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| **Chlamydia (bacteria)**         | • Chlamydia bacteria is found in sexual fluids or discharge passed from an infected person to an uninfected person by vaginal or anal sex.  
• Transmission may occur through oral sex (penis in mouth) with an infected person  
• Transmission may occur from mother to infant during birth.                | Usually NO signs or symptoms!  
**Women may experience:** Unusual vaginal discharge, frequent or painful urination, pain in lower abdomen, bleeding between menstrual periods or after intercourse.  
**Men may experience:** Discharge from penis, frequent or painful urination, burning at the tip of penis. | Untreated or incompletely treated, can lead to:  
• Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)  
• Tubal pregnancy  
• Infertility  
• Eye and lung infections in newborns  
Increases risk of HIV transmission by 2-5 times | • Chlamydia is detected through a urine test or swab of vaginal, cervical, oral, penile, or rectal discharge  
• Curable with antibiotics                                                                 |
| **Gonorrhea (bacteria)**         | • Gonorrhea bacteria is found in sexual fluids or discharge passed from an infected person to another by vaginal or anal sex  
• Transmission through oral sex (penis in mouth) with an infected person is not uncommon.  
• Transmission may occur from mother to infant during birth.                | Usually NO signs or symptoms!  
**Women may experience:** Unusual vaginal discharge, frequent or painful urination, pain in lower abdomen, bleeding between menstrual periods or after intercourse.  
**Men may experience:** Discharge from penis, frequent or painful urination, burning at the tip of penis. | Untreated or incompletely treated, can lead to:  
• Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)  
• Tubal pregnancy  
• Infertility  
• Eye infections in newborns  
Increases risk of HIV transmission by 2-5 times | • Gonorrhea is detected through a urine test or swab of vaginal, cervical, oral, penile, or rectal discharge  
• Curable with antibiotics                                                                 |
| **Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)**      | • Hepatitis B virus is found in blood, semen or vaginal fluids and is passed from an infected person to another by vaginal or anal sex  
• Hepatitis B is also transmitted by sharing infected needles or drug equipment.  
• Transmission may occur from mother to infant during birth.                | Common symptoms and signs include: nausea, fever, loss of appetite, dark “brownish” urine, abdominal discomfort, jaundice (yellow eyes and skin), and enlarged liver. Over time these problems go away; however, some people have HBV for life. | • Some people cannot be cured. Symptoms go away, but they can still give hepatitis B to others.  
• Can cause permanent liver damage or liver cancer. | • Hepatitis B is detected through a blood test.  
• Hepatitis B is NOT curable, but the immune system usually gets rid of the virus.  
• There is a vaccine for HBV                                                                 |
| **Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV)**   | • HSV-1 and HSV-2 can both be transmitted by direct contact with infectious skin, mucous membrane, blisters, or sores during anal, vaginal and oral sex.  
• Herpes can be transmitted even when there are no sores present  
• Transmission may occur from mother to infant during birth.                | Painful blisters or sores on the genitals, rectum, or mouth that break, crust over, and heal in 2-4 weeks. These sores usually will re-appear periodically for several years.  
**Women may have sores on the cervix that are painless.** | Herpes is a life-long infection. People infected with the Herpes virus may have outbreaks for the rest of their lives.  
Possible evidence linking infection to cervical cancer, severe central nervous system damage or death in infants infected during birth.  
Increases risk of HIV transmission by 2-5 times | • HSV is commonly diagnosed by visual exam and culture. HSV may also be detected through a blood test.  
• Medication can reduce the duration and number of outbreaks and may reduce the chance of transmission.  
• Herpes is NOT curable                                                                 |
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| **Human Immunodeficiency (HIV)** | • HIV is in blood, semen, and vaginal fluids. HIV can be passed from an infected person to another mainly during vaginal and anal sex. HIV can also be transmitted by sharing needles and drug equipment.  
• Transmission may occur during pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding. | A person can have HIV for many years before developing symptoms or other serious complications.                                                | HIV disease is characterized by a gradual deterioration of immune functions that may lead to opportunistic infections or AIDS which may cause death. | • HIV antibodies can be detected through a blood test, oral swab, or urine test.  
• HIV is not curable. Medication is available to treat HIV symptoms and slow the progression of HIV disease. |
| **Human Papillomaviruses (HPV)** | • Approximately 40 strains of HPV transmitted sexually.  
• Transmission occurs by direct skin to skin contact with infected genital area, or contact with actual genital warts- usually during vaginal or anal sex.  
• You can get HPV even if visible warts are not present. | If warts are present they appear most commonly on the genital or anal area:  
• Males: penis, scrotum, anus  
• Females: vulva, cervix, vagina, anus | Cervical cancer is associated with some HPV strains.  
• Pap testing per guidelines.  
• The vast majority or persons with HPV (> 90%) will likely self-resolve the infection | • Genital warts are diagnosed by physical exam  
• Genital warts can be removed, but the virus can still be present, and warts frequently will grow back.  
• Vaccines are available to protect against some strains of HPV. |
| **Syphilis (bacteria)**        | • Direct contact with infected sore/lesion on/or in the mouth, genitals, or anus. This can occur during oral, anal, or vaginal sex.  
• Transmission may occur from mother to infant during pregnancy (across the placenta). | First stage: painless sore on the genitals, in the vagina, on the cervix, in the mouth, or in/around the anus.  
Second stage: after the sore heals, a rash usually appears on the torso as well as the palms and soles. Other signs may include swollen glands or hair loss. | Late Stage: Untreated syphilis can lead to serious damage to the nervous system, heart, brain, or other organs, blindness and possibly death.  
Increases risk of HIV transmission by 2-5 times | • Syphilis is detected through a blood test or a culture on lesions (sores)  
• Curable with antibiotics |
| **Trichomonas (protozoa)**     | • Trichomonas is passed in sexual fluids or discharge from an infected person to an uninfected person by vaginal sex. | Women experience signs and symptoms more often than men.  
Women may experience: Frothy, smelly, yellow-green vaginal discharge, itching/burning  
Men may experience: Discharge from penis | Untreated or incompletely treated Trichomonas can lead to preterm births for infected pregnant women.  
Increases risk of HIV transmission by 2-5 times | • Trichomonas is detected with a swab of the vagina or penis.  
• Curable with medications |
STD Summary