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Sexually Transmitted Infections

Symptoms	Transmission	Diagnostic Test	Treatment	Curable?	Complications
HIV/AIDS					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flu-like symptoms that won't go away Weight loss Fever Diarrhea White spots in mouth May not appear for many years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual contact with infected blood or sexual fluids Sharing needles Contact with infected blood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blood test 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medications to help strengthen the immune system. Rest. 	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The virus destroys the immune system leaving the body unable to fight infections. May eventually cause death. May be passed from mother to fetus or newborn.
Chlamydia					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many males and most females have no symptoms Discharge from vagina, penis or rectum Pain/burning during urination Sore throat Abdominal pain Pain during sex Females may bleed during or after sex Symptoms begin 1-3 weeks or longer after contact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct sexual contact (oral, anal, vaginal) with infected sexual fluids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swab of urethra in males Swab of cervix in females 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antibiotics 	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can cause Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) in women Can cause eye infections or pneumonia in newborns Problem pregnancies Increased risk of cervical cancer Problems with prostate Disease affecting testicles
Crabs					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persistent itch in pubic hair — usually worse at night May see live crab or brown specs in underwear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close physical contact with an infected person (especially sexual contact) Also possible through sharing bedding, clothes, towels, and possibly toilet seats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual examination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicated lotion applied to pubic hair 	YES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary infections from scratching
Human Papilloma Virus (HPV or genital warts)					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fleshy growth on, or in sex organs Itching or burning on, or in, sex organs Painful blisters on, in, or around sex organs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skin to skin contact with infected or previously infected person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct visual exam Pap test in women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of chemical solution, freezing, or surgical removal 	NO, but can be treated during outbreaks. Virus stays in the body and outbreaks can occur at anytime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission to newborn Increased risk of cervical cancer

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In women, may be in the vagina or on the cervix, where they may go unnoticed Or there may be no symptoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual contact (oral, anal, vaginal) 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased risk of cancer of the penis
Herpes					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tiny cluster of painful blisters or sores containing clear liquid Blisters break open, heal and then disappear Itching or burning on, or around sex organs Flu-like symptoms Re-occurrences are likely. Or there may be no symptoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual contact (anal, oral, vaginal, or skin to skin) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swab of sores or blisters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antiviral medications (cream or pills) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission to newborn which can cause complications Can pass virus to other sites if not careful with handwashing after touching sores
Hepatitis B					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flu-like symptoms that do not go away Dark urine Jaundice Or there may be no symptoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual contact (oral, anal, vaginal) Sharing of needles Contact with infected blood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blood test 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rest and good nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO, but can be prevented by vaccine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission to newborn Liver damage (cirrhosis and cancer of the liver) Can be unknown carrier
Syphilis					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage 1: Sores on mouth, vaginal area, breast, penis, and/or fingers. Appears 10 days-3 months after exposure Stage 2: Rash on body, flu-like symptoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct sexual contact with sores of infected person (oral, anal, vaginal, skin to skin). Case remains infectious for up to 2 years after infected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blood test Swab of sore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antibiotics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES, but damage done cannot be reversed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission to fetus or newborn, can cause birth defects or miscarriage Heart disease Brain damage Spinal cord, bone, and joint damage Blindness Death, if untreated
Trichomonas					
<p>There are often no symptoms</p> <p>For women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foul smelling and frothy green vaginal discharge Vaginal itching or redness Painful sexual intercourse Lower abdominal discomfort Urge to urinate <p>For men:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharge from the urethra Urge to urinate Burning sensation with urination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a parasitic infection Sexual contact (vaginal, anal, oral) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pelvic examination Collection of specimens from the urethra 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antibiotics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmission to newborns

