



SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Freshman Health

2020

Syphilis, an STI caused by bacteria

Symptoms Broken Down By Stages

Primary Stage: small and firm sores, usually painless, that will appear where the syphilis entered your body.

Secondary Stage: Mucous membrane lesions around the person's mouth and reproductive organs. Also, some reddish-brown rashes may form around the person's hands or feet. Other symptoms may include; fever, swollen lymph glands, sore throat, patchy hair loss, headaches, weight loss, muscle aches, and fatigue.

Latent stage: a portion of time when there are no visible symptoms

Tertiary stage: this is uncommon but, if syphilis is left untreated, it can cause damage to internal organs resulting in

How does someone become infected?

One gets syphilis from vaginal, anal, or oral sex

How does someone reduce their risk?
One can reduce their risk by wearing a condom, or having one Long-term partner who Has tested negative.

Long term Consequences:

If left untreated it can result in organ damage and even death. Other long-term effects can be severe headache, difficulty coordinating muscle movements, paralysis, numbness, and even dementia.

Can it be cured?

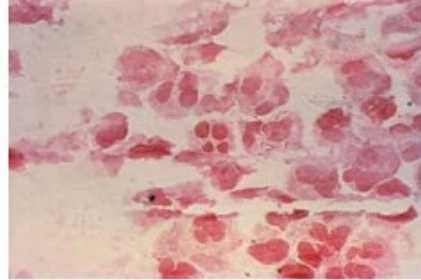
Yes, your health care provider can provide the right antibiotics to help cure you.



Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is transmitted through sexual contact with the penis, vagina, mouth, or anus of an infected partner. Ejaculation does not need to occur to give or receive this STI.

Gonorrhea is caused by an infection which attacks the mucous membranes of the reproductive tract



Gonorrhea cells

Long Term Effects:
You may become infertile and need to take antibiotics

Cure or Medicine:
CDC recommends a single dose of 250mg of intramuscular ceftriaxone AND 1g of oral azithromycin. It is important to take all of the medication prescribed to cure

Gonorrhea is a bacteria

Symptoms for men:
greater frequency or urgency of urination, a pus-like discharge from the penis, swelling or redness at the opening of the penis, swelling or pain in the testicles, and a persistent sore throat.

Symptoms for women:
Increased vaginal discharge, painful urination, vaginal bleeding between periods, such as after vaginal intercourse, and abdominal or pelvic pain

Ways to reduce risk:
abstain from sexual intercourse, always use a condom during vaginal, oral, or anal sexual intercourse, have a sexually monogamous partner who doesn't have the infection

Symptoms

- a burning sensation during urination.
- a smelly, abnormal discharge from the vagina or penis.
- an unusual sore on or around the genitals.
- swelling and pain in one or both testicles.
- rectal pain.
- anal bleeding.
- vaginal bleeding between periods.
- an eye infection or pneumonia in newborns.

Long term effects

If your Chlamydia is left untreated the long-term effects would be severe infection with pain and a fever requiring hospital stay, Pelvic inflammatory disease, an infection of the upper reproductive tract, Scarring in the reproductive tract that causes infertility, and Higher risk of ectopic pregnancy.

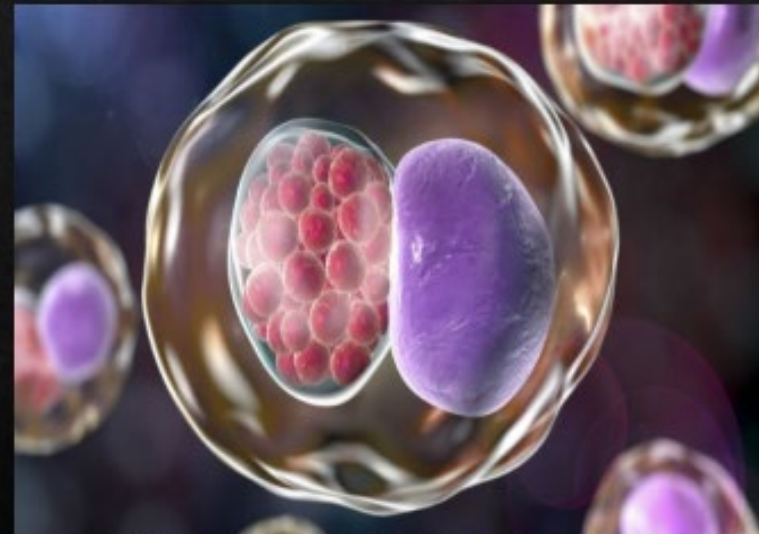
You can get Chlamydia a few different ways, you can get chlamydia through unprotected vaginal, anal or oral sex. sharing sex toys that are not washed or covered with a new condom each time they're used. You can reduce the risk of getting chlamydia if you wear condoms, limit your number of sex partners, or you can be in a long-term mutually monogamous relationship with someone who has been tested and is known to be uninfected.

Chlamydia

Cure/treatment

If you're diagnosed with chlamydia your doctor will prescribe you oral antibiotics

Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted disease. It can be caused by a bacteria called Chlamydia trachomatis.



Chlamydia is a bacteria

HPV or Human Papillomavirus

Common Symptoms

- Genital, mouth, or throat warts
- Itching
- Earache
- Continuous sore throat
- Swallowing pain
- Weight loss

Long Term Effects

HPV usually goes away after a year or two, so long term effects are not very common. However, for about 10% of women that contract the virus, it stays in the cells of the cervix, the lower most part of the uterus. If the HPV infection is not cleared, they are a risk for cervical cancer.

Cause: Virus



Method of Infection

You can be infected with HPV by having vaginal, anal, or oral sex. A person could be carrying HPV and infect someone with it even if they have no symptoms.

Treatment

There is no cure for HPV but the warts usually go away within two years. Treatment included electrosurgery, freezing of warts, and anti-tumor medication.



How do I prevent infection?

To prevent HPV infection or at least lower your risk, you can take the HPV vaccine, which protects you from about 90 strains of HPV. Other than vaccine shots, you should wear condoms and dental dams to lower your chances of being infected.

Hepatitis B (Virus)

Common Symptoms:

- Pain in the area of liver or abdominal pain
- Dark urine
- Pale colored stools
- Fever
- Itching all over the body
- Joint pain
- Nausea and vomiting
- Loss of appetite
- Extreme fatigue and weakness

You can reduce your risk of infection by getting the HBV vaccine and using condoms during sexual activities.

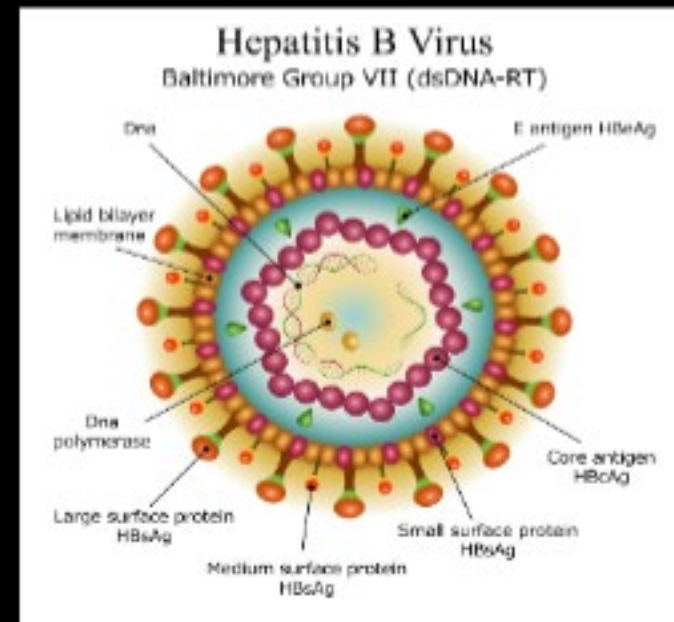
There are a variety of antiviral medications that can help fight the virus and its ability to damage the liver.



Long term consequences may include:

- Becoming a hepatitis B carrier.
- Chronic hepatitis B infection.
- Cirrhosis (scarring of the liver).
- Liver cancer.
- Liver failure.
- Death.

Methods of infection include:
Transfusion of blood infected by hepatitis B virus, unprotected sex with an infected person, and sharing needles and syringes contaminated with blood of an infected person.



Pubic Lice

The most common cause of pubic lice is through sexual activity. Other ways could be through sharing clothing with an infected person.

Symptoms include:

- Itching in the affected areas, especially at night.
- Inflammation and irritation caused by scratching.
- Black powder in your underwear.
- Blue spots or small spots of blood on your skin, such as on your thighs or lower abdomen, which are caused by lice bites.

The best way to avoid pubic lice is to not have sexual intercourse with an infected person.

Long term consequences include: Scratching can lead to an infection such as impetigo (a bacterial skin infection) or furunculosis (boils on the skin).

People infected with pubic lice can treat it using a lice killing lotion.



Herpes (Virus)

Symptoms of Herpes:

1. Itching
 2. Pain
 3. Sores (Cold sores)
 4. Small red bumps or tiny white blisters
 5. Scabs
 6. Ulcers
 7. Inflammation
 8. Bladder issues
- *In the skin, mouth, and genitals

The first time you get in, within 2-12 days, you will get an "outbreak." During this time you will get flu-like symptoms, headaches, muscle aches, and fever.

To reduce risk, you should always wear condoms but it is impossible to completely reduce the risk without abstinence. Another thing to watch out for is look for the sores and try not to have sex when someone is having an outbreak or recurring symptoms. (assuming the person is sexually active)

There is no cure but there are treatments to make the symptoms less severe/happen less often. Doctors can prescribe medicine to help. (Zorivax, Flamvir, and Valtrex.

How it spreads:

HSV-1:

The first type of herpes is less severe than HSV-2 and typically spreads from saliva. Simplex virus 1 causes sores and fever blisters in or around the mouth. It can also spread to the genitals through oral sex.

HSV-2

Genital herpes spreads from having any type of sex but more specifically it spreads from skin to skin contact or contact with sores, blisters, or any type of symptom of herpes.

Long term Consequences:

The virus can not be completely cured so the recurring symptoms, specifically the sores, lead to a higher chance of contracting other STIs that are serious like HIV or AIDS. As time passes the recurring symptoms

You can get HIV from contact with infected blood, semen, or vaginal fluids.

Most people get the virus by having unprotected sex with someone who has HIV

Some common symptoms for HIV are fevers, chills, rashes, sore throats, and muscle aches.

Some ways of getting HIV are: having vaginal or anal sex, sharing needles or syringes for shooting drugs, piercings, tattoos, etc., getting stuck with a needle that has HIV-infected blood on it

To not catch HIV some strategies you can use are not having sex, never sharing needles, and using condoms the right way every time you have sex

Some Long term consequences are A number of conditions, including cardiovascular disease, non-AIDS-related cancers, bone disease, diabetes, frailty, liver disease, lung disease, renal disease, and cognitive disorders

While there is currently no cure for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), researchers believe that they are heading toward one. HIV, a virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), can be controlled with antiretroviral therapy (ART). It is the only form of treatment for HIV right now.

