

<p>English</p>	<p>简体中文 Simplified Chinese (Mandarin)</p>
<p>Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)</p> <p>Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) is a sexually transmitted infection caused by a particular strain of chlamydia bacteria.</p> <p>LGV is relatively rare in Scotland and is mostly acquired by men who have sex with men. LGV in women is very rare.</p> <p>If your chlamydia test is positive, and your symptoms suggest that you may have LGV, the lab will do a further test for LGV.</p> <p>How do I get LGV?</p> <p>The main way of getting LGV is by having unprotected anal, vaginal or oral sex (without a condom).</p> <p>Your risk of getting LGV may be increased by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using recreational drugs associated with <u>chem sex</u> 	<p>性病淋巴肉芽肿</p> <p>性病淋巴肉芽肿（LGV）是由衣原体细菌的特定菌株引起的性传播感染。</p> <p>在苏格兰，性病淋巴肉芽肿相对而言较罕见，且大多是通过男男性交感染。女性患有性病淋巴肉芽肿非常罕见。</p> <p>如果您的衣原体检测呈阳性，并且您的症状显示您可能患有性病淋巴肉芽肿，那实验室会做进一步的性病淋巴肉芽肿测试。</p> <p>我如何感染的性病淋巴肉芽肿？</p> <p>感染性病淋巴肉芽肿的主要途径是通过没有保护的阴道性交、肛交或是口交（未使用避孕套）。</p> <p>以下情况，您感染性病淋巴肉芽肿的风险会增加：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 使用娱乐性化学合成促性欲的药物 • 多人性交 • 手交

- having group sex
- fisting
- sharing sex toys that aren't washed or covered with a new condom each time they're used
- your genitals coming into contact with your partner's genitals – this means you can get LGV from someone even if there is no penetration, orgasm or ejaculation
- infected semen or vaginal fluid getting into your eye

Symptoms of LGV

Some people with LGV may have no symptoms but can still pass on the infection to their partner(s).

Symptoms can include swollen lymph glands in the groin on one or both sides or an ulcer or sore on the penis, vagina or around the anus.

You may notice some anal symptoms such as:

- blood or pus from the anus on underwear or after using toilet paper

- 共用没有洗过的或是未在每次使用时套上新的避孕套的性玩具
- 您的生殖器接触到您伴侣的生殖器-这意味着即使没有插入性交、发生性高潮或是射精，您也可以感染性病淋巴肉芽肿
- 感染的精液或是阴道分泌液进入眼睛内

性病淋巴肉芽肿的症状

一些性病淋巴肉芽肿的患者可能没有症状，但是仍然可以传染他们的伴侣（们）

症状包括股沟一侧或两侧的淋巴腺体肿大，或是阴茎、阴道或是肛门附近长有溃疡或是疮。

您可能注意到一些肛门症状，例如：

- 内裤或是如厕后的厕纸上有从肛门处流出的血迹或脓液
- 排便或是接受肛交时肛门部位疼痛
- 便秘，排使用力时疼痛或是大便稀松
- 便后有排不净感

检测性病淋巴肉芽肿

如果您觉得可能患有性病淋巴肉芽肿，您应该预约全科医生或是联系当地性健保服务部门。

- pain in the anal area when pooing or having receptive anal sex
- constipation, painful straining or loose poos when trying to open the bowels
- a feeling of incomplete emptying after opening the bowels

Testing for LGV

If you think you may have LGV you should make an appointment with your GP or local sexual health services.

When testing for LGV, a swab is taken from the back passage (rectum), vagina, throat or an ulcer (if you have one). A pee sample can also be used.

If this sample tests positive for chlamydia and your doctor or nurse thinks you might have LGV infection, the sample undergoes further testing for LGV. This can take up to three weeks.

Online appointment booking

You may be able to book an appointment for an STI test online using the online booking system. This varies for different NHS board areas.

当检测性病淋巴肉芽肿时，我们会用棉棒从背后通道（直肠）、阴道、喉咙或是溃疡部位(如果有溃疡)采集样本。也可以同时使用尿液样本。

如果该样本的衣原体检测呈阳性，而您的医生或护士认为您可能患有性病淋巴肉芽肿感染，则该样本将接受进一步的LGV检测。这最多可能需要三个星期。

网上预定预约

您也许可以通过网上预约系统在线预订性传播感染疾病测试的预约。不同地区的NHS有所不同。

性健康服务网上预约系统

治疗性病淋巴肉芽肿

性病淋巴肉芽肿通常可以通过名为强力霉素的抗生素治疗，该药每天服用2次，连续服用3周。有时也使用其他抗生素治疗该病。

由于性病淋巴肉芽肿检测结果最多要3周才能出来，医生可能建议您在获得最终结果之前就开始治疗。

Treating LGV

LGV is usually treated with an antibiotic called doxycycline which is taken twice a day for three weeks. Sometimes different antibiotics are used.

As the result of the LGV test can take three weeks to come back, your doctor may advise you to start treatment before the final result is available.

If left untreated, LGV can cause scarring and swelling of the skin. It can also cause permanent swelling of the genitals. Rectal infection can also cause swelling and scarring resulting in risk of long term bowel complications. Rarely the infection may spread via the bloodstream causing inflammation of the joints or liver.

If your infection is untreated you may pass it onto other sexual partners.

Avoiding passing LGV to a partner

如果不加以治疗，性病淋巴肉芽肿会引发皮肤结疤和肿胀。也可以引发生殖器永久肿大。直肠感染也会引起肿胀和结疤，导致长期肠道并发症的风险。罕见情况下，感染可能通过血液扩散引发关节或肝脏发炎。

如果感染不加以治疗，您可能会把疾病传递给其他性伙伴。

避免把性病淋巴肉芽肿传播给伴侣

为了避免把性病淋巴肉芽肿传播给您的伴侣，在您和您的伴侣完成抗生素治疗之前应该避免性交(这包括口交、和戴有避孕套的性交)。

由于性病淋巴肉芽肿是通过性传播的，因此重要的是，您在过去三个月中拥有的所有性伴侣都必须接受性病淋巴肉芽肿和其他性传播感染疾病的检测。

减少感染性病淋巴肉芽肿的风险

预防所有性传播感染疾病的最佳方法是进行更安全的性交。这意味着在阴道性交、肛交或口交时使用避孕套。

如果您有新的伴侣，在你们进行无保护性交之前，确保双方都进行性健康体检。

To avoid passing LGV on to your partner you should avoid having sex (this includes oral sex, and sex with condoms) until both you and your partner have finished all your antibiotic treatment.

As LGV is sexually transmitted it's important that all the sexual partners you've had in the last three months are tested for LGV and other STI's too.

Reducing the risk of LGV

The best way to prevent all sexually transmitted infections is to practice safer sex. This means using a condom for vaginal, anal or oral sex.

If you have a new partner, make sure that you both have a sexual health check-up before you have sex without condoms.

Other STI's

If you have been diagnosed with LGV it is recommended that you have a full STI screen including:

- gonorrhoea

其他性传播感染疾病

如果您患有性病淋巴肉芽肿，建议您检测所有的性传播感染疾病，包括：

- 淋病
- 梅毒
- 艾滋病毒

- syphilis
- HIV

For more information in Chinese go to
www.nhsinform.scot/translations/languages/chinese

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