ENGLISH

Patient Information Leaflet for New Patients in the United Kingdom

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

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).

OROMO

Barruu Odeeffannoo Dhukkubsattootaa Haara Yunaayitid Kingidam

Namoonni UK keessatti haaraa ta'an hundi qorannoon dhukkubaa ni tasifamaaf sababiin isaas amma miirri fayyaa dhabuu sitti dhaga'amuu dhiisuu danda'a garuu yoo dafee hin argamu ta'e si miidhuu danda'a.

Dhibeen nuti qorannu yaala dhibee sana fayyisuu ykn to'atu qaba.

Qorannoo fi wal'ansi isaas bilisadha.

Odeeffannoon waa'ee qorannoo keetii fi bu'aa kee namootaaf, Tajaajila Fayyaa Biyya alaa (NHS)'f hayyama kee malee hin qoodamu.

Yoo dhukkuboota kana keessaa tokko qabaatte iyyata UK keessa turuu si hin dhorku.

Naannooleen UK adda addaa qorannoo adda addaa ni dhiyeessu.

Armaan gaditti tarreen qorannoo namoota yeroo jalqabaaf UK dhufani irra caalaan kan isaaniif dhiyaatu ta'a.

Qoratamuun filannoodha.

Fayyummaa kee gara fuulduraatti akka eeguuf qorannoo gorsina.

Qorannoon baay'een dhiiga xiqqoo sirraa fudhachuudhaan kan raawwatamu yoo ta'u, qaamni kee osoo miidhaa tokkollee hin geessisin salphaatti fi dafee bakka bu'a.

Qorannoon tokko tokko saamuda fincaanii barbaada.

Namoonni haaraan gara UK dhufan hundinuu mirga GP (doktora maatii gargaarsa yaalaa fi gorsa siif kennuu danda'u, bilisaan, hawaasa naannoo keessanii keessatti) galmaa'uu qabu.

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 six months and maybe longer depending on where TB is found in the body.

Dhukkuba sombaa

Maal jechuudha?

Dhukkubni sombaa (TB)'n dhibee baakteeriyaa irraa dhufu yoo ta'u, namni dhukkuba kanaan qabame yeroo qufa'u ykn haxxiffatu qilleensa keessa kan gadi lakkifamudha.

Piluumoriin TB (somba ykn qoonqoo keessa kan jiruuf) gosa dhukkuba kanaa daddarbaa kan ta'e qofa yoo ta'u, TB'n garuu kutaa qaamaa kamiyyuu miidhuu danda'a.

Yoo kan hin yaalamne ta'e TB'n dhukkuba hamaa ta’us, qoricha farra baakteeriyaatiin fayyuu danda’a.

Duraan yoo TB qabdu taatan yoo dandeessan madaaluuf gaaffii isin gaafanna.

Yoo isin dhibee kana qabaattan rajii garaa ykn qorannoo biroo isiniif dhiyeessu dandeenya.

TB sochii qabu (daddarba) qabaachuu dhiisuu dandeessa, garuu duraan qabda turte (‘TB dhokataa’).

Akkamittin baruu danda'a?

TB'n namoota qilleensa keessa jiran gidduutti babal’ata.

Namoonni TB qaban yeroo sanatti dhukkubsachuu isaanii beekuu dhiisuu danda'u akkasumas osoo hin beekin dhukkuba kanaaf saaxilamtee ta'uu danda'a.

Wal'aansa akkamii qabaata?

TB'n wal'aansa malee lubbuu namaa galaafachuu danda'a garuu kiniiniitiin fayyuu danda'a.

Wal’aansi yeroo baay’ee bu’a qabeessa ta’us yoo xiqqaate ji’a jahaa fi tarii yeroo dheeraa turuu danda’a bakka TB qaama keessatti argamu irratti hundaa’uun.

Treatment for TB is usually a mixture of four antibiotics.

Wal'aansi TB yeroo baay'ee qoricha farra baakteeriyaa afur walitti makamuudha.

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

Ji'a lamaaf wal'aansa kana erga fudhatanii booda, dhukkubsattoonni yoo xiqqaate ji'a afuriif qoricha farra baakteeriyaa lamaa fudhachuutti ce'uu danda'u.

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

UK keessatti haala immigireeshinii kamiyyuu osoo hin ilaalin wal'aansi TB nama hundaaf bilisa.

Can it be prevented?

Ittisuun nii danda'amaa?

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

Yoo TB dhokataa qabaatte yaaliin TB daddarbaa akka hin qabaanne si dhorka.

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

Yoo TB daddarbu (dhibee) qabaatte, kana booda akka hin daddarbineetti adda baasuu qabda.

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

Kun yeroo baayyee torban muraasa qofa waan ta'eef yeroo adda baafamuu kee hunda ni deeggarama.

Infections found in your blood

Dhibeen dhiiga kee keessa jiru

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

Vaayirasiin HIV, Hepaaatayitisii B fi Hepaaatayitisii C dhiiga, sanyii ykn dhangala'aa qaama saalaatiin nama irraa gara namatti darbuu danda'uudha.

These viruses can pass:

Vaayireesonni kun kan daddarban:

From mother to baby during birth or infancy

Haadha irra gara mucaatti yeroo da'umsaa kan darbudha

By having sex without a condom

Wal qunnamtii saalaa koondomii malee raawwachuun

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

Meeshaalee vaayiresii kana qaban wal irraa ergifachuudhaan, fkn lilmoo fi wantota qara qaban.

Hepatitis B

Hepaaatayitisii B

What is it?

Maal jechuudha?

Hepatitis B virus can infect the liver.

Vaayirasiin hepaaatayitisii B kalee faaluu danda'a.

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

Namoonni hedduun yaala malee vaayirasichan qabamanii taa'u, garuu namoota tokko tokko irratti vaayirasichi miidhaa kalee fi kaansarii kalee fiduu danda'a.

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

Namoota baay'ee irratti mallattoon tokkollee waan hin mul'anneef qabaachuu fi dhiisuu kee beekuu dhiisuu dandeessa.

What treatment is available?

Wal'aansa akkamii qabaata?

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

Hepaaatayitisii B qoricha hin qabu, garuu to'achuun ni danda'ama.

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.

Yoo vaayirasiin Hepaaatayitisii B sadarkaa olaanaa qabaatte ykn miidhaa kalee kamiyyuu yoo qabaatte, yaaliin vaayirasicha to'achuuf kiniinii siif kennama.

Treatment can prevent liver failure and liver cancer.

Wal'aansi dadhabbii kalee fi kaansarii kalee ittisuu danda'a.

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

Doktarri ykn ogeessi narsii kee yoo barbaachisaa ta'e waa'ee wal'aansaa odeeffannoo dabalataa siif kenna.

Can it be prevented?

Ittisuun nii danda'amaa?

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

Talaalliin Hepaaatayitisii B irraa isin eegu ni argama, kaffaltii malees.

Hepatitis C

Hepaaatayitisii C

What is it?

Maal jechuudha?

Hepatitis C is a virus which affects the liver.

Hepaaatayitisii C'n vaayiresii kalee namaa miidhudha.

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

Namoonni baay'een hanga kaleen isaanii haalaan miidhamutti mallattoolee hin mul'atan.

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

Qorannoon dhiigaa vaayirasicha qabaachuu kee beekuuf karaa tokkichadha.

What treatment is available?

Wal'aansa akkamii qabaata?

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

Dhukkubni Hepaaatayitisii C torban 8 – 12 keessatti kiniinii farra vaayirasiitiin yaalamuu danda'a.

This usually cures the infection.

Kunis yeroo baay'ee dhukkuba kana ni fayyisa.

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

Wal'aansi dafee rakkoolee ciccimoo kanneen akka kalee miidhamuu, kalee dadhabuu ykn kaansarii kalee ni ittisa.

Can it be prevented?

Ittisuun nii danda'amaa?

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

Yeroo ammaa talaalliin ykn qorichi vaayirasii kanaan akka hin qabamne isin ittisu hin jiru.

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

Dhibee kanaaf yaalamuun gara fuulduraatti deebitee akka hin qabaanne si hin dhorku.

Human Immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

Vaayirasii ittisa dhibee qaamaa (HIV)

What is it?

Maal jechuudha?

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

HIV vaayirasii yeroon darbaa deemuun sirna ittisa qaamaa kee irratti dhiibbaa uumuu kan danda'u yoo ta'u, kunis dandeettii qaamni kee dhukkuba irraa si eeguudha.

You often do not feel unwell straight away.

Yeroo baay'ee battaluma sanatti fayyaa dhabuun sitti hin dhaga'amu.

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

Haa ta'u malee, yoo dhibee kana qabaatte yaaliin vaayirasicha to'atu kennamuu dandeessa.

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

Kunis miidhaa akka sirra hin geenye dhorka, namoota biroottis akka hin dabarre si dhorka.

What treatment is available?

Wal'aansa akkamii qabaata?

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

Wal'aansi adda addaa kan jiru yoo ta'u, keessattuu kiniinii tokko guyyaatti al tokko.

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.

Kunis dhukkuba kana fayyisuu hin danda'u garuu vaayirasicha to'achuu danda'a dabalataanis dhiiga keessaa adda baasuun hin danda'amu, akkasumas namoota birootti illee hin darbu.

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

Yoo wal'aansi dafee siif jalqabame umurii dheeraa qabaachuu dandeessa, hojiin sirna ittisa qaamaa kee ni tasgabbaa'a, yeroo baay'ee ni fooyya'a.

Can it be prevented?

Ittisuun nii danda'amaa?

There is no vaccine currently available.

Yeroo ammaa talaalliin hin qabu.

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

Your Entitlements;

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 stillbirth.

Yoo balaa HIVn qabamte carraa dhukkuba kanaan qabamuu hir'isuuf qoricha argachuu dandeessa.

Mirga Keessan;

Wal'aansa HIV bilisaa fi hordoffii

Yoo HIV qabaatte argame kun mirga koolugaltummaa UK keessatti iyyachuu kee irratti dhiibbaa hin geessisu

Haalli HIV kee mirga UK keessatti hojjechuu kee irratti dhiibbaa hin geessisu

Ogeessota kunuunsa fayyaa diinummaa hin qabnee fi murtii hin qabne irraa hordoffii idilee, dhuunfaa fi iccitii ta'een kunuunsa ispeeshaalistii bilisaa ni argattu.

Yoo HIV qabaachuu kee dursitee beekte, wal'aansa itti fufuu fi ogeessa infekshinii ilaaluu akka dandeessuuf daftee ogeessa fayyaa keetti himuun kee barbaachisaa dha.

Saayifiliisii

Maal jechuudha?

Dhukkubni sifiilisii dhibee baakteeriyaa karaa walqunnamtii saalaatiin darbudha.

Mallattoon dhukkubaa yeroon kan jijjiiramu yoo ta'u, madaa ykn madaa dhukkubbii hin qabne, ujummoo limfii dhiita'uu, ho'a qaamaa fi ulfaatina qaamaa hir'isuu dabalatee ta'uu danda'a.

Mallattoon qaama hunda sadarkaa adda addaatti hirmaachisuu danda'a garuu namoonni tokko tokko mallattoo tokkollee hin qaban.

Yoo hiriyaa waliin saalqunnamtii raawwattu qabaatte, isaanis qorannoo dhukkuba sifiilisii gochuun isaan barbaachisa, qorannoo fi yaalis ni kennamaaf.

Yoo ulfa taatee fi dhukkuba sifiilisii qabaatte, osoo daa'imni hin dhalatin duratti dabarsuu dandeessa, carraa ulfi irraa ba'uu, yeroo malee da'uu fi du'ee da'uu dabaluu dandeessa.

How could I catch it?

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

Akkamittin baruu danda'a?

Nama dhukkuba kana qabu waliin walqunnamtii saalaa qaama saalaa, qaama saalaa ykn afaaniin raawwachuudhaan dhukkuba sifiilisii qabaachuu dandeessa.

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.

Wal'aansa akkamii qabaata?

Siifiiliis qoricha farra baakteeriyaa yeroo baayyee qoricha lilmoodhaan kennamu fayyadamuun kan fayyudha.

Dhibeen kun fayyuu isaa mirkaneessuuf wal'aansa booda torban 6 fi 12tti irra deddeebiin qorannoo gochuun si barbaachisuu danda'a.

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.

Ittisuun nii danda'amaa?

Yeroo ammaa kana talaalliin ykn qorichi dhukkuba kanaan akka hin qabamne isin dhorku hin jiru.

Siifiilisii yeroo walqunnamtii saalaa kondomii fayyadamuudhaan, akkasumas waggaatti al tokko qorannoo gochuudhaan, ykn hiriyaa walqunnamtii saalaa raawwattan haaraa yoo qabaatte ittisuun ni danda'ama.

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 via 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.

Istiroongiloydiyasisii

Maal jechuudha?

Istiroongiloydiyasisii raammoo paraasaayitii yoo ta'u yeroo baay'ee biyyee keessa jiraatu (garuu arguuf baay'ee xiqqaadha) karaa gogaa keetiin si faaluudha.

Karaa dhiiga keessaniin sombaa fi garaacha keessan seena.

Mallattoo gogaa ykn bullaa'insa nyaataa dhufuu fi deemuu danda'u fiduu danda'a.

Dhibeen tokko tokko yeroo dheeraaf kan turuu fi waggootaaf turuu ykn illee lubbuu namaa galaafachuu danda'a.

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

Qorannoon Istiroongiloydiyasisii dhangala’oo qaamaa adda addaa mallattoolee raammoo kanaa kan akka sagaraa fi dhiigaa qorachuu dabalata.

How could I catch it?

Akkamittin baruu danda'a?

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

Miila qullaa biyyee faalame bakka ho'aa fi qorraa keessa deemuun ykn sirni ittisa qaamaa laafaa ta’uun balaa infekshinii Istiroongiloydiyasisii qabamuuf si saaxiluu danda’a.

What treatment is available?

Wal’aansa akkamii qabaata?

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

Istiroongiloydiyasisii qoricha farra paaraasaayitii bifa tablet tiin kennamuun salphaatti yaalama.

Can it be prevented?

Ittisuun nii danda'amaa?

Strongyloidiasis can’t always be prevented.

Dhukkuba Strongyloidiasis yeroo hunda ittisuun hin danda’amu.

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

Haa ta’u malee yeroo gara qilleensa ho’aa ykn qorraa deemtan miila qullaa deemuu dhiisuun carraa dhukkuba kanaan qabamuu keessan hir’isuu danda’a.

Schistosomiasis

Shistoosomiyaasisii

What is it?

Maal jechuudha?

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

Shistosomiasis, yeroo tokko tokko bilharziyaa jedhamuun kan beekamu fi, dhibee raammoo paraasitiitiin dhufudha.

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

Paraasitiin kun bishaan qulqulluu (kan akka lageen fi haroowwan) naannoo ho'aa fi qorraa keessa jiraata.

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

Mallattoowwan dhukkuba kanaa kan ta’an dhangala’aa diimaa, ho’a qaamaa olka’aa, qufaa, garaacha, garaa fi dhukkubbii lafee kan dabalatu ta’uu danda’a.

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.

Paraasaayitiin kun waggoota dheeraaf qaama keessa turuun ujummoo fincaanii, tiruu fi kalee irratti miidhaa geessisuu kan danda’u yoo ta’u gosootni tokko tokko carraa kaansarii ujummoo fincaaniitiin qabamuu keessan ni dabalu.

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

Shistosomiasis yeroo baayyee qorannoo dhiigaatiin kan adda baafamu yoo ta'u garuu hanqaaquu paaraasaayitii saamuda fincaanii ykn sagaraa keessan keessatti argachuudhaanis adda baafamuu danda'a.

How could I catch it?

Akkamittin baruu danda'a?

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

Bishaan qulqulluu faalame naannoo ho'aa fi qorraatti, fakkeenyaaf yeroo dambalii, doonii oofuu ykn dhiqattu yoo wal qunnamte dhukkuba kanaan qabamta.

What treatment is available?

Wal'aansa akkamii qabaata?

It can be cured with a short course of an anti-parasitic medication.

Qoricha farra paaraasaayitii qyeroo gabaabaa fudhachuun fayyuu danda'a.

Sometimes treatments may need to be repeated after a few weeks.

Yeroo tokko tokko wal'aansi torban muraasa booda irra deebi'amuun barbaachisaa ta'uu danda'a.

Can it be prevented?

Ittisuun nii danda'amaa?

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

Yeroo ammaa kana talaalliin ykn qorichi dhukkuba kanaan akka hin qabamne isin dhorku hin jiru.

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

Namoonni gara naannoo dhukkubni shistoosomiyaasisii jiru jedhamutti imalan bishaan qulqulluu faalamuu malu keessatti dambalii, dhuguu fi dhiqachuu irraa of qusachuu qabu.

Infections detected in your urine

Dhibee fincaan keessan keessatti argame

Chlamydia/Gonorrhea

Kilaamidiyaa/Gonooriyaa

What is it?

Maal jechuudha?

Chlamydia and gonorrhoea are common sexually transmitted bacterial infections.

Kilaamidiyaa fi gonooriyaan dhibee baakteeriyaa saalqunnamtiin daddarbu baay'eedha.

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

Mallattoon lamaan isaanii dhukkubbii yeroo fincaan, dhangala'aan qunxurroo, qinxiraama ykn munnee irraa wanti hin baratamne bahu, dhukkubbii garaachaa, dhukkubbii qaama saalaa ykn ija diimaa.

However they can be asymptomatic.

Haa ta'u malee mallattoo tokko malee ta'uu danda'u.

The test for chlamydia and gonorrhea is simple and painless.

Qorannoon kilaamidiyaa fi gonooriyaa salphaa kan ta'eef dhukkubbii kan hin qabneedha.

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

Innis naannoo dhibee kanaan qabame (qunxurroo, qinxiraama, qoonqoo) ilaaluu fi/ykn saamuda fincaanii kennuu of keessaa qaba.

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

Wal'aansa kana ofuma keessanii raawwachuu kan dandeessan yoo ta'u, beellama keessan irratti akkaataa kana itti gootan isiniif ibsama.

How could I catch it?

Akkamittin baruu danda'a?

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

Lamaanuu karaa walqunnamtii saalaa eegumsa hin qabne (kondomii malee) qaama saalaa, qaama saalaa ykn afaaniin darbu.

What treatment is available?

Wal'aansa akkamii qabaata?

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

Kilaamidiyaa fi gonooriyaan qoricha farra baakteeriyaatiin kan yaalaman yoo ta'u yoo hin yaalamne garuu saal qunnamtiidhaan hiriyoota keessan birootti darbuu danda'u.

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

Atii fi hiriyyoonni kee erga yaalamtanii booda torban 1f walqunnamtii saalaa raawwachuu irraa of qusachuu qabdu.

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

Gosoonni dhukkuba gonooriyaa tokko tokko antibaayootikii dandamachuu waan danda'aniif qoricha farra baakteeriyaawwan sun akka hojjetan mirkaneessuuf wal'aansa booda torban 3 booda irra deebi'anii qorannoo gochuu si barbaachisuu danda'a.

Can it be prevented?

Ittisuun nii danda'amaa?

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

Kilaamidiyaa fi gonooriyaan yeroo walqunnamtii saalaa raawwatan kondomii fayyadamuudhaan ittisuun ni danda'ama.

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

Waggaatti al tokko qorannoo gochuun, ykn hiriyaa saalqunnamtii haaraa yoo qabaatte, tamsa'ina dhibee kanaa ittisuu danda'a.

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

UK keessatti qorannoon, wal'aansi fi kondomii dabalatee gosootni ulfa ittisuu hundi illee bilisaan kennama.

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

Isaan argachuu kan dandeessan GP ykn kilinika fayyaa saalaa naannoo keessanitti argaman irraati.