

DOCTOR DISCUSSION GUIDE

Managing Gonorrhea

Being told you have a sexually transmitted infection like gonorrhea can leave you with a lot of questions. Asking the right questions during your conversation will help you know what to expect and how to better navigate your condition. Familiarize yourself with these common terms before your appointment to help facilitate your discussion.

Vocabulary to Know

Your doctor might mention these common terms. Here's what they mean.

<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	The bacterium that causes a gonorrhea infection.
Asymptomatic Gonorrhea	When you are infected with the bacteria but don't look or feel sick. Many people with gonorrhea don't show any signs or symptoms of an infection, especially women.
Dysuria	When it hurts to pee. This is one of the most common signs of a gonorrhea infection.
Nucleic Acid Amplification Testing (NAAT)	A test used to diagnose gonorrhea and other sexually transmitted infections. It works by detecting the bacteria in a urine sample or swab taken from the throat or anus.
Gonorrhea Culture	Another diagnostic tool doctors use to confirm a gonorrhea infection. It's done by swabbing places where the infection might be (like inside the vagina, penis, or anus) and putting the sample into a special container to see if the bacteria responsible grow.
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)	When a woman's reproductive organs get infected, often as a result of an untreated sexually transmitted infection like gonorrhea. PID can lead to pain and fever, as well as potentially serious issues like infertility and ectopic pregnancies.
Antimicrobial Resistant Gonorrhea	Some types of gonorrhea are harder to treat because antibiotics don't work as well as they used to at curing infections. Antimicrobial resistant gonorrhea can only be treated by a limited number of medications, if at all.

