

# Sexually Transmitted Disease FACTS

	<u>Hepatitis A</u>	<u>Hepatitis B</u>	<u>Genital Warts</u>	<u>HIV/AIDS</u>	<u>Protect Yourself</u>
WHAT IS IT	A viral hepatitis that inflames the liver.	Viral infection affecting the liver.	Reoccurring, lifelong viral infection of the genital area. (Human papillomavirus, HPV)	The human immunodeficiency virus that damages the body's immune system and causes AIDS.	Not having sex is the best protection (abstinence). Have sex with only one uninfected partner.
HOW IT'S SPREAD	Sexual contact, injecting and non-injecting drug users, men who have sex with men. Spread by contaminated food and water or direct contact with the stool (feces) of a person infected with the virus.	Spread through vaginal, oral, or anal sex or by sharing contaminated needles or "works". Cannot be cured. Vaccine is available to prevent the STD.	Spread by touching an infected area or vaginal, oral, or anal sex.	Spread through vaginal, anal, and oral sex; shared needles or "works"; contact with infected semen, blood, or vaginal secretions. <b>HIV/AIDS is not spread through "casual contact"</b>	Use a latex condom each time you have sex. Know the signs and symptoms of STD's. Be aware of your partners' lifestyle activities. Avoid use of drugs or shared "works".
SIGNS & SYMPTOMS	Jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, nausea, diarrhea, fever.	Symptoms show up 1-9 months after contact. Many people don't have symptoms. Others experience fatigue, achiness, nausea, dark urine and yellowing of skin.	Symptoms show up 1-8 months after contact. Itchy bumps that vary in size and shape may appear on vagina, penis, or anus.	Symptoms may show up months or years after contact and can include weight-loss, fatigue, and swollen lymph nodes.	
TREATMENT	Receiving the hepatitis A vaccine. Short-term protection against hepatitis A is available from immune globulin. It can be given before and within 2 weeks after coming in contact with HAV.	Evaluation by a physician for liver disease. Possible to use new antiviral medications. No drinking of alcohol. No use of drugs or medications that effect the liver.	There is no cure. Warts can be frozen, burned or surgically removed. Topical creams available for home treatment. Research on a vaccine is currently in progress.	There is no cure. New treatments help to slow the decline of the immune system and improve health status. Research continues for a vaccine.	
POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES	A severe, rapidly progressing liver infection called fulminant hepatitis can occur, leading to the need for urgent liver transplantation. In some cases, people die from liver failure.	Some people recover completely and others do not, but can still give the virus to others. Can cause permanent liver damage. If you are pregnant, your baby must be immunized at birth.	Increased risk of genital cancer for men and women. Some virus types cause cervical cancer in women. A mother can give them to her baby during childbirth.	Risk for multiple health issues. Mother with HIV can give it to her baby in the womb, during birth and by breast-feeding. Life-threatening disease, especially if untreated.	

**CDC National STD Hotline:**  
1-800-227-8922;  
www.cdc.gov  
**En Español**  
1-800-344-7432

**CDC National HIV & AIDS Hotline:**  
1-800-342-AIDS (2437); www.cdc.gov

**National Herpes Hotline:**  
1-919-361-8488;  
www.ashastd.org

**National HPV and Cervical Cancer Hotline:**  
1-919-361-4848;  
www.ashastd.org

To Schedule An Appointment  
Call  
(785) 368-2000



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## What are STDs?

Sexually transmitted diseases (STD's) are those that are spread by sexual contact. They can also be spread from a pregnant woman to her fetus before or during delivery. STD's can sometimes be serious, painful and can cause many health problems. Some STD's only affect sexual and reproductive organs, while others cause general body infections. With some STD's a person may show no signs or symptoms, but treatment is still needed. It is important to know there are both **curable** and **incurable** STD's.

**Curable STD's** such as Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and Trich are treated with antibiotics.

**Incurable STD's**, such as Genital Warts, Herpes, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis A and B, are diseases that you will have to live with. Some symptoms may be treated with medications to limit discomfort. It is very important to remember to use protection when engaging in sexual activities. This will give you and your partner some protection from STD's.

## What to Do

If you think you have an STD, don't wait, get checked out. Most STDs can be treated with antibiotics. You must follow directions provided by your doctor or nurse. It is important that you tell your sexual partner(s) as well, to ensure that both you and they receive treatment.

## What to Watch For WOMEN & MEN

- Sores, bumps or blisters near sex organs, rectum or mouth.
- Need to urinate often or burning and pain when you urinate.
- Itching around sex organs.
- Discharge from vagina/penis.

	<u>Chlamydia</u>	<u>Gonorrhea</u>	<u>Syphilis</u>	<u>Trichomoniasis</u>	<u>Genital Herpes</u>
WHAT IS IT	Bacterial infection of the genital area.	Bacterial infection of genital areas, but may be in urethra, mouth or rectum.	Infection caused by small organisms, which can spread throughout the body.	A parasitic infection of the genital area, also know as "Trich."	Viral infection of the genital area, and sometimes around the mouth.
HOW IT'S SPREAD	Through vaginal, anal, and oral sex.	Through vaginal, anal, and oral sex.	Through vaginal, anal, and oral sex.	Through vaginal, anal, and oral sex.	Touching infected areas or having unprotected vaginal, oral or anal sex. <b>Warning:</b> Some people may be contagious when they don't have symptoms.
SIGNS & SYMPTOMS	Symptoms may show up 7-28 days or several months after contact. Most women and many men have no symptoms. May experience abnormal genital discharge or burning during urination. Women may also experience abnormal vaginal bleeding (not period) or pain.	Symptoms show up 2-21 days after contact. Discharge from vagina/penis. Burning or pain when you urinate. Most women and some men have no symptoms.	<b>1st stage</b> - symptoms appear 3-12 weeks after contact. Most infectious stage usually with a single painless sore. <b>2nd stage</b> - symptoms appear 1 week-6 months after sore heals. Rash appears on body, may have flu-like feelings.	Burning or pain in the vagina, itching, vaginal discharge. Some women have no symptoms.	Symptoms show up 1-30 days after contact. Small, painful blisters on genitals and mouth last 1-3 weeks. Blisters go away, but you still have herpes.
TREATMENT	Oral antibiotics cure the infection. Both partners must be treated at the same time.	Oral antibiotics cure the infection. Both partners must be treated at the same time.	Antibiotic treatment can cure disease in the early stage. Both partners must be treated.	Antibiotics can cure the infection. Sex partners must be treated at the same time to prevent reinfection. Condoms must be used until infection is gone.	There is no cure, but antiviral drugs can help the pain and itching as well as the frequency of recurrent outbreaks.
POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES	Can lead to more serious infections, such as Pelvic Inflammatory Disease and infertility. Can be passed during delivery infecting the newborn. Increase risk to acquire HIV, if exposed.	Pelvic inflammatory disease, tubal pregnancy, infertility, and increase risk of HIV infection. Can cause complications during pregnancy and be passed to child during birth. Can cause heart trouble, skin disease, arthritis and blindness.	Untreated, infection can progress to late-stage causing brain damage, heart disease, nerve damage, or even death. Increased risk of HIV infection. Can be passed to baby during pregnancy and seriously harm or even kill fetus.	Uncomfortable sex will continue. Men can get an infection in the urethra or prostate gland.	Recurrent sores, as well as increased risk of HIV infection. May cause complications during pregnancy, such as severe illness, disabilities or death of an infant if there is active infection during childbirth.