

if you have sex before waiting for the medicine to work on you and your partner(s).

- **Get retested for Chlamydia.** Get retested for Chlamydia *three months* after taking this medicine to make sure you did not get the infection again.

If you have any questions or concerns about EPT or azithromycin, please call 311 or contact your doctor or nurse.

For more information about Chlamydia and other STDs, you can visit our website at www.nyc.gov/health/ept

NYC DOHMH Bureau of STD Control

www.nyc.gov/std

STD Clinics

Manhattan

Central Harlem:

Mon–Fri 8:30–4:00, Sat 8:30–12:00

2238 Fifth Avenue (137th Street)

TRAVEL: 2 train to 135th Street

Chelsea:

Monday–Friday 8:30–4:00, Sat 8:30–12:00

303 Ninth Avenue (28th Street)

TRAVEL: C/E trains to 23rd Street, 1 train to 28th Street

West Harlem:

Mon–Fri 8:30–4:00

21 Old Broadway, 2nd Floor

(off 126th Street between Broadway and Amsterdam)

TRAVEL: 1 train to 125th Street

Bronx

Morrisania:

Mon–Fri 8:30–4:00, Sat 8:30–12:00

1309 Fulton Avenue, 2nd Floor
(East 169 Street off Third Avenue)

TRAVEL: 55/15 bus to 169th/Third Ave.

Brooklyn

Crown Heights:

Mon–Fri 8:30–4:00

1218 Prospect Place, 2nd Floor
(at Troy Avenue)

TRAVEL: 3/4 trains to Utica

Fort Greene:

Mon–Fri 8:30–4:00, Sat 8:30–1:00

295 Flatbush Avenue Ext., 2nd Floor
Brooklyn, NY 11201

TRAVEL: 2/3/5 trains to Nevins, N/R/D to DeKalb

Queens

Jamaica:

Mon–Fri 8:30–4:00, Sat 8:30–12:00

90–37 Parsons Blvd., 1st Floor
(off Jamaica Ave.)

TRAVEL: E/Z/J train to Parsons Blvd.

Corona:

Tue & Fri 8:30–4:00

34–33 Junction Blvd. (Roosevelt/Northern)

TRAVEL: 7 train to Junction Blvd., 72 bus to 35th Ave.

Staten Island

Richmond:

Thur 8:30–4:00

51 Stuyvesant Place (Wall Street)

Stopping the Spread of Chlamydia:

How you can help

Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)



Important information about your sexual health.

Please read very carefully.

Why am I getting extra medicine or prescription(s) for extra medicine?

You have been diagnosed and treated for Chlamydia, a disease that is transmitted by having sex. *Your doctor or nurse has given you a prescription or medicine to give to each of your sex partner(s) so that they can be treated as soon as possible.* Chlamydia infections often have no symptoms, but if left untreated Chlamydia can spread and cause serious problems in both women and men. Chlamydia can also increase a person's chance of getting or spreading HIV so it's important that your sex partner(s) be treated. If you are treated and your partner(s) is not, he or she can give you Chlamydia again.

Who should I give the extra medicine or prescription to?

The medicine or prescription that the doctor or nurse gave you should be given to each of your sex partner(s).

What if I don't give out all of the extra medicine to my sex partner(s)?

If you are unable to give all of the extra medicine to one or more of your sex partner(s), please return the extra medicine to the doctor, nurse or clinic who gave it to you.

Do not save the medicine to take at another time or share the medicine with anyone who is not your sex partner.

What is Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT)?

A new law was passed in New York City and New York State that allows doctors and nurses to give medicine or a prescription to people diagnosed with Chlamydia so that they can give it to their sex partner(s). This is called Expedited Partner Therapy (EPT).

What should I tell my sex partner(s)?

Telling someone they may have a sexually transmitted disease (STD) can be hard, but it is the right thing to do. Tell your sex partner(s) that the medicine or prescription you are giving them is to treat Chlamydia, and they should take the medicine because they may be infected too. Ask them to read the information that comes with the medicine and to visit a doctor or nurse to get checked for other STDs such as syphilis, gonorrhea and HIV.

What is Chlamydia?

Chlamydia is the most common STD caused by bacteria that both men and women can get. It is spread through having any kind of sex (vaginal, oral or anal) with a person who has Chlamydia.

Chlamydia that is not treated can lead to infertility (not being able to have children) in both men and women. In men, untreated Chlamydia can lead to infection and pain in the testicles (balls). In women, untreated Chlamydia can lead to chronic belly pain, ectopic pregnancy (pregnancy in the fallopian tubes), and Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID), which is inflammation of the upper reproductive tract.

A woman with PID may have:

- **Bad smelling discharge from the vagina**
- **Pain during sex and when they pee**
- **Bleeding between periods**
- **Pain in the lower belly**

A woman who thinks she has PID should see a doctor or go to a clinic as soon as possible.

What if my sex partner is pregnant, or thinks she may be pregnant?

If your sex partner is pregnant, it is okay for her to take this medicine. Azithromycin will not hurt the baby. But she should see a doctor or nurse as soon as possible because Chlamydia can be passed on from a mother to her baby during pregnancy, and can cause health problems for the baby. She should tell her doctor that she was given medicine because her sex partner has Chlamydia.

What is the cure for Chlamydia?

Chlamydia is easily treated with one dose of an antibiotic called azithromycin (a-zith-row-mice-in). Azithromycin is also called Zithromax or Zmax. This medicine treats Chlamydia but does not treat other STDs like syphilis or gonorrhea. This is why it is important for your sexual partner(s) to see a doctor, nurse or go to a clinic to get a full STD exam, even if he or she takes the medicine.

What should I do after taking this medicine?

- **Do not have sex (vaginal, oral or anal) for at least seven days until both you and any of your sex partner(s) have taken this medicine.** It takes seven days for this medicine to cure Chlamydia. You can get Chlamydia again