



## Objective

Students will identify characteristics and means of transmission of sexually transmitted infections in order to analyze preventive behaviors and treatment for these disorders.

## Warm-up: True or False?

1. Someone can always tell if a sexual partner has an STI.
2. A person does not have an STI if he/she has only had one sexual partner.
3. A person could have an STI and not know that they have it.



# Sexually Transmitted Infections

**Communicable Diseases** - They can spread from an infected person to another person.

STI are transmitted from person to person:

- Fluid exchange with an infected person:
  - Semen
  - Vaginal fluid
  - Breast milk
  - Saliva
  - Blood
- Skin to Skin Contact of the infected area



# TYPES OF STI's

## Classifications:

- Bacterial
- Viral
- Parasites



# Bacterial STIs

## Types of Bacterial STI's:

- Syphilis
- Gonorrhea
- Chlamydia



# Syphilis

(Bacteria)

## Primary Syphilis:

Symptoms appear 3-12 weeks after having sex with an infected partner. Symptoms in this stage may include:

- Chancre Sore



# Syphilis

## (Bacteria)

### Second Stage:

- The second stage of Syphilis shows up 1 week to 6 months after the primary sore(s) or chancres heal.
- If primary syphilis is left untreated:
  - A rash might appear anywhere on the body
  - You will experience flu-like feeling
  - You could lose your hair
  - Your body will ache

# Syphilis

(Bacteria)

Tertiary (Late Stage):

- Symptoms may include:
  - Blindness
  - Neurological problems
  - Damage to internal organs
  - Linking in with heart disease
  - Brain damage



# Syphilis

(Bacteria)

- What behaviors can spread Syphilis?
  - Unprotected Sexual Activity (vaginal, anal, oral)
- Can it be cured?
  - Yes, with strong antibiotics if you start them early in the disease process
- Can it leave permanent scarring or cause death?
  - Yes, lesions cause scarring and death can occur in the third and last stage



# Gonorrhea

(Bacteria)

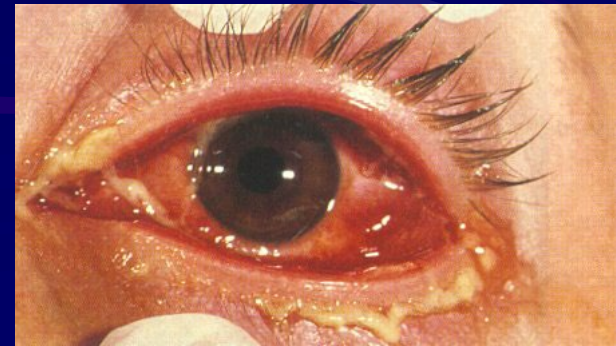
- Most people (especially women) have no symptoms.
- Symptoms show up 2 to 21 days after having sex with an infected partner.

# Gonorrhea

(Bacteria)

Symptoms may include:

- Abnormal discharge from penis or vagina
- Burning when urinating
- Spotting - bleeding between periods





# Chlamydia

(Bacteria)

- Most people have no symptoms
- Can be easily cured, but may lead to serious health complications if left untreated



# Chlamydia

(Bacteria)

## Impact on Males:

- Incubation period is 1 to 3 weeks.
- Symptoms for Males
  - 1 out of 4 have no symptoms
  - Pain or burning sensation when urinating
  - Watery or milky discharge from the penis



# Chlamydia

(Bacteria)

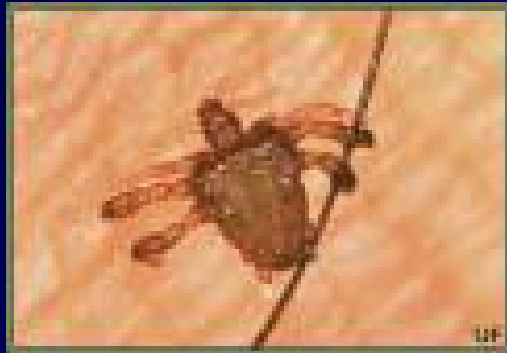
## Impact on Females:

- 1 out of 2 have no symptoms
- Symptoms for Females:
  - Pain or burning sensation when urinating
  - Frequent urge to urinate
  - Yellowish vaginal discharge
  - Pain in the abdominal and pelvic area
  - Burning or itching genitals

# Pubic Lice

(Parasite)

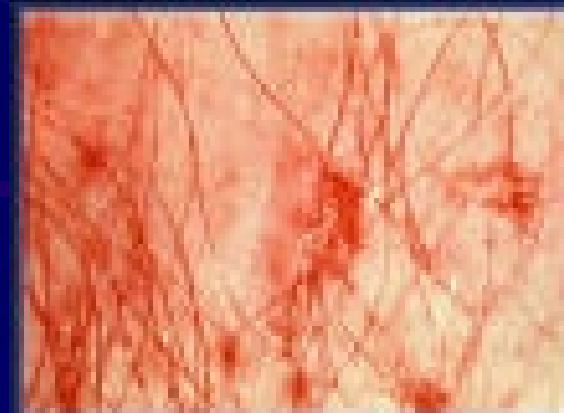
Live in pubic hair, armpits or eyebrows



# Pubic Lice

## (Parasite)

- Symptoms:
  - Itching, visible lice in pubic hair, pin-sized blood spots on underwear
- Transmission:
  - Close physical contact, using same clothing or bedding as infected person
- Treatment:
  - Special lotions or shampoos
  - All clothing and bedding must be sterilized



# Viral Infections

## Types of Viral Infections:

- Herpes
- Genital Warts (Human Papilloma Virus)
- HIV/AIDS
- Zika



# Genital Herpes

(Viral)

- Caused by Herpes Simplex Type 1 or Type 2 virus
- Very Common STI – remains in a person's body for life
- Many individuals who are infected show no signs or symptoms
- Spread through skin to skin contact

# Genital Herpes

(Viral)

- Incubation period is 2 to 10 days after exposure to the virus.
- Lasts an average of 2 to 3 weeks.
- Symptoms may include:
  - Small, red bumps, that later develop into blisters or painful open sores.
  - Over a period of days or weeks, the sores become crusted and then heal without scarring.







# Genital Warts

(Viral - Human Papilloma Virus)

- Genital warts are caused by the human papilloma virus (HPV),
- Lesions detectable by pap smear
  - Appear on the cervix of the female and can be cancerous
- HPV infection can be asymptomatic
  - Causes no warts or lesions, and people with genital or cervical HPV do not know they have it and can still spread it

# Genital Warts

(Viral - Human Papilloma Virus)

- Symptoms may include:
  - Small, hard spots (genital warts) easily visible to the eye appear on the
    - Males
      - Tip of the penis, shaft of the penis, the scrotum, or around the anus.
    - Females
      - Lips of the vagina, inside the vagina, or around the anus.





# HIV/AIDS

(Viral)

HIV	AIDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Human Immunodeficiency Virus</li><li>• A virus that attacks the immune system (T-helper cells)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</li><li>• A disease in which the immune system of the patient is weakened</li></ul>



# HIV/AIDS

(Viral)

Can be Transmitted by:

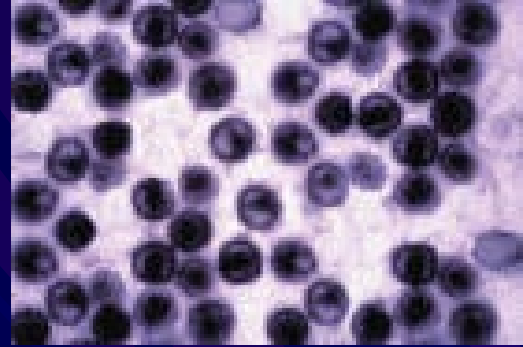
- Sexual Contact
- Blood
- Needles
- Birth and Delivery

Bodily Fluids that transmit HIV:

- Blood
- Semen
- Vaginal Secretions
- Breast Milk

# HIV/AIDS

(Viral)



## Asymptomatic Stage Symptoms:

- At first, there may be no symptoms
- The person may look and feel healthy
- The virus is largely confined to the lymph nodes, where it invades and takes over or destroys the T-helper cells

# HIV/AIDS

(Viral)

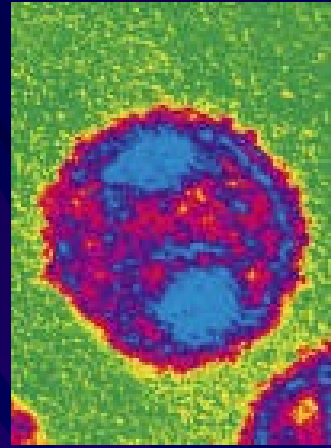


## Middle Stage Symptoms:

- Symptoms appear as the T-helper cell count falls to about 400 per milliliter of blood (an uninfected person has approximately 1,200)
- May experience flu like symptoms such as headache, fever, body aches, swollen glands, diminished appetite, unexplained weight loss, and skin rashes

# HIV/AIDS

(Viral)



## AIDS Stage Symptoms:

- The T-helper cell count drops to less than 200
- The body succumbs to AIDS-opportunistic illnesses (AIDS-OIs); which are infections the body could fight off if the immune system were healthy
- A person with AIDS will eventually die

# HIV/AIDS

(Viral)

## Treatment:

- Currently, there is NO CURE for HIV/AIDS.
- There are medicines to help prolong the onset of AIDS:
  - AZT
  - ddL and ddC
  - 3TC and D4T



# Prevention

- Abstinence
- Condoms
  - (Male or Female)
- PrEP



PrEP is a prevention method in which **people who do not have HIV** infection **take a pill daily to reduce their risk** of becoming infected.

*What is PrEP?*

*What if I test positive?*

*Am I at risk for HIV???*

*How many people are living with HIV?*

*Where can I Get Tested?*



# What if direct exposure to HIV occurs?

- PEP post-exposure prophylaxis
  - Must be started within 72 hours of exposure
  - Medication is taken once or twice daily for 28 days





# Zika

(Virus)

- **How it is spread:**

- Sexual Contact
  - Semen of infected male
- Mosquito bite from an infected mosquito
- From mother to baby during pregnancy during all trimesters of pregnancy

- **Symptoms:**

- Mild symptoms that typically last several days to one week
- Fever
- Rash
- Joint Pain
- Conjunctivitis (Red eyes)



# Zika

(Virus)

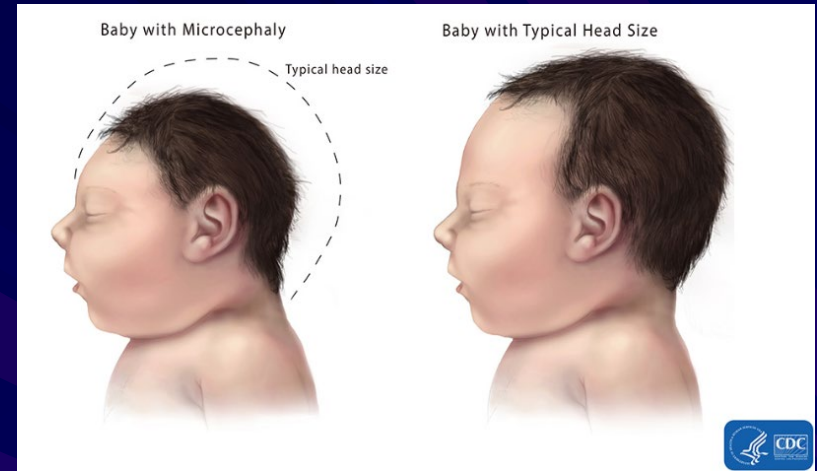
- Prevention
  - Abstinence from sexual contact
  - Condom use if engaging in sexual activity
  - Take precautions to avoid mosquito bites including:
    - use insect repellents with DEET
    - Cover arms and legs with clothing
- Treatment:
  - Rest
  - Drink fluids
  - Over-the-counter fever and pain reduction medicines

# Zika

(Virus)



The Zika Virus spreads through a mosquito bite from an infected mosquito. A male infected with the Zika virus can spread the virus through sexual activity.



If a pregnant mother is infected with the Zika virus during any trimester of pregnancy, then the virus can cause damaging effects to the developing baby. The damaging effects may include microcephaly, which is associated with a smaller head and brain size.

# Closure

What steps can a person take to prevent from getting an STI?