

Human Sexuality (8)

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

HUMAN SEXUALITY (8)

- ▶ Today we are going to talk about Sexually Transmitted Diseases.
- ▶ We are going to go through several True / False slides to learn more about STD's.
- ▶ When we are going through each slide, make sure you are being respectful.
- ▶ If you think a statement is TRUE- please stay seated.
- ▶ If you think a statement is FALSE- please stand.
- ▶ We will not be yelling out in class.

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True/False Statements:

“The best time to start thinking about STD’s is as soon as possible after a person has become sexually active.”

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- A person should start thinking about STDs before becoming sexually active.
- However, if someone is already sexually active, they should start thinking about STDs immediately and should get tested.

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FALSE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“The most effective way to avoid getting an STD is to use condoms.”

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- Abstaining from sexual contact of any kind is the most effective way to avoid STD's.
- If someone is sexually active, they can reduce their risk of getting an STD by correctly using latex, polyurethane or polyisoprene condoms or dental dams every time they engage in sexual activity and limiting sexual activity to only one partner who has no other partners and has been tested and is not infected. (Dental dams are small, square pieces of latex or similar materials that can be used during oral sex to block fluids.
- Condoms made from natural or lambskin materials do not protect against STDs.
- Some STDs can be spread through skin-to-skin contact even if a condom is used.
- Vaccines are available to prevent Human Papillomavirus (HPV) and Hepatitis B.

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FALSE

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True/False Statements:

“Using condoms correctly helps prevent the spread of STD’s.”

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- Latex, polyurethane and polyisoprene condoms reduce (though do not eliminate) the risk of STDs.
- Condoms made from natural or lambskin materials do not protect against STDs.
- Condoms must be used consistently (every time sexual contact occurs) and correctly to reduce the risk of STDs.
- Correct use of a condom on a penis means putting the condom on as soon as penis is erect, leaving space at the tip, pulling right out after ejaculation, holding on to the rim while pulling out and never reusing.
- Some STDs can be spread through skin-to-skin contact even if a condom is used.

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TRUE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“As long as a condom is in place before ejaculation, the sexual partners are protected from STD’s.”

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- **A common condom mistake is not using a condom all the way through sexual contact.**
- **To reduce (though not eliminate) the risk of STDs and pregnancy, a latex, polyurethane or polyisoprene condom needs to be used the entire time.**

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FALSE

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True/False Statements:

“Someone who has an IUD or uses a hormonal method of birth control is protected from both pregnancy and STD’s.”

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- IUDs and hormonal methods of birth control do not provide any protection from STDs or skin, they do not reduce the risk of STDs.
- Although there are some STDs that can be spread through skin-to-skin contact, latex, polyurethane and polyisoprene condoms reduce the risk of STDs by serving as a barrier between body fluids.
- Condoms made from natural or lambskin materials do not protect against STDs.
- It is recommended that people using an IUD or hormonal method of birth control also use latex, polyurethane or polyisoprene condoms to reduce (though not eliminate) their STD risk.

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FALSE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“If someone is having sex with another person, they do not need to get tested for an STD.”

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- Anyone who is sexually active is at risk for STDs, including people who have sex with only one partner, unless they know their one partner does not have an STD and they are sure their one partner is not having sex with anyone else.

Human Sexuality (8)

FALSE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“If a person thinks they may have been exposed to or infected with an STD, they should seek medical treatment right away, inform partners and stop engaging in sexual contact until they have been tested and treated.”

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- When seeking medical treatment, it is very important for the person to talk honestly with the healthcare provider about their sexual activity and to follow all instructions for treatment and follow up.
- It is possible to request “expedited partner therapy,” where a healthcare provider writes a prescription or provides medication for a partner as well.

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TRUE

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True/False Statements:

“Drugs and Alcohol can affect a person’s risk of contracting STD’s”

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- **Drugs & Alcohol can affect critical thinking , decision making and judgment and lower the inhibitions. This can affect a person's ability to make decisions about sex and using protection.**
- **A person who is under the influence may engage in more or different sexual activity than they would if they were sober., may have a harder time remembering the use of condoms and may have a harder time remembering how to use condoms correctly.**
- **Additionally, drugs and alcohol can affect a persons motor skills and coordination, which can affect their ability to use condoms correctly.**

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TRUE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“If a healthcare provider does not ask if a person wants an STD. It’s okay to ask for one.”

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- It's not just “okay”—it's the healthy and responsible thing to do if someone is sexually active.
- Just because a healthcare provider takes a swab, urine, or blood sample, do not assume they are testing for STD's. Ask to make sure!

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TRUE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“STD’s always have symptoms.”

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- Many STDs have no symptoms and can be detected only by a medical test.
- It is possible to have an STD and still feel completely healthy.
- Even if an STD has no symptoms, it can harm an infected person's health and be passed on to a sexual partner.
- Many STDs are curable and all are treatable.

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FALSE

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True/False Statements:

“STD symptoms can include redness or soreness of the genitals; pain and/or burning during urination; strong-smelling or cloudy urine; abnormal discharge from the genitals or anus; genital itching; sores or blisters on or around the genitals, mouth or anus; bleeding between periods; pain during sex; muscle aches; a sexual partner with symptoms.”

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- All of these are symptoms of STDs, although they may occur for other reasons as well.
- If a person experiences these symptoms and has been sexually active, it is very important for them to talk honestly with a healthcare provider about their sexual activity.
- It's important to remember that STDs often have only mild symptoms or no symptoms at all. Just because someone doesn't have these symptoms doesn't mean they don't have an STD.

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TRUE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“Teenagers can receive testing and treatment for STDs without having their parents/guardians notified.”

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- **Healthcare are able to keep adolescents medical information confidential, although states have different laws about what age this confidentiality begins.**
- **When information is confidential, it means that medical offices or clinics don't share whether the person was there and does not share exam records, conversations, test results and treatments.**
- **If an adolescent is unsure whether their information is going to be kept confidential, they can ask office or clinic staff about their confidentiality policy and tell them they want their information confidential.**

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TRUE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“STDs can be caused by bacteria, viruses or parasites.”

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- **Bacteria, viruses and parasites that cause STDs can be in a person's body without them knowing or feeling sick.**
- **STDs caused by bacteria can be treated and cured. Examples of STDs caused by bacteria are gonorrhea and chlamydia.**
- **STDs caused by viruses can be treated but not cured at the present time.**
- **Although viral STDs cannot be cured, it is important for them to be treated.**
- **STDs caused by parasites can be treated and cured. Examples of STDs caused by parasites are pubic lice (crabs), scabies and trichomoniasis.**

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TRUE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“As long as protection is being used, it’s okay to not tell a partner about an STD.”

Human Sexuality (8)

- **People who are sexually active should be tested regularly and should tell partner(s) about any STDs they have.**
- **If someone does not tell a partner about an STD, they are putting their partner at risk.**
- **It is possible to request “expedited partner therapy,” where a healthcare provider writes a prescription or provides medication for a partner as well.**

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FALSE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“A person can get an STD through drug use by sharing needles with an infected partner.”

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- **Because body fluids can be transferred while sharing needles, STD's including HIV and hepatitis can be passed this way."**

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TRUE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“A person cannot get an STD from getting a tattoo or body piercing.”

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- **There can be a risk of HIV or other blood-borne infections, like Hepatitis B or C, if instruments used for piercing or tattooing are not sterilized or disinfected between clients.**
- **Any instrument used to pierce or cut the skin should be used once and thrown away.**
- **Staff at tattoo and piercing parlors should always show clients what safety precautions they use.**

Human Sexuality (8)

FALSE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“If someone is pregnant, they can still get an STD.”

Human Sexuality (8)

- **Anyone who is sexually active, including someone who is pregnant, can get an STD.**
- **STDs can be passed on during pregnancy and birth.**
- **It is very important for people who are pregnant and at risk of having an STD to communicate with their doctor, be tested and treated.**

Human Sexuality (8)

FALSE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“If someone is pregnant, they can still get an STD.”

Human Sexuality (8)

- **Anyone who is sexually active, including someone who is pregnant, can get an STD.**
- **STDs can be passed on during pregnancy and birth.**
- **It is very important for people who are pregnant and at risk of having an STD to communicate with their doctor, be tested and treated.**

Human Sexuality (8)

TRUE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“If a person has had an STD once, they cannot get it again.”

Human Sexuality (8)

- For many STDs, including gonorrhea, chlamydia and trichomoniasis, a person can be treated and cured, then get it again.
- If a person is sexually active, they should be tested regularly for STDs.
- If someone finds out they have an STD, they need to tell their sexual partner so they can be treated as well. It is possible to request “expedited partner therapy,” where a healthcare provider writes a prescription or provides medication for a partner as well.

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FALSE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“The cost of HIV treatment is too expensive for most people to afford.”

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- HIV/AIDS treatment can be expensive, but there are many options to help cover the cost, including insurance plans, Medicaid and the “AIDS Drug Assistance Program” for people who are uninsured.

Human Sexuality (8)

FALSE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“It doesn’t hurt to put off STD Testing for 30 days after exposure to an STD that may have occurred.”

Human Sexuality (8)

- It is important to get tested as soon as possible if exposure to an STD may have occurred.
- Waiting weeks or months before testing and treatment means that a person's health may be damaged. Additionally, if a person does have an STD and remains sexually active, they may be spreading it to others.
- Testing staff may also tell someone they need to be retested in a certain period of time. This is because an STD might not show up on a test right away. It's very important to follow these recommendations.

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FALSE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“Since viral STDs cannot be cured, it is not as important for them to be treated.”

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- **It is important for all STDs to be treated.**
- **Treatment can help manage symptoms, prevent the outbreak of symptoms and reduce the impact of the STD.**
- **It is important to start treatment as soon as possible after someone has been infected.**

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FALSE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“Gonorrhea, chlamydia, trichomoniasis and syphilis can all be cured with antibiotics.”

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- **The earlier they are discovered, the easier they are to treat and the less damage they can do before being treated.**

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TRUE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“Human Papillomavirus (HPV) is the most common STD.”

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- **HPV is the most common type of STD and there are many different strains of it.**
- **HPV is spread through oral, anal and vaginal sex.**
- **In most cases, HPV goes away on its own and does not cause any health problems. However, when it does not go away, it can cause health problems like genital warts and cancer.**
- **Sexually active people can protect themselves from HPV by getting vaccinated against it, using latex, polyurethane or polyisoprene condoms or dental dams correctly every time they engage in sexual activity and limiting sexual activity to only one partner who has no other partners and who has been tested and is not infected.**

Human Sexuality (8)

TRUE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statements:

“A Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) is not an STD.”

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- UTIs are caused by bacteria entering the urethra, the tube that carries urine out of the body.
- While UTIs can occur after sex, they are not sexually transmitted.
- Symptoms of UTIs include frequent urination and burning or pain during urination.
- The symptoms of a UTI are similar to those of an STD; if a person is experiencing these symptoms, they should see a healthcare provider right away.
- UTIs are easily treated with antibiotics.

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TRUE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statement

“Chlamydia is one of the most common STDs and often does not have any symptoms.”

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- Chlamydia can be treated and cured with antibiotics.
- If not treated, Chlamydia can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease in females. PID is an infection of the uterus, ovaries and/or fallopian tubes and can cause infertility and ectopic (tubal) pregnancies.

Human Sexuality (8)

TRUE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statement

“It is possible for individuals to have gonorrhea and not have any symptoms. When symptoms are present, it is more likely for males than females to have symptoms.”

Human Sexuality (8)

- **When symptoms are present, they may include burning during urination and discharge from the penis or vagina.**
- **Gonorrhea can be treated and cured with antibiotics.**
- **If not treated, gonorrhea can lead to Pelvic Inflammatory Disease in females. PID is an infection of the uterus, ovaries and/or fallopian tubes and can cause infertility and ectopic (tubal) pregnancies.**

Human Sexuality (8)

TRUE

Human Sexuality (8)

True/False Statement

“Most people who have herpes have very mild symptoms or no symptoms at all.”

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- **A person infected with the herpes virus may not notice mild symptoms or may mistake them for another skin condition, such as a pimple or ingrown hair.**
- **Because of this, and because many people with herpes do not have any symptoms at all, most people who have herpes do not know it.**
- **When a person does have symptoms, they may have blisters on or around the genitals, rectum or mouth. The blisters break and leave painful sores that may take weeks to heal.**

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TRUE