

Some Facts About Gonorrhea

What is gonorrhea? Gonorrhea is a common sexually transmitted disease (STD).

What causes gonorrhea? Gonorrhea is caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, a bacterium that can grow and multiply easily in mucous membranes of the body. Gonorrhea bacteria can grow in the warm, moist areas of the reproductive tract, including the cervix (opening to the womb), and fallopian tubes (egg canals) in women, and in the urethra (urine canal) in women and men. The bacteria can also grow in the mouth, throat, and anus.

How do people get gonorrhea? Gonorrhea is spread through sexual contact (vaginal, oral, or anal).

Gonorrhea infection can spread to other unlikely parts of the body. For example, a person can get an eye infection after touching infected genitals and then the eyes. Individuals who have had gonorrhea and received treatment may get infected again if they have sexual contact with persons infected with gonorrhea.

How common is gonorrhea? Gonorrhea is a very common infectious disease. Each year approximately 650,000 people in the United States are infected with gonorrhea.

What are the signs and symptoms of gonorrhea? When initially infected, about 50 percent of men have some signs or symptoms. Symptoms and signs include a burning sensation when urinating and a yellowish white discharge from the penis. Sometimes men with gonorrhea get painful or swollen testicles.

In women, the early symptoms of gonorrhea are often mild, and many women who are infected have no symptoms of infection. Even when a woman has symptoms, they can be so non-specific as to be mistaken for a bladder or vaginal infection. The initial symptoms and signs in women include a painful or burning sensation when urinating and a vaginal discharge that is yellow or bloody. Women with no or mild gonorrhea symptoms are still at risk of developing serious complications from the infection. Untreated gonorrhea in women can develop into pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). See below for the complications of gonorrhea.

Symptoms of rectal infection include discharge, anal itching, soreness, bleeding and sometimes painful bowel movements. Infections in the throat cause few symptoms.

When do symptoms appear? In men, symptoms usually appear 2 to 5 days after infection, but it can take as long as 30 days for symptoms to begin. Regardless of symptoms, once a person is infected with gonorrhea, he or she can spread the infection to others if condoms or other protective barriers are not used during sex.

How is gonorrhea diagnosed? Several laboratory tests are available to diagnose gonorrhea. A health care provider can obtain a sample of fluid from the infected mucus membrane (cervix, urethra, rectum, or throat) and send the specimen to a laboratory for analysis. A quick laboratory test for gonorrhea that can be done in the clinic or doctor's office is a Gram stain. The Gram stain allows the doctor to see the gonorrhea bacteria under a microscope. This test works better for men than for women.

Who is at risk for gonorrhea? Any sexually active person can be infected with gonorrhea. In the United States, approximately 75 percent of all reported gonorrhea is found in younger persons aged 15 to 19 years. The highest rates of infection are usually found in 15 to 19-year-old women and 20 to 24-year-old men.

What is the treatment for gonorrhea? Many of the currently used antibiotics can successfully cure uncomplicated gonorrhea in adolescents and adults. Penicillin is a common antibiotic that is no longer used to treat gonorrhea, because many strains of the gonorrhea bacterium have become resistant to penicillin. Because many people with gonorrhea also have chlamydia, antibiotics for both infections are usually given together. Persons with gonorrhea should also be screened for other STDs.

It is important to take all of the medication prescribed to cure gonorrhea, even if the symptoms or signs stop before all the medication is gone. Although medication will stop the infection, it will not repair any permanent damage done by the disease. Persons who have had gonorrhea and have been treated can also get the disease again if they have sexual contact with an infected person.

What are the complications of gonorrhea? Untreated gonorrhea can cause serious and permanent problems in both women and men.

In women, gonorrhea is a common cause of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). About 1 million women each year in the United States develop PID. Women with PID do not necessarily have symptoms or signs. When symptoms or signs are present, they can be very severe and can include strong abdominal pain and fever. PID can lead to internal abscesses, long-lasting pelvic pain, and infertility. PID can cause infertility or damage the fallopian tubes (egg canals) enough to increase the risk of ectopic pregnancy. Ectopic pregnancy is a life-threatening condition in which a fertilized egg grows outside the uterus, usually in a fallopian tube.

In men, gonorrhea can cause epididymitis, a painful condition of the testicles that can sometimes lead to infertility if left untreated. Without prompt treatment, gonorrhea can also affect the prostate and can lead to scarring inside the urethra, making urination difficult.

Gonorrhea can spread to the blood or joints. This condition can be life-threatening. Also, people with gonorrhea can more easily contract HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. People with HIV infection and gonorrhea are more likely to transmit HIV than those with HIV infection alone.

How does gonorrhea affect a pregnant woman and her baby? Gonorrhea in a pregnant woman can cause premature delivery or spontaneous abortion. The infected mother may give the infection to her infant as the baby passes through the birth canal during delivery. This can cause blindness, joint infection, or a life-threatening blood infection in the baby. Treatment of gonorrhea as soon as it is detected in pregnant women will lessen the risk of these complications. Pregnant women should consult a health care provider for appropriate medications.

How can gonorrhea and other STD's be prevented? People who choose to engage in sexual behaviors that place them at risk for STDs should use latex condoms every time they have sex. A condom put on the penis before starting sex and worn until the penis is withdrawn can help protect both the male and the female partner from gonorrhea. When a male condom cannot be used appropriately, sex partners should consider using a female condom.

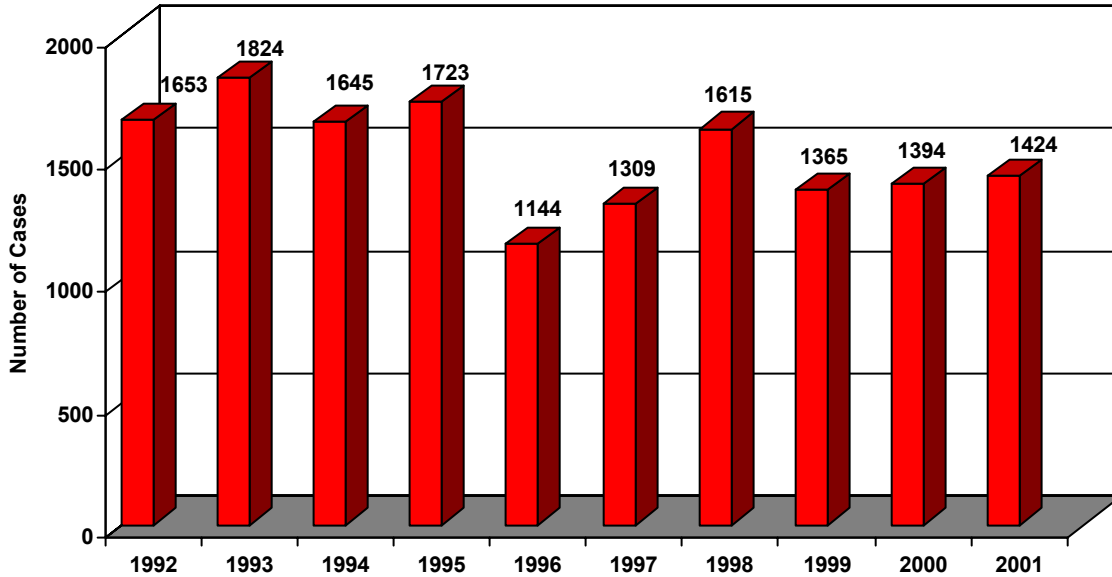
Condoms do not provide complete protection from all STDs. Sores and lesions of other STDs on infected men and women may be present in areas not covered by the condom, resulting in transmission of the infection.

- **Practice sexual abstinence, or limit sexual contact to one uninfected partner.**
- **Limit the number of sex partners, and do not go back and forth between partners.**
- **If you think you are infected, avoid sexual contact and see a health care provider immediately.**

Any genital symptoms such as discharge or burning during urination or unusual sore or rash should be a signal to stop having sex and to consult a health-care provider immediately. If you are told you have gonorrhea or any other STD and receive treatment, you should notify all of your recent sex partners so that they can see a health-care provider and be treated. This will reduce the risk that your partners will develop serious complications from gonorrhea and will reduce your own risk of becoming reinfected.

IOWA

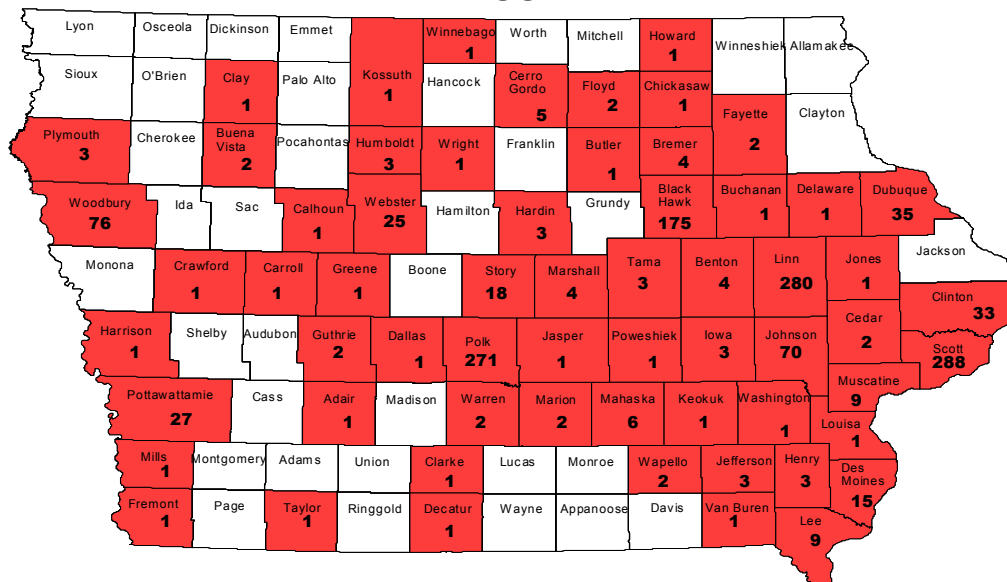
Reported Cases of Gonorrhea by Year 1992- 2001



SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health STD Prevention Program

IOWA

Reported Cases of Gonorrhea by County 2001

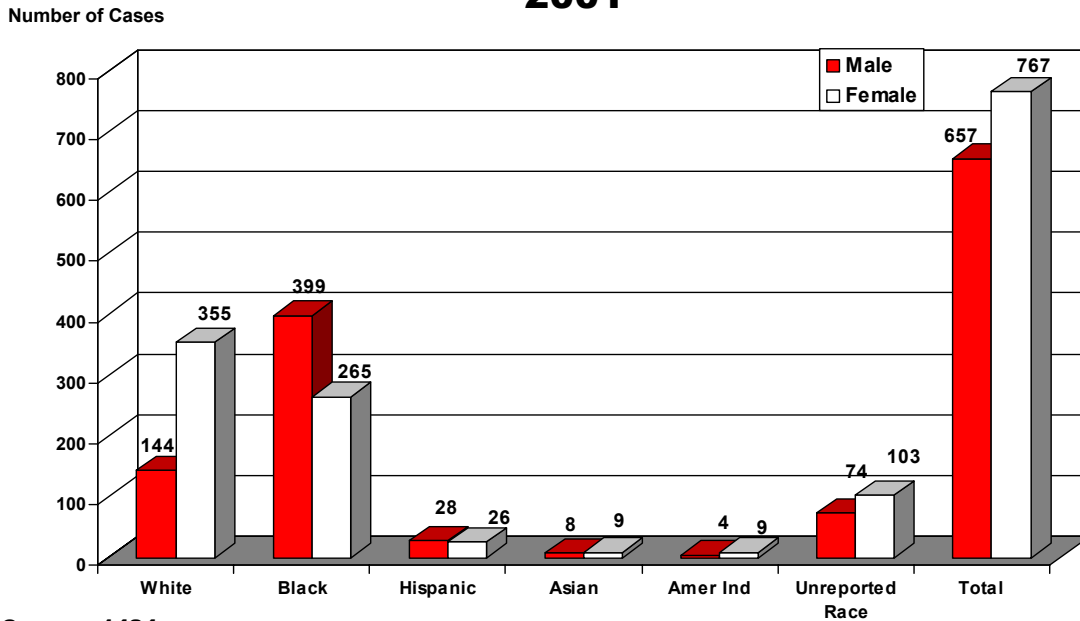


Total Cases = 1424 (includes 5 cases in unknown counties)

SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health STD Prevention Program

IOWA

Reported Cases of Gonorrhea by Race/Ethnicity and Gender 2001

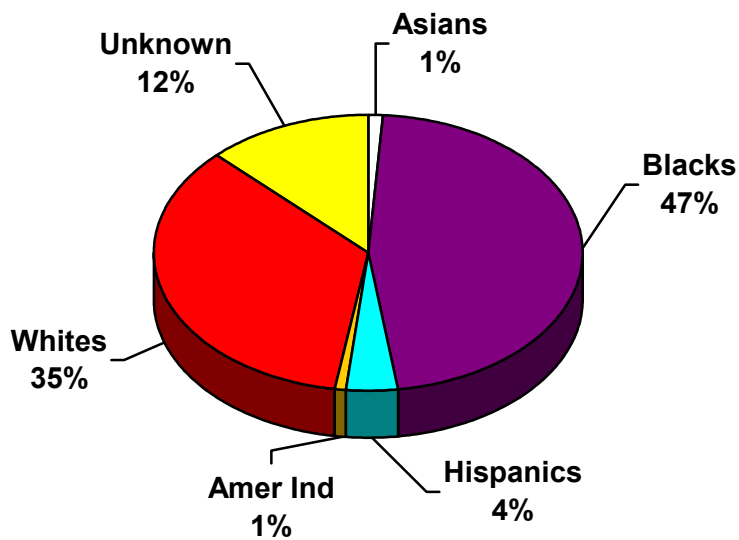


Total Cases = 1424

SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health STD Prevention Program

Iowa

Reported Cases of Gonorrhea by Race/Ethnicity 2001



Total Cases = 1424

SOURCE: Iowa Department of Public Health STD Prevention Program

Iowa

Reported Cases of Gonorrhea by Age, Race/Ethnicity, and Gender 2001

AgeGroup	Asian		Black		Hispanic		Amer. Indian		White		Unknown		Total		Unk Sex	All
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
0 - 4	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	4
5 - 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 - 14	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	3	1	24	0	25
15 - 19	2	3	67	107	1	10	0	3	23	117	14	35	107	275	0	382
20 - 24	2	4	157	82	17	11	2	5	48	137	21	31	247	270	0	517
25 - 29	1	2	82	32	5	3	0	1	24	40	12	19	124	97	0	221
30 - 34	2	0	38	16	1	1	0	0	13	24	11	8	65	49	0	114
35 - 39	1	0	32	6	0	1	0	0	14	19	6	6	53	32	0	85
40 - 44	0	0	15	3	1	0	0	0	11	6	3	1	30	10	0	40
45 - 54	0	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	10	6	7	0	25	6	0	31
55 - 64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
UNK	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	8	9	399	265	28	26	4	9	144	355	74	103	657	767	0	1424

Total Asians =	17	1%
Total Blacks =	664	47%
Total Hispanics =	54	4%
Total Amer. Ind =	13	1%
Total Whites =	499	35%
Total Unknown =	177	12%

Source: Iowa Department of Public Health STD Prevention Program