

### Parasitic Sexual Diseases

Name	Transmission	Prevention	Risk Factors	Symptoms	Diagnosis	Treatment
<b>Lice (aka Crabs)</b>	Caused by a parasite that lives and lays eggs in both male and female pubic hair.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refrain from sexual activity. Condoms will prevent most STDs except lice and scabbies.</li> <li>• Practice proper hygiene</li> <li>• Caution when using public rest rooms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual activity</li> <li>• Unsanitary conditions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Observing lice and or eggs in pubic hair</li> <li>• Blood on underwear from lice bites</li> <li>• Itching</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Observing lice and or eggs in pubic hair</li> <li>• Blood on underwear from lice bites</li> <li>• Itching.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A medicated shampoo and crème rinse ( may be prescription or Over the Counter) applies as instructed.</li> <li>• Wash all towels bedding, clothes in very hot water.</li> <li>• No sex while infected ( condom won't help here).</li> <li>• Treatment of sexual partner (if indicated)</li> </ul>
<b>Scabies</b>	Caused by a parasite call a mite Usually become infected by engaging in sexual activity or skin to skin contact. It can also be spread by infected toilet seats, towels, clothes or sheets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refrain from sexual activity</li> <li>• Proper hygiene</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual activity</li> <li>• Unsanitary conditions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Red spots or raised red lines at the places where the mites have dug under the skins usually the hands, between the fingers, elbows, breasts, buttocks and genital area.</li> <li>• Itching</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Red spots or lines on the skin.</li> <li>• Itching</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prescription creams like Elmite or Kwell.</li> <li>• Wash all towels bedding, clothes in very hot water.</li> <li>• No sex while infected ( condom won't help here).</li> <li>• Treatment of sexual partner (if indicated)</li> </ul>

**Gonorrhea** ● Men /Women who have gonorrhea often are also infected with Chlamydia. ● The higher rates in African Americans. ● Can lead to infertility (inability to have children in both men and women). ● If untreated Gonorrhea can spread throughout the body affecting joints and heart valves. ● Can be transmitted from mother to newborn during birth. ● Must notify anyone you have had sex with so they can get treated.

**Transmission**

- Spread by sexual activity with an infected person.
- Caused by the bacteria *Neisseria Gonorrhoea* which lives in warm moist places in the body.
- Can occur in the cervix, penis, rectum and eye.

**Prevention**

- Refrain from sexual activity.
- If you are having sex, always use a condom.

**Risk Factors**

- Sexual activity
- Unsanitary conditions
- Unprotected sex.

**Symptoms:** Will appear 3-4 days after infection.

**Women:**

- Vaginal discharge.
- Painful and frequent urination.
- If untreated can lead to Pelvic inflammatory disease, scarring of the Fallopian Tubes and Infertility in women.

**Men**

- Thick yellow discharge from penis.
- Painful urination.
- Rectal discomfort and itching.
- Sore throat.

**Diagnosis**

- Medical exam.
- Sample taking and diagnosis.
- Urine tests.

**Treatment**

- Antibiotics for self and partner - however, many types of gonorrhea are resistant to penicillin (the most common antibiotic) and stronger ones must be used.
- Follow up medical care.

**Syphilis** is a very serious STD that can have debilitating consequences and lead to death. ● Syphilis is curable if treated early but can be fatal if left untreated. ● The problem with syphilis is the latent stage because many people think the disease has gone away. ● African American and Latino adolescents have a 5 to 6 x greater chance of becoming effected then Caucasian adolescents. ● Adolescents with low socioeconomic and educational levels are at greater risk. ● Can be transmitted from mother to newborn during birth. ● Must notify anyone you have had sex with so they can get treated.

- Caused by the organism *Treponema Pallidum*
- Spread via sexual activity with an infected person.
- Can enter the body by a cut in the skin, not just sex.

**Prevention**

- Refrain from sexual activity.
- If you are having sex, always use a condom.

**Risk Factors**

- Sexual activity
- Unsanitary conditions
- Unprotected sex.

**Symptoms,** if appearing, will appear 10- 90 days after exposure.

- Has 4 stages:
  - **Primary:** Painless sore on the genitals, rectum, lips or mouth .
  - **Secondary:** Flu- like symptoms, swollen joints and a full body rash.
  - **Latent:** There are no signs and symptoms at this stage. May last for years.
  - Many people believe problem has gone away and do not seek treatment but the disease is still in the body
  - **Late:** Sores that can be located at any place in the body. Heat problems(valve problems, aneurysms). Mental Problems (dementia, psychosis, insanity).Neurological Problems (loss of balance, numbness, pain, paralysis). Can lead to death..

**Diagnosis:** Blood Test

- **Treatment:**
- Antibiotics for self and partner.
- Follow up medical care

# Viral Sexual Diseases



**Chlamydia** The number 1 STD in the US • Often seen in conjunction with gonorrhea. • Highest in adolescents 15 - 19 years old. • Estimated that 1 in 10 teen girls are affected with Chlamydia. • Can lead to infertility (inability to have children in both men and women). • Can be transmitted from mother to newborn during birth.

<p><b>Transmission:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caused by the bacteria <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>.</li> <li>• Spread via sexual activity with an infected person.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Prevention</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refrain from sexual activity.</li> <li>• If you are having sex, always use a condom.</li> </ul> <p><b>Risk Factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual activity</li> <li>• Unsanitary conditions</li> <li>• Unprotected sex.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Symptoms:</b> 75% of men and women have no symptoms. Symptoms, if appearing, will appear 2 1/2 weeks after exposure. Males will have symptoms more than females. Symptoms are easy to confuse with gonorrhea.</p> <p><b>Women:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower abdominal pain</li> <li>• Fever, tiredness, spotting, vaginal discharge painful and/or frequent urination, pus in urine.</li> </ul> <p><b>Men:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Painful urination.</li> <li>• Early morning discharge from penis.</li> <li>• Swollen and painful scrotum (usually on one side).</li> <li>• Fever.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Diagnosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical exam</li> <li>• Urine test</li> <li>• Cultures</li> </ul> <p><b>Treatment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antibiotics for self and partner .</li> <li>• Follow up medical care.</li> </ul>
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**Genital Herpes (Herpes Simplex II Virus):** • Related to the Herpes virus that cause mouth sores. • Affects 1 in 5 adolescents age 12 and older. • The rise in genital herpes may be due to a rise in oral sex. • Studies are being conducted to see if there is a link between genital herpes and cervical cancer. • Babies born vaginally to mothers with active Genital Herpes can get a fatal disease called Herpes Encephalitis. • The transmission of disease can be prevented by having a C-section. • There is no cure for Genital Herpes. • A person with herpes is able to infect their partner with herpes even if no lesions are present.

<p><b>Transmission:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caused by the Herpes Simplex II Virus.</li> <li>• Enters the body via sex (vaginal, oral, anal), contact with mucus membranes or through a tear in the skin.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Prevention</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid Hot baths.</li> <li>• Tight clothing, chocolate, nuts and seeds.</li> <li>• Proper diet and rest.</li> <li>• Good genital hygiene.</li> <li>• Stress reduction.</li> <li>• Use condom even if no sores are present.</li> </ul> <p><b>Risk Factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual activity</li> <li>• Unsanitary conditions</li> <li>• Unprotected sex.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Symptoms:</b> If appearing, will appear 2 - 20 days after exposure. Symptoms will subside in a few weeks and may never occur again or reappear every 4-6 weeks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The virus may not display symptoms for a period of time but remains in the body.</li> <li>• Symptoms can reoccur, with or without sexual contact, during times of illness, stress, sunburn, fever and periods of low resistance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Women</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burning, itching or tingling at the place of infection prior to the appearance of the sores (called Prodrome) P</li> <li>• Painful, tiny clusters of fluid filled blisters located on the vulva, vagina, cervix, anus or the surrounding areas. Eventually they will crust over and fade away</li> <li>• Swollen lymph glands Muscle aches.</li> <li>• Fever.</li> <li>• Painful urination if urine comes in contact with sores.</li> </ul> <p><b>Men</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burning, itching or tingling at the place of infection prior to the appearance of the sores (called Prodrome).</li> <li>• Painful, tiny clusters of fluid filled blisters located on the penis or scrotum, anus or the surrounding areas. Swollen Lymph Glands. Muscle aches. Fever. Painful urination if urine comes in contact with sores.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Diagnosis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on the persons symptoms blood test (not available everywhere) or Culture test.</li> <li>• Medical Exam.</li> </ul> <p><b>Treatment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no cure at the present time.</li> <li>• Antiviral Drug called Acyclovir will shorten or prevent the recurrence of Herpes and alleviate some of the symptoms.</li> <li>• Can be used daily for up to 5 years.</li> <li>• Keep sores clean and dry.</li> <li>• Take aspirin, if tolerated, during outbreaks to alleviate pain.</li> <li>• Cool baths.</li> </ul>
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**Genital Warts ( Condylomata Acuminata)** • The third most commonly transmitted sexual disease after Chlamydia and gonorrhea. • Extremely contagious. • Can lead to cervical cancer in women (10-15 % of untreated women develop cervical cancer. • Often found in combination with other STD's. • Many people are unaware that they are infected. • It is estimated that 1/2 of all adults are infected. • Genital Warts are not reportable to the Department of Health.

**Transmission :**

Caused by the Human Papillomavirus (there are more than 30 types). The HPV virus enters the body through minor abrasions made during sexual activity.

**Diagnosis**

- Presence of symptoms
- Rule out Syphilis (lesions look like stage 2 ) or cancer. Pap Smear. Biopsy of lesions.

**Treatment**

- No cure for genital warts, recurrence after removal is possible.
- Removal of lesions.
- MD Prescription gel (Podophyllin) applied over several treatments.
- Burning warts off with electric current.
- Freezing warts of with liquid nitrogen.
- May require surgery, laser therapy or the use of the cancer drug interferon.
- Long term Follow up .

**Symptoms** if appearing, will appear 1-6 months after exposure but may be longer.

- Genital Warts look like a single or cluster of white or gray growths that resemble cauliflower.
- Can be found on the vulva, vagina, cervix in women, the penis, scrotum or urethra in men and the mouth, anus and surrounding areas in both sexes.

**HPV Vaccine is recommend by the CDC and the American Academy of Pediatrics to prevent HPV**

- Should be given to girls between 11 to 13.
- Must be given before sexual activity has started.
- Protects against both genital warts and cervical cancer.
- **Even if you get vaccine should still use a condom to prevent against STD's/AIDS.**

**Prevention**

- Avoid Hot baths.
- Tight clothing, chocolate, nuts and seeds.????
- Proper diet and rest.
- Good genital hygiene.
- Stress reduction.
- Use condom even if no sores are present.

**Risk Factors**

- Sexual activity
- Unsanitary conditions
- Unprotected sex.

**Hepatitis** • A highly contagious group of virus that cause an infection of the liver. • Hepatitis B and C can lead to Cirrhosis, Liver failure and Cancer of Liver. • Hepatitis is a very serious illness and can be fatal. • There are 4 major diseases: **Hepatitis A (HAV virus), Hepatitis B (HBV virus), Hepatitis C (HCV virus), Hepatitis D (HDV virus).** A hepatitis E virus has also been identified.

## Hepatitis A

### Transmission:

Contaminated food and by people who did not wash their hands after a bowel movement  
Sexually if oral/anal contact is involved.

### Diagnosis

- Blood tests for antibodies and liver function.

### Treatment

- Hepatitis A Immune Globulin shot given within 2 weeks of exposure.

### Risk Factors

- Sexually active .
- Sex with an infected person.
- Homosexual Intravenous Drug User
- Tattoos (make sure equipment used is sterile).
- Receiving transfusions.
- Medical worker.

### Prevention:

- A vaccine series is available and is recommended for children and adolescents and for people traveling to countries where this disease is common in drinking water .

## Hepatitis B and C

### Transmission

- Infected body fluids
- Blood.
- Via sexual contact.
- Sharing infected needles.
- Blood transfusions.
- Potential to spread from mother to child during birth.

### Diagnosis

- Blood tests for antibodies and liver function.

### Treatment

- Antibody treatment (Hepatitis B immune Globulin) within 2 weeks of exposure for people who have not received the Hepatitis B vaccine and vaccine.

### Symptoms

- Yellowing of skin, nail beds and whites of eyes (jaundice).
- Dark colored urine.
- Fatigue.
- Loss of appetite.

### Risk Factors

- Sexually active .
- Sex with an infected person.
- Homosexual Intravenous Drug User
- Tattoos (make sure equipment used is sterile).
- Receiving transfusions.
- Medical worker.

There is no vaccine available for Hepatitis C

### Prevention

- Safe Sex
- Avoidance of Risk Factors .
- Hepatitis B vaccine series is recommended for all children and teenagers, medical workers, and people with high risk lifestyles.



**AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome)/HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus).** • The HTLV I/II virus causes a breakdown and failure of the body's immune system by destroying T cells (a type of white blood cell) affecting the body's ability to fight diseases. • There is no cure for HIV/AIDS at the present time. • AIDS is a very serious disease that is often fatal. • After initial exposure to HIV it takes 3-6 months for a positive blood test (have to allow the antibodies to develop). • The average length of time from HIV infections to the development of symptomatic AIDS is approximately 10 years. • The virus is present in body fluids such as blood, cervical secretions, human milk and semen. • The average life expectancy of a person diagnosis with AIDS is 20 years if the person is compliant with treatment and lives in an area where medical treatment is available. The prognosis is considerably less in underdeveloped countries. There is no AIDS prevention vaccine.

**Transmission**

- Sexual intercourse (vaginal, anal and oral).
- Blood Transfusions
- Sharing contaminated needles.
- Exposure during birth from the mother Breast feeding.
- It has not been reported that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted via saliva but French kissing should be avoided with an infected person until further info is available.
- You cannot "catch" HIV/AIDS from casual contact with an infected person (hugging, touching, holding hands, Kissing on the cheek), eating with someone or swimming in the same pool as someone.
- Some people are "carriers" which means they have the virus in their system, can infect people but show no symptoms and do not go on to develop AIDS.

**Diagnosis**

- AIDS must be diagnosed by org that meets certain criteria set up by the CDC (Center for Disease Control) and it is based on The CD4 blood count.
- Health fairs, clinics as well as you MD can test for HIV/AIDS
- Blood tests to detect antibodies to HIV, a complete blood count
- A quick and easy saliva test is now available for people who are afraid of needles
- Presence of a type of skin cancer or pneumo-cystic pneumonia.

**Symptoms**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persistent cough</li> <li>• Shortness of breath</li> <li>• Chest Pain</li> <li>• Fever</li> <li>• Diarrhea</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weight loss.</li> <li>• Abdominal cramping.</li> <li>• Sores in the mouth.</li> <li>• Mental and behavioral symptoms.</li> <li>• Presence of opportunistic diseases: cancers, pneumonias, tuberculosis.</li> </ul> |
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**Risk Behaviors:**

- Homosexual/Bisexual men.
- IV Drug Users.
- Hemophiliacs and People who needed blood products (before 1985).
- Heterosexual people who have sex with HIV positive individuals.
- Newborn babies of HIV positive mothers.
- Sexually active teenagers.

**Treatment:**

- Education
- Counseling
- Antiretroviral Drugs
- Protease Inhibitors
- Treatment of any symptoms (such as cough)
- Treatment of opportunistic diseases