

CONCEPT: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

STIs and STDs

- ◆ **Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)** = _____ infection passed through sexual contact.
 - Caused by an _____ agent in the form of a bacterium, virus, parasite or fungus.
- ◆ **Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)** = _____ stage of an STI.
 - Since most STIs eventually progress to STDs if not treated, the terms are often used interchangeably.

| Common Symptoms of STDs | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1. Bodily Sores  | ► _____ that appear around mouth, genitals or rectum. | 2. Bodily Discharge  | ► Abnormal change in _____, consistency, or quantity of discharge. |
| 3. Burning  | ► Pain and inflammation during sex or _____. | 4. Swollen Lymph Nodes  | ► Swelling of lymph nodes in the neck or _____ regions. |
| 5. Rashes  | ► _____ irritation around the abdomen, hands, feet and groin area. | 6. Odor  | ► Unpleasant _____ after urination. |

EXAMPLE

Which of the following would be the most common sign that someone has contracted an STI?

- Unpleasant odor emanating from their pubic area.
- No noticeable symptoms.
- Persistent pelvic pain.
- Genital ulcers.

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Trends in Sexually Transmitted Infections

- ◆ About 20 years ago several STIs were at historic lows, but since then there's been a steady ____ in the number of cases.
 - Approximately, ____ in 5 people have some form of an STI.
 - The major reasons for this growing trend include:
 - ① **Condoms:** ____ in condom use.
 - ② **Screening:** ____ number of reported cases because of ____ screening.
 - ③ **STI Programs:** ____ in funding for STI programs and services at state and local levels.
 - ④ **Drugs:** ____ in drug use.

EXAMPLE

If the reported U.S. population in 2024 was around 340 million people, approximately how many potential STI cases could there be today?

a) 112,000,000 b) 250,000 c) 1,500,000,000 d) 70,000,000

STI Statistics

- ◆ There are huge disparities when looking at age, race, and gender for STI cases.
 - More than _____ of all new STI cases occur among young people aged 15 to 24.
 - Adolescents, young adults and MSM are at _____ risks of contracting an STI.
 - African Americans, Hispanics, and other racial/ethnic minorities are disproportionately affected by new cases.
 - On average, women tend to have _____ prevalence rates of new STI cases.

| Trends in STIs | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| STIs | Men | Women |
| | (Reported Annual Cases) | |
| Chlamydia | 210,000 | _____ |
| Trichomoniasis | 190,000 | 230,000 |
| Gonorrhea | 171,000 | 151,000 |
| _____ | 140,000 | 65,000 |
| Genital Herpes | 192,000 | 380,000 |
| HPV* | 22,000 | 26,000 |
| _____ | 26,000 | 6,000 |

* Cancer cases out of estimated 13 million new infections/yr.

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PRACTICE

Which of the following groups listed would be most disproportionately impacted by an STI?

- a) Females aged between 35 to 50.
- b) Males aged between 30 to 65.
- c) Males aged between 18 to 23.
- d) Females aged between 18 to 23.

PRACTICE

According to the CDC, from 2022 to 2023 the rate of reported cases of chlamydia increased by 1.3% among men and 1.7% among women. Which of the following statements would not be a likely reason for this increase?

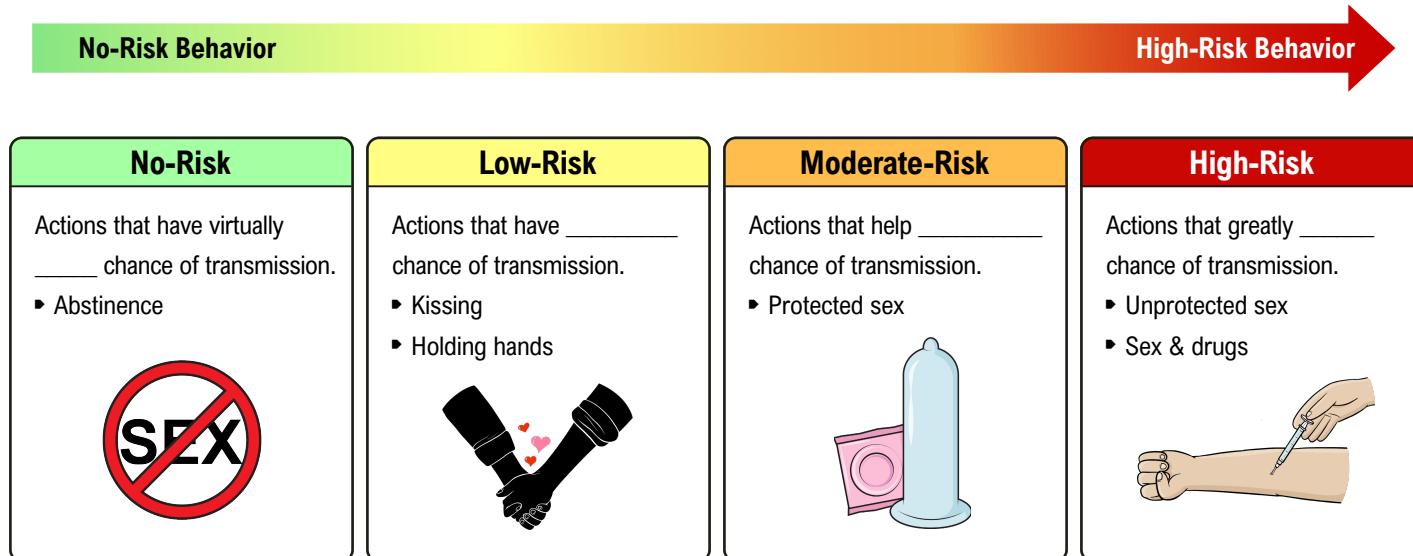
- a) Increased use of condoms, barriers and other contraceptives.
- b) Reductions in funding for STI services aimed at prevention and care.
- c) Cultural and societal stigma preventing individuals to seek testing and treatment.
- d) Improper awareness of the symptoms and complications associated with chlamydia and its transmission.

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Methods of Prevention

- ◆ STIs are spread through _____ sexual contact.
 - Generally, more sexual partners = _____ chance of contracting an STI.
 - Some behaviors can _____ a person's risk of transmission of an STI.

Intensity of Risk Behavior



EXAMPLE

Which of the following would be the most effective way to reduce your risk for the transmission of an STI?

- a) Getting a vaccine for all forms of hepatitis.
- b) Urinating after having unprotected sex.
- c) Having protected sex with a partner where you both have tested negatively for STIs.
- d) Consistent use of barrier methods between individuals with multiple sexual partners.

PRACTICE

Which of the following statements is true?

- a) Heavy binge drinking can be classified as a high-risk behavior in contracting an STI.
- b) A majority of STIs are transmitted through casual contact like a handshake or hug between individuals.
- c) Protected sex with 1 partner has the same chance of contracting an STI as protected sex with multiple partners.
- d) An STI can only be transmitted from person to person through sexual intercourse.