
Sexually Transmitted Infections



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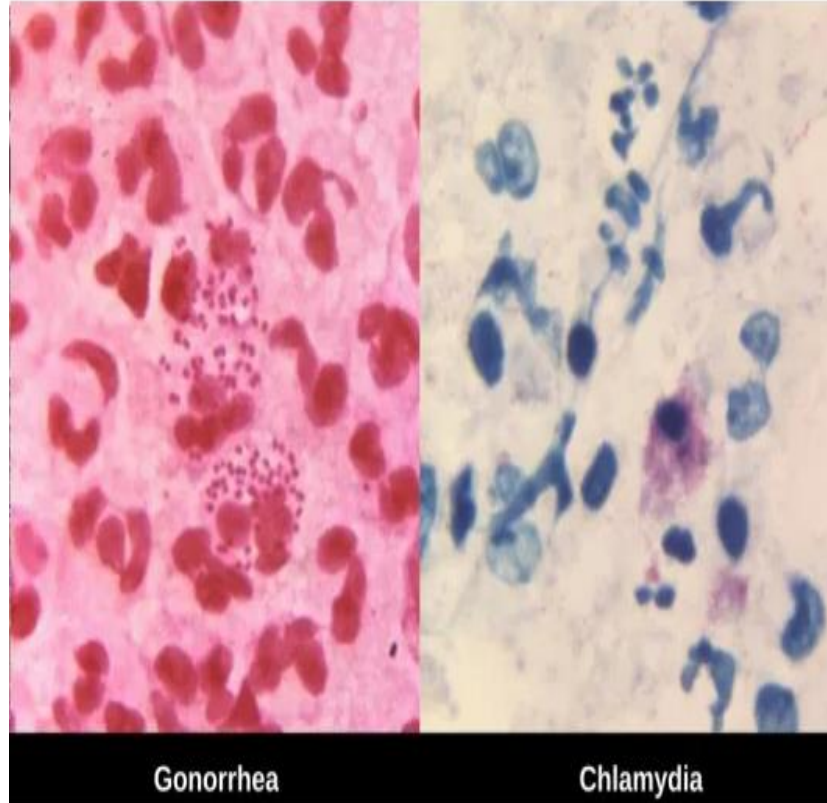
Chlamydia & Gonorrhea

*Most common STIs in US.

*Many who are infected are unaware because often symptoms are mild or absent.



*Annual screening recommended for sexually active individuals because major complications can result if left untreated.



Gonorrhea

Chlamydia

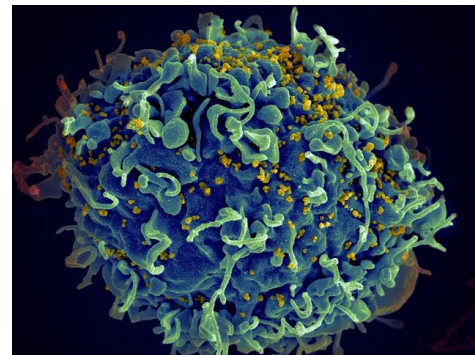
Syphilis

- What is syphilis?
 - A sexually transmitted infection that's divided into 3 stages
- What are the symptoms?
 - Sores around the genitals, anus, and mouth
 - Skin rash, swollen lymph nodes, and fever
 - No symptoms, severe medical problems with heart, brain, and other organs
- How can it be prevented/treated?
 - Protected sex
 - STI testing
 - Antibiotics



HIV

- What is HIV?
 - A virus that attacks the immune system and is transmitted via sex, sharing needles, or from mom to baby.
- What are the symptoms?
 - Asymptomatic
 - Flu like symptoms
- How can it be treated?
 - Avoid HIV
 - Protected sex
 - STI testing
 - **No cure**, managed by proper medical care
 - If not treated, high risk for AIDS



Trichomoniasis

- **What is Trichomoniasis?**

Trichomoniasis is a infection caused by the protozoan parasite called **Trichomonas vaginalis**

- **What are signs and symptoms?**

- **Men:** itching inside the penis, burning after urination, discharge from penis

Women: itching and burning of the genitals, vaginal discharge- clear, white, yellowish, or greenish with unusual fishy smell

- **Treatment?**

- Antibiotics: Metronidazole or Tinidazole
- Avoid alcohol within 24 hrs after taking the antibiotic
- Safe for pregnant mothers take
- Avoid sex til treated and symptoms are go away(usually in a week)
- Get a checkup in 3 months to make sure infection doesn't come back





Hepatitis B

- **What is Hepatitis B?**

Hepatitis B is a virus that attacks the liver. Is Transmitted through blood, semen, other bodily fluids, and contaminated needles.

- **Signs & symptoms: Acute infection**

- Flu-like symptoms(fever, fatigue, aches)
- Stomach pain
- Loss of weight/ appetite
- Nausea
- Jaundice

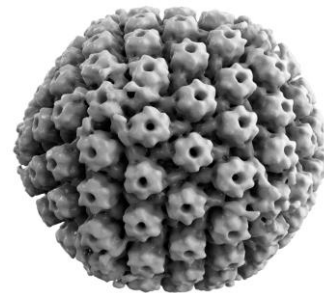


Treatment for symptoms:

Acute infection: painkillers and NSAIDS

Chronic infection: Antiretroviral medication

Genital Herpes



- **What is Herpes?**

Genital herpes (Herpes Simplex-2) is a common STD, and most people with genital herpes infection do not know they have it. You can get genital herpes by having vaginal, anal, or oral sex with someone who has the disease.

Signs & symptoms:

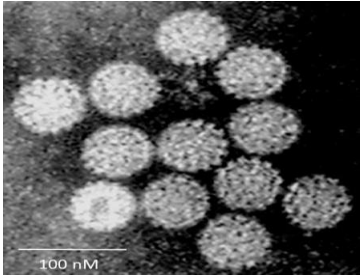
- Flu-like symptoms, fever, body aches or swollen glands
- Blisters around the genitals, rectum or mouth.
- May have NO symptoms
- May have repeated outbreaks



Treatment for symptoms:

There is NO cure for Herpes

Acyclovir, an anti-viral medication, may be used to prevent or shorten an outbreak or transmission to a sexual partner. It is also used at the end of pregnancy to prevent an outbreak (Neonatal Herpes) which could result in transmission to the baby.

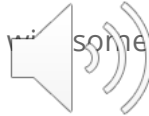


Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

- **What is HPV?**

HPV is a virus that is a common sexually transmitted infection in the United States. There are many different types of HPV. Some types can cause health problems including genital warts and cancers.

You can get HPV by having vaginal, anal, or oral sex with someone who has the virus. HPV can be passed even when an infected person has no signs or symptoms.



HPV can cause cervical and other cancers including cancer of the vulva, vagina, penis, anus or throat.

- **Signs & symptoms:**

- Genital warts usually appear as a small bump or group of bumps in the genital area. They can be small or large, raised or flat, or shaped like a cauliflower.
- Abnormal pap smear

Treatment:

- Excision (cut out the warts)
- Cryosurgery (freeze off the warts with liquid nitrogen)
- Electrocautery (destroy the warts with an electric current)
- Laser treatment (destroy the warts with laser light)

References

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