

Syphilis

Tân'si. Yohtîna lapohrrt, pihtikwî tawâw.
Miyösin î takohtiyin ôta. Kwayes
miyösin'wa mâna sâkihitowin,
sîtoskâtowin, nâkatîm'towin, mîna
wîcihitowin. Kwayes kî wîcihitowak
âpihtaw'kosânak, mâmawi mâna kî
wîkowak, kî mâcêwak, kî môcikihtâwak, kî
miyo pimât'sowak.

Anohc kik'skihtînwaw nânâtohk itowa
macâs'pinêwina astêwa, êkwa î doktâr,
maskihkiwînowak ayowâk ati
kiskihtamwak. HIV, HEP C êkwa SYPHLIS
isihkâtamwak.

Nimwî ayowâk êkwa kostâtikwanwa
anohc piyakwan kayahtî, î pilil astêwa
mîna maskihkiya ta wîcihikoyin ta
miyöyâyin. Mâmawi poko ta atoskâtama.

Nistam ta kiskihtamin

- Kîspin nimwî kinâtawihîn,
macâspinêwin ôma Syphilis,
ayowak ka ati mayâyân mîna
kahkosin. Mâka kiskihtâkwan ôma
Syphilis kakî nâtawihikawin ta
miyöyâyin anihi î pilil ahpô kotaka
kîkwâsa antibiotics isihkâtamwak
ka mîkawin.
- Syphilis ôma mah mîtowak anikik
kâ wihpîm'tocik, kâ nohkwâtitocik,
kâ masowîcîk, ahpô kâ
pohc'skîhotocik.

Hello and welcome. Open the door and
come in, there is a lot of room, we are
happy you have arrived here. Love,
support, caring for each other, and
helping one another are all very good
things. The Métis or half breeds used to
help each other a lot when they lived
together. They hunted together, they had
fun together, and they had a good life.

We know that today there are many
sexually transmitted infections out there,
and healthcare providers are learning
more. They call these HIV, hepatitis C,
and Syphilis.

Today these are not as dangerous as they
were in the past, and there are
medications to help you get well. We all
have to work together. Our fellow people
need to know this all and we have to
help all those affected.

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,

- Syphilis ôma iskwêw kâ ahcîsot asôskamowêw obîbîsima, ahpô mîkwâc kâ nihtâwakit bîbîsis.
- Mihcât kîkwaya astêwa ta nakinamin ahpô kây ta âsôskamâkiyin ôma macâspinêwin Syphilis.
- mwihkâc ka kiskihîtn î ayâyin ôma Syphilis poko maskihkîwînô ta wâpamit êkwa ta kihcinâhocik.

Ahkami ayamihcîkî kîspin ayowâc kinohtî kiskihîtn ôma Syphilis ohci.

Kîkwêy mâka ôma macâspinêwin Syphilis?

Syphilis ôma kâ isihkâtîk, animatowa (STI) isihkâtamwak mihcât macâspinêwina kâ âyimôtahkwâw lî doktârr, mitoni î apîsîsit man'côsis bacteria isihkâtêwak kâ itôta ôma. Mihcât ay'sînô kâyâtwâw ôma Syphilis, nimwî kiskihîtamwak, nimwî môsihtâwak. Nistam kâ otihtikoyin, ki omikân apîsis, nimwî ka wîsakihtîtn, tân'ta anima kâ mâci macâspinîyin (dân tô kolô, ta koyârr, tô darr'yârr, ahpô kitônihk). Kîspin nimwî kinâtawihison, kotak kîkwaya ta mâci nôkwanwa, piyakwan môskipayowin, kitîstikwânân, tî shavî pahkihtinwa, mâka ôhi namatakopêyinwa piyak nîso pîsim mâna.

mâka piskihta, kîspin nimwî kinâtawihîn ôma Syphilis kimiyawihk astêw piyakwan pihcipôwinis î kâsômaka êkwa ati nîkân ta

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 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.

misinawâcihtâw âtiht anihi môsihtâwin
kâ pam'nahkwâw, nervous system
isihkâtamwak mîna kotakak kitak'siya,
êkosîsi kîkwâsa ka mâci pakam'skâkon
ôhi ayowâk ta kostâtikwan.

Tâpwî kakî miyöyân kîspin Syphilis
kitayân, anihi antibiotics isihkâtamwak
âpacihtâwak. Ôma kâ nâtauihikawiyin,
nakinam ahkosôwin êkwa nimwî kotak
awiyak kakî âsôskamowâw.

Tân'sîsi mâka ay'sînô î ohtihtikot ôma Syphilis êkwa tân'sîsi kakî kipihtinînaw?

Syphilis ôma mah mîtowak anikik kâ
wihpîm'tocik, kâ masowîcik, kâ
pohc'skîhotocik, mîna kâ nohkawîtitocik.

Syphilis ôma wihcasin iskwêw kâ ahcîsot
ta asôskamowât obîbîsima ahpô mîkwâc
kâ nihtâwakit bîbîsis.

ôma macâspinêwin Syphilis
âsôskamâtowak anikik kâ mâmawi
cîstahosotwâw, maci maskihkîsa kâ
pihtikwîwîpahahkwâw lî zikwî ahci, mâka
nimwî mwâsi ôma kâ ispayik.

namakîkwêy astêw maskihkî anima
vaccine kâ isihkâtahkwâw ta nakina ôma
Syphilis, êkohci ôma poko ta piskihtamin,
kwayes ta piskîm'soyin, kiya tipiyaw
kipam'nîn ôma.

Mihcât kîkwaya astêwa ta nakinamin ôma
Syphilis:

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
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.

- kwayes tâpamohtâ anihi lî cirrabarr pâmwîs ôma kê wî mohkiciyin.
- ôma doxycycline isihkâtêw, animatowa antibiotic ôma êkwa anikik poko ka atoskâtahkawâw maskihkî ka mîkwak l'ci papî (âskaw doxy-prevention isihkâtamwak)
- kîspin kimôwihtîn î kahcitinamin ôma Syphilis, sîmâk maskihkîwînô wâpamâ, kihcinâho mîna nâtawihikawi pâmwîs ta âsôskamowit ana kê wihpîmit.
- kîspin kicîstahoson maci maskihkîsa ahci, kêy kotak awiyak ahci âpacihtâ mîna oskâyi lî zikwî âpacihtâ tâpitaw.

Tân'sîsi na'kiskihtîn î pakam'skâkoyân ôma Syphilis?

Mihcât ay'sînô kâyâtwâw ôma SYPHILIS nimwî môsihtâwak. **Kakî pakam'skâkon ôma SYPHILIS êkwa nimwî ahpô kik'skihtîn ahpô ka môsihtân.**

nimwî kimôsihtân, kik'skihtîn, kîspin kitayân ôma Syphilis, maskihkîwînô nidaw wâpamâ ta kihcinâhoyin.

Kwîcimâ awiyak kê atoskîd dân lapitâl ta miyis anima mîna kê kihcinâhotwâw kîspin SYPHILIS kitayân. Kîsâc mîna kakî kihcinâhon kîspin kotakak macâspinêwina kitayân piyakwan gonorrhea, chlamydia,

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 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.

hepatitis B, mîna hepatitis C.

Kakî miyöyân cî kîspin kipakam'skâkon Syphilis?

Tâpwî ayâyini ôma Syphilis kakî miyöyân. Âpacihtâwak anihi antibiotics kê isihkâtahkwâw, âskaw kimâyiskâkon lî pilil ahpô maskihkî mâka nimwî tâpitaw.

kîspin kitayân ôma Syphilis, pîk'skwâtâ awiyak kê atoskâta maskihkiya, ta wayasowâtamîk tân'sîsi ta nâtawihikawiyin. Wîpacîs ta mâcihtâyin, ta miyösin ôma ta miyöyâyin.

Kâwî cî na pakam'skâkon ôma Syphilis?

kîspin sâsêy kîkî ayân ôma Syphilis, êkwa î miyöyâyin, nimwî kisîpinân. **Kâwî kakî ahkosin kîspin ki wihpîmâw awiyak kâyât ôma macâspinêwin.**

mâka kâwî kakî nâtawihikawin ta miyöyâyin.

Bîbîsis cî nikakî âsôskamowâw ôma Syphilis?

Syphilis ôma wihcasin iskwêw kê ahcîsot mâna asôskamowêw obîbîsima ahpô mîkwâc kê nihtâwakit bîbîsis. Ôma kê ispayik, congenital syphilis isihkâtamwak. Ôma congenital syphilis sohkan bîbîsis nohtaw ka wanihâw, ahpô ta pônî

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 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>**.

pimâtisô nihtâwakici. Awâsisak kâ
nihtâwikipwâw ôma Syphilis ahci kwayes
ahkosôwina nanâtohk kîkwaya ta
pakam'skâkowak ati ohpikipwâwi.

kîspin kitahcîson ahpô kimâm'tonihtîn îwî
ahcîsoyin, kihcinâho kây î ayâyin ôma
Syphilis. Kîspin mîkwâc kâ ahcîsoyin
kimôwihtîn ôma Syphilis, tâpitaw
kihcinâho. **Kîspin miskamwak î ayâyin
Syphilis, sîmâk nâtawihikawi kây ta
âsôskamôwit bîbîsis.**

Tântî mâka nikakî wîcihokawin Syphilis kici?

pîk'skwâtâ maskihkîwînô kâ atoskâta
ôma Syphilis.

natona ôta ta wîcihikoyin Syphilis kici
kisowâk êkota kâ wîkiyin, ôta itohtî dâl
internet. **<https://whereto.catie.ca>.**