

<b>STI/STD</b> <small>(sexually transmitted infection/disease)</small>	<b>Signs and Symptoms</b>	<b>How is it spread?</b>	<b>Why should I get treated?</b>	<b>How can you prevent it?</b>
<b>Chlamydia</b> <small>(bacterial)</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most people don't show signs/symptoms.</li> <li>• Symptoms may show up 7-21 days after having sex.</li> <li>• Pain or burning when you urinate (pee).</li> <li>• Discharge from the vagina, penis, or rectum (butt) that smells or looks strange.</li> <li>• Bleeding from the vagina during/after sex.</li> <li>• Pain or swelling in the testicles.</li> <li>• Pain or bleeding from the rectum.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By having vaginal, anal, or oral sex without a condom with someone who has chlamydia.</li> <li>• It can pass to a baby during birth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You can prevent passing it to your sex partner(s).</li> <li>• If pregnant, you can prevent passing it to your baby.</li> <li>• Untreated infection can lead to serious infection and health problems.</li> <li>• Untreated infection can lead to difficulty getting pregnant or infertility.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use condoms or dental dams.</li> <li>• Limit your sex partners.</li> <li>• Get tested in all the places (vagina, penis, anus, and throat) you have sex.</li> <li>• Don't have sex until you and your partner(s) finish treatment.</li> <li>• If pregnant, seek early prenatal care to prevent health problems for you and your baby.</li> </ul>
<b>Gonorrhea</b> <small>(bacterial)</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most people don't show signs/symptoms.</li> <li>• Symptoms may show up right away or as long as 30 days after having sex.</li> <li>• Pain or burning when you urinate (pee).</li> <li>• Fluid from the vagina, penis, or rectum (butt) that smells or looks strange.</li> <li>• Itching, soreness, or bleeding in the rectum or painful bowel movements (poop).</li> <li>• Fever</li> <li>• Bleeding from the vagina during/after sex.</li> <li>• Pain or swelling in the testicles.</li> <li>• Soreness or redness in the throat (rare).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By having vaginal, anal, or oral sex without a condom with someone who has gonorrhea.</li> <li>• It can pass to a baby during birth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You can prevent passing it to your sex partner(s).</li> <li>• If pregnant, you can prevent passing it to your baby.</li> <li>• Untreated infection can lead to serious infection and health problems.</li> <li>• Untreated infection can lead to difficulty getting pregnant or infertility.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use condoms or dental dams.</li> <li>• Limit your sex partners.</li> <li>• Get tested in all the places (vagina, penis, anus, and throat) you have sex.</li> <li>• Don't have sex until you and your partner(s) finish treatment.</li> <li>• If pregnant, seek early prenatal care to prevent health problems for you and your baby.</li> </ul>
<b>Hepatitis A (HAV)</b> <small>(viral)</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most people don't show signs/symptoms.</li> <li>• Symptoms can include fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, dark urine, diarrhea, clay-colored stool (poop), joint pain, yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HAV is spread via feces (poop).</li> <li>• By having sex with someone who has HAV.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You can prevent passing it to your sex partner(s).</li> <li>• In most cases, your body heals on its own, but some people can develop liver damage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use dental dams.</li> <li>• Limit your sex partners.</li> <li>• Wash your hands regularly.</li> <li>• Get the Hepatitis A vaccine.</li> </ul>
<b>Hepatitis B (HBV)</b> <small>(viral)</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>HAV:</b> Symptoms may show up 28 days after exposure and can last up to 6 months.</li> <li>• <b>HBV:</b> Symptoms may show up 3 months after exposure and can last up to 6 months.</li> <li>• <b>HCV:</b> Symptoms may show up 2 weeks after exposure and can last up to 6 months.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HBV is spread via blood, semen, and vaginal fluid.</li> <li>• By having vaginal, anal, or oral sex without a condom with someone who has HBV.</li> <li>• By sharing needles with someone who has HBV.</li> <li>• It can pass to a baby during birth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You can prevent passing it to your sex partner(s) or someone you share needles with.</li> <li>• If pregnant, you can prevent passing it to your baby.</li> <li>• Untreated infection can lead to liver damage or cancer.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use condoms or dental dams.</li> <li>• Limit your sex partners.</li> <li>• Don't share needles, syringes, or other injection equipment.</li> <li>• Get the Hepatitis B vaccine.</li> </ul>
<b>Hepatitis C (HCV)</b> <small>(viral)</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>HAV:</b> Symptoms may show up 28 days after exposure and can last up to 6 months.</li> <li>• <b>HBV:</b> Symptoms may show up 3 months after exposure and can last up to 6 months.</li> <li>• <b>HCV:</b> Symptoms may show up 2 weeks after exposure and can last up to 6 months.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HCV is spread via blood.</li> <li>• By having vaginal, anal, or oral sex without a condom with someone who has HCV.</li> <li>• By sharing needles or any item that may have blood with someone who has HCV.</li> <li>• It can pass to a baby during birth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You can prevent passing it to your sex partner(s) or someone you share needles with.</li> <li>• If pregnant, you can prevent passing it to your baby.</li> <li>• Untreated infection can lead to liver damage or cancer.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use condoms or dental dams.</li> <li>• Limit your sex partners.</li> <li>• Don't share needles, syringes, or other injection equipment.</li> <li>• Don't share anything that may have blood (razors, nail clippers, tattoo or piercing equipment etc).</li> </ul>
<b>Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV)</b> <small>(viral)</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 2 viruses that cause herpes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Type 1 (HSV-1): commonly infects the mouth and lips.</li> <li>- Type 2 (HSV-2): commonly infects the anus, vagina, and surrounding area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Most people don't show signs/symptoms.</li> <li>• Symptoms may show up 2-12 days after.</li> <li>• Small, painful blisters on the genitals or mouth that last 2-4 weeks</li> <li>• Blisters can go away and come back.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By having vaginal, anal, or oral sex without a condom <u>or</u> touching someone's genitals who has herpes.</li> <li>• It can pass to a baby during birth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You can prevent passing it to your sex partner(s).</li> <li>• If pregnant, you can prevent passing it to your baby.</li> <li>• While there is no cure, treatment can prevent or shorten outbreaks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use condoms or dental dams.</li> <li>• Limit your sex partners.</li> <li>• Get tested in all the places (vagina, penis, anus, and throat) you have sex.</li> </ul>
<b>HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)</b> <small>(viral)</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most people don't show signs/symptoms.</li> <li>• Some people may have flu-like symptoms within 2-4 weeks after infection that can last for a few days or several weeks.</li> <li>• Flu-like symptoms include fever, swollen lymph nodes, sore throat, rash, body aches.</li> <li>• Once symptoms go away, it may be years until more symptoms are experienced.</li> <li>• If HIV is left untreated, it can lead to the life-threatening condition known as AIDS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIV is spread via blood, semen or pre-cum, rectal fluids, vaginal fluids, and breast milk.</li> <li>• By having vaginal, anal, or oral sex without a condom with someone who has untreated HIV.</li> <li>• By sharing needles with someone who has untreated HIV.</li> <li>• It can pass to a baby during pregnancy, birth, or breastfeeding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You can prevent passing it to your sex partner(s) or someone you share needles with.</li> <li>• If pregnant, you can prevent passing it to your baby.</li> <li>• While there is no cure, simple to use treatments such as a daily pill or monthly injections can improve your overall health and well-being.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use condoms or dental dams.</li> <li>• Limit your sex partner(s).</li> <li>• Don't share needles, syringes, or other injection equipment.</li> <li>• Get tested regularly.</li> <li>• If pregnant, seek early prenatal care to prevent health problems for you and your baby.</li> <li>• If positive, talk to your doctor about getting on HIV treatment.</li> <li>• If negative, talk to your doctor about PrEP and PEP.</li> </ul>
<b>Human Papillomavirus (HPV) or Genital Warts</b> <small>(viral)</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HPV often shows no signs and goes away on its own.</li> <li>• Some types of HPV will cause genital warts, and other types may lead to cervical cancer.</li> <li>• If the virus stays in the body, then the warts may come back.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By having vaginal, anal, or oral sex without a condom <u>or</u> touching someone's genitals who has genital warts.</li> <li>• It can pass to a baby during birth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You can prevent passing it to your sex partner(s).</li> <li>• If pregnant, you can prevent passing it to your baby.</li> <li>• Without treatment, warts may go away on their own, stay the same, or grow and spread.</li> <li>• Untreated cervical infection can lead to cancer.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use condoms or dental dams.</li> <li>• Limit your sex partners.</li> <li>• Get the HPV vaccine.</li> <li>• Get regular Pap tests.</li> <li>• Anal Pap tests can be done every 1-3 years depending on your risk.</li> </ul>
<b>Syphilis</b> <small>(bacterial)</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most people don't show signs/symptoms.</li> <li>• Symptoms may show up within 10-90 days.</li> <li>• Symptoms can include chancre (sore where the bacteria entered – vagina, anus, lips, or mouth; rash on one or more areas of the body (back, hands and feet); hair loss; wart-like bumps; smooth, white patches inside the mouth or tongue.</li> <li>• Symptoms can disappear and come back.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By having vaginal, anal, or oral sex without a condom <u>or</u> sometimes genital touching with someone with syphilis.</li> <li>• It can pass to a baby during pregnancy or birth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You can prevent passing it to your sex partner(s).</li> <li>• If pregnant, you can prevent passing it to your baby or experiencing complications like preterm labor, miscarriage or stillbirth.</li> <li>• You can prevent serious health problems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use condoms or dental dams.</li> <li>• Limit your sex partners.</li> <li>• Get tested regularly.</li> <li>• Don't have sex until you and your partner(s) finish treatment.</li> <li>• If pregnant, seek early prenatal care to prevent health problems for you and your baby.</li> </ul>
<b>Trichomoniasis (Trich)</b> <small>(parasite)</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most people don't show signs/symptoms.</li> <li>• Symptoms may show up 5-28 days after or sometimes much later (months).</li> <li>• Pain or burning when you urinate (pee).</li> <li>• Discharge from the vagina or penis that smells or looks strange.</li> <li>• Pain during sex</li> <li>• Itching or irritation around the vagina or inside the penis.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By having vaginal sex without a condom with someone who has trich.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You can prevent passing it to your sex partner(s).</li> <li>• If pregnant, you can reduce the risk of preterm labor or having a baby with low birth weight.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use condoms.</li> <li>• Limit your sex partners.</li> <li>• Don't have sex until you and your partner(s) finish treatment.</li> </ul>

