

Name:

Date:

Per:

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Write one thing that you've heard about Sexually Transmitted Infections.

Essential Questions

- Why should I be concerned about sexually transmitted infections?
- What are some different types of sexually transmitted infections?
- How are these types of infections transmitted?
- How can I show respect for people living with a STI?

Learning Intentions

- I'll know about the different types Sexually Transmitted Infections.
- I'll understand how STIs are transmitted and treated.
- I can show respect for people living with STIs.


What is a STI?

S _____


T _____

I _____


Sexually Transmitted Infections – Bacterial



Gonorrhea is a STI that can cause infection in the genitals, rectum, and throat. It is very common, especially among young people ages 15-24. Untreated gonorrhea can cause serious and permanent health problems, like infertility.



Chlamydia (Clap) can cause infection among both men and women. It can cause permanent damage to a woman's reproductive system. This can make it difficult or impossible to get pregnant later.



Syphilis is an STI that can cause serious health problems without treatment. Symptoms include skin rashes and/or sores in the mouth, vagina, or anus, but could seriously affect the heart and blood vessels, and the brain and nervous system.

Bacterial STIs are transmitted by having vaginal, anal, or oral sex with someone who is infected.

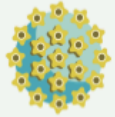
Often, there are no symptoms if you are infected.

Each of these infections can cause serious health problems.


Bacterial STIs are treatable with antibiotics.




Sexually Transmitted Infections – Viral



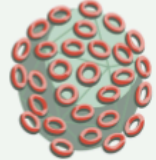
HPV (Human Papillomavirus)
There are more than 100 strains of HPV, and most aren't harmful. Some can cause genital warts and even some types of cancers. Talk to a trusted adult about the vaccine that is able to protect people from this virus.



Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV)
can cause blisters around the genitals, rectum, or mouth. It's spread through intimate skin-to-skin contact or sexual intercourse. There's no cure but medication can help.



Hepatitis B is spread through direct contact with body fluids. Infections happen if these fluids enter the body. Most people who get infected recover, but in some cases, it can be deadly.



HIV makes it hard for your body to fight infections. There's no cure, but if treated with medication, people can stay healthy for a long time. The name of the treatment for HIV is "ART", and the preventative medication is called "PrEP"

All viral STIs are transmitted by having vaginal, anal, or oral sex with someone who is infected.

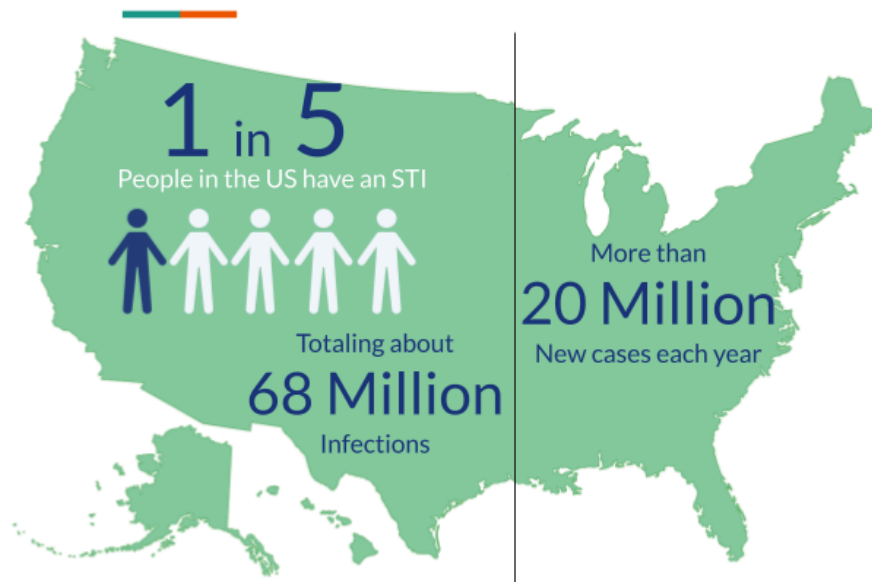
Often, there are no symptoms if you are infected.

Herpes and Hepatitis can also be transmitted through other contact.

Viral STIs are **NOT CURABLE**, but medications can help.



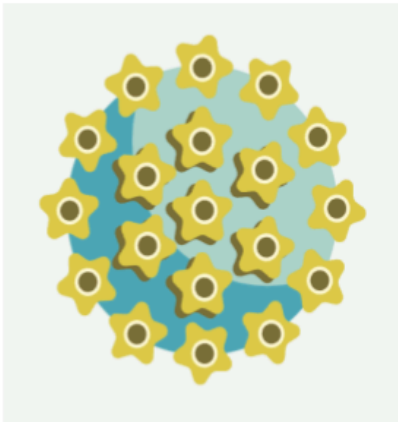
STIs in the US



Almost **HALF** of all new STIs
in the US were among young
people (ages 15-24)



STIs in the US



HPV is very common...

Approximately 20 million Americans are currently infected with HPV.

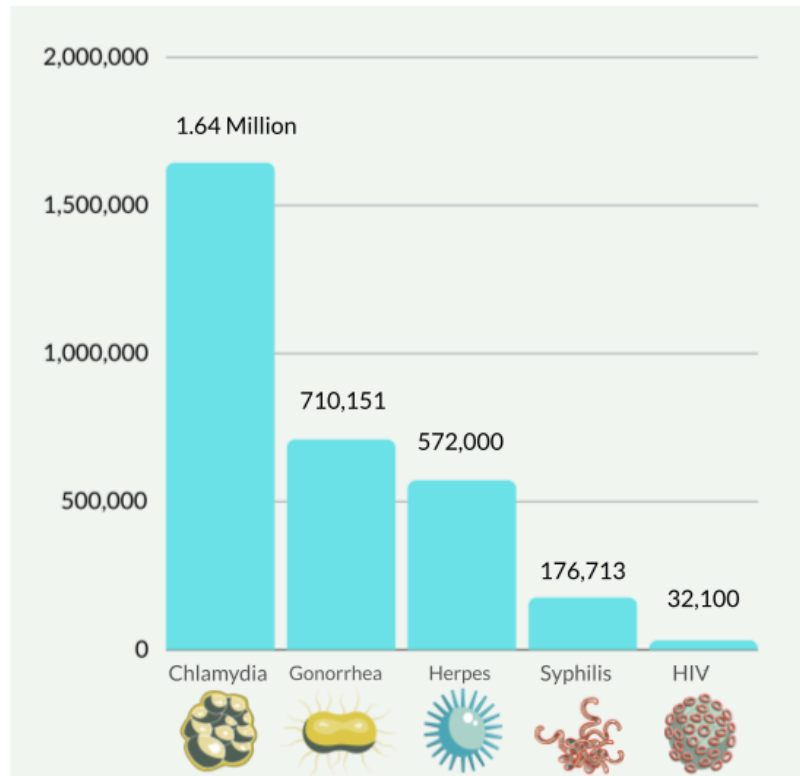
Another 6 million people become newly infected each year.

At least 50% of sexually active men and women get it at some point in their lives.

There is a test for women, but currently there is no approved test for men.

STIs in the US

Approximate
number of new
infections of
common STIs
in one year



New cases of HIV are low compared to other STIs... but there are approximately 1.2 million people in the U.S. living with HIV. About 13 percent of them don't know they're infected and need testing.

High Risk Activities for Getting a STI

- Having oral, vaginal, or anal sex without a condom
- Having multiple sex partners
- Having sex with partners who you don't know well
- Having sex while under the influence of drugs or alcohol can lower inhibitions and result in greater sexual risk-taking
- Injecting drugs
- Having sex with a partner who currently injects, or has ever injected drugs



If you need resources or support for your sexual health...

- Talk to a parent/guardian or other trusted adult
- Call 2-1-1
- Visit 211sandiego.org

What are some things you now know about Sexually Transmitted Infections?
(you can use the images above to answer this question)

Video - Meet a Person Living with HIV: What are some important ideas you learned from this conversation?

Stigma and Discrimination

Stigma

Irrational or negative attitudes, behaviors, and judgments towards people living with or at risk of STIs.

Can negatively affect the health and well-being of people who might have an STI by discouraging some individuals from getting tested, accessing treatment, or staying in care. Spreading rumors or shaming someone will make this worse.

Can also affect those at risk of by **discouraging them from seeking prevention** tools and testing, and from talking openly with their sex partners about safer sex options.



Stigma and Discrimination



Discrimination

Behaviors that result from attitudes or beliefs.

Here are a few examples:

- A healthcare professional refusing to provide care or services to a person living with HIV
- Refusing casual contact with someone living with HIV
- Socially isolating (excluding, shunning, ignoring, silent treatment, ghosting) someone because they have an STI

How Can I Show Support to Someone with a STI?

Listen - Being diagnosed a STI is a big deal. Listen and offer your support. Be available to have open, honest conversations. In general, be respectful towards them.

Learn - Educate yourself about the STI: what it is, how it is and is not transmitted, how it is treated, and how people can stay healthy with it.

Encourage Treatment - Some people who are recently diagnosed may find it hard to take that first step to treatment. Encourage them to take care of their health.



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Why is it important not to discriminate against people who have a STI?

Why might it be important to show support for someone who has an STI?

Exit Slip

Write 3 new things you learned in this lesson.
Write 2 questions you still have about STIs.
Write 1 wish you have for a safe and healthy future.

At-Home Connection

Share your exit slip with your parent/guardian, or other trusted adult as a way to begin a conversation about sexually transmitted infections.

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