

Groups of 2

Answer the following questions

- 1. What is a STI?
- 2. Name 3 different examples of an STI.
- 3. What are the 3 different categories of STI's?
- 4. How can you treat an STI?

Info

- **STD** – sexually transmitted disease
- **STI** – sexually transmitted infection

They are infectious diseases transmitted/spread mainly through sexual contact

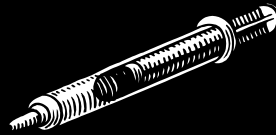
Congenital – born with a STI

Asymptomatic – showing no signs of a disease or disorder even though it is present



Transmission

- sexual activity - in contact with bodily fluids
- sexual activity where genitals, skin or mucous membranes are in contact
- direct contact with open sores
- mother to baby
- needles



Not by kissing, sharing utensils, holding hands, hugging, public toilets

Prevention

- abstinence
- respect – others and self
- stay away from drugs & alcohol
- education
- positive friends
- group activities
- aware if emotions
- protection
- regular check-ups & exams



Teens at Risk

- sexually active-no protection
- more than one partner
- partner with numerous others
- drugs & alcohol
- ignorance
- weak immune system
- female reproductive system not fully developed



Three Types

- **Bacterial**

cured with prescribed antibiotics

- **Viral**

NO CURES!!!!



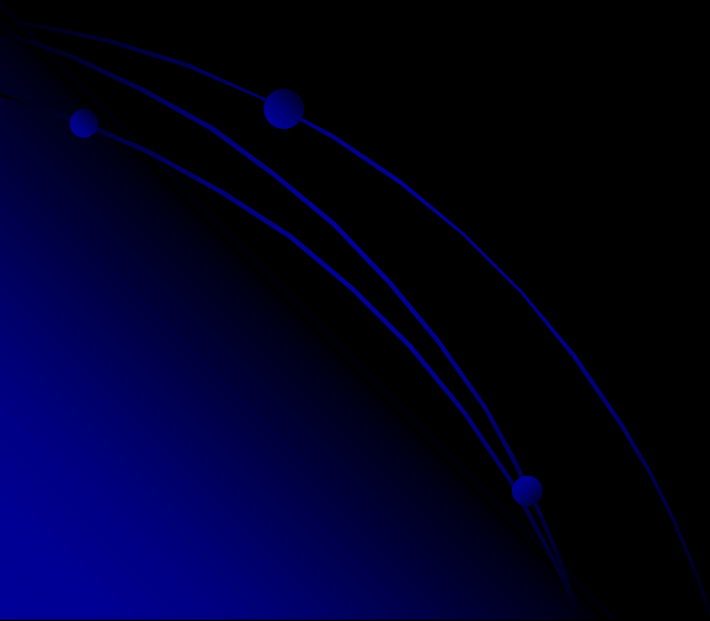
- **Parasitic**

cured with prescribed medications

Groups

- Activity

- Put STI into the 3 categories



Parasites



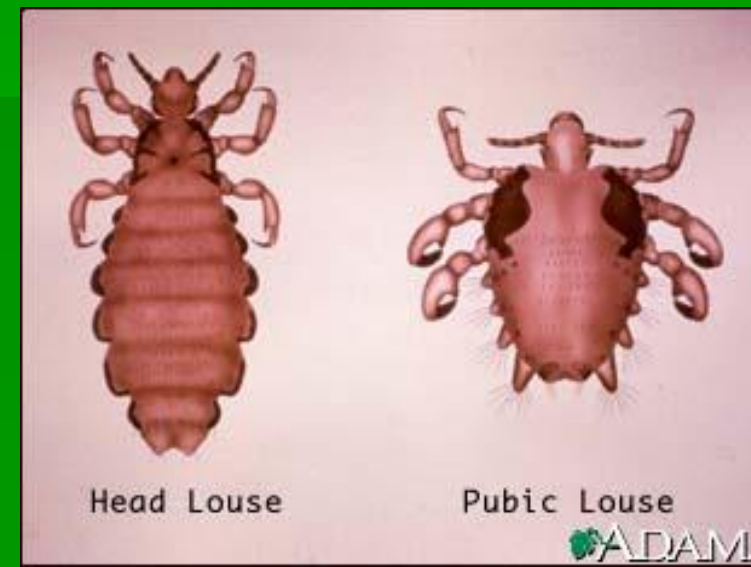
- Pubic Lice

tiny parasites that live in pubic hair

passed through skin-to-skin contact

causes intense itching

treated with medications
to kill lice

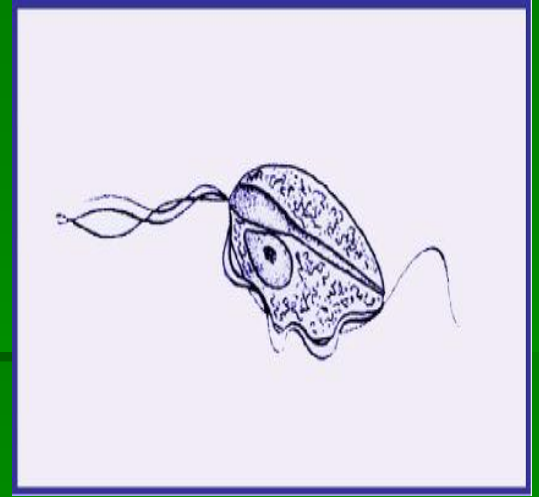


Scabies

- tiny mites that burrow under the skin
- passed through skin-to-skin contact
- causes intense itching
- treated with medication to kill mites



Trichomoniasis



- caused by a protozoan – single-celled animal
- **Symptoms:** female itching, males usually no symptoms, vaginal discharge, painful urination

Tichomaniasis Continued..

Treatment: prescribed medications

- **Untreated:** female bladder and urethral infections, premature birth

males get inflamed urethra, bladder infections

causes higher risk to other STI's in both genders

Bacterial

- **CHLAMYDIA**

infects reproductive organs

19,844+ cases in WI

Chlamydia Continued...

~Symptoms

take 1-3 weeks to develop

often are none

females: pain during urination, vaginal discharge or bleeding, pelvic pain

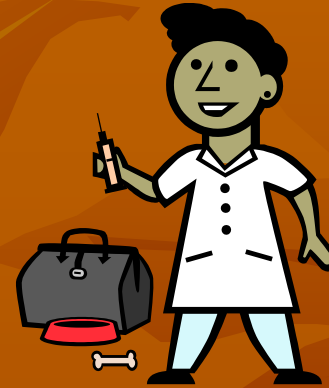
males: pain during urination, discharge from penis

babies: illness or blindness



■ Treatment

prescribed antibiotics



Untreated

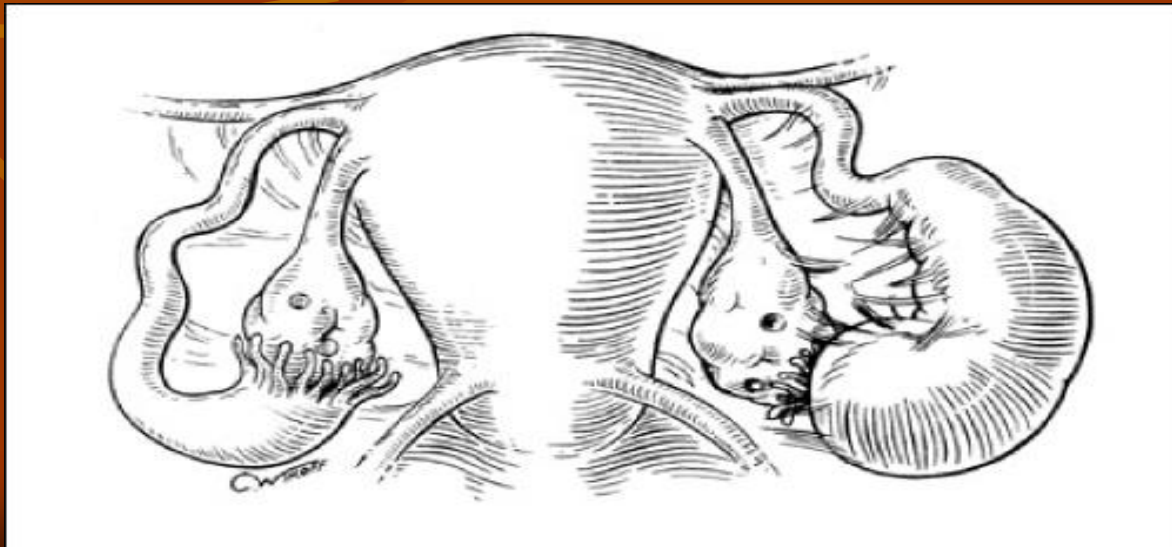
pass from mother to baby, infertility, ectopic pregnancies, injury to reproductive organs, swollen and tender testes (males), pelvic inflammatory disease (females)

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)

- inflammation of the upper female reproductive tract

- Symptoms

pelvic or abdomen pain, fever, painful urination, nausea, vaginal discharge, spotting during periods



PID Continued...

Treatment

prescribed antibiotics

surgery if infection not treated ASAP

can leave scars on fallopian tubes

■ Untreated

infertility

ectopic pregnancy

chronic pelvic pain



Gonorrhea

- 6,794+ cases in WI
- infects mucous membranes of genital area

Symptoms often are none, sores

females: pain during urination, vaginal discharge, abdomen/pelvic pain

males: pain during urination, penis discharge

Treatment

prescribed antibiotics

is becoming more difficult because bacteria is becoming more resistant

Untreated

can pass to babies (blindness, joint infection),

Females: PID

Males: scarring of urethra, difficulty urinating, swelling of testes, infertility

Syphilis

- 165+ cases in WI
- Causes ulcers or chancres at infection site, inside or outside of the body
- damages nervous system & other organs
- spread through blood

Symptoms 3 phases

phase 1/primary phase: chancres
appear and last between
10-90 days



Syphilis Continued...

phase 2/secondary stage: 2-8 weeks

phase 3/latent stage: 2 + years

during these two stages there are no apparent symptoms, if chancres form inside the body in first stage – infection may go unnoticed

Syphilis Continued...

- painless ulcers/chancres at entry of bacteria, fever, rash, muscle aches, swollen lymph nodes, joint pain, heart/nervous system damage, blindness, loss of mental abilities, possible death



Syphilis Continued...

Treatment

prescribed antibiotics
cured if treated early

Untreated

mental & physical disabilities, premature death,
passed on to babies (premature birth, severe
mental disabilities, deafness, death)

Activity

- Have 1 cup with skittles in and a spoon
- Spoon 3 skittles into 1 other students cup
- Will repeat 3 times as directed to...
- Look at the different colors in your cup

Viral Infections

(no cures)

■ Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)

~caused by a group of viruses

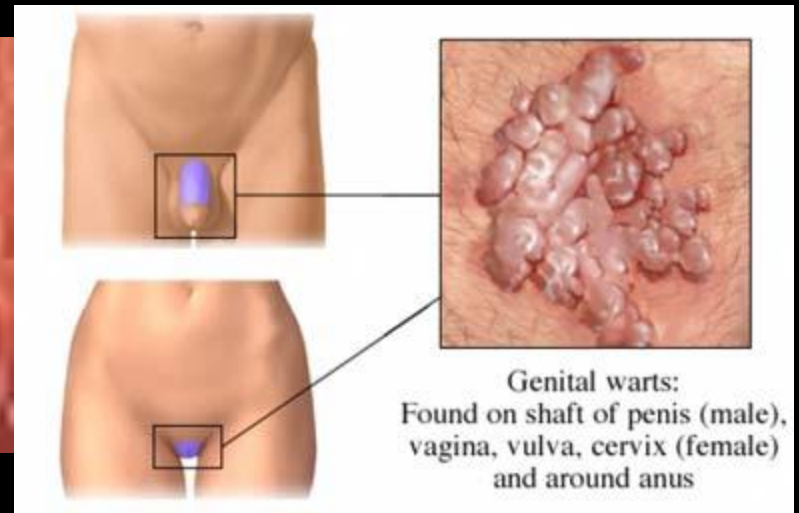
~most common STI

~responsible for more new cases each year than any other STI in the US



HPV Continued...

- Symptoms** takes 1-6 months to develop
- ~genital and anal warts for both genders
 - ~Abnormal pap smear for females



■ Treatment

NO CURE!!!!

warts treated by surgery, freezing or medication

warts will return

HPV preventative shot for females

Untreated

females: increase risk for cervical cancer

males: increase risk for genital cancer

Herpes

caused by herpes simplex virus (HSV)

most common STI in the US

cases are on the rise

Two Types:

Type 1 – cold sores & fever blisters around mouth

Type 2 – red bumps/blisters/sores in genital area, fever w/ first infection, swollen lymph nodes

Type 1

- can be spread by contact - kissing



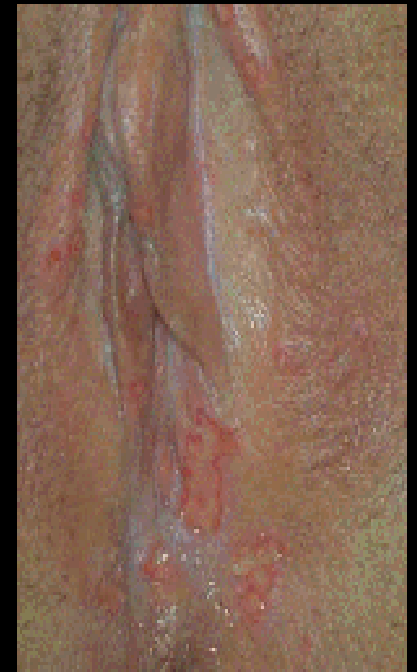
Herpes Pictures

- Herpes Type 1 – sores around mouth



More Herpes Pictures

- Herpes Type 2 – sores in genital area, buttocks, or around anus



Herpes Continued...

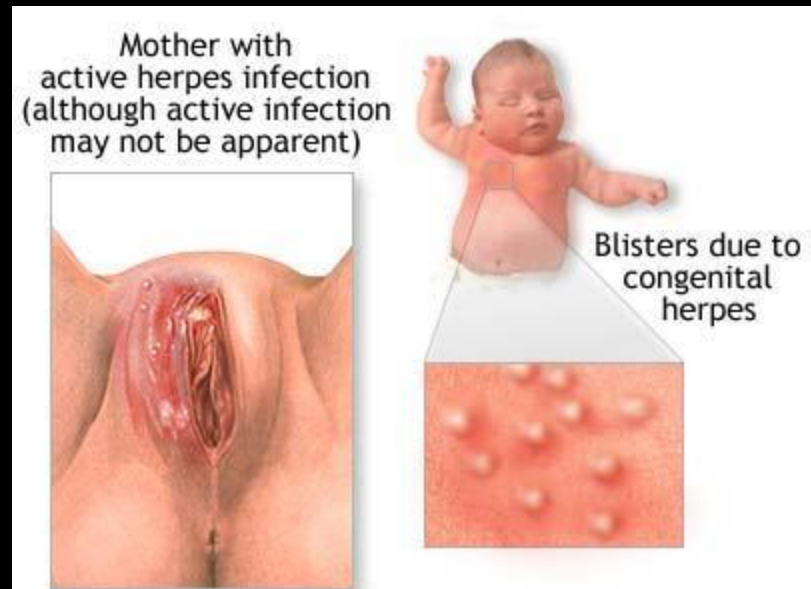
■ Treatment:

NO CURE!

antiviral medicines to shorten frequency & outbreaks

Untreated:

pass to babies – infects
liver, brain, skin,
eyes & mouth
can lead to death



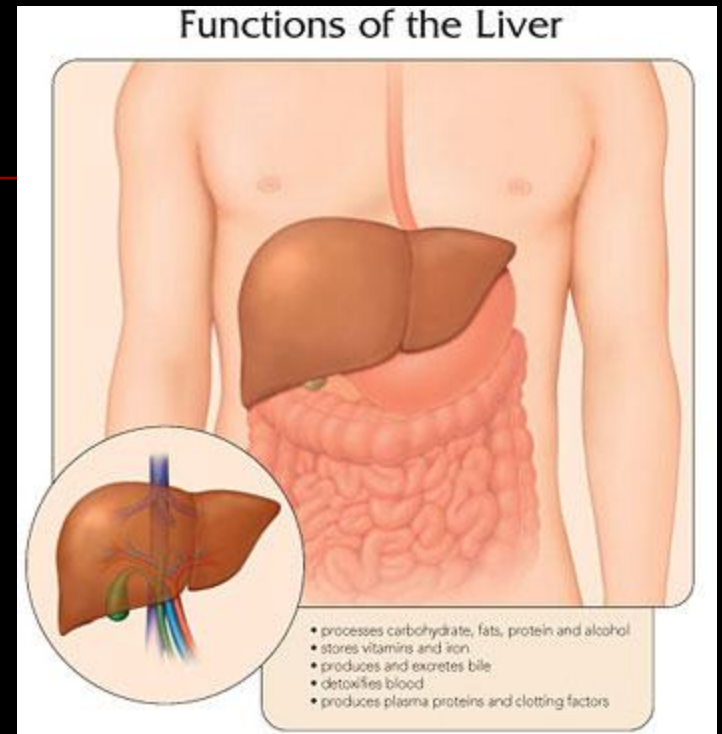
Hepatitis

- inflammation of the liver
- two sexually transmitted types

Hepatitis B – can live outside the body

Hepatitis C

Hepatitis A & D are not sexually transmitted



Symptoms

- jaundice – yellowing of the skin
- fever
- loss of appetite
- tiredness & muscle aches
- darkening of urine
- weight loss
- nausea & vomiting



Treatment

- Vaccine available for B(3 shots done over a period of months), not C
- No treatment - most fight off after awhile

Untreated:

severe liver damage or failure that can lead to the need for a transplant

cancer

premature death

HIV and AIDS

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus

first stage

infects immune system

leads to AIDS

- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

second stage

cause by HIV

Statistics

- first found in a man in 1981 – California
- 1981 first case in WI
- 1982 first death from AIDS
- 1983 – described HIV as a disease
- 1985 – blood test available to test
- AIDS cases in WI – 4,546+

Contraction of Virus

- secretions – blood, vaginal fluids, semen anal area, mouth, eyes, break in skin, breast feeding
- NOT** – kissing, hugging, shaking hands, casual contact

The most common methods of transmission of HIV are:



Unprotected sex with an infected partner



Sharing needles with infected person

Almost eliminated as risk factors for HIV transmission are:



Transmission from infected mother to fetus



Infection from blood products

Infection Process

- HIV virus enters body
- attacks and invades helper T cells (white blood cells)
- virus multiplies in helper T's
- bursts/destroys helper T's
- new copies of virus now go out and infect more cells
- process is repeated



Stages of Disease

- **Primary Infection** 6-12 weeks
asymptomatic at this point
- **Early Disease** 500+ T cells
- **Intermediate Disease** 200-500 T cells
- **Advanced Disease(AIDS)** 200 or less T cells

Death

- Most do not die from HIV/AIDS
- Immune system destroyed
- Opportunistic Infections

pneumonia, tuberculosis, cancer, wasting syndrome (MAI)

Treatment

- **NO CURE**
- Drug combination therapy – stops replication process
- (-) strains becoming resistant



■ ANY QUESTIONS?

