

Viral STIs



Myths or Facts of STI's

Determine which of these are true or false

1. There is no cure for herpes or AIDS.
2. Condoms can help prevent the spread against STIs.
3. Birth control pills prevent sexually transmitted diseases from being contracted.

What are STI's?

- Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI's)
 - = Diseases and Infections which are capable of being spread from person to person through:
 1. **Sexual Intercourse**
 2. **Oral, Anal, Genital, or Digital Contact**
 3. **IV drug use/blood to blood contact**
- There are two categories of STI's:
 - Bacterial: (Can be cured if caught early enough)
 - Viral: (Has NO cure....yet, but are controllable)
 - Parasitic: (Can be cured if caught early enough)

Consequences of Contracting an STI

- Some are incurable
- Some cause Cancer
- Some cause complications that affect the ability to reproduce
- Some can be passed from an infected female to her child before, during or after birth



So...how do we prevent exposure to an STI?



Abstinence

Abstinence is the BEST way to prevent exposure to an STI

Abstinence is:

The deliberate decision to avoid harmful behaviors, including sexual activity before marriage and the use of tobacco, alcohol, drugs, or other harmful activities

Genital Herpes

Genital Herpes

- Not every form of herpes is an STD. Cold sores are a type of herpes, (Type 1).
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- **Type:** Viral- (No Cure!)
- **Occurrence:** 45 million people, ages 12 and up, (1 out of 5 teens) have Genital Herpes.
- Symptoms show 2-20 days after contact and maybe extremely painful or mild (symptoms usually disappear within a week or two, but may flare up later).

Symptoms

Anyone	Women	Men
Symptoms include:	1. Symptoms for women include:	1. Symptoms for men include:
<u>Fever</u>	<u>Internal sores</u>	<u>Small sore or cluster of blisters on the penis</u>
<u>Small, painful red spots that turn into yellow blisters.</u>	<u>Itching, burning, and blisters in or around the vagina</u>	
<u>The blisters burst, leaving painful ulcers that heal in about ten days.</u>	<u>Fever</u>	
<u>..Then the virus becomes dormant, but symptoms can reoccur for the rest of one's life; however, the first outbreak is usually the most severe</u>	<u>Headaches</u>	

Chlamydia Complications

- **WARNING:**
- **Genital herpes cannot be cured.**
- **It may cause cervical cancer in women.**
- **A pregnant woman with active herpes can infect her baby during delivery.**
- **To prevent herpes in the newborn, a mother may have to have her baby C-Section.**
- **A baby who survives severe infection usually severe physical or mental damage.**

Example



Treatment: for Genital Herpes

**There is NO cure, but medication can help
relieve the symptoms**

Other information:

Nationwide, 35% of the adolescent population
is infected with genital herpes.

Genital Warts

- Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), commonly known as genital warts, can remain in your system for years.
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- **Type:** Viral (No cure!)
- **Occurrence:** It is one of the most common STDs in the U.S., with over 3 million new cases a year
- Symptoms are likely to appear 1 to 3 months after exposure

Symptoms

	Both Men and Women
Symptoms include:	Flat, smooth, bumpy, or round warts on the genital region (either internal or external) which can be invisible to the naked eye.
	Can spread and develop a <u>cauliflower-like appearance</u> .
	<u>50%</u> of those infected never develop warts, but may still be infectious to others.

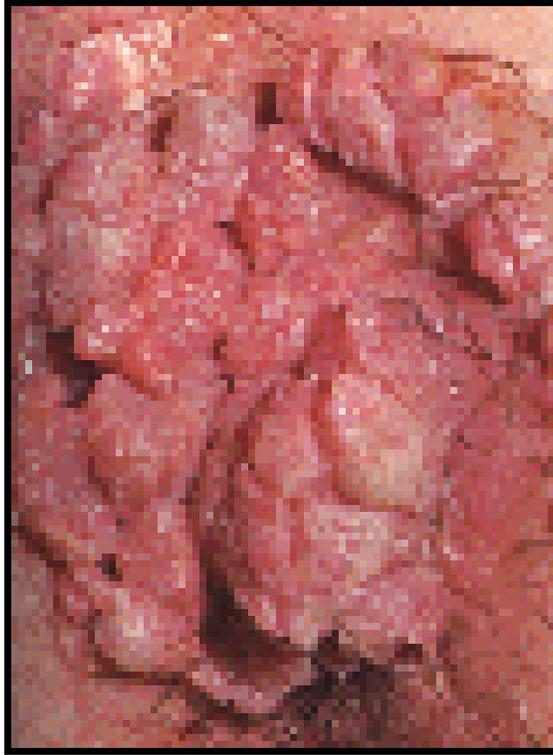
Genital Warts Complications

- **WARNING:** Has been associated with precancerous and cancerous cell changes on the cervix or other genital areas.

If left untreated, can block the opening to the urethra, vagina or anus, causing great discomfort.

There is no cure for genital warts

Example



Treatment: for Genital Warts

There is NO cure, but the medication and surgery can help relieve the symptoms

Warts can be removed via laser, freezing, acid solution, or surgery. However, the virus that causes the warts is still there.

Other information:

A person infected with the wart virus may never see symptoms or have complications and can continue to spread the disease to others

HIV

Human Immunodeficiency Virus

“H”= **Human** (only humans can get this virus). You can't get infected from a pet or mosquito.

“I”= **Immunodeficiency**, meaning this virus causes your immune system to have some serious problems. It makes it easier for you to get sick and harder for you to get well.

“V”= **Virus**, which refers to the specific type of germ that causes the disease. Unfortunately, viruses can't be killed because they aren't alive. You can't take the medicine like an antibiotic to get rid of HIV. Viruses stay with you forever.

- **Type:** Virus (No cure!)

HIV Symptoms/Complications

The virus destroys the cells that are primary infection fighters. Once the immune system weakens, a person infected with HIV can experience the following:

- Lack of energy
- Weight Loss
- Frequent fevers and sweats
- Skin rashes or flaky skin
- Short-Term memory loss

Treatment: for HIV

There is no cure for HIV, but medications can help relieve the symptoms.

Other information:

HIV is linked to an immune system malfunction and ultimately results in the condition known as AIDS

AIDS

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

Worldwide, 40 million people are estimated to be living with AIDS. Of these, 37 million are adults and 2.5 million are children under 15.

It's estimated that the diagnoses of AIDS cases in the US is around almost 900,000 and rising. (Of those, the adolescent AIDS cases estimates around 215,000)

Almost 9,300 AID cases were estimated in children under the age of 13.

- **Type:** Viral (No Cure!)
- Symptoms develop within months or sometimes years after exposure

AIDS Symptoms/Complications

Possible flu-like symptoms following infection, but generally no symptoms during the early phase. A variety of later symptoms include:

- Fever
- Fatigue
- Weight Loss
- Night Sweats
- Diarrhea
- Swollen Lymph Nodes
- Cough
- Dementia
- Skin Blotches
- Vision Loss
- Coma and Death

The compromised immune system becomes open to opportunistic infections, ultimately leading to death in most cases.

Treatment: for AIDS

Although there is no cure, new antiviral and combination therapies have been shown to be remarkably effective in reducing the level of active virus in many individuals.

Other Information:

AIDS is diagnosed when a person tests positive for HIV and also has one or more of the “opportunistic infections” of AIDS (there are 27) and/or has a laboratory marker test of 200 or less T-cells.

Were you right?

Answers to Myths or Facts of STI's

1. There is no cure for herpes or AIDS.

True- Though there have been ways to lower the active virus in an individual like new antiviral and combination therapies

2. Condoms can help prevent the spread against STIs.

True- Although condoms are not 100% effective in preventing exposure to STIs, they are better than nothing.





Were you right?

Answers to
Myths or Facts of STI's

3. Birth control pills prevent sexually transmitted diseases from being contracted.

False- Birth control pills prevent pregnancy but do not offer protection from STIs.