

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIS)

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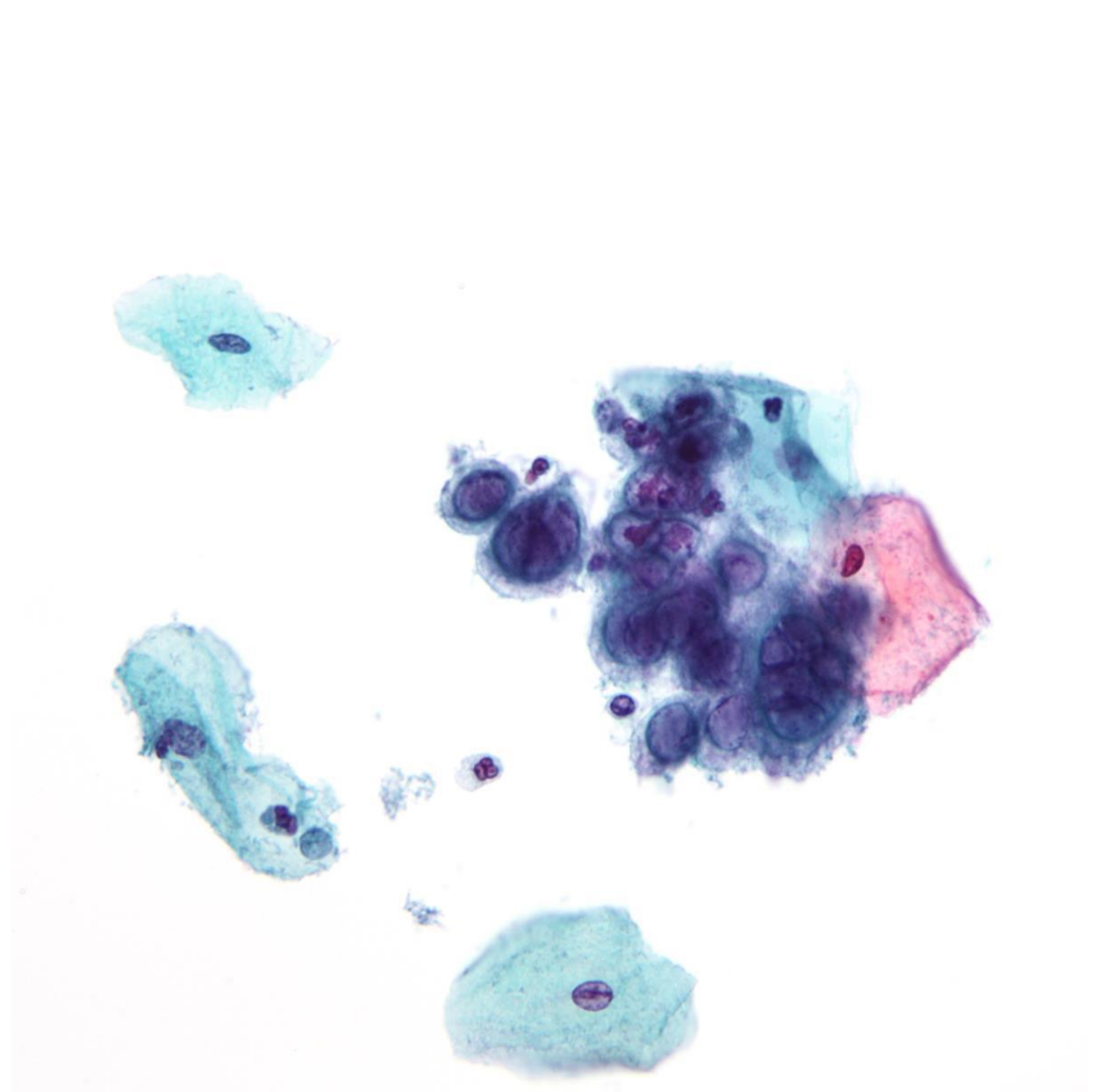
Management: Public Health Concerns & Treatment

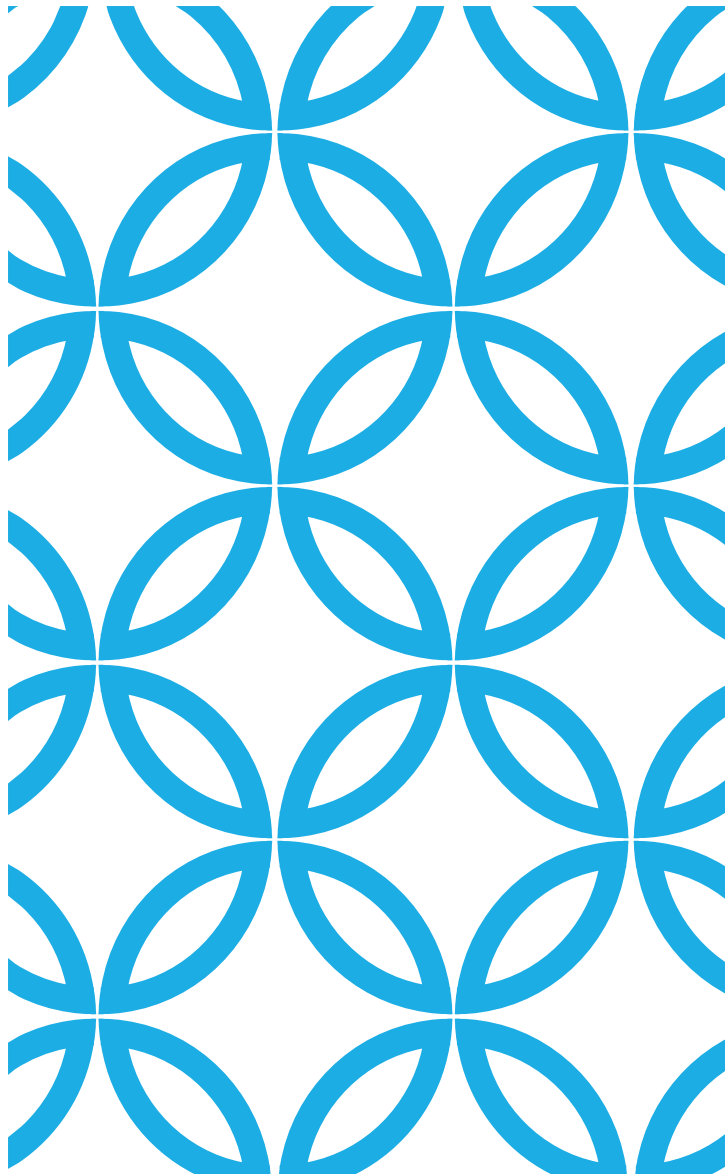
Statistics

Contact Information

CAUSES

Sexually transmitted diseases, or sexually transmitted infections, are generally acquired by sexual contact. The organisms that cause sexually transmitted diseases may pass from person to person in blood, semen, or vaginal and other bodily fluids.





PREVENTION



Don't have sex of any type
Oral, Anal, or Vaginal – with a partner: 100% Effective
If you do have sex, **USE CONDOMS!**
Get vaccinated against cervical cancer (HPV- sexually transmitted virus)
Don't share needles or other drug use equipment
Have one partner at a time
Get tested before having sex
Avoid alcohol and recreational drug use

Sexual Intercourse

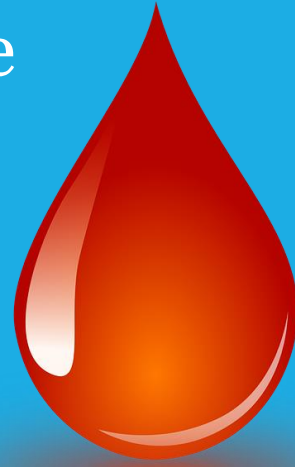
- Vaginal
- Anal
- Oral

Blood Contact

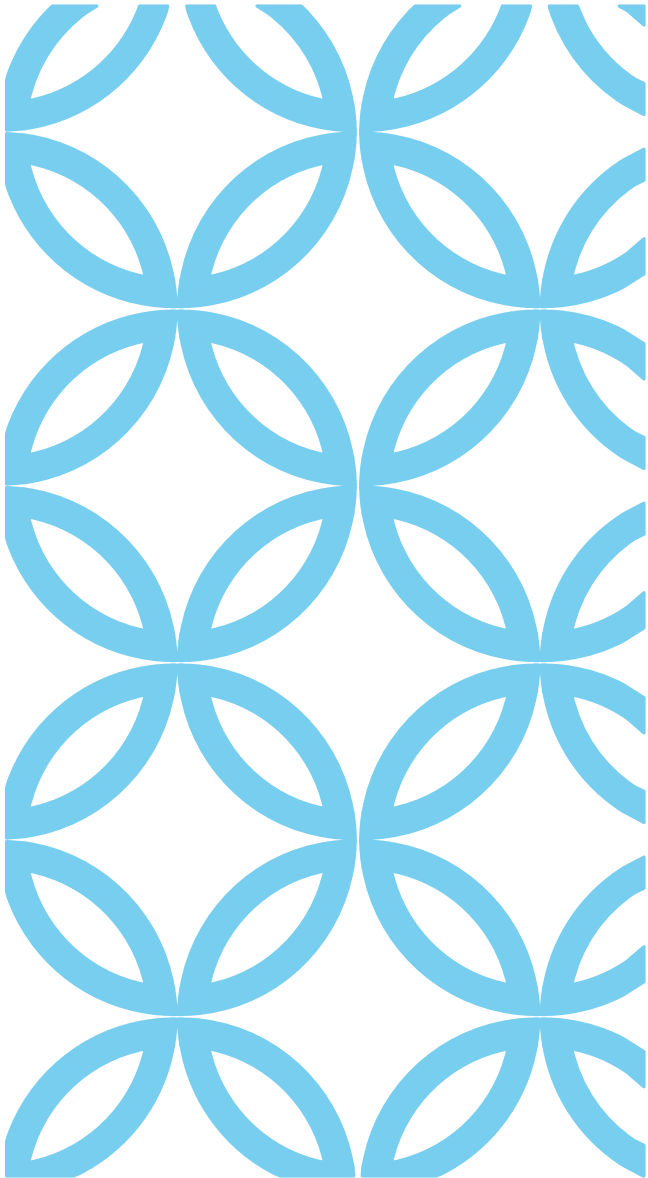
Needle Sharing

Tattoos & Body Piercings

Infected Mother to her Baby



METHODS OF TRANSMISSION



Talk to your partner about their past.

Check out your partner.

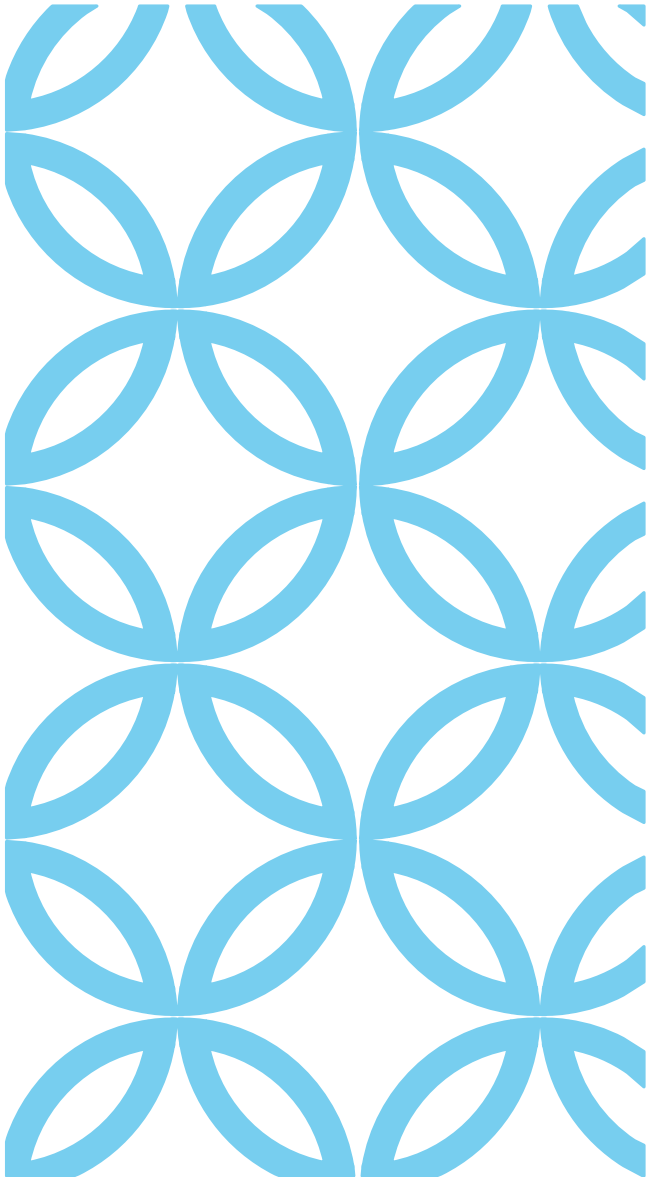
Use a condom.

Get checked for STI's.

Know the signs and symptoms of common STI's.

Don't have sex with a partner until both of you have been treated for an STI.

IF YOU DECIDE TO HAVE SEX...



Chlamydia: Symptoms appear in 1-3 weeks; Most infected women have symptoms, but can have vaginal discharge, pain with urination and sex, bleeding between periods. Men might have discharge, pain with urination, pain or swelling of the testicles; Treated with antibiotics....all partners must be treated. Can cause blindness, infertility, and infections

Gonorrhea: Symptoms appear in 2-30 days; Most women have no symptoms, but might have vaginal discharge, pain with urination, bleeding between periods. Most men have symptoms, discharge, pain with urination, swelling of the testicles; Is treated with antibiotics, all partners must be treated; Can cause infertility and harm to a fetus

Syphilis: Early stage appears around 3 weeks – painless sores on the mouth, penis, vagina, anus. Treated with antibiotics, hospitalization might be necessary. All partners must be treated; Can cause blindness, brain damage, serious damage or death of babies.

Genital Herpes (HSV): Symptoms in 3 -21 days; Small itchy, painful bumps in or around genital area or mouth; Bumps become blisters and may break, causing painful sores, flu like symptoms; There is No cure! There is medicine to control symptoms; Can cause serious injury to newborns.

Hepatitis B & C: Symptoms appear 1-9 months; Many people have no symptoms or mild symptoms; Flu-like symptoms that don't go away, dark urine, yellow in the eyes and skin. There is treatment for Hepatitis C, but no cure for Hepatitis B; Does cause Liver damage, death and can be passed to baby by mom.

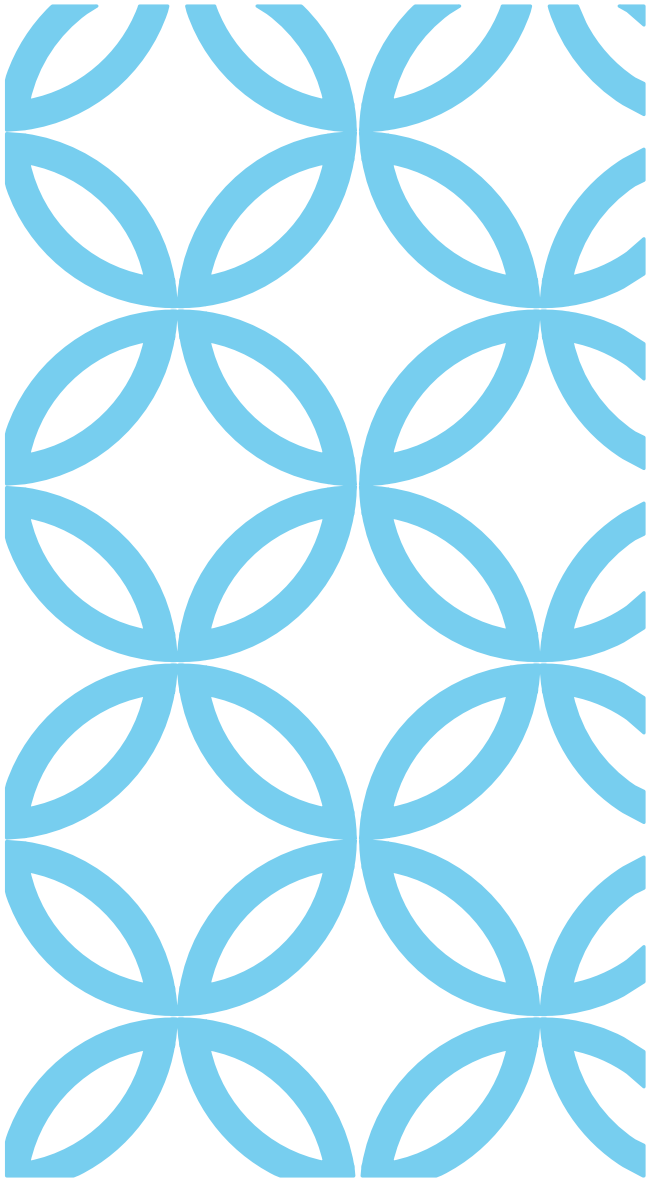
Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) (“Genital Warts”): Symptoms appear in 1-6 months; Small, painless, bumps in or around the vaginal, cervix, penis, or anus. Treatment includes bumps being frozen off or burned. Can cause cervical cancer which is why we do pap smears on women > age 21.

Pubic Lice & Scabies (Mites): Lives 1-3 days on bedding towels, and clothes. Is caused by parasites; crab like insects that nest in pubic hair and bite; Scabies are mites that burrow beneath the skin to lay eggs; Is treated with medication creams and lotions.

HIV/AIDS: Many people have no symptoms for many years; Symptoms may include rapid weight loss, fatigue, fever, diarrhea, swollen glands, dry cough; There is No Cure and can be terminal.

Trichomoniasis: Symptoms appear within 1-4 weeks; Women have vaginal discharge with a strong odor, itching, pain with sex and urination; Men often have no symptoms, sometimes irritation inside the penis. Is treated with antibiotics; All partners must be treated. Can cause premature birth, pelvic infection.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS



SCREEN IF...

You become sexually active

Every 6 months up to 1 year

If you have a new partner

If you did not use a condom or condom broke

If your partner has a STI

If you have used IV drugs

If you have symptoms

If you have been sexually assaulted

SCREENING

DIAGNOSIS

Blood

Urine

Vaginal Swab



POP QUIZ



True or False
You cannot get
herpes from
having oral sex

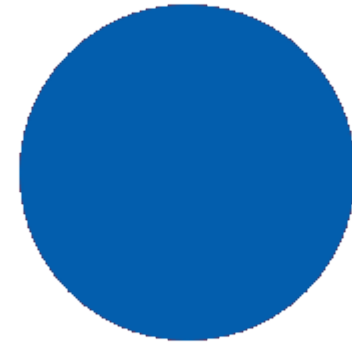


POP QUIZ

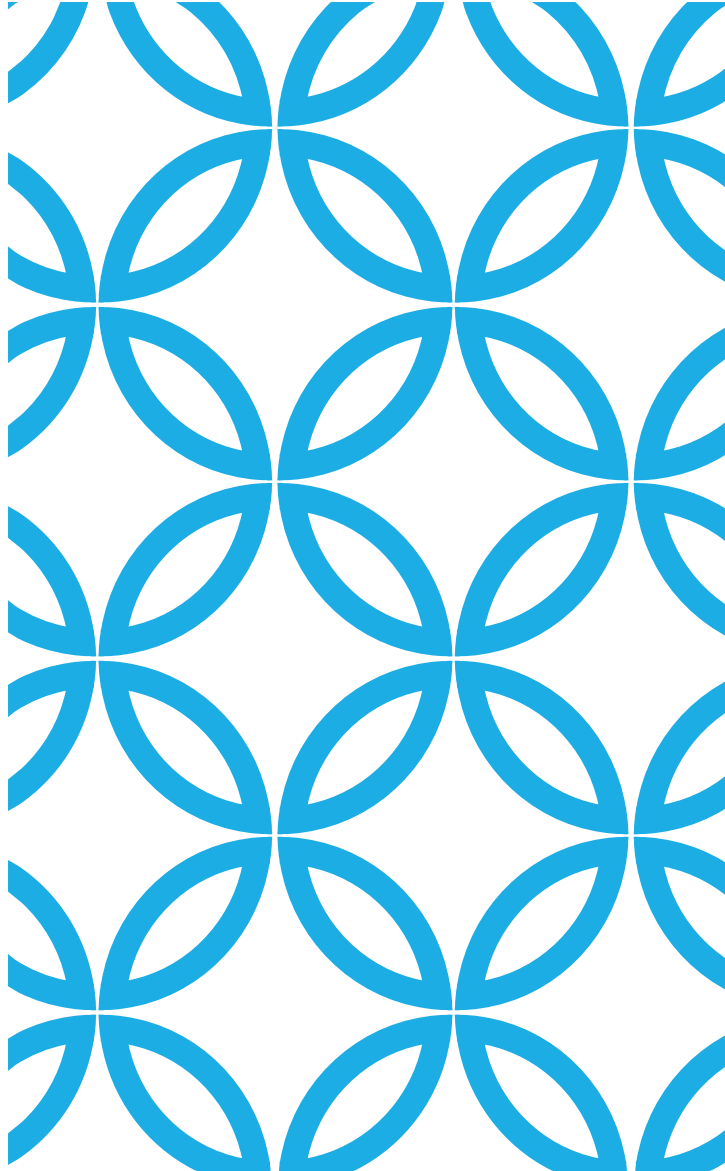
True or False
It's rare to get
pregnant the
first time you
have sex.

POP QUIZ

True or False
You cannot get
pregnant while
on your period



Period.



POP QUIZ TRUE OR FALSE

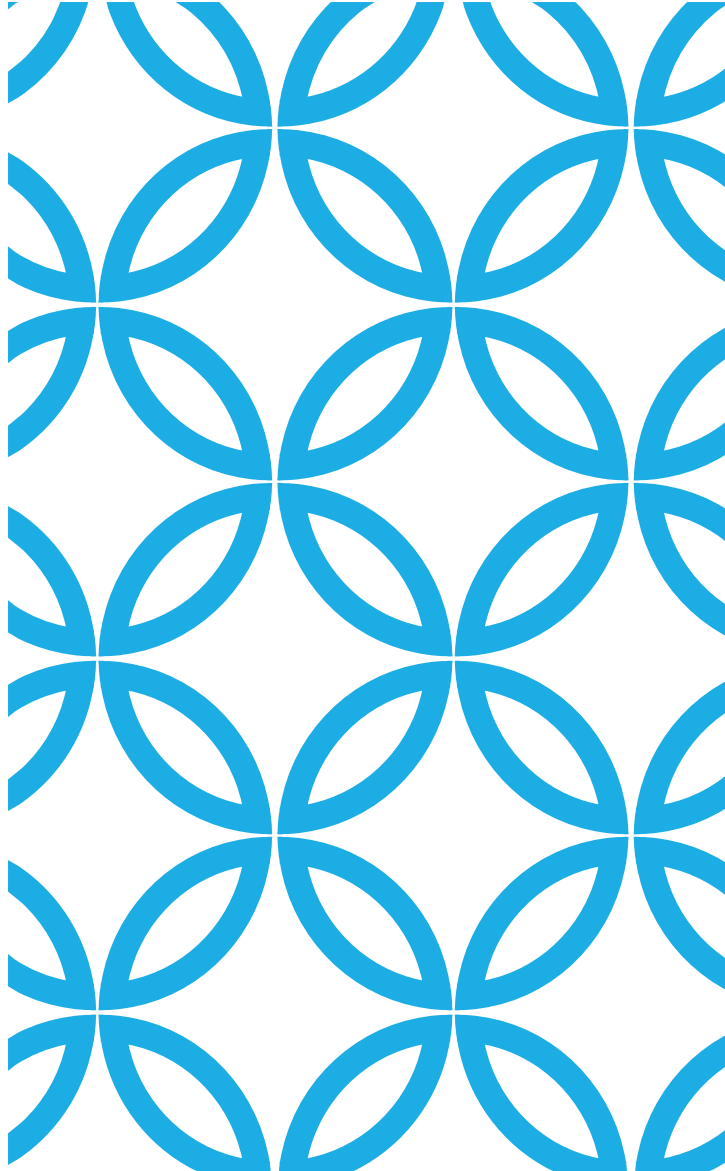
Birth Control medications make
you gain weight?



POP QUIZ

TRUE OR FALSE

Getting birth control means you
must have a pelvic exam or a
check of your private parts



POP QUIZ TRUE OR FALSE

I cannot contract HIV the first time I have sex.



POP QUIZ

Which of the following STIs are CURABLE with medications?

☐ Chlamydia

☐ Herpes

☐ Gonorrhea

☐ Genital Crabs

☐ Syphilis

☐ Hepatitis B

☐ Molluscum Contagiosum

☐ Chancroid

☐ HPV

☐ Trichomoniasis

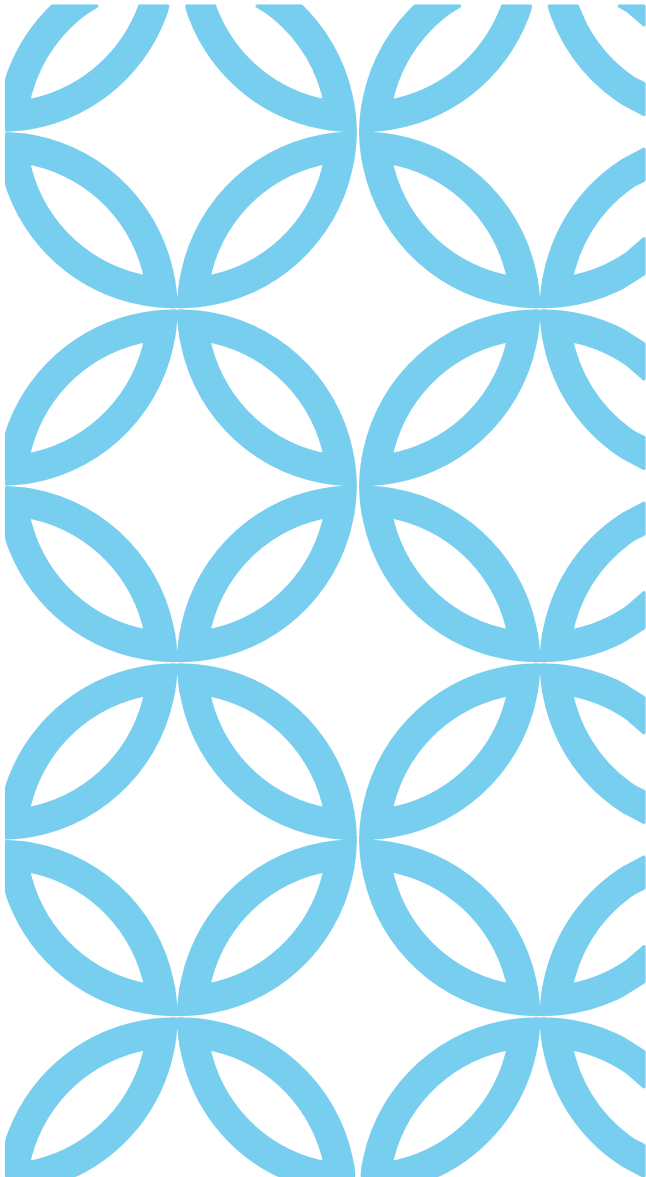
☐ HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)



POP QUIZ



True or False
You cannot
get pregnant
while having
sex in the
water



We are required to report positive cases of some STD's to the State of Maine for public health reasons.

We try to keep all Center for Disease (CDC) communications “In-House”, however if unable to connect with the patient the CDC will then attempt to reach you at your home.

It is important to be aware of your partners names and phone numbers if in then event you do contract an STI.

Partner notification is done completely anonymously.

Sometimes treatment is available right at the health center, other times treatment can be sent to your preferred pharmacy.

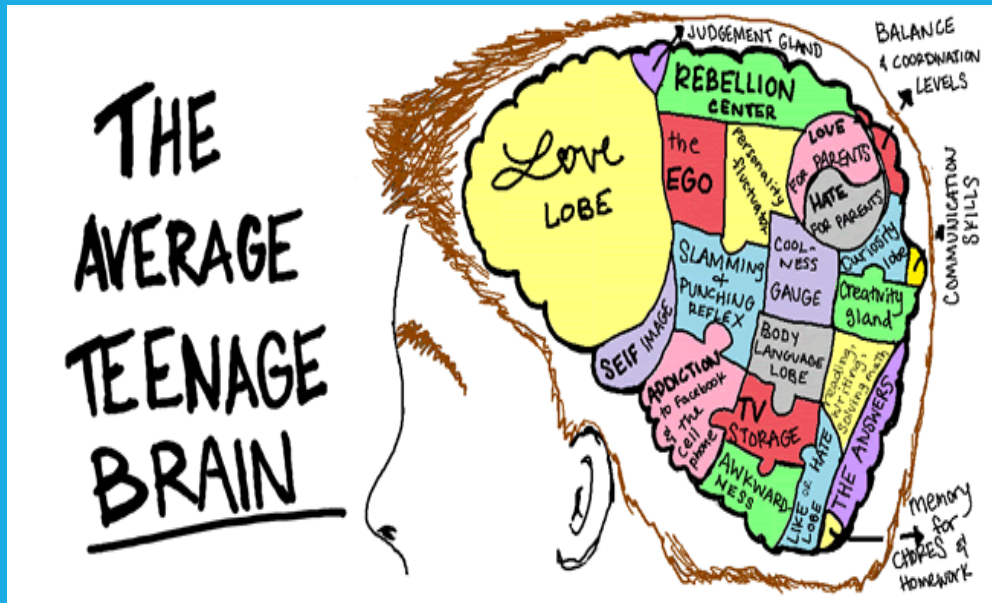
The reason for CDC contact or the Nurse is to prevent to spread of communicable disease to other people.

Best to get treated and work with health center staff to ensure resolution of infection; This can sometimes include follow up visits.

PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS TREATMENT PROTOCOL

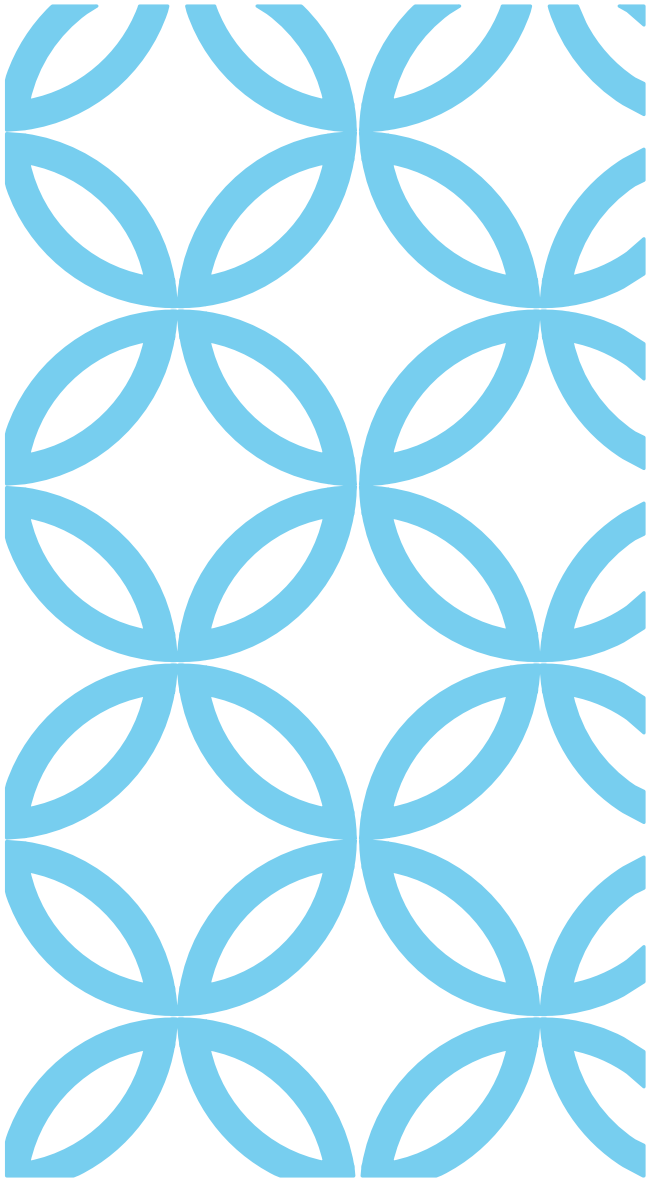
STATISTICS:

THE TEENAGE BRAIN IS NOT FULLY FUNCTIONING YET



The “Love Lobe” is the part of your brain that says, “Is this a good idea?” or “What are the consequences of this action?”

| Sexual Behaviors | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Ever had sexual intercourse | 39.0 (36.4–41.7) 8,237 | 39.7 (36.6–42.9) 4,215 | 38.2 (35.9–40.6) 3,979 |
| Had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time) | 2.9 (2.5–3.4) 8,279 | 2.0 (1.6–2.4) 4,230 | 3.6 (2.8–4.5) 4,000 |
| Had sexual intercourse with four or more persons (during their life) | 8.2 (7.2–9.3) 8,227 | 8.1 (7.1–9.2) 4,210 | 8.2 (7.0–9.6) 3,966 |
| Were currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey) | 28.5 (26.5–30.6) 8,267 | 30.7 (28.0–33.5) 4,227 | 26.2 (24.4–28.0) 3,989 |
| Did not use a condom (during last sexual intercourse, among students who were currently sexually active) | 42.1 (39.3–45.0) 2,194 | 46.0 (42.1–50.0) 1,202 | 37.3 (34.2–40.5) 975 |
| Did not use birth control pills (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active) | 67.6 (64.9–70.1) 2,193 | 64.4 (61.7–67.1) 1,196 | 71.1 (67.5–74.5) 977 |
| Did not use an IUD (e.g., Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (e.g., Implanon or Nexplanon) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active) | 95.0 (92.4–96.7) 2,193 | 93.6 (90.1–95.9) 1,196 | 96.6 (94.7–97.9) 977 |
| Did not use a shot (e.g., Depo-Provera), patch (e.g., OrthoEvra), or birth control ring (e.g., NuvaRing) (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active) | 93.7 (92.0–95.0) 2,193 | 91.9 (89.7–93.7) 1,196 | 95.8 (93.9–97.1) 977 |
| Did not use birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active) | 56.2 (53.0–59.4) 2,193 | 50.0 (46.3–53.6) 1,196 | 63.5 (59.2–67.7) 977 |
| Did not use both a condom during and birth control pills; an IUD or implant; or a shot, patch, or birth control ring (before last sexual intercourse to prevent pregnancy, among students who were currently sexually active) | 83.3 (81.2–85.1) 2,140 | 81.7 (79.2–84.0) 1,177 | 85.3 (82.4–87.8) 947 |
| Did not use any method to prevent pregnancy (during last sexual intercourse, among students who were currently sexually active) | 9.3 (8.0–10.8) 2,193 | 8.6 (6.9–10.7) 1,196 | 9.7 (7.6–12.4) 977 |
| Drank alcohol or used drugs (before last sexual intercourse, among students who were currently sexually active) | 17.7 (16.1–19.5) 2,251 | 14.0 (12.2–16.0) 1,231 | 21.9 (18.9–25.2) 1,004 |
| Were never tested for HIV (not counting tests done when donating blood) | — | — | — |



Family Planning Clinic : Sacopec Valley Health Center

Planned Parenthood

Parents

Health/GYM teacher

School Nurse

Family Doctor, Nurse Practitioner, or Physician's Assistant

Walk-In Clinic

Hospital Emergency Department

**THINK YOU HAVE AN STI?
LOOK TO ANY OF THESE ADULTS FOR HELP**

Contact Us Here...

SACOPEE VALLEY
HEALTH CENTER
70 MAIN STREET
PORTER, ME 04068
207-625-2273

Gale Johnsen, FNP
Santana Eastman, RN

SPRING 2018
SACOPEE VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL
PRESENTATION

