

STI Chart: ANSWER KEY

Disease	Bacteria/ Virus?	Transmission	Symptoms	
			Male	Female
The majority of STI are asymptomatic. There are often no symptoms!				
Chlamydia	Bacteria	Unprotected vaginal, anal, or oral sex with a person who has Chlamydia. Infected fluid contact with mucous membranes (eg. eye).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watery or milky discharge from penis • Burning when urinating • Pain or swelling of the testicles • Itchy urethra 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unusual discharge from the vagina • Bleeding/spotting between periods • Bleeding or pain during or after sex • Lower abdominal pain • Burning when urinating
Genital Herpes	Virus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaginal, anal, sexual contact with infected partner with or without symptoms present. • If a mother has genital sores during childbirth, herpes can be passed to the baby <p>Cold sores are a form of the herpes virus. If a cold sore comes into contact with someone's genitals (oral sex) there is a risk for development of genital herpes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same for males and females • Tingling or itching of the skin around the genitals • One or a group of painful, watery blisters in or around the genitals, or wherever there is skin to skin contact (hips, nipples, anus) • These blisters break and form open sores that crust or scab lasting 7-21 days • Burning when you urinate (pee) • Flu-like symptoms (usually during the outbreak) • Tender, swollen glands in the groin • Symptoms that start 2-21 days after contact with an infected person, but may take weeks or months to appear • Outbreaks of herpes that vary and can return as often as every month or as rarely as once a year or longer • Stress, illness, diet, fever, sun exposure, your period, pregnancy or vigorous sex may cause outbreaks 	
HPV	Virus	Through direct skin to skin contact or unprotected vaginal, oral or anal sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warts may be round, flat or raised small cauliflower-like bumps that are flesh/grey coloured • Warts can be single or in clusters • Warts can be found in and around the genital area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See male symptoms • They can also appear on the vaginal walls and cervix (opening of the uterus) • Itchy or irritated; bleeding
Gonorrhea	Bacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By having unprotected vaginal, oral or anal sex with a person who has gonorrhea • Childbirth • Infected fluid contact with mucous membranes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yellow/green pus from the penis; discharge • Burning/pain when urinating • Rectal discharge from anal sex • Blood in the stool • Sore throat from oral sex • Testicular pain or swelling • Itchy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See male symptoms • Thick yellowish vaginal discharge • Abnormal vaginal bleeding • Lower abdominal pain • Pain during intercourse

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Hepatitis B	Virus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact with blood, semen or vaginal secretions • Sex (vaginal, anal, oral sex etc.) • Pregnancy – from an infected mother to an unborn baby during childbirth • Use or re-use of needles or syringes with traces of the blood of an infected person (eg: tattooing, sharing needles, piercing) • Exposure to infected blood or blood products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same for males and females • 45-60 days after exposure, may develop • fever • nausea • weight loss/ loss of appetite • yellow tinge to skin or whites of the eyes • dark coloured urine, pale stool • skin rash • swollen, painful joints • fatigue • pain over liver (right side of abdomen under ribcage) • 50% show no signs of infection
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Disease	Bacteria/ Virus?	Transmission	Symptoms	
			Male	Female
HIV and AIDS	Virus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact with blood, semen, vaginal secretions or breast milk • Unprotected sex – including vaginal, anal, oral sex and sharing sex toys etc. • Pregnancy – from an infected mother to an unborn baby, breastfeeding, childbirth • Sharing needles, syringes or other drug supplies with traces of the blood of an infected person (e.g., tattooing, sharing needles, piercing) or other blood exposure to infected blood/blood products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same for males and females • HIV – infected people often have no symptoms and look and feel fine. Some people with HIV will have symptoms like fatigue; loss of appetite, night sweats etc. • AIDS – (occurs after the virus has damaged the immune system) People may have symptoms like extreme weight loss, unusual skin infections, pneumonias or cancers • AIDS can be delayed with proper follow-up care. 	
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	Bacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to be treated for an STI like Chlamydia or other non-STI bacteria infection • Sometimes an IUD (Intra-Uterine Device) in place can increase the risk, especially if you have an infection) 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain in the pelvic area (lower stomach) • May feel like a bladder infection, appendicitis or cramps • Unusual pain during intercourse or during menstrual period • Abdominal vaginal discharge • Fever or chills • Some women do not have any symptoms

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Pubic Lice (Crabs)	Insect/ Parasite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From sexual and non-sexual skin to skin contact By sharing clothes, towels, soap, bedding or sleeping bags Pubic lice can live off the body 24-48 hours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same for males and females You may have itchiness and redness around your genitals. Itching is often worse at night. Nits (eggs) attached to hair shaft 	
Syphilis	Bacteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By having direct contact with a syphilis sore Oral, vaginal, anal sex with infected partner Mother to fetus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symptoms are the same for both males and females. However many people have no symptoms Painless sore(s) (chancres) from pinpoint size to as large as a quarter Flu-like symptoms, fever, fatigue, pain in the joints and muscles Painless rash on hands, feet or whole body Swollen lymph nodes Hair loss Untreated may result in headache, dizziness, changes in personality, dementia 	
Vaginitis	<p>Yeast – Fungal</p> <p>Bacterial Vaginosis – Bacterial</p> <p>Trichomoniasis- Bacterial</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not always caused by sexual intercourse <p>Yeast – most often caused by antibiotics, birth control pills, perfumed products, vaginal contraceptives, foams or jellies</p> <p>Bacterial Vaginosis – is caused by unchecked growth of the bacteria that normally lives in and around the vagina</p> <p>Trichomoniasis- is an organism that is sexually transmitted</p>	<p>Yeast- Genital itching or a mild rash on the penis</p> <p>Bacterial Vaginosis –need treatment</p> <p>Trichomoniasis – Usually no symptoms but may have burning during urination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharge from urethra 	<p>Yeast – Clumpy white discharge from the vagina and/or itching and redness around the vagina</p> <p>Bacterial Vaginosis – “Fishy” smelling, thin watery, grayish or yellowish discharge and/or burning or irritation around the vagina.</p> <p>Trichomoniasis – Foamy yellow or green discharge, foul or musty smelling discharge and/or burning or itching around the vagina</p>

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Disease	Testing		Treatments	Effects	Prevention
	Male	Female			
Chlamydia	Urine/ Swab	Urine/ Swab	Antibiotic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women may develop Pelvic Inflammatory Disease, tubal scarring, and infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain • Mothers can pass Chlamydia to their babies during childbirth • Men can get serious infections in the prostate gland and testicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abstinence • Practice safer sex (condoms, dental dams, use lubricant to prevent tearing of membranes. • Limit the number of sexual partners • Regular testing • Ask you partner about his/her sexual history • Avoid having sex with an infected person • Tell your partner if you have an infection, and no sexual activity until treatment is complete
Genital Herpes	Swab of sores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swab of sores • A pelvic exam may reveal sores 	No cure, although medicine may help shorten or prevent outbreaks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects are mainly emotional due to the ongoing nature of the disease and the unpredictable occurrence of outbreaks. Could be ongoing, potentially contagious. • Increased risk of for other STI, including HIV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Chlamydia prevention • Do not have sexual intercourse with someone who has sores on their genitals or is known to have genital herpes • Follow recommendations from Doctor
HPV	Physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical exam • Pap test will show cell changes caused by HPV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medication can be applied to the wart • Warts may be removed by surgery or laser 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a link between HPV and cancer of the cervix • Warts spread easily and may become infected • The virus can cause cancer of the penis or anus • Rarely, genital warts can be passed from a pregnant woman to her unborn baby and cause problems in the baby's vocal cords 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Chlamydia prevention • If warts return, see your doctor and do not have sexual contact until warts are treated and safer sexual practices • Get immunized! Ask your Doctor about the vaccine • Use a condom even when no sores are present

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Gonorrhea	Swab	Swab	Antibiotic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sterility, joint and heart problems can occur • In women, Pelvic Inflammatory Disease can occur • Gonorrhea can be passed from mother to her unborn baby and cause blindness in the baby 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Chlamydia prevention
Hepatitis B	Blood test	Blood test	Seek doctor's advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects are emotional and physical. • May cause cirrhosis or cancer of the liver. Can be fatal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immunization against Hepatitis B • See Chlamydia and HIV/AIDS prevention
Disease	Testing		Treatments	Effects	Prevention
	Male	Female			
HIV and AIDS	Blood test There can be a 3-6 month "window period" between when being exposed to the virus and testing positive. During this time the person can infect others.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is NO cure! • There are many treatments available, including experimental treatments. • Seek doctor's advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects are emotional and physical. Because there is no cure, patients will live with the virus for life. • HIV can lead to a lowered immune system, reducing the body's ability to fight infections. Over time, symptoms develop; the end stage of infection is called AIDS. This is when opportunistic infections and cancers develop and is fatal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Chlamydia prevention • Avoid sex practices that cause injury to body tissues • Don't share sex toys • Never share needles or equipment • Be sure that instrument to be used on you for tattoos and body piercing have been sterilized
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pelvic exam • Vaginal swab and/or urine sample 	Antibiotics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe pain and infection requiring hospitalization • Scarring in the pelvic region (ovaries, fallopian tubes, bowel, bladder) that can cause chronic pain, infertility or risk for tubal pregnancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Chlamydia prevention • Get prompt treatment if you have an infection
Pubic Lice (Crabs)	Visualization of the parasites or parasites' eggs	Visualization of the parasites or parasites' eggs	Special medicated shampoos and lotions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May cause severe itching • Harmless but irritating • May lead to skin infections • Irritation, scratched areas • May leave more open to contract other STI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Chlamydia prevention

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Syphilis	Blood test	Blood test	Antibiotic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syphilis may cause blindness, paralysis, deafness, brain and heart disease, fetal development problems, and stillborns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Chlamydia prevention • Abstain from sexual activity until treatment is completed.
Vaginitis	N/A	Vaginal Swab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yeast is treated with vaginal creams/oral tablets • Bacterial Vaginosis is treated with antibiotics • Trich. is treated with antibiotic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Itching and irritation • Yeast treatments are available over the counter at a pharmacist. • There are no long-term effects, although the occurrence of these diseases can cause frustration or embarrassment. • Pain during sexual intercourse • Clumpy white vaginal discharge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Chlamydia prevention