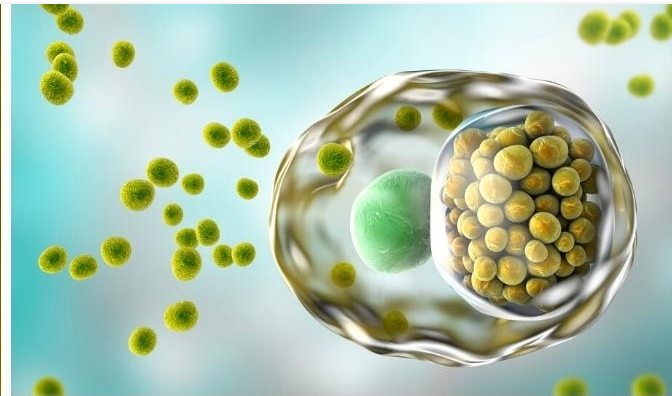




REDUCING THE RISK

Building Skills to Prevent Pregnancy, STIs & HIV

STDs/STIs Overview



STDs/STIs Overview

- A sexually transmitted disease/infection is an infection passed from person to person through sexual contact.
- This includes any close contact with genital area, including oral, vaginal, or anal sex.



STDs/STIs Overview

Bacterial

- Chlamydia
- Gonorrhea
- Syphilis

Parasites

- Pubic Lice (Crabs)
- Scabies
- Trichomoniasis (Trich)

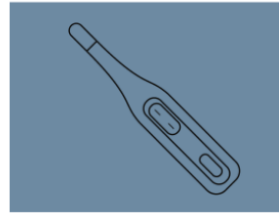
Can be cured

Viral

- HPV Infection
- Herpes
- HIV/AIDS
- Hepatitis A, B, & C

**Can be treated
But not cured**

Symptoms



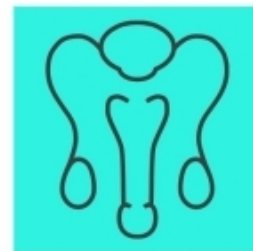
- Burning, itching, pain or irritation of genitals or mouth
- Unusual Discharge or fluid that smells or is discolored from penis or vagina
- Painful urination
- Pain during sex
- Bleeding outside menstrual period
- Sores, rashes, or warts on genitals or mouth
- Fever

Many people have **no signs** of an
STD

Where?

❑ Different STDs can occur in these areas:

- ❑ Vagina, vulva, cervix, fallopian tubes, and uterus
- ❑ Lips, mouth, and throat
- ❑ Penis & Testicles
- ❑ Anus
- ❑ Eyes, hands, brain



What do STDs look like?

Herpes simplex virus
on lips = **Cold sores**



Syphilis sores (lesions)
on palms of hands =
palmar lesions

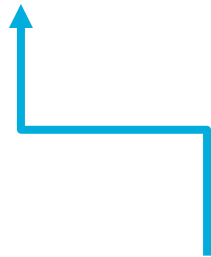
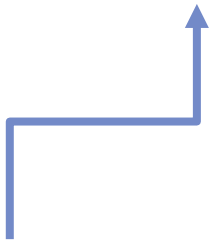
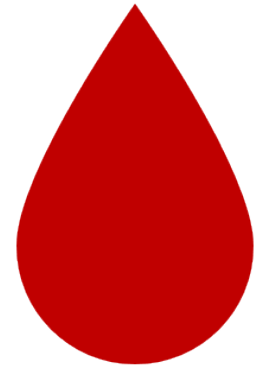


If you don't seek treatment...

- ❑ Some STDs if not treated can cause or increase the risk of:
 - ❑ **Pain**
 - ❑ **Weakened Immune System**
 - ❑ **Cancer** of the cervix, penis, vagina, mouth, throat, and anus
 - ❑ **Infertility** (difficulty having children) & **Birth Defects**
 - ❑ **Death**

STDs/STIs Transmission

1. Contact with Body Fluids
(Semen, Vaginal Fluids, Blood)



2. Close Skin to Skin

Skin
Fluid
Sores



3. Sharing
needles
Drugs
Piercing
Tattoos



4.



HOW TO PREVENT

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Prevention

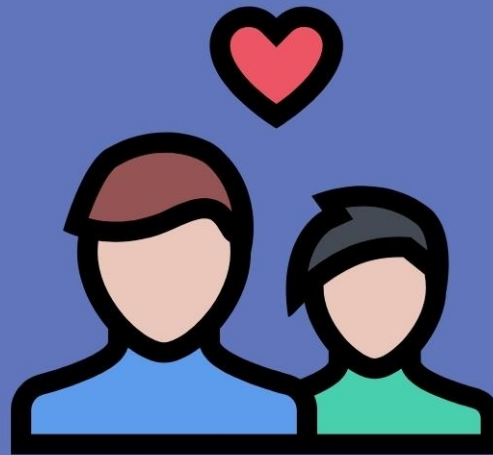
Practice Abstinence

100% sure way of preventing STDs



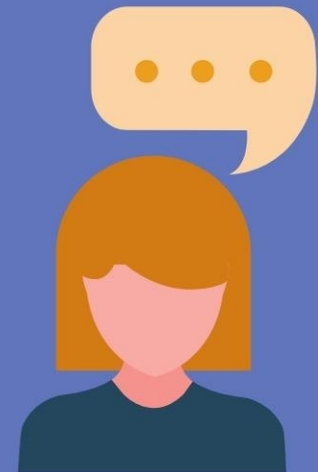
Have Fewer Partners

Have sex with 1 person that only has sex with you



Talk with your Partner

Talk with your partner about STDs before sex



Prevention

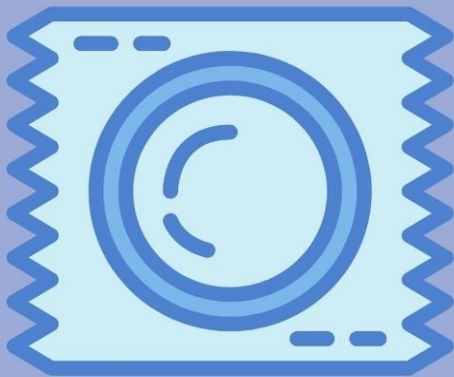
Use

Condoms

If you do have sex,

Use a **condom**

100% of the time to
help reduce your
risk of STDs



Get

HPV

Vaccination

safe and effective
to prevent genital
warts and cancer

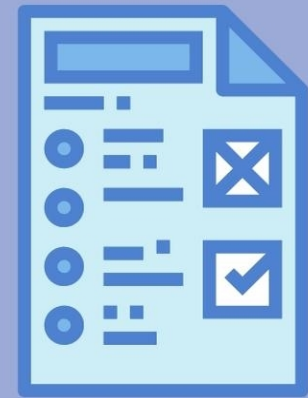


Get **Tested**

Many STDs **DON'T**
have symptoms

Get Tested

Before
a new partner



Testing

When

Before having sex with a new partner

If you don't know your status

Where

Family Doctor

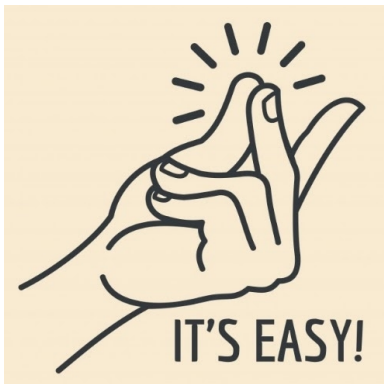
Family Health Services

How

Tests are easy, quick, and often free

Confidential and private

Urine test or swab



If you test
positive

Getting an STD is not the end.

Many STDs are curable and all
are treatable

- Talk to your doctor if you have symptoms
- Get tested
- Take medication as prescribed

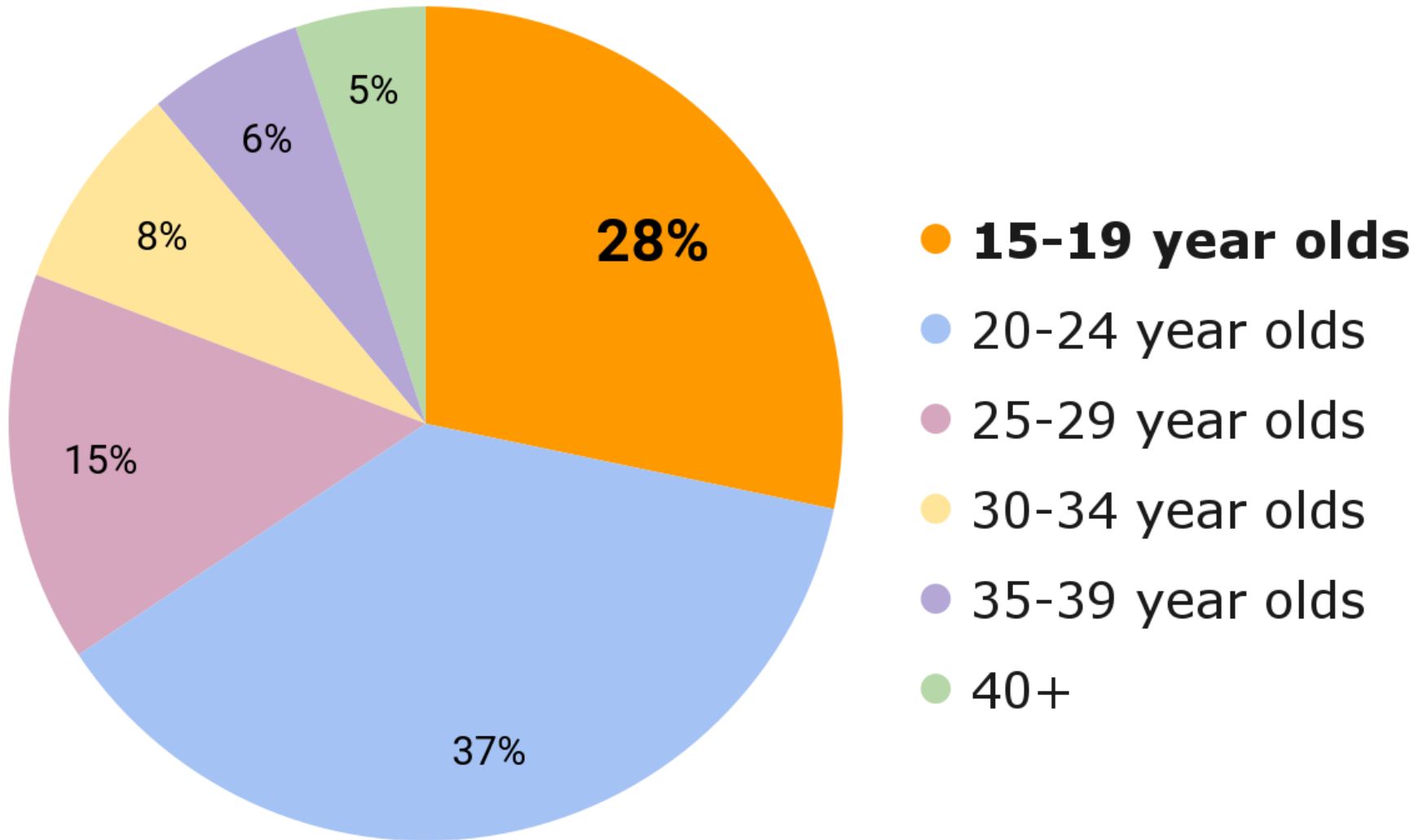
Who gets STDs?

- Children from their mother at birth
- People who have sex with an infected partner
- Females and Males
- People of all ages



- Higher risk:
 - Multiple partners
 - Unprotected sex
 - Using injected drugs or sharing needles for tattoos or piercings
 - **15-24 year-olds**
 - Using drugs or alcohol during sex

STDs cases by Age Group, South Central Idaho, 2020



Cases of STDs in Southern Idaho

