ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᑯᔭᖕᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖁᐱᕐᕆᔾᔪᑕᐅᓲᖅ | Syphilis

ᖁᓪᓕᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖂᔾᔪᑎᖓ ᑎᒥᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᖃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕋᑦᑕ. ᑖᔅᓱᑐᓇᖅ
ᖁᓪᓕᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᓇ ᖃᕆᓴᐅᔭᖃᕐᕕᒃ
ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ, ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ,
ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐸᕿᑦᑎᐊᕆᐊᖃᕋᑦᑕ
ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᓚᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᑦᑎᓐᓂᒃ. ᐅᖃᖃᑎᒌᒍᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐃᓕᑦᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᐊᕋᑦᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓗᑕ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒥᖓ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᔭᕆᐊᒃᓴᖅ ᐱᔭᕐᓂᖅᐸᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ.

ᐱᒋᐊᕐᓂᖓ

● ᑯᔭᖕᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖁᐱᕐᕆᔾᔪᑕᐅᓲᖅ ᐊᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ
ᓯᕕᓕᔅ. ᐃᓗᐊᖅᓴᖅᑕᐅᓐᖏᒃᑯᓂ
ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ
ᐊᒃᓱᐊᓘᖅᑐᓂᒃ.
ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐅᓇ ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᒪᒥᑦᑐᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓅᓕᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᒍᑦ.

● ᓯᕕᓕᔅᐊᐃᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓲᖅ
ᐊᐃᑉᐸᕇᒃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᓲᕐᓗ ᖃᓂᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᑯᔭᒃᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

● ᓴᐳᑎᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ
ᐊᐃᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓐᖏᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓯᕕᓕᔅᒥᒃ

● ᖃᐅᔨᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᕕᓕᔅ
ᐊᐃᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᖕᒪᖔᖅᐱᑦ
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ.

ᐅᖃᓕᒫᕈᒃ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᐱᖁᑕᐅᓲᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᕕᓕᔅ.

Qulliq is an Inuit oil lamp that heats our bodies to maintain a healthy immune system. Just like the qulliq, this website helps us understand, in Inuktitut, the importance of taking care of ourselves, our families and our communities. We discuss these health issues so that we can all learn more and seek help, especially when it is not easy to talk about.

Introduction

● Syphilis is a sexually transmitted
infection (STI). Untreated syphilis
can lead to serious health
problems. The good news is that syphilis can be cured with
antibiotics.

● Syphilis is usually passed during
sexual contact, including oral, vaginal and anal sex.

● Syphilis can also be passed from a
pregnant person to a child during pregnancy or childbirth.

● There are ways to prevent getting
or passing syphilis.

● The only way to know if you have
syphilis is to get tested.

Read on for answers to common

ᑭᓲᕙ ᓯᕕᓕᔅ (ᖁᐱᕐᕆᓯᒪᔪᖅ
ᑯᔭᒃᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ)

ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᑯᔭᖕᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖁᐱᕐᕆᔾᔪᑕᐅᓲᖅ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂᑦ. ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕕᓕᔅᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᑎᒃ ᑎᒥᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ.

ᓯᕕᓕᔅᑖᑐᐊᕈᓂ ᐃᓄᒃ, ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓐᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᒥᕐᓗᒃᑖᕋᔭᖅᑐᖅ, ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᕕᓂᒃᑯᑦ (ᐅᓱᒃ, ᐅᑦᑐᒃ, ᐃᑎᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓂᖅ). ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᕐᓗᒃ ᓱᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᓐᖏᒃᑯᓂ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᓴᕿᑦᑐᑦ ᓲᕐᓗ ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᐸᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᒥᑭᓪᖢᒥ, ᓂᐊᖁᖑᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᔭᐃᔭᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓕᓲᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᓲᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᕌᖓᑕ ᐊᒥᓲᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᑕᕿᑦ.

ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕗᖅ, ᒪᒥᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᑎᒥᒦᖏᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᕋᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᒃᐱᖕᓂᐊᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥᐅᑉ

ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖃᑦᑕᓕᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ
ᐃᓅᓯᕐᒧᑦ-ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ.

ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᒪᒥᑦᑐᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓅᓕᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᒍᑦ. ᐅᓇᓗ ᓯᕕᓕᔅᓂᒃ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂᒃ ᑯᔭᖕᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᐃᔪᓐᓇᐃᓕᓗᓂ.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖁᐱᕐᕆᑕᐅᓲᖑᕙᑦ ᑯᔭᖕᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐅᓇ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᐃᓐᖏᑦᑐᓐᓇᖅᐸ?

ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᐊᕐᔪᒃᑖᖅᑎᑦᑎᓲᖅ ᑯᔭᒃᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ, ᑮᓇᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᖃᓂᒃᑯᑦ.

ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᖅᓯᓴᕋᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᓯᖓᐃᔪᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒍ ᐃᕐᓂᓱᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᕐᓂᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

questions about syphilis.

What is syphilis?

Syphilis is an STI caused by a kind of bacteria. Many people with syphilis do not notice any symptoms. Soon after a person gets syphilis, a small, painless sore may appear on, in or around the site of first exposure (penis, vagina, rectum or mouth). If the infection is left untreated, other symptoms may occur like rashes, headaches and hair loss but these usually disappear within the first few months.

Importantly, untreated syphilis stays in the body and can eventually damage the nervous system and organs, leading to serious health problems and potentially becoming life-threatening.

Syphilis can be cured with antibiotics. This prevents further damage and stops syphilis from being passed to others.

How does someone get syphilis and how can this be prevented?

Syphilis is usually passed during sexual contact, including vaginal, frontal, anal and oral sex.

Syphilis is easily passed from a pregnant person to a child during pregnancy or childbirth.

Syphilis may also be passed when

ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓲᖅᑕᐅᖅ ᑲᐴᑎᑎᒍᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᒐᔪᓐᖏᑑᒐᓗᐊᖅ.

ᑲᐴᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓅᓕᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᓯᕕᓕᔅᒧᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᖅ
ᐊᑐᖅᓯᑦᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᓂᐊᕋᕕᑦ ᓯᕕᓕᔅᒥᑦ.

ᐊᒥᓲᔪᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᑦ ᓯᕕᓕᔅᑖᕐᓂᐊᓐᖏᓇᕕᑦ ᑯᔭᖕᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᖁᐱᕐᕆᑕᐅᓂᐊᓐᖏᓐᓇᕕᑦ:

● ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᓯ ᐅᓲᑉ ᐴᖏᓐᓂᒃ
ᑯᔭᒃᑕᐅᓕᑐᐊᕌᖓᕕᑦ.

● ᐄᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐄᔭᒐᖅ ᐊᑎᖃᖅᑐᖅ
doxycycline, ᐅᓇ ᐃᓅᓕᓴᐅᑎ
ᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᖕᒥᑦ (ᐅᓇ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓲᖑᖕᒥᔪᖅ ᖁᔭᒃᑕᐅᓗᓂ
ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂᒃ)

● ᐃᓱᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓐᓂᕐᒪᖔᖅᐱᑦ
ᓯᕕᓕᔅ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᒪᒥᑲᐅᑎᒋᓂᐊᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐃᕐᖐᓐᓇᖅ
ᐊᐃᑦᑐᐃᓂᐊᓐᖏᓇᕕᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᓂᒃ
ᑯᔭᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᕐᓂᒃ (ᑎᑦ).

● ᐋᖓᔮᕋᓱᒃᓗᑎᑦ ᑲᐱᖃᑦᑕᕈᕕᑦ,
ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᑖᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓕᒫᖅ ᑲᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᓕᕌᖓᕕᑦ.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᓐᓇᖅᐳᖓ
ᖁᐱᕐᕆᑕᐅᓐᓂᐊᕈᒪ ᓯᕕᓕᔅᒥᑦ?

ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓯᕕᓕᔅᒥᒃ ᖁᐱᕐᕆᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓐᖏᑦᑎᐊᓲᑦ. ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᖁᐱᕐᕆᓯᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᔭᓐᖏᑦᑐᑎᑦ.

ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᖁᐱᕐᕆᓯᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᑦ

ᐊᐱᕆᓗᒍ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᖕᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑎᖓ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᓯᒪᖕᒪᖔᖅᐱᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᓗᑎᑦ.

sharing equipment used to inject drugs, although this is very rare.

There is no vaccine for syphilis so it’s important to do what you can to prevent getting syphilis.

There are many ways to prevent syphilis:

● Use condoms the right way each
time you have sex.

● Take doxycycline, an antibiotic you
have to get from a healthcare
provider (sometimes referred to as doxy-prevention).

● If you think you may have been
exposed to syphilis, get tested and cured right away to prevent
passing syphilis to your sex
partner(s).

● If you inject drugs, avoid sharing
by using new equipment every
time you inject drugs.

How do I know if I have syphilis?

Many people who have syphilis have no obvious symptoms. You can have syphilis and not know it.

The only way to know if you have syphilis is to get tested.

Ask a healthcare provider for a syphilis test. You may want to get tested for other infections at the same time, like HIV, gonorrhea, chlamydia, hepatitis B and

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᒐᔭᕐᒥᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ

ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕆᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑦᑎᒃᑯᑦ, ᓲᕐᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᑭᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᖅᐱᑦ, ᕖᑏᖃᕐᒪᖔᖅᐱᑦ ᓴᖕᖏᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ, ᑯᔭᒃᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ
ᖁᐱᕐᕆᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒪᖔᖅᐱᑦ, ᑎᖑᒡᓗᒪᖔᖅᐱᑦ
ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ B ᐊᒻᒪᓗ C.

ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᒪᒥᑦᑐᓐᓇᖅᐹ?

ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᒪᒥᑦᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ! ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᒪᒥᑎᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓅᓕᓴᐅᑎᓄᑦ

ᐊᒥᓲᓐᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓂ,
ᓈᒻᒪᓐᖏᓕᐅᕈᑎᖃᕋᔭᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᑎᒥᕕᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᒍᑦ.

ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᒍᕕᑦ, ᐅᖃᓪᓚᖃᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᕕᖕᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᒪᒥᓴᖅᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᒋᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᖁᐱᕐᕆᓯᒪᓃᑦ

ᒪᒥᓴᖅᑕᐅᓵᓕᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᒥᓵᓕᒐᔭᖅᑐᑎᑦ,
ᐱᐅᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᑎᒥᖕᓄᑦ
ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑖᔾᔮᓐᖏᓇᕕᑦ.

ᖁᐱᕐᕆᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᐳᖓ ᓯᕕᓕᔅᒥᒃ?

ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᖁᐱᕐᕆᑕᐅᓂᕈᕕᑦ ᐊᓐᓇᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ. ᓯᕕᓕᔅᒥᒃ
ᖁᐱᕐᕆᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᐳᑎᑦ.

ᑐᓴᕈᒥᓇᖅᐳᖅ ᐅᓇ ᒪᒥᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᒥᑦᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᑎᑦ.

ᐊᐃᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᐹ ᓯᕕᓕᔅᒥᒃ ᓄᑕᕋᓛᕐᓄᑦ?

ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᕿᓚᒥ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᐃᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐱᐊᕋᒃᓴᕐᓄᑦ ᓯᖓᐃᒋᓗᒍ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᕐᓂᓱᒃᓗᑎᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᕗᖅ\

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᓄᑕᕋᓛᖓᓄᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᓐᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓯᕕᓕᔅ (congenital). ᐅᓇ ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᓱᕋᐃᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ, ᑐᖁᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᕐᓂᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᖂᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓅᓵᖅᑐᒥᒃ. ᓄᑕᕋᓛᖅ

hepatitis C.

Can syphilis be cured?

Syphilis can be cured! Syphilis can be cured with antibiotics with few, if any, side effects.

If you have syphilis, speak to a healthcare provider about your treatment options. The earlier the infection is treated and cured, the better it is for your health.

Can I get syphilis again?

Having had syphilis does not make you immune. You can get syphilis again if you come in contact with it again.

The good news is that it can be treated and cured again.

Can you pass syphilis on to your baby?

Syphilis can be easily passed from a pregnant person to their child during pregnancy or childbirth. This is known as congenital syphilis. Congenital syphilis can result in miscarriage, stillbirth or the death of a newborn. Children born with syphilis can develop very serious health problems and developmental disorders.

If you are pregnant or thinking of becoming pregnant, get tested for syphilis. If you are at ongoing risk of

ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒃᓱᐊᓘᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ
ᐱᕈᑦᑎᐊᓐᖏᑦᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᒥᒥᒃ.

ᓯᖓᐃᒍᕕᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖃᕈᕕᑦ ᓯᖓᐃᓕᕈᒪᓗᑎᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᖕᒪᖔᖅᐱᑦ.
ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒦᖏᓐᓇᕈᕕᑦ ᓯᕕᓕᔅᒥᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕆᑦ ᓯᖓᐃᓂᓕᒫᕐᓂ. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᕕᑦ, ᒪᒥᓴᖅᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᕐᖐᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᐃᑦᑐᐃᓂᐊᓐᖏᓐᓇᕕᑦ ᓯᕕᓕᔅ ᓄᑕᕋᓛᕐᓄᑦ.

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● ᐅᖃᓪᓚᖃᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᓯᐅᖅᑎ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᓯᕕᓕᔅ.

● ᓇᓂᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᑎᑦ ᓯᕕᓕᔅᓄᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᐅᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᓯ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓃᑦᑐᑦ
https://whereto.catie.ca.

syphilis, get tested throughout pregnancy. If you test positive, get treated right away to avoid passing syphilis to your baby.

Where can I get syphilis services?

● Speak to a healthcare provider about syphilis.

● Find syphilis services in your area
at https://whereto.catie.ca.