

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

A. Facts about STD's



1. They are an epidemic, meaning they are very widespread; also known as STI's; communicable diseases
2. Many are asymptomatic, meaning they show no symptoms
3. Approximately 9 million 15-24 year-old people infected each year
4. Females suffer more complications from STD's
5. There are approximately 25+ STD's worldwide

B. STD's caused by bacteria

1. Chlamydia- nearly 3 million cases each year
 - a. can cause pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) in females
 - b. infertility can occur; can become resistant to treatment
 - c. 85% of females have no symptoms
 - d. can lead to eye infections or death for newborns
 - e. increased likelihood of HIV infection



2. Gonorrhea- more than 700,000 cases each year

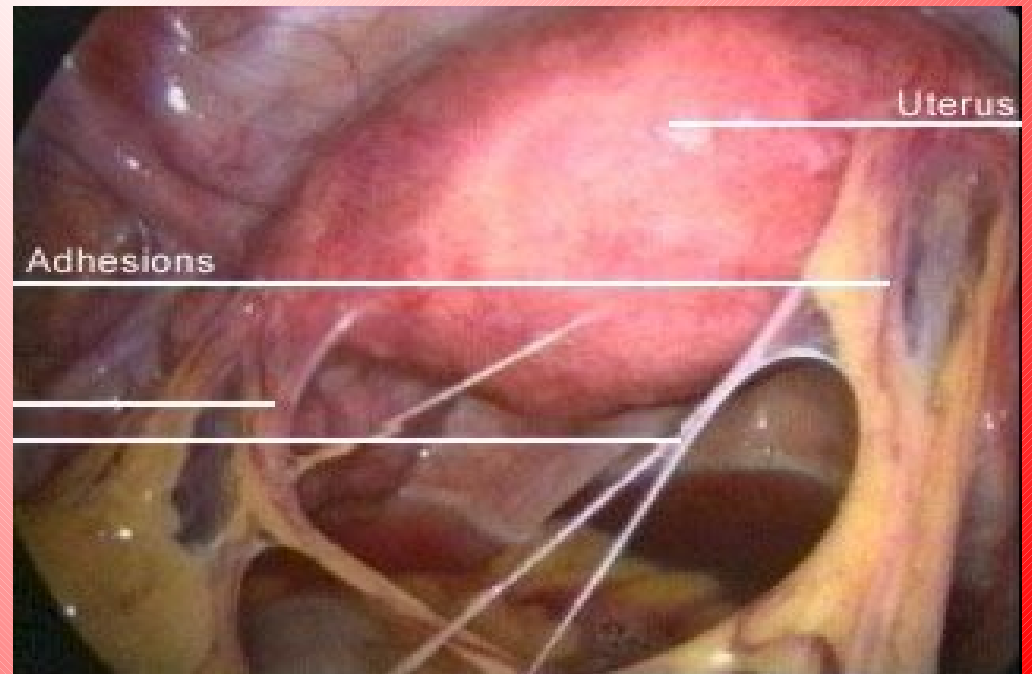
a. can cause infertility or resistant to treatment

b. bacteria can spread and cause joint damage

c. can be passed to newborn babies or cause eye infection



Pelvic Inflammatory Disease



3. Syphilis- progresses through three stages

- a. a sore appears in stage one- the sore eventually heals
- b. a rash appears in stage two- rash will disappear
- c. organ damage, dementia, death can occur in phase three



Al Capone- had syphilis



C. STD's caused by a virus

1. Genital HPV- caused by human papillomavirus

- a. HPV is a group of more than 100 viruses
- b. 30 of these viruses can be transmitted through sexual contact
- c. 6 million people infected each year
- d. causes genital warts to develop
- e. may result in cervical cancer
- f. a vaccine now offers protection against four types of HPV
- g. NO CURE



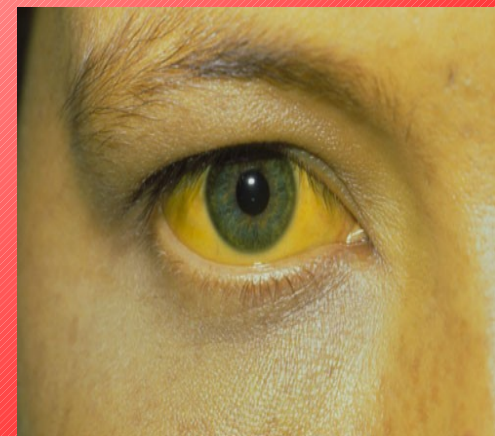
2. Genital herpes- caused by the herpes simplex virus (HSV)

- a. HSV-2 genital herpes
- b. HSV-1 cold sores
- c. blisters appear in the genitals or rectum
- d. antiviral treatments can reduce symptoms
- e. NO CURE



3. Hepatitis B and C- inflammation of the liver; vaccine for type B

- a. causes general sickness
- b. causes jaundice- a yellowing of the skin and eyes



4. HIV/AIDS- AIDS is a disease that weakens the immune system; recognized in 1981
- a. HIV- Human Immunodeficiency Virus
 - b. AIDS- Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome- the final stage of HIV infection; infections a healthy body could fight off start to occur- opportunistic infections



AIDS
IS GOING TO
LOSE.

Ryan White Story

30 Years of a Deadly Disease

c. Facts about HIV

1. a fragile virus
2. not spread through the air
3. not spread through casual contact
4. spread through sex, needle sharing, & mother to child
5. fluids that spread HIV- blood, semen, vaginal fluids, breast milk



d. How HIV attacks the body

1. attacks lymphocytes- WBC's in the immune system
2. HIV reproduces itself and destroys cells

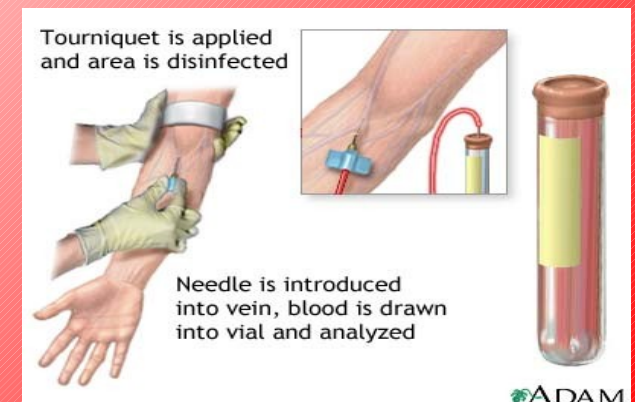
e. Stages of HIV/AIDS infection

1. asymptomatic stage- virus is confined
2. middle stage- mild sickness
3. symptomatic stage- flu-like symptoms; helper T cells fall
4. AIDS stage- helper T cells drop to less than 200 OR the development of opportunistic infections



f. Diagnosing HIV/AIDS

1. EIA test- screens for HIV antibodies
2. Western blot test- detects HIV antibodies and confirms the EIA tests
3. RNA test- shows how many copies of the virus in the blood
4. CD4 test- looks at the number of WBC's in a sample of blood
5. Rapid test- used when a person may not return for a follow-up



g. Treating HIV/AIDS



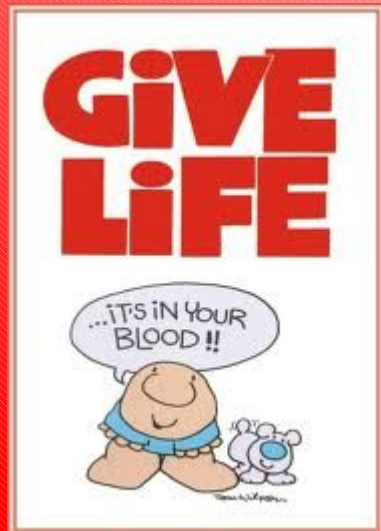
sorry ~~No~~ cure...bro!

1. Drugs have helped slow the growth of HIV
2. Many take a combination of drugs, known as HAART
3. NO CURE



h. Is it safe to give or receive blood?

1. no risk in donating blood



2. all donated blood has been tested for HIV since 1985- very safe!



i. Preventing HIV/AIDS- more than 40,000 infections each year

1. practice abstinence
2. do not share needles
3. avoid situations where drugs are used
4. use refusal skills



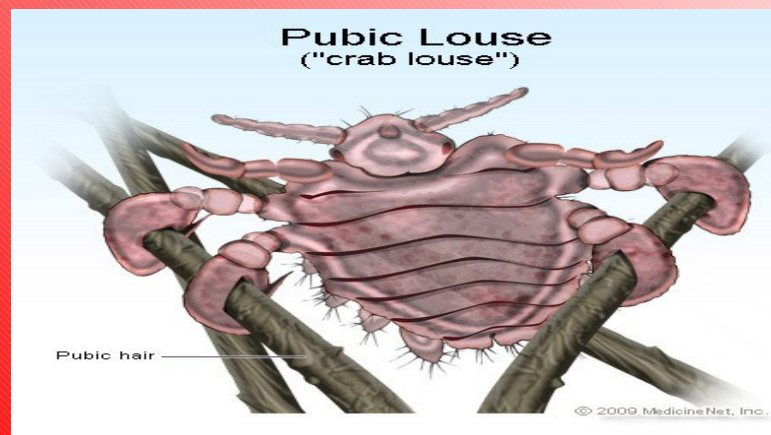
D. STD's caused by a parasite or protozoan

1. Trichomoniasis- caused by a protozoan

- a. can cause a discharge
- b. burning during urination
- c. increases chance of vaginitis

2. Pubic lice- caused by a parasite

- a. itching in the genital region
- b. blood spots in underwear



Sexually-Transmitted Diseases



The good news: promising new treatments.
The bad news: half of our kids will need them.

E. The STD epidemic- why they spread rapidly

1. Embarrassment or fear

2. Lack of symptoms

3. Misinformation

4. Notification policies- not always a state law

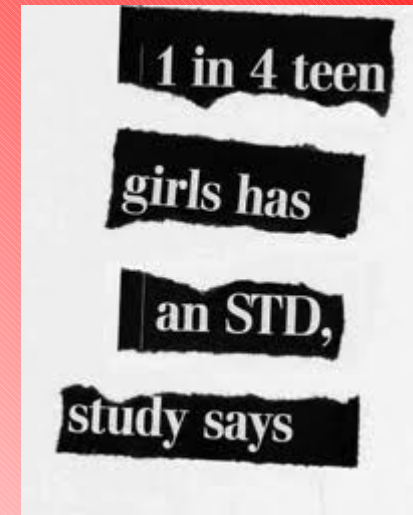
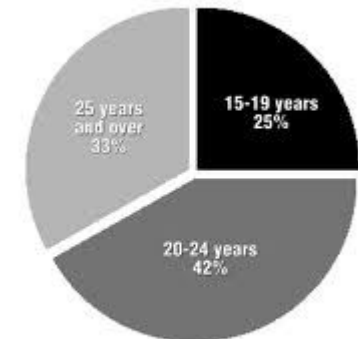


Figure 3. Distribution of New Cases of STDs by Age

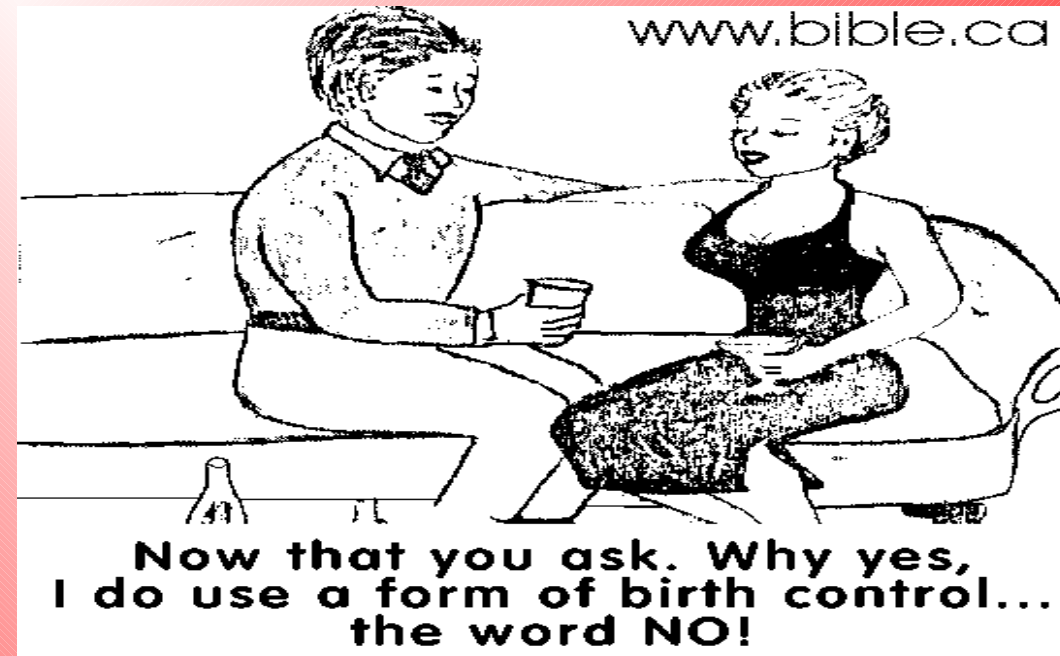


Source: Eng, TR, and Butler, WT, eds. *The Hidden Epidemic: Confronting Sexually Transmitted Diseases*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1997.

1. Abstinence- more than 50% of teens choose this

Guidelines to achieve abstinence?

- a. set limits on affection
- b. avoid dating sexually active people
- c. tell others of your decision
- d. choose friends who think alike
- e. avoid pressure situations
- f. refusal skills



2. Problems You Will Avoid By Practicing Abstinence

- a. corruption of character- 1/5 girls have unplanned pregnancy
- b. regret
- c. mini-divorce/depression
- d. feelings of guilt
- e. shaken trust



3. Avoid high risk behaviors

- a. having multiple partners
- b. risky sexual activity
- c. having a high-risk partner
- d. using alcohol or other drugs

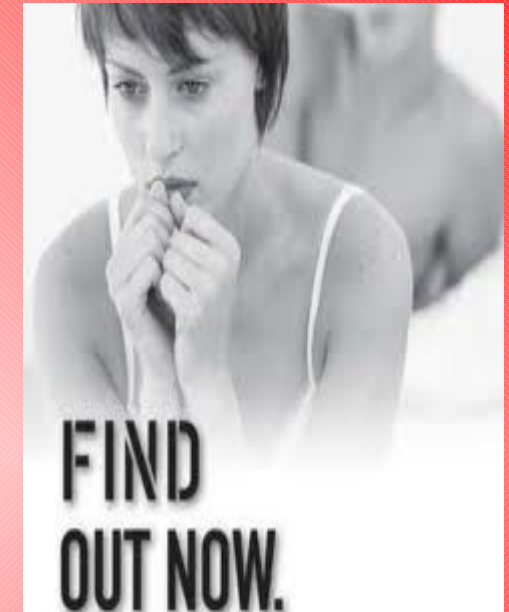


Number of Partners	1	1	Number of Exposures to STIs
	2	3	
	3	7	
	4	15	
	5	31	
	6	63	
	7	127	
	8	255	
	9	511	
	10	1,023	
	11	2,047	
	12	4,095	
	13	8,193	
	14	16,383	
	15	32,767	



4. Diagnosis and treatment

- a. diagnosed through urine test, blood test, physical exam, pap test
- b. antibiotics cure bacterial diseases



- c. medicines for viral diseases- NO CURE

