

What else do I need to consider with the test?

If you are diagnosed with a chlamydia infection, your sexual partner must also be treated. He/she may also be infected. If your partner is not treated, you can become infected again after the end of treatment.

The test cannot tell how long you have been infected. As there are often no signs of infection, it is difficult to tell when and from whom you became infected. An infection therefore does not mean that your partner has been cheating. Only you and your doctor will know the result. Doctors and practice staff are bound to confidentiality and are therefore not allowed to tell anyone else (including your parents).

Do I have to pay for the chlamydia test?

If you or your sexual partner have symptoms in the genital area that indicate an infection with chlamydia or other pathogens, the costs of the test will usually be covered by your health insurance (private and statutory).

The health insurance companies offer an annual urine screening test for young women up to the age of 25!

For statutory health insurance holders:

If you have no symptoms and wish to have the laboratory test at your own request, the costs will not be covered by the statutory health insurance and must be paid by yourself.

The current prices can be found on the order form for individual healthcare services.

For private health insurance holders:

Private health insurance will cover the costs according to the valid GOÄ (Medical Fee Schedule for care outside the Statutory Health Insurance Scheme) if there has been no previous exclusion of benefits.



IMD Institut für Medizinische Diagnostik Berlin-Potsdam GbR
IMD Berlin MVZ

Nicolaistraße 22
12247 Berlin (Steglitz)
Tel +49 30 77001-322
Fax +49 30 77001-332
info@imd-berlin.de · IMD-Berlin.de



ENG-FL_054_02

Fotos: ©fotolia, ©adobe stock, IMD Berlin

Chlamydia infection What is it?

Information for teenagers



First things first:

You can't tell if someone has chlamydia. It also has nothing to do with personal hygiene!



What is chlamydia?

Chlamydia trachomatis is a bacterium that can colonise and multiply in the intimate areas of sexually active girls and boys. Chlamydia infections are among the most common sexually transmitted diseases worldwide.

How is chlamydia spread?

Chlamydia is transmitted through unprotected sexual intercourse. Anyone who is sexually active can become infected. The risk of infection increases if you change your sexual partner frequently.

The infectious agents are transmitted through infected bodily fluids, such as semen or vaginal fluids.

Please note that you cannot catch chlamydia by hugging, in swimming pools or from toilet seats. It cannot be passed on by kissing, as chlamydia is not found in saliva.

What symptoms can occur?

You should definitely go to your doctor for a check-up if you notice the following signs or changes:

Girls

- Unusual yellowish discharge from the vagina
- Bleeding between periods
- Bleeding directly after sexual intercourse
- Pain when you pass urine or in the lower abdomen

Boys

- Whitish discharge from the urethra or
- a burning sensation when you pass urine

An untreated chlamydia infection can cause serious problems later on. Chronic infections (infections that last a long time) can damage your organs. As a girl, you may then no longer be able to get pregnant naturally.

And as a boy, your fertility may later be limited as your testicles may no longer be able to produce enough sperm.

If an infection is recognised in time, it can be treated efficiently with antibiotics if taken as prescribed. These medications are usually well tolerated and side effects are rare. If you have any questions, please contact your doctor in confidence.

How can I protect myself?

The best protection against infection is the use of condoms or dental dams, which will also protect you against other sexually transmitted diseases.

The pill only prevents pregnancy; it cannot protect against infections!



What diagnostic tests are carried out?

Chlamydia can be detected directly in your urine. This requires testing the "first-void urine", the first small amount of urine, collected from your morning urine as soon as you get up.

A swab from the cervix can also be taken in girls and from the urethra in boys. To do this, you need to see your gynaecologist or urologist.

Both the urine test and the swab are reliable detection methods. The results from the laboratory will be available within a few days.

Both the urine test and the swab test are reliable detection methods. The results from the laboratory will be available within a few days.

