

Sexually Transmitted Infections Info Sheet

Bacterial Vaginosis (BV)

Transmission	Sexually Associated. Sexual activity with an infected partner. Douching may increase risk of bacterial imbalance. Sexually inactive females may also have BV.
Symptoms	Abnormal and/or watery discharge, which may have strong “fish” odor. Burning during urination possible. Itching in the vulvular area also possible. Most females do not have symptoms, Males do not have symptoms but can carry the bacteria that causes BV.
Diagnosis	Lab test of vaginal fluid and pelvic exam.
Treatment	All partners must be treated to avoid re-transmission
Prevalence	BV is the most common infection among child-bearing aged females.
Risk Reduction	Use of safer sex materials during sexual activity, and no sexual contact when infected / in treatment. Limit sexual activity with partners who have had recent STI testing, or to types of sexual activity that do not involve the exchange of sexually related fluids.

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/bv/STDFact-Bacterial-Vaginosis.htm>

Chlamydia

Transmission	Sexually Transmitted through genital, anal or oral sex with an infected partner.
Symptoms	It is very common not to have any symptoms. Discharge, itching, burning, pelvic pain or non-menstrual bleeding in females, and painful urination or discharge in males.
Diagnosis	Lab test of vaginal fluid and pelvic exam for females. Penile swab and lab test required for males.
Treatment	Antibiotics. All partners must be treated. Drug resistant strains are becoming more prevalent and may require more aggressive treatment.
Prevalence	Most common bacterial sexual infection in the US. Over 1 million new cases reported in 2006, an additional 2 million cases that went unreported.
Risk Reduction	Use of safer sex materials during sexual activity, and no sexual contact when infected / in treatment. Limit sexual activity with partners who have had recent STI testing, or to types of sexual activity that do not involve the exchange of sexually related fluids.

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/chlamydia/STDFact-Chlamydia.htm>

Crabs / Pubic Lice

Transmission	Transmitted through pubic contact with an infected partner.
Symptoms	Intense itching in the area of pubic hair.
Diagnosis	Presence of lice, nits, or fecal material.
Treatment	Prescription or over the counter public lice lotions or shampoos. (Note: product should be specific to genital area). All clothes and linens must be washed in hot water.
Prevalence	3 million cases treated in the US each year.
Risk Reduction	Use of safer sex materials during sexual activity, and no sexual contact when infected / in treatment. Limit sexual activity with partners who have had recent STI testing.

Source: http://www.scarleteen.com/article/infection/the_sti_files_pubic_lice

Genital Herpes (HSV)

Transmission	Sexually Transmitted through genital, anal or oral sex with an infected partner. Can also be transmitted through contact with the skin of an infected partner.
Symptoms	A sore at the site of infection, flu-like symptoms.
Diagnosis	Visual inspection of a sore and/or a blood test to test for the presence of the HSV-1 or HSV-2 viruses.
Treatment	There is no cure for the herpes viruses, but they can be managed through anti-viral medications. Some persons immune systems
Prevalence	1 in 5 people have genitally occurring herpes infections.
Risk Reduction	Use of safer sex materials during sexual activity, and no sexual contact when prodrome occurs, or when lesions are present. Limit sexual activity with partners who have had recent STI testing, or to types of sexual activity that do not involve the exchange of sexually related fluids or skin on skin contact.

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/Herpes/STDFact-Herpes.htm>

Gonorrhea

Transmission	Sexually Transmitted through genital, anal or oral sex with an infected partner.
Symptoms	In males, burning while urinating, testicular pain or penile discharge. In females, vaginal discharge or painful urination. Infection can also occur orally or rectally. Some people may not have any symptoms at all.
Diagnosis	Lab test of vaginal fluid/pelvic exam for females. Penile swab or urine sample and lab test required for males. Oral or rectal swabs will be required for oral or anal infection.
Treatment	Antibiotics. All partners must be treated. Drug resistant strains are becoming more prevalent and may require more aggressive treatment.
Prevalence	An estimated 700,000 case per year in the USA
Risk Reduction	Use of safer sex materials during sexual activity, and no sexual contact when infected / in treatment. Limit sexual activity with partners who have had recent STI testing, or to types of sexual activity that do not involve the exchange of sexually related fluids.

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/Gonorrhea/STDFact-gonorrhea.htm>

Hepatitis C

Transmission	Sexually Transmitted through genital, anal or oral sex with an infected partner. Can also be transmitted through contact with infected blood.
Symptoms	There are no symptoms.
Diagnosis	A blood test is required.
Treatment	There is no treatment for the Hepatitis C virus.
Prevalence	
Risk Reduction	Use of safer sex materials during sexual activity. Limit sexual activity with partners who have had recent STI testing, or to types of sexual activity that do not involve the exchange of sexually related fluids. Vaccines for Hepatitis A & B are strongly encouraged to reduce risk of transmission.

Source: <http://www.sexetc.org/glossary/1273>

HIV/AIDS

Transmission	Sexually Transmitted through genital, anal or oral sex with an infected partner. Can also be transmitted through contact with infected blood.
Symptoms	Flu-like symptoms may occur around the time of sero-conversion. Further symptoms do not tend to occur until the late stages of infection.
Diagnosis	A series of oral or blood tests must occur to confirm the presence of the virus.
Treatment	There is no cure for the HIV virus, but it can be managed through anti-viral medications.
Prevalence	In 2003, there were over 1 million people are estimated to be living with HIV, with apx 25% of those people being unaware of their HIV status.
Risk Reduction	Use of safer sex materials during sexual activity. Limit sexual activity with partners who have had recent STI testing, or to types of sexual activity that do not involve the exchange of sexually related fluids. Prompt treatment for other STI's will lower transmission risk.

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/basic.htm>

HPV / Genital Warts

Transmission	Sexually Transmitted through genital, anal or oral sex with an infected partner or contact with infected skin.
Symptoms	Most of the 40 strains of HPV virus do not have symptoms. A few strains of HPV may cause genital warts, which appear as a small cluster of bumps in the area of infection.
Diagnosis	There is no test for HPV in males or females. Females who's annual pap smears return abnormal results will likely be tested for HPV.
Treatment	In 90% of cases, the body's immune system will clear the virus from the body within two years.
Prevalence	50% of sexually active people will acquire HPV in their lifetime. 20 million Americans are currently infected, and 6.2 million will be diagnosed each year.
Risk Reduction	Use of safer sex materials during sexual activity, and no sexual contact when infected / in treatment. Limit sexual activity with partners who have had recent STI testing, or to types of sexual activity that do not involve the exchange of sexually related fluids or skin on skin contact. Vaccination may also decrease risk.

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/HPV/STDFact-HPV.htm>

Jock Itch

Transmission	Through contact with infected skin or materials. It is possible to self-infect through contact with skin infected by athlete's foot.
Symptoms	Itching in the genital region, accompanied by a red rash.
Diagnosis	Doctor will view infected skin under the microscope.
Treatment	Over the counter antifungal treatments specifically for jock itch.
Prevalence	Unknown.
Risk Reduction	Use of safer sex materials during sexual activity, and no sexual contact when infected / in treatment. Limit sexual activity with partners who have had recent STI testing, or to types of sexual activity that do not involve the exchange of sexually related fluids.

Source: <http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/jock-itch/DS00490/DSECTION=1>

PID (Pelvic Inflammatory Disease)

Transmission	Sexually Associated. PID is the movement of harmful bacteria towards the fallopian tubes, cervix, etc. Can occur without sexual contact, but is more likely to occur because of an untreated bacterial STI.
Symptoms	There are often no symptoms, but discharge, non-menstrual bleeding and pain may occur.
Diagnosis	Testing does not occur unless there is thought to be specific risk.
Treatment	Antibiotics. All partners must be treated. Drug resistant strains are becoming more prevalent and may require more aggressive treatment. PID-related damage cannot be reversed. PID left untreated often leads to infertility.
Prevalence	1 million females each year have an acute episode of PID
Risk Reduction	Use of safer sex materials during sexual activity, and no sexual contact when infected / in treatment. Limit sexual activity with partners who have had recent STI testing, or to types of sexual activity that do not involve the exchange of sexually related fluids.

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/PID/STDFact-PID.htm>

Scabies

Transmission	Through skin to skin contact with an infected partner.
Symptoms	Intense itching and small red bumps.
Diagnosis	Inspection of the infected skin for the mite that causes scabies.
Treatment	A dermatologist can treat scabies with specialized creams. All bed linens and clothes must be washed in hot water.
Prevalence	Less than 1% of the population.
Risk Reduction	Use of safer sex materials during sexual activity, and no sexual contact when infected / in treatment. Limit sexual activity with partners who have had recent STI testing, or to types of sexual activity that do not involve the exchange of sexually related fluids or skin on skin contact.

Source: http://www.scarleteen.com/article/infection/the_sti_files_scabies

Syphilis

Transmission	Sexually Transmitted through genital, anal or oral sex with an infected partner.
Symptoms	Stage 1 - Chancre, a painless open sore at the site of infections Stage 2 - Skin rash and lesions on mucous membranes. Stage 3 - Damage of internal organs; particularly brain and nerve systems.
Diagnosis	Blood test, or a swab from a chancre.
Treatment	Stage 1 & 2: Antibiotics. All partners must be treated. Drug resistant strains are becoming more prevalent and may require more aggressive treatment.
Prevalence	36,000 US cases reported in 2006.
Risk Reduction	Use of safer sex materials during sexual activity, and no sexual contact when infected / in treatment. Limit sexual activity with partners who have had recent STI testing, or to types of sexual activity that do not involve the exchange of sexually related fluids.

Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/syphilis/STDFact-Syphilis.htm>

Trichomoniasis

Transmission	Sexually Transmitted through sexual activity with an infected partner, including oral, genital, or anal sex.
Symptoms	Males are unlikely to have symptoms, but may include painful urination or penile discharge. Female symptoms may include discharge, itching, burning during urination or painful penetration.
Diagnosis	Lab test of vaginal fluid/visual pelvic exam for females. Penile swab lab test required for males. Oral or rectal swabs will be required for oral or anal infection.
Treatment	Use of anti-protozoan prescription drugs. All partners must be treated and sexual contact should not occur during treatment.
Prevalence	7.4 million cases reported in the US each year
Risk Reduction	Use of safer sex materials during sexual activity, and no sexual contact when infected / in treatment. Limit sexual activity with partners who have had recent STI testing, or to types of sexual activity that do not involve the exchange of sexually related fluids.

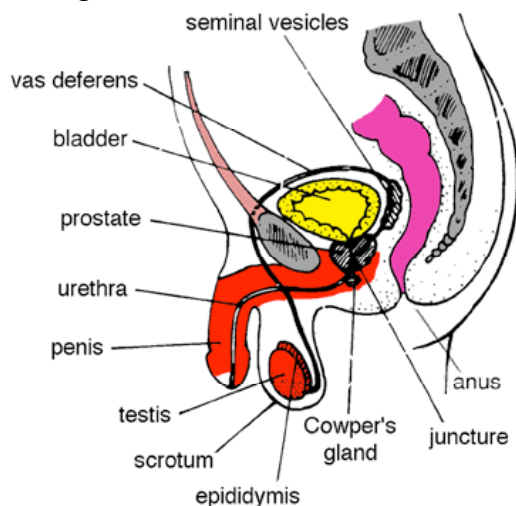
Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/trichomonas/STDFact-Trichomoniasis.htm>

Related Resources:

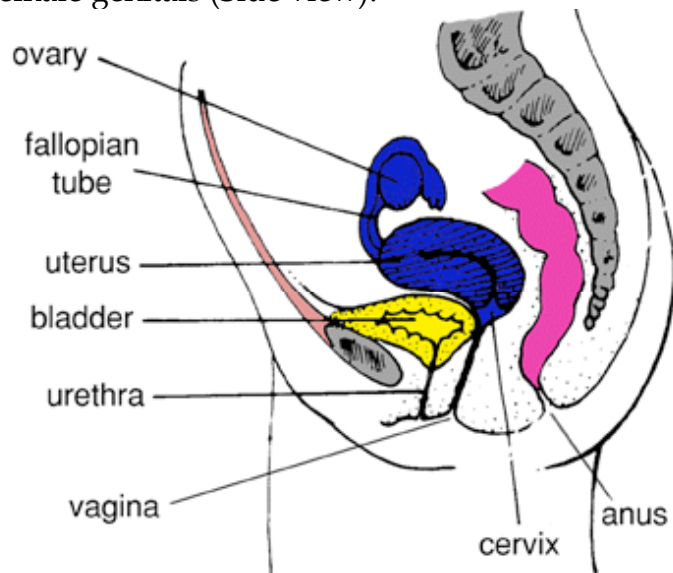
A Guide to Understanding Vaginal Secretions

http://www.scarleteen.com/article/body/honorably_discharged_a_guide_to_vaginal_secretions

Male genitals:



Female genitals (Side view):



Female Genitals (Front View):

