

English	简体中文 Simplified Chinese (Mandarin)
<p>Gonorrhoea</p> <p>Gonorrhoea is a sexually transmitted infection and is caused by a bacteria. The number of people getting gonorrhoea in Scotland has doubled over the last five years.</p> <p>How do I get gonorrhoea?</p> <p>Gonorrhoea is passed from person to person through unprotected vaginal, anal or oral sex (without a condom). It can also be spread by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• sharing sex toys that aren't washed or covered with a new condom each time they're used• your genitals coming into contact with your partner's genitals – this means you can get gonorrhoea from someone even if there is no penetration, orgasm or ejaculation• infected semen or vaginal fluid getting into your eye	<p>淋病</p> <p>淋病是一种性传播感染疾病，是由细菌引起的。在过去的五年中，苏格兰患淋病的人数增加了一倍。</p> <p>我怎么患上的淋病？</p> <p>淋病是通过无保护的阴道性交、肛交或口交（没有使用安全套）在人与人之间传播的。它也可以通过以下方式传播：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 共用未洗过的或未在每次使用时套上新避孕套的性玩具• 您的生殖器与伴侣的生殖器接触 - 这意味着即使没有进入体内、发生性高潮或射精，您也可以从某人身上感染淋病• 被感染的精液或阴道分泌物进入眼睛• 它也可以在分娩时传给新生儿

- it can also be passed to a newborn during childbirth

Symptoms of gonorrhoea

Many people with gonorrhoea will not notice any symptoms.

If symptoms do appear, they usually show up between 1 to 14 days after coming into contact with the infection.

Symptoms of gonorrhoea may include:

- green or yellow fluid coming out of the penis
- pain or a burning sensation when peeing
- a rash on the head of the penis
- discomfort and swelling of the testicles
- increased discharge from the vagina
- pain in the abdomen
- bleeding in between periods, after sex or irregular/heavy periods

淋病的症状

许多淋病患者不会注意到任何症状。

如果确实出现症状，则通常在接触感染后1到14天出现。

淋病的症状可能包括：

- 从阴茎流出绿色或黄色的液体
- 排尿时有疼痛或灼热感
- 阴茎头上长有皮疹
- 睾丸不适和肿胀
- 阴道分泌物增多
- 腹部疼痛
- 在月经之间或性交时流血或月经不规律、量多

淋病也会感染喉咙、肛门或眼睛。如果有感染，您的这些部位可能会疼痛、有分泌物，但是喉咙部位感染淋病通常没有症状。

Gonorrhoea can also infect the throat, anus or eyes. You may experience pain or discharge in these areas if there is an infection, although gonorrhoea in the throat usually has no symptoms.

Testing for gonorrhoea

If you think you have gonorrhoea you should make an appointment with your GP or local sexual health services.

The tests for gonorrhoea are simple, painless and very reliable.

They involve sending a swab from the area thought to be infected to a lab for analysis. In most cases, you don't have to be examined by a doctor or nurse and can often collect the sample yourself.

There are two main ways the sample can be collected:

- using a swab – a small cotton bud is gently wiped over the area that might be infected, such as inside the vagina, anus or throat
- peeing into a container – this should ideally be done at least one or two hours after you last peed

淋病检测

如果您认为您有淋病，您应与您的全科医生或当地的性健康服务机构预约。

淋病的检测简单、无痛且非常可靠。

检测涉及在认为受感染的部位采集拭子再发送到实验室进行分析。在大多数情况下，您无需经过医生或护士的检查，通常可以自己收集样本。

可以通过两种主要方式收集样本：

- 拭子 - 将细小的棉签轻轻擦拭可能被感染的部位，例如阴道、肛门或喉咙内
- 排尿到容器中 - 理想情况下，应在最后一次排尿后至少一个或两个小时后进行

某些性健康诊所可能能够进行快速检测，由医生或护士通过显微镜查看样本并立即为您提供检测结果。不然的话，您需要等待最多两周才能得到结果。

网上预定预约

Some sexual health clinics may be able to carry out rapid tests, when the doctor or nurse can view the sample through a microscope and give you your test results straight away. Otherwise, you will have to wait up to two weeks to get the results.

Online appointment booking

You may be able to book an appointment for an STI test online using the online booking system. This varies for different NHS board areas.

Treatment for gonorrhoea

Gonorrhoea is treated with antibiotics usually given as an injection. If this is not suitable it can in some cases be treated with tablets.

Some strains of gonorrhoea are becoming resistant to antibiotics. This can make it more difficult to treat. This is checked by sending an additional swab to look for resistance and re-testing for the infection two weeks after treatment.

If there's a high chance that you have gonorrhoea, you may be given treatment before you get your results back.

您也许可以通过网上预约系统网上预订性传播感染疾病检查的预约。不同地区的NHS有所不同。

性健康服务网上预约系统

淋病的治疗

淋病通常通过注射抗生素来治疗。如果注射不合适，某些情况下可以用片剂治疗。

一些淋病菌株正在对抗生素产生抗药性。这会使治疗更加困难。在治疗后两周，发送另一支拭子可以检查其抗药性并重新检测感染情况。

如果您极有可能感染了淋病，您可能在得到结果之前先接受治疗。

如果您的伴侣被检查出患有淋病，您也可能受邀进行治疗。

如果您怀孕了或认为自己可能怀孕或正在母乳喂养，请告诉医生或护士。这可能会导致给您开的抗生素不同。

如果您的感染得不到及时治疗，您可能将其传染给其他性伴侣。

You may also be offered treatment if your partner is found to have gonorrhoea.

Tell the doctor or nurse if you are pregnant or think you might be, or if you are breastfeeding. This may make a difference to the antibiotic you're prescribed.

If your infection is untreated you may pass it onto other sexual partners.

Gonorrhoea can occasionally lead to other more serious problems such as pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) when the infection gets into the womb and fallopian tubes. This could lead to problems such as infertility and ectopic pregnancy.

If you have a gonorrhoea infection during pregnancy it can result in giving birth to the baby early (premature birth). In addition, the infection can be passed on to the baby during birth and result in a severe eye infection in the infant.

The infection can also spread to the testicles causing pain, swelling and inflammation and in some cases infertility.

当感染进入子宫和输卵管时，淋病偶尔会导致其他更严重的问题，例如盆腔炎。这可能会导致不孕和异位妊娠等问题。

如果您在怀孕期间感染了淋病，可能会导致婴儿提早出生（早产）。另外，感染可在分娩过程中传染给婴儿，并导致婴儿严重的眼部感染。

感染还可能扩散到睾丸，引起疼痛、肿胀和发炎，在某些情况下还会导致不育。

避免将淋病传染给伴侣

如果您有淋病，您的伴侣将受邀进行测试和治疗。

在您和您的伴侣都完成了淋病的治疗，并且收到了两周后的检测结果以防止再次感染之前，请避免性行为，这一点很重要。

减少淋病的风险

预防所有性传播感染疾病的最佳方法是进行更安全的性行为。这意味着使用避孕套进行阴道性交、肛交或口交。

其他性传播感染疾病

Avoiding passing on gonorrhoea to a partner

If you have gonorrhoea your partner will be offered testing and treatment.

It's important to avoid sex until you and your partner have both finished the treatment for gonorrhoea and had the results of the two week test to prevent reinfection.

Reducing the risk of gonorrhoea

The best way to prevent all sexually transmitted infections is to practice safer sex. This means using a condom for vaginal, anal or oral sex.

Other STI's

It's recommended that you are tested for all STI's if you have been diagnosed with gonorrhoea, including:

- syphilis
- HIV
- chlamydia

如果您被诊断出淋病，建议您对所有性传播感染疾病进行检测，包括：

• [梅毒](#)

• [艾滋病病毒](#)

• [衣原体](#)

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