

Sexually Transmitted Infection	What type of infection is it?	How is it transmitted?	How is it prevented?	What are some common symptoms?	What can be the complications?	How is it treated?
Chlamydia	common bacterial organism	semen, vaginal fluids, mother to child during vaginal birth	abstinence, condoms	no signs in 70% of women	sterility, arthritis, PID in women	easily cured with antibiotics if detected early
Pubic Lice (crabs)	parasite	Skin to skin contact	no certain prevention	Visible lice or nits (eggs), itching	no danger	over the counter shampoos/creams
Gonorrhea	common bacterial organism	semen, vaginal fluids, mother to child during vaginal birth	abstinence, condoms	painful discharge, painful urination, sore throat, swollen glands	sterility, arthritis, PID in women, dermatitis, death	easily cured with antibiotics if detected early
Hepatitis A	viral infection of liver	fecal to oral exposure	Hepatitis A vaccine, hygiene	jaundice, fatigue, pain, nausea, fever, vomiting	usually not serious except in people with low immunity	Injection of immune globulin
Hepatitis B & C	viral infection of the liver	blood, semen, vaginal fluids	Hepatitis B vaccine, abstinence, condoms, using clean needles	no symptoms in some for years, ache, jaundice, fever, nausea & vomiting, decreased appetite	liver disease, cancer, death	HepB: injection with immune glob. within 2 weeks of exposure HepC: immune boosting medications
HIV/AIDS	viral, attacks the immune system	blood, semen, vaginal fluids, breastmilk	abstinence, condoms, using clean needles	antibodies within 6 months; symptoms may take up to 10 years to develop	destruction of immune system, death from resulting illnesses	no cure, many drugs can treat symptoms and extend life
HPV (human papaloma virus, genital warts)	viral infection in skin	Skin to skin contact	abstinence, but may not be adequate	hard, fleshy or tiny flat warts inside or outside genitals, mouth or rectum	discomfort, esp. for women, increased risk of cervical cancer	warts may be removed, but there is no effective treatment to cure HPV
HSV (Herpes Simplex Virus II)	viral infection of skin and nerves	Skin to skin contact (not necessarily when sores are present)	abstinence, condoms help but may not always work if lesions are present elsewhere	tingling/burning; red bumps then blisters; cervical infection, pelvic discomfort	can be managed, sores disappear but may come back	no cure, can be managed with suppressive drugs
Scabies	parasitic skin disease	skin to skin contact, poor hygiene	no certain prevention, avoid unclean situations	painful itching and red areas in genital area	infestation can be painful, dangerous if HIV present	over-the-counter cream
Syphilis	bacterial infection that travels through the body	blood, semen, vaginal fluids, direct contact with lesion, mother to child during vaginal birth	abstinence, condoms	passes through 3 stages: 1. painless spots 2. rash, fever 3. organ damage, death	destroys organs, babies still born or with many defects	antibiotics
Trichomoniasis (Trich)	common protozoic microscopic organism	semen, vaginal fluids	abstinence, condoms, not sharing items that are in contact with other's genitals	frothy greenish discharge, often with a foul odor; vaginal pain & itching; sometimes no symptoms	itching, burning, tenderness, painful urination	easily cured with antibiotics if detected early