

INFECTION <u>STBBIs</u>	HOW DO I GET IT?	TESTING	WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?	TREATMENT AND PREVENTION	COMPLICATIONS
<u>CHLAMYDIA</u> (bacteria)	Spreads through sexual contact with infected person. You can get it from having unprotected vaginal, oral or anal sex.	Urine test Swabs (of the urethra, cervix or throat)	Discharge from penis or vagina (usually white, yellow or clear). Pain on urination Pain during sex. Many people don't have any symptoms.	Treatment with antibiotics can cure the infection. Partners will need treatment too Always use barrier protection (condoms or dental dams) for oral, vaginal or anal sex. Test between partners to detect early infection.	Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID), Chronic Pelvic Pain, Infertility, Ectopic Pregnancy or Miscarriage Reiter's Syndrome Inflammation of the testicles Epididymis
<u>GONORRHEA</u> (bacteria)	Spreads through sexual contact with an infected person. You can get it from having unprotected vaginal, oral or anal sex.	Urine test Swabs (of the urethra, cervix or throat)	Discharge from the penis or vagina (usually green or yellowish). Pain on urination Pain during sex Bleeding from the vagina during or after vaginal sex or when not on your period. Pain in the testicles Burning or itching around the urethra	Treatment with antibiotics can cure the infection Partners will need treatment too. Always use barrier protection	PID Infertility Ectopic pregnancy Chronic pelvic pain Reactive arthritis, Infection that spreads to other parts of the body causing health problems. Can be passed from mother to baby during birth if the mother is infected at the time of delivery
<u>TRICHOMONAS VAGINITIS</u> (parasite)	Spreads through contact with vaginal and urethral discharge of infected people.	Swabs of the vagina or urethra Urine test Pap smear	Itchiness & soreness, Discharge; thin, watery and foamy with a bad odour, grey, yellowish or greenish Pain during sex or urination Possibly no symptoms.	Curable with oral antibiotic Partners will need treatment too Regular barrier use for prevention.	Gland infection, PID Can lead to infertility.
<u>HERPES</u> (Types I & II) (Virus)	Direct contact with blisters or open sores. Can be passed when the infected partner has no obvious sores. Can be passed orally to genitally and vice versa.	Physical assessment Swab of the sore Blood test	Cluster of tender, painful blisters/pimples. Swelling and itching. Pain while urinating, swollen glands, and fever. Possibly no symptoms	Treatment with antiviral medication may make outbreaks shorter and less painful. No cure Do not have any direct contact with another person if you feel tingling or burning or if you have obvious sores (on your lips or genitals)	Can have recurrent symptoms (outbreaks) that are unpredictable. Can be passed from mother to baby during pregnancy or birth.
<u>HUMAN PAPILOMA VIRUS</u> (HPV) (Virus)	Direct contact with an infected person.	Physical assessment of symptoms Pap test	Warts in the genital area. Bumps that look like cauliflower Some warts are hard to see.	Freezing Burning Prescription creams Surgery Prevent by getting the HPV vaccine.	Can lead to cancer (cervical, throat, rectal). You can have more than one type at a time, different types affect different parts of your body in different ways
<u>SYPHILIS</u> (bacteria)	Direct contact with infections sores, rashes, mucous or blood of an infected person	Blood test	Painless sore called a chancre Rash on the palms and feet Swollen lymph nodes. Different symptoms can be expected at different stages of infection.	Treated with antibiotics and may vary with stage of infection. Retesting will need to be done to ensure infection has cleared Regular barrier use for prevention	If left untreated can spread to other body systems that cause serious health problems. Can be spread to a baby during pregnancy and birth, sometimes causing birth defects or death.
<u>HIV/AIDS</u> (Virus)	Contact with an infected person's body fluids (blood, vaginal fluids, semen or breast milk). Unprotected sex Sharing drug use equipment	Blood test	Mild flu-like symptoms a couple of weeks after becoming infected. Many people do not have any symptoms	No cure. Treatment with antiviral medications Prevention includes consistent use of clean and sterile drug equipment and regular barrier use. Pre exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) or post exposure prophylaxis (PEP)	HIV can eventually lead to AIDS once the immune system can no longer fight off infections These infections last a long time and do not go away. Once the immune system is so weakened death is possible.
<u>HEPATITIS B</u> (Virus)	Contact with blood or body fluids of an infected person. Sharing of drug equipment Unprotected sex. Born to a Hep B infected mother	Blood test	Often no symptoms. Symptoms may include; jaundice, abdominal pain, nausea	Treatment will include referral to a specialist. Regular barrier use and Hepatitis B vaccine for prevention	Most cases clear the infection in 4-6 mos. Liver damage leading to death occurs rarely, ~10% become chronic carriers with possible liver cancer later in life.
<u>HEPATITIS C</u> (Virus)	Transmitted through blood to blood contact, and body fluids containing blood.	Blood test	May not have symptoms for a long time. Symptoms may include fatigue, jaundice, abdominal and joint pain, nausea and loss of appetite.	Treatment with antiviral medications Some people will be cured with treatment. Use new clean equipment for drug use including; needles, syringes, tourniquets, water, filters, bills, straws, pipes, bongs	Cirrhosis of the Liver, Liver failure Liver Cancer. If you are also infected with Hep A &/or B HCV infection may cause more liver damage more quickly If you are also infected with HIV treatment for both may be more difficult.