

Trichomoniasis is an infection caused by a tiny parasite. It affects both men and women. It is also known as “trich”.

Trichomoniasis

How is it spread?


Men get trichomoniasis from sexual contact. Anyone who has it can spread it to others. It can be spread between:

- ▶ Men and women.
- ▶ Men and men.

What are signs in men?

Most men show no signs of “trich”. Others have signs that include:

- ▶ Itching and irritation inside the penis.
- ▶ Burning after urination or ejaculation.
- ▶ Discharge from penis.
- ▶ Painful intercourse.



Most infected men have no signs of trichomoniasis. Even so, “trich” can still be spread.

How do you know if you have “trich”?

The only way to know if you have “trich” is by a medical exam. Your health care provider (HCP) can take a sample for testing. Your HCP may also ask to test for other infections at the same time.

How is it treated?

“Trich” can be treated and cured with prescribed medicines that kill the parasite. Always finish treatment. See your HCP if your signs do not go away after treatment.

If you have trichomoniasis:

- ▶ Always finish treatment.
- ▶ Do not have sex with someone who has “trich” or has not finished treatment (to prevent re-infection).
- ▶ Tell current and recent sex partners of the infection so they can get checked.

How can you avoid “trich”?

- ▶ Avoid sexual contact.
- ▶ Have safer sex:
 - Reduce the number of sexual partners.
 - Condoms, when used correctly, can reduce the risk of getting trichomoniasis. Each time you have sex use a condom (male or female type):
 - During vaginal sex.
 - During anal sex.
 - During oral sex.
 - Have sex with only one partner who does not have sex with others and does not have trichomoniasis.



For more information, see *Safer Sex* on page 71



Learn more:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):

Trichomoniasis - CDC Fact Sheet

www.cdc.gov/std/trichomonas/STDFact-Trichomoniasis.htm