Chlamydia...  
...is transmitted by oral, anal, or vaginal sex with an infected person. 
...may not have symptoms. 
...often keeps person from having children later if it is not treated. 
...can be cured with antibiotics, but a person can get it again if he or she has sex with an infected person.

What is it? 
- Chlamydia infection is caused by bacteria. 
- Chlamydia is the most common sexually transmitted infection in the U.S.

How is it transmitted? 
- Chlamydia is transmitted by having vaginal, oral, or anal sex with an infected person. 
- An infected mother can pass it to her baby during birth.

What are symptoms of infection? 
- Eighty percent of women and half of infected men have no symptoms with chlamydial infection. 
- Women can have symptoms, such as discharge from the vagina, bleeding between periods, pain in the abdomen, or pain with urination. 
- Men can have symptoms, such as burning or pain with urination, watery drip from the penis, or pain in the testicles.

What are other consequences of infection? 
- The infection can spread and cause permanent and painful damage to the reproductive and urinary organs. 
- Chlamydia is a leading cause of infection of the Fallopian tubes that can make women infertile. 
- Chlamydia is a major cause of infection of the urethra that can make men infertile. 
- A woman can pass chlamydia to her baby during birth. These babies may have eye problems or pneumonia, and could possibly die.

How is it diagnosed? 
- Local health departments, school-based health clinics, and other doctor’s offices may offer confidential, free or low-cost testing and treatment for chlamydia for young people. 
- The only way for a person to be sure if he or she has chlamydia is to visit a doctor or nurse and ask to be tested for chlamydia. They will do a urine test or a pelvic exam for women and a visual examination of the genitalia for men. Also, discharge from the penis or vagina will be tested.

Is there a treatment? A cure? 
- Chlamydia can be cured with antibiotics prescribed by a doctor or nurse. 
- The sex partner of an infected person must also be treated. If not, they will pass it to each other again if they have sex. 
- A person is not immune from chlamydia after having it and being cured. A person can get it again.

How can it be avoided? 
- Abstain from vaginal, oral, and anal sex.