How long should I wait after treatment before I can have sex again?
We advise you not to have any type of sex (with or without condoms) until both you and your partner have both finished your treatment, and your symptoms have gone.

Can I catch Mgen again?
Yes, you can. To prevent this, make sure your current partner(s) have been treated. Protect yourself with new partners by using a condom.

Mgen in pregnancy
Mgen can be caught by pregnant women. Your doctor or nurse will discuss treatment options with you.

This leaflet was produced by the Clinical Effectiveness Group of the British Association for Sexual Health and HIV (BASHH). The information in the leaflet is based on the ‘UK National Guideline for the management of Mycoplasma genitalium infection’ published by BASHH in 2018.

More information: http://www.bashh.org/guidelines

If you would like to comment on this leaflet, please e-mail us at: admin@bashh.org and enter ‘M genitalium PIL’ in the subject box
**Important information about your treatment**
There are strains (types) of Mgen which are resistant to some antibiotics and need further treatment with different antibiotics. This can be identified by attending for a test of cure (repeating your test) five weeks after the initial treatment. It is very important that you have this test, even if you are feeling better, to ensure that the infection has been successfully treated.

**What about my partner?**
Mgen is sexually transmitted so it is important that your current partner(s) is/are tested for this infection too – this means anyone you are having sex with at the moment and you may have sex with again. If they also carry the infection, there is a risk you will be re-infected if they are not treated. We can help you tell your partner(s) if this is difficult.

**What happens if my Mgen is left untreated?**
Rarely, Mgen may spread from the neck of the womb (cervix) to the womb (uterus). This is called pelvic inflammatory disease (see the BASHH leaflet ‘pelvic inflammatory disease’). Infection of the womb can cause longer term problems with fertility and pain.

Mgen can spread from the urethra to the testicles causing pain and swelling of the testicles. This is uncommon, and known as epididymo-orchitis (see the BASHH leaflet ‘Epididymo-orchitis’). We do not know yet if this may cause long term problems with fertility.