam naath ke jioam.

Kä ney tin tē ke juëy kilä TB dḡḡ ci ken ε dēε ḡaḡ i tē ken ke jueyke jen ḡuaḡḡ εmḡ, kä dḡḡ tēε ji kä kuic i je.

Kä wäl in mith tē thino?

TB /kie juëy kilä dēre raan näk mi kaḡ ji moc wal, duḡde ḡöö luḡḡ ke je ke wal.

Kä muḡc de ke wal ni cianḡ ḡoaε ε loḡ, ε cāḡ ni min laa pääh 6[bākεl] a naḡ ε, laa naḡε ke ke pek in ca jiek ni juëy kilä puḡnydu.

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?

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.

Kä muɔc guän juath kilä ke wal, laa mat keke ke antibayotik ni daŋ 4{ŋɔaan}.

Ke kɔr pääth ni [daŋ rɛw] 2 kä muɔc guän juath kelä ke wal, ba ram in bæc puänyde ger kä antibayotik ni [daŋ rɛw]2 ke kɔr päth ni daŋ [ŋɔaan] 4.

Rɛy wec kä UK TB kie juëy kilä muɔc ke ji ke wal baarj mi tij ke wargak ni wec.

Kä jɛn dëë gaŋ?

Mi tij ke juëy kilä mi käni jɔɔc, bi muɔc du ke ji wal jɛ gaŋ kä yöö dere dit.

Mi tij ke juëy kilä mi jɔc, ba ji laŋh guathdu kärɔa amäni mi cɛ thuɔk puänydu.

Nɛmɛ tää thin ni ciarj ke guath mi tot.

Rɛy juɔkni tin tij kärɔa thin ba ji luäk bɔ.

Juëy ca jek rɛy riɛmdu

HIV, ke juëy cuany B kɛn juëy cuany C kɛn dëë ke raan kɛp ke rɛy riɛm, kä ram mi dɔŋ, kɛnɛ piw tin laa bä raar rɛy waath ciäk kie rɛy muɔr.

Kɛn tuk juath ni tij dëë ke wää nɔ.

ɛ toke ni kä man gatdä guath in daap ɛ gat.

Guath in tɔɔc yien a thiel mi gaŋ yien ɛ rɔ kie kondom.

Guath in nyuak yien koak ti të ke riɛm juath, e.g. lipɛ kie rëët.

Juëy cuany B

ɛŋu ɛn nɛmɛ?

Juëy-cuany B dërɛ cuëny jakä jiëk.

Nɛy ti ŋɔaan dëë luäj jien puänydien a thiele wal mi ca kam ke, dunde yöö thaarj naath dëë luäj ɛmɔ cuëny dien yiar kɛnɛ kanther cuany.

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.

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

Can it be prevented?

Ney ti n̄aan ci ken tukde d̄eē n̄ac kā d̄oŋ t̄eē ke ke.

Kä ε wäl in mith t̄e thino?

Kä juëy-cuany B thiele je luäk, dunde yoo d̄eē kap cuoŋ.

Mi tij ke juëy-cuany B kā t̄e nhial ε loŋ, kie luänj mi ci cuenydu yiar, ba ji moc wal ti ba luänj emo kap cuoŋ.

Muocdu ke wal d̄ere cueny mi ci lat luäk kā d̄ere cueny mi t̄e ke kanther luäk.

Kä jin Kijmdu kie luäk in la lat emo a lat, be ji nyuoth taq in ba ji moc wal ke je mi gor keke.

Kä jen d̄eē gan?

Kä wäl in laa tuom ke juëy-cuany B ke yoo be ji gan t̄eē thin kā kam ke je naath baan.

Juëy-cuany C

ε nu en nemε?

Juëy-cuany C ε luänj mi ku yiar ni cueny.

Ney ti n̄aan thiele ke n̄ac amäni mi ce cueny yiar.

Them riemdu ε jen kel mi ba n̄ac je tij ke luänj.

Kä ε wäl in mith t̄e thino?

Juëy-cuany C d̄eē moc ke wal ti maath ε kane kā juok ni badak a we kā wäl-r̄ew **[8-12]**.

Nemε luänje min ci jiek ni cian.

en yoo ca ji mal moc wal ke peth, ganje jiek mi d̄eē ben kā cuanydu, ke kap cuoŋ cuany lat, kie kanther cuany.

Kä jen d̄eē gan?

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?

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

En täämε thielε wal tumä t_i tē th_in kie wäl mi dēē ji gaŋ ke luäŋ εmε.

En yöö ca ji moc wal ke juëy in bæc, cε ji pën yöö dëri jε nyok ke jëk ke guath ε bëë mɔ.

Juëy luäŋä

εŋu jεn?

HIV ε juëy luäŋä mi laa buom puanydu a thuuk ε määth, en buom puanydu εmε ε jεn min ku ji laa gaŋ ke luäŋ mi dēē ji káp.

Jin ci jε mal ε jëki _i thielε ji pual puany ke guath εmɔ.

Kä i nɔ, mi tēē ke ji ba ji moc wal ti bi jε kap cuŋɔ.

Nεmε kap ke jε cuaj ke yöö cε ji bi y_iar kenε yöö bæ ji gaŋ ke döpdü ke jε nεy kɔkien.

Kä ε wäl in mith tē thino?

Tēē ke dääk ni ti njaan ti thöp ke wal ke jε, ni cianj laa wäl math kel a thöp ke ke cänj.

Nεmε cε jε luäŋ dunɔde yöö káp ε luäŋ cuŋɔ kä canε dēē ηac _i tēē rεy riεm, kä cε nεy kɔkien dēē káp.

Kä mi ca muoc du wal mal tok, dëri tē ke ta_a tēëkä du min wën kä dēē buom puanydu tē thin kä dërε wëë mi rëpe rɔ dε.

Kä jεn dēē gaŋ?

Thielε wäl tumä mi tē th_in εntamε.

Kä mi t_ij cucä ke HIV, dēē ji moc ke wal ti dee bæcdε jaa wë piny.

ε ηu la dunɔä mɔ?

Ba ji moc wal baaj kä bi ke guoɔr.

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 stillbirth.

How could I catch it? (How could it catch me?)

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.

Mi ca jëk i tij ke juëy in coal ke HIV, ce ji pën yöö dëri asylum jëk kä UK.

Mii tij ke juëy in coal ke HIV, ce ji pën laṭ kä UK.

Jin bi të ke ram mi bi ji tit baṇ ni ciṇ ke tɛɛ, kä guuri kä ney kɔkien kene ney ti gow ti ṇac ke yöö ca ji bi luuk e ken.

Kä mi cie ṇac i tij ke juëy in coal HIV, goaae en yöö dëri je laṇ ji GP ke peth ke yöö dëe ken ji a moc ke wal kä ba taṇ in bec ke puṇydu guic.

Kie wëth

εηυ εν νεμε?

Wëth e juëy luṇjä mi këep raan ke tɔɔc ke ciëk kie wut.

Tukde la wëe ke mi geere rɔde, kä thiele bec mi nyothe kie bec jiec, kie puɔt, kie tuɔroṇi cali ku, kä laa tij ke lëth puṇy kä bi nuën.

Tukde ba mat e cuṇ puṇydu diaal thin ke duɔp ti gööl, dunḍu de yöö thaṇ naath thiel mi nyuoth je kä ke.

Mi tij ke ram mi laa yien e tɔɔc, gööre je ba them ke wëth, kä mi ca them goɔre je bɔ ba muɔc ke wal.

Kä mi ruëtdi kä tij ke wëth, dëre we kä gat a kaṇe ni dap kä dëe bec wëe mi rëepe rɔ e dëri je kaṁ raar, kie dëri dap ke guath mi ci moa jen guath dapä du.

Kä dëe jëk i di?

Dëri wëth jëk ke tɔɔcdu ke ram mi të ke wëth.

Kä e wäl in mith të thino?

Wëth luṇ ke je ke wuɔc ke wäl in coal ke antibayotik, kä laa tuom ke ni raan ke je.

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? How could it catch me? This is the right question

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.

Jin goori je dëe ji nyok ke thëm ke kør juokni daŋ baŋel kie wäl-rew **[6-12weeks]** ke yöö dëe ɲaɕ mi ce thuok.

Kä jɛn dëe gaŋ?

ɛn täämɛ thiɛɛ wäl tumä kie wäl mi tē thin mi bi ji gaŋ ke jɛn juëy ɛmɛ.

Wɛth dëe gaŋ ke tɔɔc naath ke kɔndɔm, kä dëe thɛm kä ji kä kɛɛl ke ruɔn kie mi tiɪ ke ram mi dɔŋ mi laa tɔɔc ke ji.

Ithriɔŋilöidni

ɛ ɲu ɛn nɛmɛ?

Ithriɔŋilöidni ɛ muɔl piɛny mi tɔ mi laa ciɛŋ rɛy muɔn (duŋdɛ yöö ɛ mi tɔt ɛ lɔŋ mi ca dee nɛn) kä jɛn kääp ɛ ji ke guɔpdu.

Wëe rɛy puathku kä wëe rɛy ciɪnku ke rɛy riɛmdu.

Dëre tuok kä guɔpdu kie jien mithni jiidu, dëre ben kä dëre jien.

Thaŋ nõŋä juathni, dëe ke krönik ke kør runi ɛ dee ke lia nõöŋ.

Thëm ithriɔŋilöidni matke thëm dɔɔdien thiŋ ke kui piɲi puany kɛnɛ tin nyuɔth muɔl cët ni ke ciath kɛnɛ riɛm.

Dëre yö këp idi?/ [dë këp idi?]

Mi jaɪi ke ciöku rɛy muɔn mi jiëk guath mi tē ke tröpikal kɛnɛ thaɔtröpikal kä ci puanydu bum ɛ goaa, dëre ji jakä tiɪ ke juëy in cɔal ke ithriɔŋilöidni.

Kä ɛ wäl in mith tē thino?

Ithriɔŋilöidni tēe ke muɔc wal mi thiak-thiak, ɛ kɛn wal tin cɔal ke i anitiparathitik tin laa ruoc ke ni ke.

Kä jɛn dëe gaŋ?

Ithriɔŋilöidni ca dëe luäŋ ke gaŋ ni ciaŋ.

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.

How could I catch it?[How could it catch me?]

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.

Kä mi /ci jaɫ ke ciöku baɔŋ guəθ mi ci we jaɫ θiŋ, min të ke tröpikal jɔam, dëe këpdε ke ji kuëë. Kie cε ji dë mal këp.

Iθkithöthömiathith.

εŋu εn nemε?

Iθkithöthömiathith, thaŋ guəθni ɲac ke je bilɣardhia, kä ε luəŋ mi bɔ kä kɔam kie muɔɫ parathithtik.

Ken parathai cien ken rey piŋi ti gow (cëtke kier kene tɔɔri) rey θaβtröpikal kene tröpikali.

Tin nyuθθ ke je, dɔŋ dëre guəθ mi dëer ε kuuke ke pəθ, dëri të ke lëth-puəŋy, dëri të ke kiel, dëri ti ke wë-raar, ke bεc liεp ken bεc cɔɔni.

Ken parathai dëe ke të rey puənydu ke run ti ɲɔaan kä deε ke guəθ conɪ du ɣiar, rok, kene cueny. Ke thaŋ guəθni bɔ dëe bεcdε rɔ rëp a bε diɫ a bε guəθ conɪ du nɔŋ kaθer.

εn ɲεc Iθkithöthömiathith, ni ciar la ɲac ke je ke thēm riem duŋdε yoo dëe tɔŋ parathia jek bɔ ke cowku kene ciεθ bɔ.

Kä dëre ɣä käp idi? [kä dëe käp idi?]

Jiŋ dëre je jek mi ci we rey piŋi ti gow ti jiäk rey θaβtröpikal kene tröpikal dhoar mi diɫ, cët ke nyuuth mi këtdi, pedaliŋ kie laɫ.

Kä ε wäl in mith të θiŋɔ?

Dëre thuɔk ke guəθ mi tɔt ke wäl mi coalɪ anti-parathithtik.

Thaŋ guəθni dëe ji nyɔk ke muɔc wal ke kɔr juɔkni.

Kä jεn dëe gaŋ?

εn täamε θiεε wäl tumä kie wäl mi të θiŋ mi bi ji gaŋ ke jεn juëy εmε.

Ney tin la jaɫ guəθni tin ca ɣiar ε ithkithöthömiethith bi ke kët päl kene maθ piŋi, ke laɫ rey piŋi ti gow ti dee jiäk.

Infections detected in your urine

Chlamydia and Gonorrhoea

What is it?

Chlamydia and gonorrhoea 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 gonorrhoea is simple and painless.

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

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? [How could it catch me?]

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?

Juëy mi ca jek røy cuni ku.

Klamidia kenε gönöria

εηυ εν νεμε?

Klamidia kenε gönöria ke juath tj_jiëk kä baktëria tin laa jek ke ke tççc.

Nyuuthni daj røy tin nyuoth keke tin, bæc wë conj, ke mi laa bä raar røy muç, ke cul kie guath wë raarä, bæc jiec, bæc nyiëni røyø kenε wääj ti lual.

Ken bä dëë ken ε nyuuthni (thiële nyuuthni).

Kä thëm klömidia kenε gönöria thiakε kä cε bæc.

Jen mat ε yöö dëë raan të ke buçt guath (muçr kie guath dapä, guath wë raarä, amäni röi ran kie thop cooni).

Jin deri buçt ku laçt kärça kä dëë ji nyuoth taç in dëri läç je guathdu.

Kä dërε yä käp idi? [kä dëë käp idi?]

ken daj røy wë ke ke duçp mi kaç gaç (mi thiële kondom) guath dapä kie mur ke guath we raarä ke tççc ke guath diaal

Kä ε wäl in mith të thinc?

Klamidia kenε gönöria ken jak keke kä gow ke antibayotik dunçde yöö mi kaçε moc ke wal dërε ney tin laa tççc ke ji këp.

Jin ci bi tççc ke ram min laa tççc yien ni wen ke kør jokä kel [1] mi ca yie moc ke wal.

Thaç jthtrainni nyin gönöria ca ke luän ke gaç, kä jin göörε je dëë ji nyok ke thëm ke kør juçkni daj diçk [3] tin ca muç ni ji wal ke yöö dëë kulε çaç mi ci antibayotik ε luaj

Kä jæn dëë gaç?

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.

Interpretation and Translation

This leaflet may be made available in a larger print, Braille or your community language and, if necessary, we will provide an appropriate interpreter for appointments.

Please speak to a member of staff.

Klamidia kene gönöria deë ke luän ke gaŋ ke tɔɔc ke kondöm.

Thëmdu kä keel ke ruon kie jin mi tij ke ram mi pay i jek, derε ji luäk ke we juath puanydu.

Thëm, ke wal, kene dup diaal tin gaŋ ke dap amäni kondömni/ thiele ke yiöw kä UK.

Jin deri ke jek kä GP du kie kä kilinik puälä puanydu min te rεy wecdu.

Luɔc ruac ke jɔw kene luɔc ke gɔre piny rεy warεgak kä.

Warεgak εme dɔŋ derε te thɪn ε laa warεgak mi diit, Braille kie thokwec εmɔ kene, min görke, mi lotde rɔ ke luɔc thuokde ba ke moc ke guath mi ca ke mat thɪn.

Thiēc yä ji, ruac ni ke ram kel kä ji laɔ.