



What you need to know after receiving a positive ureaplasma test result

This contains information about treatment, how long you need to avoid sexual contact for, when you should retest, who you might need to notify, and how to prevent reinfection. If you would like more detailed information, please visit our FAQ page [here](#).

What do I need to know about treatment?

Ureaplasma is a bacterium which occurs naturally in men and women. It is only when there is overgrowth of this bacteria that symptoms can occur and treatment may be needed.

Treatment is only recommended for people with a positive test result and symptoms, or if a sexual partner is being treated for the infection.

What do you need to know if you are prescribed treatment?

If you do require treatment for ureaplasma, please make sure to take all of the medication prescribed to cure ureaplasma. Medication for ureaplasma should not be shared with anyone.

Sexual Activity

It is important to not have sexual contact now and for 7 days after you complete treatment.

If you have a partner that also has ureaplasma, to prevent passing the infection back and forth, you should avoid having sex until both you and your partner(s) are fully treated and wait 7 days after completing treatment.

Partner Notification

You should let any current sexual partners know about this infection as they may also require testing and treatment to prevent passing the infection back and forth.

Retesting

Retesting to check if this infection has cleared after treatment is not required, but if your symptoms return after treatment, you should discuss this with your doctor.

My infection was treated and I still have symptoms - is this normal?

If your symptoms continue for more than one week after completing treatment, or if they become more severe, please discuss this with your health care provider as you may need additional evaluation.

Prevention

It's unclear exactly what leads to an overgrowth of ureaplasma causing symptoms that require treatment, there are no clear guidelines available for the prevention of infection.

However, it is always advisable to wear barrier protection such as condoms to reduce the risk of getting STDs.