

Sexually Transmitted Infections

[What is a Sexually Transmitted Infection or STI?]

- STI's are _____ that are spread from person to person through intimate _____ contact.
- STI's are dangerous because they are _____ spread and it is hard to tell just by _____ who has an STI.
- **1 in 4 sexually active teens has an STI.**

[Prevention is the Key]

- _____ = not having oral, vaginal or anal sex, is the best way to protect yourself.
- It is possible to get an STD even without having _____ through skin-to-skin contact.
- Use latex _____ correctly for any type of sex (vaginal, oral or anal) from start to finish. Demand it. This should not be an option!

Common STI's

1. Chlamydia (bacterial)
2. Gonorrhea (bacterial) "Clap"
3. Genital Herpes (HSV-2) (Viral)
4. Genital Warts (HPV) (Viral)
5. Hepatitis B (viral)
6. HIV and AIDS (viral)
7. Pubic Lice (organismal)
8. Syphilis (bacterial)
9. Trichomoniasis (parasitic)

[How do I know if I have an STI?]

- Most people who have an STI have no _____. A test from your health care provider or local health clinic may be the only way to tell for sure if you're _____.
- If you do become infected, symptoms may appear right away. Or, they may not show up for weeks or _____ or even _____. They may come and go. Even if the signs and symptoms go away, you can still infect other people if you have _____ with them. Or, they can still infect you!

[Common Symptoms for Girls]

Some symptoms you may have are:

1. Sores, bumps or _____ near your genitals, anus (butt hole) or mouth .
2. _____ or pain when you _____ (pee)
3. Itching, bad smell or unusual _____ from your vagina or anus.
4. _____ (pain in your lower abdomen)
5. Bleeding from your vagina between your _____ periods

Remember: Sometimes symptoms don't show up for weeks or months or years.

[Common Symptoms for Guys]

Some symptoms you may have are:

- _____, bumps or blisters near your genitals, anus or mouth
- Burning or pain when you _____ (pee)
- Drip or _____ from your penis
- _____, pain or discharge from your anus (butt hole)

Remember: Sometimes symptoms don't show up for weeks or months.

[What do I do if I have symptoms?]

1. Make an _____ with your health care provider or clinic.
2. Nurse or clinician will _____ your genitals. Don't be nervous, this is they're job.
3. Lab examinations may be administered to _____ the exact infection.
4. Wait for lab _____, then get medication prescribed.

[How will they know I have an STI?]

- Urine Analysis: Nurse will send urine sample to a lab to _____ for bacteria, viruses or parasites.
- Swabbing the vagina or penis for secretions or _____.
- _____ of bumps or sores on your genitals.
- Blood _____ for infectious organisms or viruses.