STI/STD



OKLAHOMA
State Department of Health

STI/STD: True or False?

1. You CANNOT get an STI from oral sex.
2. Birth control protects against pregnancy and STIs.
3. Once you've had an STI, you CANNOT get it again.
4. Anal sex has a higher risk of spreading STIs than many other types of sexual activity.
5. You CANNOT get an STI if your partner is a virgin.
6. Only promiscuous or "trashy" people get STIs.
7. You CANNOT have two STIs at once.
8. You can get an STI from a toilet seat.
9. Women are more likely to get tested for STIs.
10. Lesbians CANNOT get STIs.
11. If my partner has an STI, I'll know/see it.

What is an STI/STD?

Infection **transmitted** through **sexual contact** with an **infected** individual. **Sexually transmitted infection or STI** and can develop into **a sexually transmitted disease or STD.**

FIVE MODES OF TRANSMISSION

1. **Vaginal sex**
2. **Anal sex**
3. **Oral sex**
4. **Skin-to-skin contact**
5. **Infected Mother to child**



Why Is This Important About STI/STDs?

Often **NO** signs or symptoms



UNAWARE of infection, and don't receive treatment.



LONG-TERM damage



May have **PASSED** infection to others

20 million new infections every year **in the U.S.**

More than 50% of all people will have an STI at some point in their lifetime.

Are STI/STDs Curable?

Antibiotics can **cure bacterial STDs**, but **cannot reverse the long-term damage:**

- **Chlamydia**
- **Gonorrhea**
- **Syphilis**
- **Trichomoniasis***

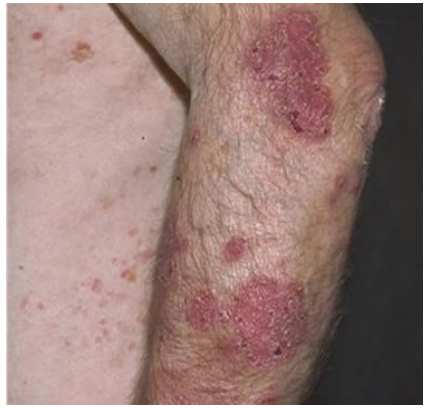
***parasitic protozoan**

Treatment can **improve** the lives of many people living with **viral STDs**, but there is **NO cure:**

- **HIV**
- **Herpes**
- **HPV**
- **Hepatitis B**

Most Bacterial STIs

Antibiotics can **cure** most bacterial STIs but not always the long-term damage






Chlamydia

The "Silent" Disease

In

- **Most frequently reported** STD
- **Estimated 1.76 million** new cases in **2018**

(Could fill the OU Football Stadium 20x)

How is it Spread?

1. **Vaginal, anal, or oral sex** with someone **who has chlamydia**.

2. **Infected pregnant women** can pass it to her baby during **pregnancy** or **childbirth**.

Chlamydia

Symptoms:

Abnormal vaginal/penile discharge

Burning sensation when urinating

Rectal pain, discharge, or bleeding

Pain/swollen in one or both testicles

Can lead to:

Sterility or infertility

Infection of tube that carries sperm

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) (pain, fever)

to/from the testicles

Gonorrhea

In the U.S.

- **2nd most common disease reported**
- **Estimated 583,405** new cases in **2018**

How is it Spread?

1. **Vaginal, anal, or oral sex** with someone **who has gonorrhea**.

2. **Infected pregnant woman** can pass it to her baby during **childbirth**.

Gonorrhea

Symptoms:

Abnormal vaginal/penile discharge

Burning sensation when urinating

(white, yellow or green)

Vaginal bleeding between periods

Rectal discharge, itching or bleeding

Pain/swollen in one or both testicles

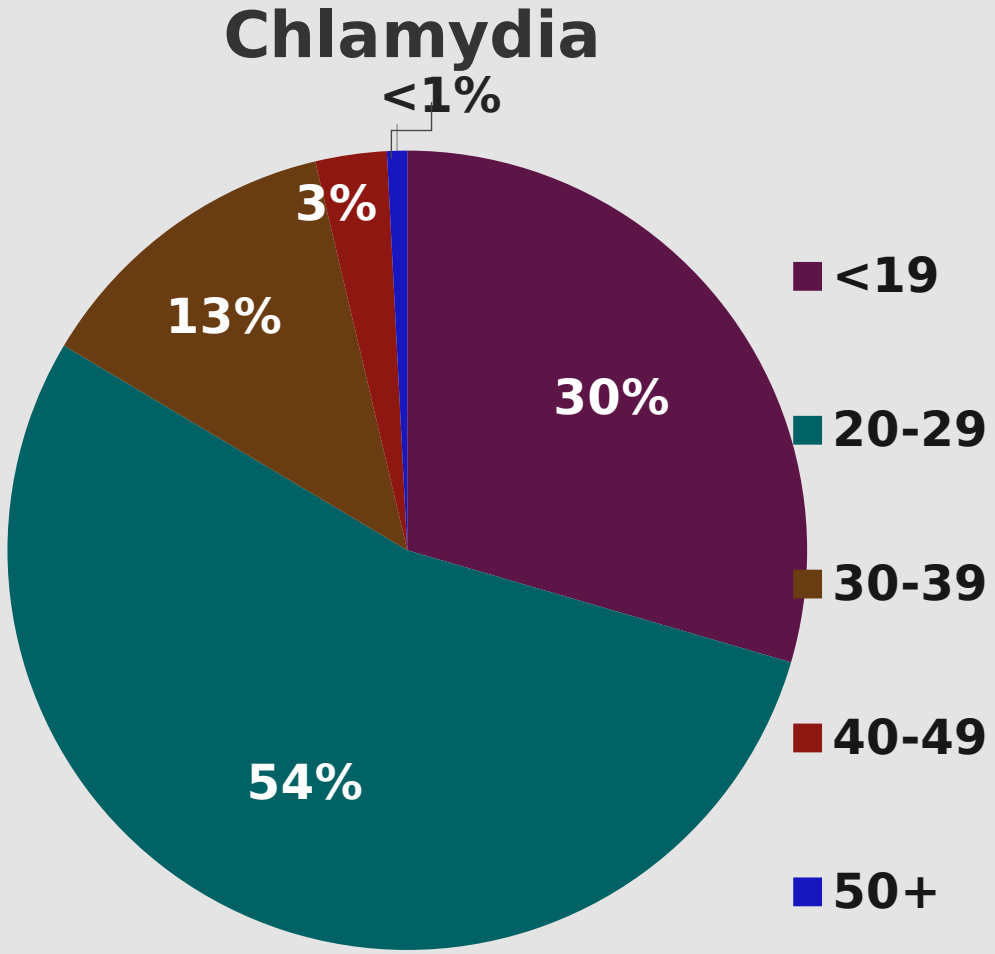
Can lead to:

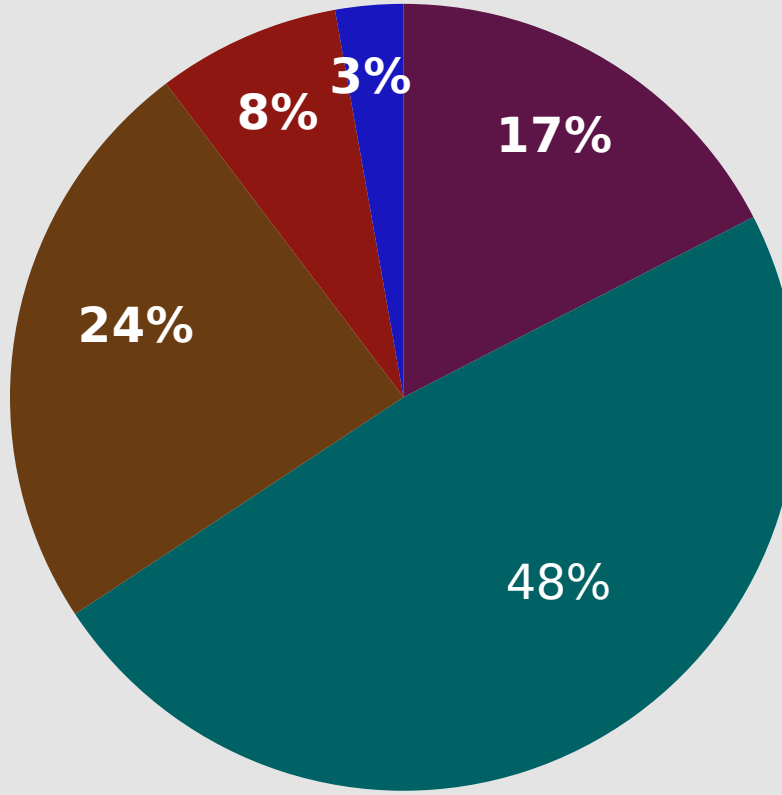
Sterility or infertility

Disseminated infection (rash, fever, arthritis, meningitis, etc.)

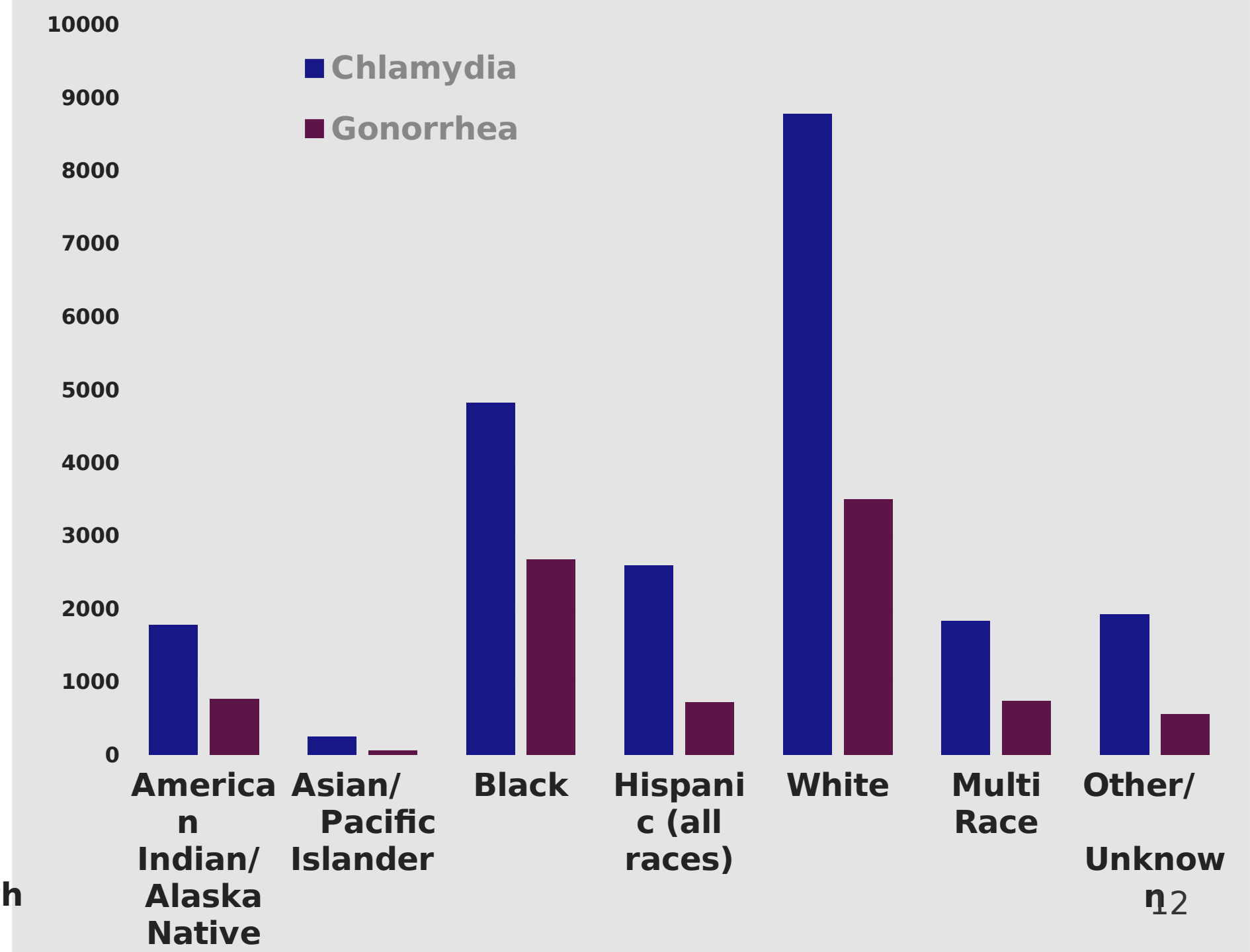
Painful infection tubes attached testicles

Diagnoses of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Cases in Oklahoma, by Age





Diagnoses of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Cases in Oklahoma, by Race/Ethnicity



Primary & Secondary Syphilis

"The Great Imitator"

In the U.S.

Estimated 35,063 new cases in 2018

How is it Spread?

1. **Direct contact with a syphilis sore (chancre) during vaginal, anal, or oral sex.**
2. **Can be spread from an infected mother to her unborn baby.**

Primary Syphilis → **Secondary Syphilis** → **Tertiary/Late Syphilis**

Primary Syphilis

Chancre (primary syphilis s



- Firm, round, and painless or open and wet
- Appears within 2-6 weeks after exposure usually but possibly up to 3 months
- Found on the part of the body exposed to the infection such as penis, vagina, anus, lips, in rectum, or in mouth
- Disappears after a few weeks without treatment and still progresses to next stage of Secondary Syphilis

Secondary Syphilis

Appears about 4 weeks after chancre heals.

Disappears after a few weeks without treatment and still progresses to next stage Late (Tertiary) Syphilis



non-itchy RASH with rough red or Reddish-brown spots



Alopecia or patchy hair loss



Mucous Patches usually in the mouth, vagina, or anus

Condylomata lata (C. lata) or “fleshy warts” in anogenital region

Latent Syphilis

- The **period of time** when there are **no signs or symptoms** **but syphilis** is still **present** **in the body.**
- If **left untreated**, you can **continue** **to have syphilis** in your body **for years** **without** any **signs or symptoms**.

Late (Tertiary) Syphilis

Typically Occurs 10-30 years after infection begins!

- Can damage almost any part of the body including the **heart, brain, spinal cord, eyes and bones**
- Can result in **mental illness, blindness, deafness, heart disease and death**
- **Gumma:** soft, gummy tumor

Types:

- **Cardiovascular Syphilis**
- **Late Benign Syphilis**
- **Neurosyphilis Syphilis**

(Occurs sooner among People Living with HIV.)







Neurosyphilis Syphilis

Usually occurs during **late syphilis** but can occur **at anytime** during the infection.

Symptoms:

- **Difficulty coordinating muscle movements**
- **Paralysis (not able to move certain parts of your body)**
- **Numbness**
- **Blindness**
- **Dementia (mental disorder)**
- **Damage to internal organs**
- **Can result in death**

More likely to occur **early in the disease process** if **HIV infection** is also **present.**

Congenital Syphilis

40% will be stillborn or die in the hospital.

Transmission can occur during **any stage** of syphilis and **during any trimester of pregnancy.**

Can cause:

- **Prematurity**
- **Birth defects**
- **Hutchinson's teeth**
- **Osteochondritis**
- **Developmental delays**







Trichomoniasis

In the U.S.

Estimated 3.7 million new cases in 2018

How is it Spread?

Parasite passed during vaginal sex.

70% of **infected people** have **NO signs/symptoms**

Symptoms:

Abnormal thin vaginal/penile discharge

white, yellow or green with foul odor

Burning urinating and ejaculation

Genitals itching, sore, red, burning

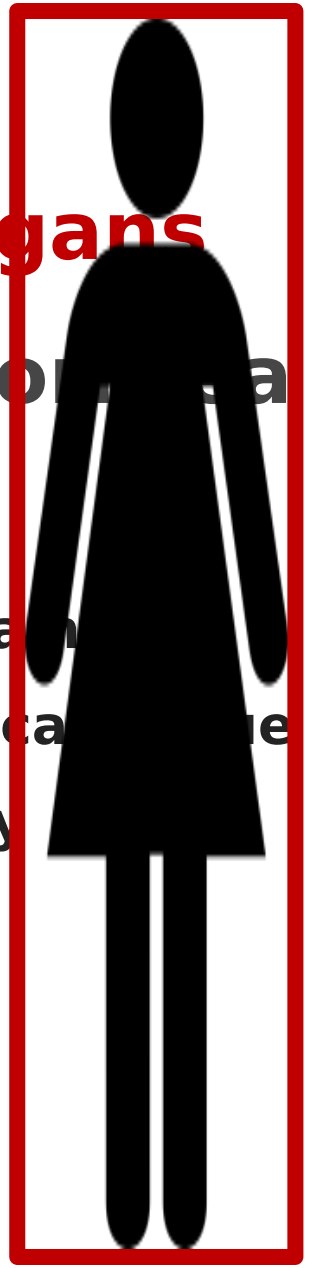
Site: **Lower genital tract (vulva, vagina, penis or urethra)**

Greatly increases the risk of getting/spreading other STIs

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)

Serious infection of **woman's reproductive organs**

Often untreated STDs like chlamydia and gonorrhea



Symptoms

Pain in your **lower abdomen**

Pain & bleeding when **you have sex**

Burning sensation with **urination**

Vaginal discharge with a **bad odor**

Bleeding between period

Fever

Unable to undo da

Fallopian tube sca **e**

Ectopic pregnancy

Infertility

Long-term pelvic/ abdominal pain

May have **Mild or No symptoms**

Genital Herpes (HSV-1 and HSV-2)

1 in 8 people 14-49 years old have genital herpes.
Many infected people have NO signs/symptoms.

How is it Spread?

Vaginal, Oral, or **Anal sex OR Skin-to-Skin Contact**
with someone **who has genital herpes.**

Symptoms ("Having an outbreak"):

- **One or more blisters on or around the genitals, rectum, or mouth.**
- **Blisters break & leave painful sores that take weeks to heal.**

Usually characterized by **NO or very mild symptoms AND NO cure.**

Human Papillomavirus (HPV)

HPV is VERY common.

Estimated 80% sexually-active men and women will get **at least one type of HPV at some point in their lives.**

How is it Spread?

Mainly **transmitted** through **vaginal & anal sex and can also occur through oral sex and skin-to-skin contact.**

Most **people with HPV do not know they are infected and never develop symptoms or health problems.**

There is **No treatment for HPV, but there are treatments for the health problems that HPV causes:**

Cervical pre-cancer **Genital warts** **Other HPV-related cancers**

Hepatitis

"Inflammati

	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis C
How is it spread?	Person ingests infected fecal matter—even in very small amounts —from contact with contaminated objects, food, drinks.	Blood, semen, or other body fluids from a person with the virus - even in very small amounts - enters the body of a non-infected person.	Blood from a person infected with the virus - even in very small amounts - enters the body of a non-infected person.
How long does it last?	A few weeks to several months.	Mild illness (a few weeks) but Lifelong or chronic condition.	Mild illness (a few weeks) but Lifelong.
How serious is it?	Most recover from mild illness with no lasting liver	15-20% develop chronic liver disease including cirrhosis,	75-85% develop chronic liver disease, 5-20%

Reducing the Risk



NO RISK

Abstinence from Sex

Abstinence from Injection Drugs

Mutual Monogamy w/STI Negative Partner



REDUCED RISK

Protected Sex "Correctly and Consistently"

Fewer Sexual Partners

Never Sharing Needles or "Works"

Regular HIV/STI Testing





Incorrect External Condom



DO NOT:

- **Reuse** a condom.
- **Use expired** condoms.
- **Unroll** the condom **before** putting it on the penis.
- **Leave** condoms in **hot or extreme cold places** (wallet, car, etc.).



Incorrect External Condom Use 2

DO NOT:

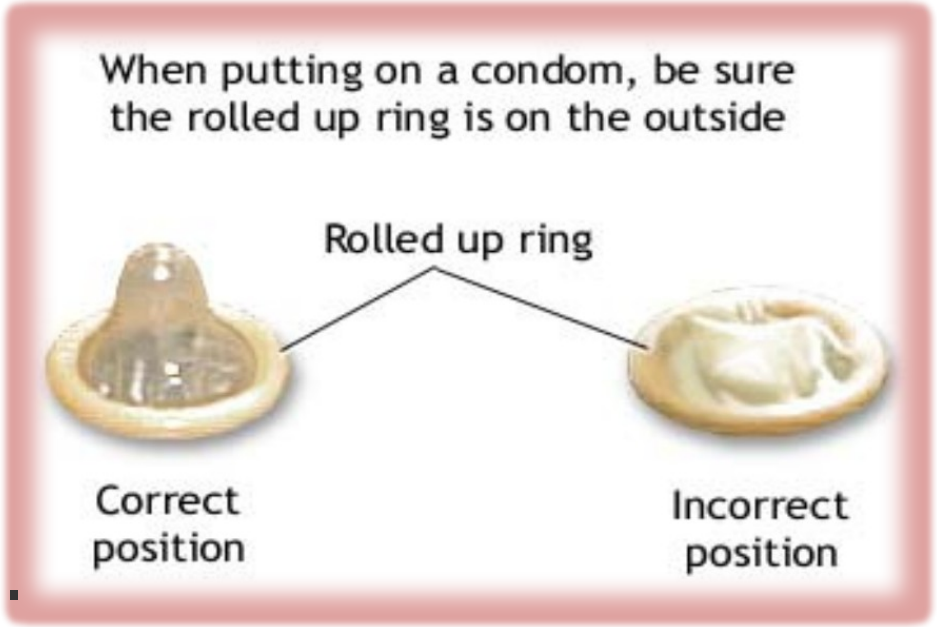




- **Use oil-based** products (oils, hand lotion or Vaseline) as lubricants with **latex** condoms.
- **Use** your **fingernails, scissors or teeth** to open the wrapper.
- **Use more than one condom at a time**, including an internal AND external condom (**'double wrapping'**).



Correct External Condom Use



DO:

- **Keep** condoms in a **cool, dry place**.
- **Put condom on** an **erect/hard penis before** genital contact.
- **Hold** the condom **in place at the base** of the penis **before withdrawing** (pulling out) after sex.
- **Throw** the condom **away** after it has been **used in the trash**.
- **Use lubrication** of **Water-based** or **Silicone** and **apply** as

Internal (Female) Condom

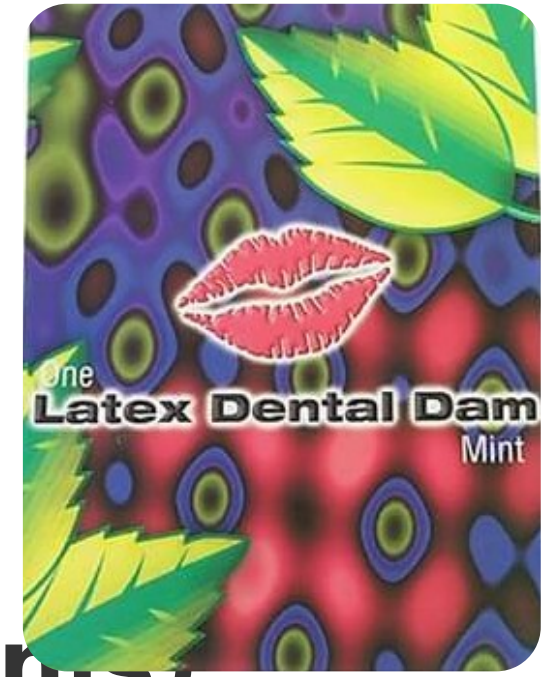




- **Worn inside** the **vagina or anus**
- **Thicker**, more **tear-resistant**
- **Always latex-free**
- **Wider** opening **covers more** of the external area

Dental Dams





- Thin, **square pieces of latex**
- Used for **oral sex (NOT on a penis)**
- Could **make your own** dental dam (from a condom, latex glove, or **non-microwavable** plastic wrap)

Get Tested!

HIV

Everyone aged **13 through 64** should **get tested at least once**

People who have **occasional exposure** to **HIV risks** at least **once a year**

People who are at **high risk for HIV infection 3-6 months**

Syphilis

If you are **pregnant**

Man who has **sex** with other **men (MSM)**

Have **sex for drugs or money**

Have **HIV or another STD**

Had **sex with someone who tested positive for syphilis**

Chlamydia & Gonorrhea

- **Age 24 or younger** having sex **get tested once every year**
- **Age 25 or older** and **more than one sex partner or with a new sex partner**
- **Talk with a doctor** about **getting tested** if you have had **sex with someone** who **tested positive** for **chlamydia or gonorrhea.**

Where to Get Tested?

https://gettested.cdc.gov



www.stdcheck.com

www.gytnow.org

OKLAHOMA 2-1-1
Get Connected. Get Answers.
UNITED WAY • AIRS

Community-Based Organizations

Local Health Departments

www.health.ok.gov

Resources

www.cdc.gov
www.health.ok.gov
www.hiv.gov
www.healthfinder.gov

www.plannedparenthood.org
www.gytnow.org
www.stophiv.org
www.iwannaknow.org

Oklahoma HIV/AIDS Hotline: 1-800-535-2437



Questions ?