

Oral sex

Looking after **your** sexual health

What is this booklet about?

This booklet gives you information about oral sex, the risk of getting and passing on sexually transmitted infections through oral sex, how to get tested and treated if you think you have an infection, and how to protect yourself.

Many people believe you cannot get a sexually transmitted infection through oral sex, but it is possible.

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What is oral sex?

Oral sex involves a person using their mouth, tongue and lips to stimulate a partner's genitals. There are different types of oral sex, involving using your mouth and tongue to stimulate:

- a woman's vagina, vulva and clitoris – known as cunnilingus, going down, giving head
- a man's penis – known as fellatio, blow job, going down, giving head
- a person's anus – known as rimming.

Many people give and receive oral sex as an enjoyable part of their sex life. There is no risk of pregnancy from having oral sex but some sexually transmitted infections can be passed on this way.

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How safe is oral sex?

It is very difficult to give a definite answer to this, as it can be hard to find out exactly how a sexually transmitted infection was passed on.

What we do know is:

- some infections are spread more easily through oral sex than others
- oral sex is generally safer than penetrative unprotected (that is, without a condom) vaginal or anal sex
- for most infections, being given (receiving) oral sex is probably safer than giving oral sex because you are less likely to be exposed to genital fluids
- infections can be passed on through oral sex even if there are no signs or symptoms of the infection
- there are ways of making oral sex safer:

What infections can be passed on through oral sex?

This booklet covers the main infections which can be passed on through oral sex.

The most commonly passed on are:

- Herpes simplex
- gonorrhoea
- syphilis.

Infections less frequently passed on include:

- chlamydia
- HIV
- hepatitis A
- hepatitis B
- hepatitis C
- genital warts
- pubic lice.

The exact risk of getting or passing on each of these infections through oral sex is not known.

It is not known how many people have been infected with HIV through oral sex, but it does happen. The risk is much less than with vaginal or anal sex.

How are infections passed on through oral sex?

You can only pass on an infection if you already have one, and you can only get an infection if a partner has an infection. Many people do not get or notice signs or symptoms, and do not know they have an infection.

Infections can be passed on through oral sex in a number of ways:

- **Skin to skin, or hair to hair, contact.**

Herpes simplex can cause cold sores on the mouth and blisters on the genitals, and syphilis can cause open sores or a skin rash. If these touch a partner's mouth, genitals or anus the infection may be passed on. Sometimes the infection can be passed on through skin to skin contact without there being any symptoms. It is rare for genital warts to be passed to the mouth and lips through oral sex. Pubic lice can be passed between pubic hair and any coarse facial hair, such as a beard.

- **Body fluids.**

The viruses or bacteria that cause some infections can be passed on in infected body fluids such as semen, pre-ejaculatory fluid (pre-cum), blood, or vaginal secretions. Infection can occur if infected body fluids come into contact with:

- sores, cuts, ulcers, or inflamed cells on the lips, mouth, genitals or anus
- the membrane of the eye
- the cells of the throat.

This contact allows the viruses or bacteria to enter the blood stream or to live in the cells. Chlamydia, gonorrhoea, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, HIV and syphilis can be passed on in this way.

- **Ingestion (eating).**

Hepatitis A is an infection of the gut that is passed on through infected faeces (shit). It can be passed on through licking or touching a partner's anus even if their anal area looks clean.

Can I get an infection if I give oral sex to a partner?

Yes, you could be at risk of an infection if you have licked, kissed or sucked a partner's penis, vulva, vagina or anus. Infections that are more easily passed on this way include gonorrhoea, Herpes simplex, hepatitis A, hepatitis B and syphilis, although others can be passed on too.

If a partner has an infection they are more likely to pass it on to you if:

- you have a sore throat or sores, cuts, ulcers or inflamed skin around or on your lips, or in your mouth
- they have blisters, sores, cuts, ulcers, a skin rash or warts on the genitals or anus
- your lips or mouth come into contact with the skin where a blister or sore is about to appear
- a partner has her period
- you get their infected body fluids in your mouth

or throat

- your eyes come into contact with infected sperm or vaginal fluid.

How will I know if I get an infection through giving someone oral sex?

Many people do not get any signs and symptoms if they get an infection this way.

The signs and symptoms can include:

- a sore throat
- blisters or sores in the mouth or on the lips
- signs and symptoms of hepatitis (see How will I know if I've got a sexually transmitted infection? on page 12).

How can I help protect myself against infections during oral sex?

- Use a male or female condom, or a latex or polyurethane (soft plastic) square, also known as a dam, to cover the anus or female genitals (see What is a dam? on page 11). If you are not sure how to use male or female condoms correctly visit www.fpa.org.uk. Try to avoid using spermicides with condoms.
- Avoid oral sex if you or a partner:
 - have a sexually transmitted infection
 - have sores, cuts, ulcers, blisters, warts or rashes around the genitals, anus or mouth
 - have any unhealed or inflamed piercings in the mouth or genitals
 - have a throat infection.
- Avoid giving oral sex to a woman who has her period.
- Avoid brushing or flossing your teeth before

or after giving someone oral sex as this can sometimes cause your gums to bleed.

- Avoid getting semen or vaginal fluid in your eyes.

Brushing your teeth or using mouthwash before and/or after oral sex does not protect you against getting or passing on infections.

What if my partner has genital herpes or a cold sore?

Genital herpes blisters and cold sores (which occur around the mouth and nose) are both caused by the Herpes simplex virus. Oral sex is a very common way for the Herpes simplex virus to pass from one person to another.

If your partner has the Herpes simplex virus in the genitals, this can pass to your mouth if you give them oral sex, and you may get a cold sore(s). The herpes virus doesn't spread from your mouth to your own genitals, although during your first outbreak of herpes it is possible to transfer it on your fingers if you touch the cold sore and then your genitals.

If a partner is infected with the Herpes simplex virus around the mouth (which can give them a cold sore) and gives you oral sex, the virus can pass to your genitals.

What if my partner ejaculates (comes) in my mouth?

The exact risk of infection is not known.

If he has an infection that can be passed on through semen or blood (which can be present in semen) you are probably at more risk if he

ejaculates in your mouth. The risk is probably the same whether you swallow the semen or spit it out. The more time his penis and/or semen is in your mouth, the greater the risk.

Infections passed on through semen include chlamydia, gonorrhoea, hepatitis B and HIV.

Pre-ejaculatory fluid (pre-cum) can also carry infection, so you could be at risk if a partner's pre-cum gets in your mouth, even if he doesn't ejaculate in your mouth.

If you ejaculate into a partner's mouth, this does not increase the risk of an infection being passed on to you.

What if my partner has HIV and he ejaculates in my mouth?

If a partner is HIV positive and ejaculates in your mouth, you have a small risk of getting HIV. The risk depends on how much active HIV infection is in his bloodstream. It also depends on whether you have any cuts, sores or ulcers in your mouth or on your lips.

If you are worried after having sexual contact with an HIV positive partner, you can go to a genitourinary medicine (GUM) clinic, a sexual health clinic or an A&E department. The doctor or nurse will assess your situation to see whether taking anti-HIV drugs, known as Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP), would be helpful for you. PEP is more effective the sooner it is used. The latest it can be given is 72 hours after the oral sex happened.

To find your nearest clinic see page 15.

PEP is not considered necessary:

- after performing oral sex on a woman
- if there has **not** been ejaculation in the mouth, even if a partner is HIV positive.

Am I more at risk if my partner has her period?

If a woman has an infection that can be passed on through blood there will be a higher risk if you give her oral sex when she has her period. The infection will be more likely to pass to you if you have any sores, cuts, ulcers or inflammation in or around your mouth. Infections passed on through blood include hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV.

Can oral sex give you cancer in your mouth or throat?

Research is currently looking at the link between oral sex and mouth and throat cancer. Mouth and throat cancer has been linked to some types of virus called human papilloma virus (HPV), which can be passed on through sexual contact, including oral sex. These are **not** the same types of HPV that cause genital warts.

Can I get an infection if my partner gives me oral sex?

Yes, you could be at risk of an infection if a partner has licked, kissed or sucked your penis, vulva, vagina or anus. You will not be exposed to their genital fluids, so it is thought that the risk of getting an infection is lower than if you perform oral sex.

When you receive oral sex, infections can pass to you if a partner has a sexual infection that can give them blisters or sores on the lips or in the mouth, or a sore throat, or if blood from a partner's mouth or lips gets into your body.

It is easier for the infection to pass to you if you have sores, cuts, ulcers or inflamed skin around your genitals and anal area.

Infections that can be passed on by receiving oral sex include herpes, gonorrhoea, syphilis, chlamydia, hepatitis B and HIV.

Can I get HIV from my partner's saliva?

Although it is possible to detect HIV in urine and saliva, the level of virus in these fluids is thought to be too low to be infectious. In addition, saliva contains protective substances which reduce the likelihood of the virus being passed on. But if the saliva has blood in it, from cuts in the mouth for example, or from unhealed piercings, then this can make infection possible.

Gums sometimes bleed after you brush your teeth, so try to avoid brushing or flossing your teeth immediately before or after oral sex.

What is a dam?

A dam (sometimes called a dental dam) is a latex or polyurethane (soft plastic) square, about 15cm by 15cm, which you can use to cover the anus or female genitals. It acts as a barrier to help prevent sexually transmitted infections passing from one person to another.

You can get dams at some genitourinary (GUM) and sexual health clinics, some contraception clinics, through mail order, or pharmacies may order them for you. They are available in different flavours.

How to use a dam

- Cover the genital area (vulva, vagina or anus) with the dam before there is any contact with the mouth.
- Hold it in place during oral sex.
- It doesn't matter which side you put against the

vulva or anus, but do not turn the dam over once you've started using it.

- Don't move a dam from the anus to the vulva because bacteria that are harmless in the anus can cause infection in the vagina.
- Do not use oil-based lubricants with latex products as this can damage them. You can use water-based lubricants with latex dams, and it is safe to use oil-based lubricants with polyurethane dams.
- Use a new one each time you have oral sex. Never re-use a dam.
- Dams cannot be used for penetrative sex.

If you don't have a dam, you can make one out of a condom.

How will I know if I've got a sexually transmitted infection?

Not everyone who has a sexually transmitted infection has signs and/or symptoms. Sometimes these don't appear for months and sometimes they go away but you can still have, and pass on, the infection.

If you have had unprotected oral, vaginal or anal sex and notice any of the following, you should seek advice:

- itches, rashes, lumps or blisters in or around the genitals, vagina, anus or mouth
- unusual discharge from the vagina
- discharge from the penis
- irritation, pain or burning when you pass urine
- pain and/or bleeding during or after sex
- bleeding between periods
- pain in the testicles or lower abdomen

- a sore throat.

Hepatitis A, hepatitis B and hepatitis C affect the liver, not the genitals. Signs and/or symptoms of hepatitis A, hepatitis B and hepatitis C may include:

- flu-like illness, such as fever, general aches and headaches
- tiredness and feeling sick, sometimes with vomiting and diarrhoea
- dark coloured urine and/or pale faeces
- jaundice (yellowing of the skin and/or eyes).

Even if you don't have any signs and/or symptoms you may wish to seek advice or have a check-up, particularly if:

- you have recently had unprotected sex, including oral sex, with a new partner
- you, or a partner, have sex with other people without using a condom
- a partner has symptoms.

Can sexually transmitted infections be treated?

Most sexually transmitted infections are easily treated but treatment should be started as soon as possible. Some infections, such as HIV, never leave the body and cannot be cured. There are drugs available that can reduce the symptoms and help prevent or delay the development of late stage HIV infection.

If left untreated, many sexually transmitted infections can be painful or uncomfortable, can permanently damage your health and fertility, and can be passed on to a partner.

Where can I go for help and advice about sexually transmitted infections?

You can get confidential help and advice, and all tests and treatments, at a genitourinary medicine (GUM) or sexual health clinic. Your general practice, contraception clinics, young people's services and some pharmacies may also provide testing for some infections. If they can't provide what you need, they should be able to give you details of the nearest service that can.

Other organisations that can offer information and advice include:

- **THT Direct** (helpline 0808 802 1221, www.tht.org.uk) Information on HIV, AIDS and sexual health.
- **Herpes Viruses Association** (helpline 0845 123 2305, www.hva.org.uk) Specialist advice on genital herpes.

Will I have to pay for tests and treatment?

All advice, information and tests are free through NHS services. Treatment is also free unless you go to your general practice when you may have to pay a prescription charge for the treatment.

Using a service

- Wherever you go, you shouldn't be judged because of your sexual behaviour.
- All advice, information and tests are free. All services are confidential.
- All tests are optional and should only be done with your permission.
- Ask as many questions as you need to – and

make sure you get answers you understand.

- The staff will offer you as much support as you need, particularly if you need help on how to tell a partner.

Where can I get more information and advice?

The Sexual Health Information Line provides confidential advice and information on all aspects of sexual health. The number is 0300 123 7123 and the service is available from Monday to Friday from 9am - 8pm and at weekends from 11am - 4pm.

For additional information on sexual health visit www.fpa.org.uk

Information for young people can be found at www.brook.org.uk

Clinics

To locate your closest clinic you can:

- Use Find a Clinic at www.fpa.org.uk/clinics
- Download FPA's Find a Clinic app for iPhone or Android.

You can find details of general practices and pharmacies in England at www.nhs.uk and in Wales at www.nhsdirect.wales.nhs.uk. In Scotland you can find details of general practices at www.nhs.24.com and in Northern Ireland at www.hscni.net

A final word

This booklet can only give you general information. The information is based on information from The Department of Health and Public Health England.

Remember - contact your doctor, practice nurse or a sexual health clinic if you are worried or unsure about anything.



talking sense about sex



www.fpa.org.uk

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If you would like the information on the evidence used to produce this booklet or would like to provide us with feedback about this booklet email feedback@fpa.org.uk

