|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Example of STI | Bacterial or Viral | Cure? | Treatment? | Symptoms? | Diagnosis? | Long-term effects |
| Pubic lice“crabs” | insect | Yes | Shampoo containing insecticide | Itchiness | Finding a louse or nit on pubic hair | Secondary bacterial infection due to inflamed area |
| Chlamydia | Bacterial | Yes | Antibiotics | Burning when urinating; discharge; some people asymptomatic | Urine test; swab urethra in males, cervix in females for bacteria. | sores increase risk of contracting HIV; PID; eye inflammation or pneumonia in newborns |
| Gonorrhea“the clap”Or “the drip” | bacterial | Yes | Antibiotics  | Thick, greenish-yellowish discharge; some people asymptomatic | Urine or swab test for bacteria. | PID; infertility, infection can spread via bloodstream; blindness in newborns |
| Syphilis | Bacterial | Yes (the earlier the better) | Antibiotics including penicillin | 1st – chancre2nd – rash3rd – affects nervous and cardiovascular | Blood test; identify symptoms or bacteria | Adults – mental illness, blindness, heart disease, shuffle, skin ulcersBirth defects or still births |

<http://blogs.plos.org/neuroanthropology/2010/09/17/gonorrhea-and-the-clap-the-slap-down-treatment/>

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Example of STI** | **Bacterial** **or Viral** | **Cure?** | **Treatment?** | **Symptoms?** | **Diagnosis?** | **Long-term effects** |
| Hepatitis B | Viral | No, but vaccine can prevent contraction | Drugs that slow damage to liver; transplant | Flu-like; jaundice (skin and whites of eyes turn yellow); dark urine; some people asymptomatic | Blood test | Cirrhosis, cancer or failure of liver; chronic infection |
| HPV“genital warts” | Viral | No – vaccine can prevent contraction of some strains | Liquid nitrogen; | Cluster of warts inside or outside of body | Atypical pap test; presence of warts | Can lead to miscarriage; some strains are responsible for cervical cancer  |
| Herpes (HSV2);HSV1 – cold sores | Viral | No – virus is present for life | Antiviral meds can help control outbreaks | Blisters that rupture | From an active sore | Increased risk of HIV; blindness, Neurological disorders or death in babies |
| HIV/AIDS | viral | No – impact can be suppressed with meds. | Antiviral medication ‘cocktails’ to slow progress | Stage A - Asymptomatic initiallyStage B - fever, Fatigue, weight loss, night sweats, lymph nodes swell, diarrheaStage C – opportunistic diseases  | blood test that checks for presence of HIV antibodies | Increased vulnerability to disease/infection, transmission to child, weak immune system |

How you contract an STI – unprotected vaginal, oral, or anal intercourse; skin-on-skin contact with affected area; contact between bodily fluids (blood, semen, vaginal secretions.) of an infected person and the broken skin or mucous membrane of an uninfected person; in some cases, sharing needles. In the past – blood transfusions.

Long-term affects – can impact relationships (having to tell a new partner about an STI), emotional well-being (embarrassing, confidence, shame), social stigma (fear-mongering around people with HIV/AIDS), health impacts