



STDs AND HIV HIGH SCHOOL

The mission of Polk County Schools is to provide a high quality education for all students.

PREGNANCY

**FAMILY
PLANNING**

**HIGH
SCHOOL**

**REPRODUCTIVE
HEALTH**

STDs

**TEEN DATING
VIOLENCE AND
ABUSE**

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

What are the names of the most common STDs?

What are some symptoms of STDs?

What should you do if you think you have a STD?

How can the spread of STDs be prevented?

STD VOCABULARY

Abstinence - Not taking part in any high risk behaviors such as sexual activity or drug use, including alcohol and tobacco

Candidiasis - also known as a yeast infection of the vagina – symptoms include itching, odor, yellowish discharge

Carrier - someone who has a virus and can pass it to others, but they may not show the symptoms of the disease

Chlamydia - the most common bacterial STD in the U.S., symptoms may include burning on urination and vaginal or penile discharge; many people experience no symptoms at all

Communicable - in diseases, capable of being passed from one person to another

Confidential - maintaining information as private or secret

Discharge - drainage; emission or secretion; the flowing of liquid from the body

Genital herpes (HSV-2) - a permanent incurable viral infection which causes recurring outbreaks of blisters on the genitals – usually painful

Genitals warts (HPV) - a permanent incurable infection which causes abnormal cell growth (warts) commonly in the genital area – can cause cell changes leading to cancer of the cervix or penis

Gonorrhea - a bacterial infection that causes burning on urination and vaginal or penile discharge; some people experience no symptoms at all

Hepatitis B (HBV)- a permanent incurable viral infection which may cause serious damage to the liver and may even cause death – some people may be lifelong carriers

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) - serious infection of the organs of the pelvis in women in which scar tissue may lead to sterility by blocking the fallopian tubes may cause an ectopic pregnancy

Pubic lice - small parasites which attach to the pubic hair; their biting causes skin irritation and itching

Scabies - a skin infection caused by burrowing mite which draws nourishment from body fluids. It causes itching along the visible marks it leaves under the skin

Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) - disease spread primarily by intimate sexual contact, including but not limited to sexual intercourse

Syphilis - a bacterial infection, caused by a spirochete, that progresses in stages and is fatal if left untreated

Trichomoniasis - a parasitic infection of the vagina or urethra; symptoms include foul smelling, yellow or green discharge, and rash around the vagina; men often show no symptoms



DEFINE: STD



**WHAT IS
SEXUAL
CONTACT?**

The State of STDs in the United States



**STDs SURGE FOR THE FIFTH
STRAIGHT YEAR, REACHING
AN ALL-TIME HIGH.**



1.8 million
CASES OF CHLAMYDIA
19% rate increase since 2014



583,405
CASES OF GONORRHEA
63% rate increase since 2014



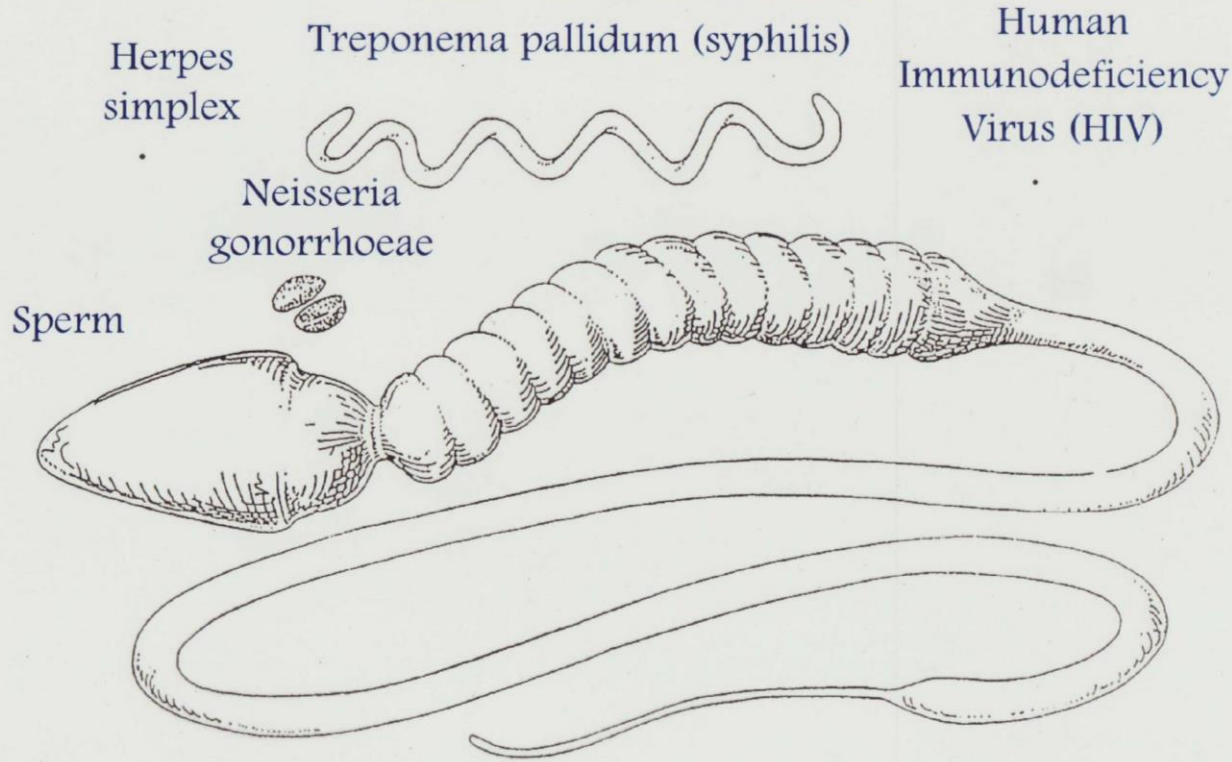
115,045
CASES OF SYPHILIS
71% rate increase of infectious
syphilis since 2014



1,306
**CASES OF SYPHILIS
AMONG NEWBORNS**
185% rate increase since 2014

LEARN MORE AT: www.cdc.gov/std/

Size Comparison



14 ♦ ♦ ♦

There are many STIs. A latex condom can reduce the risk of STI transmission (such as HIV infection (AIDS) and gonorrhea) to or from the penis. However, some STIs (such as Human papilloma virus (HPV) and Herpes) can also be spread by other sexual contact. Trojan box 2/2016

STD GUIDE

DISEASE	SYMPTOMS	COMPLICATIONS	EFFECT ON FETUS OR NEWBORN	CURE/TREATMENT
CHLAMYDIA (bacteria)	usually none, especially in women, sometimes vaginal/penile discharge, burning on urination, lower abdominal pain, fever	PID and tubal pregnancy in females Epididymitis in males Infertility in both	eye infections, pneumonia, ear infections	cured with antibiotics
GONORRHEA (bacteria)	similar to chlamydia	similar to chlamydia; may cause arthritis	eye infections blindness	cured with antibiotics
GENITAL HERPES (virus) HSV-II	painful blisters in, on and around the genitals; fever, muscle aches, swollen glands	May cause damage to newborns and fetuses. May be passed without symptoms.	miscarriage, low birth weight, prematurity, brain damage	no cure; treat symptoms with antivirals
GENITAL WARTS (virus) HPV #1 in teens	without symptoms; firm dark pink virus may be carried for years growths on or in genitals; may form singly or in cauliflower-like clusters; may come and go	associated with certain types of genital cancers, especially cervical cancer & cancer of penis	throat warts damage to vocal cords	may be removed by hot/cold cauterization, laser treatment, surgery, chemical applications N/C GARDASIL Vaccine

<p>HEPATITIS B (virus) HBV</p>	<p>carriers have no symptoms; jaundice, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, joint pain, extreme tiredness</p>	<p>permanent liver damage, cirrhosis, liver cancer; may become a carrier for life; death</p>	<p>same as adults; increased chance of becoming a carrier</p>	<p>no cure; treat the symptoms; vaccine available</p>
<p>PUBIC LICE (parasite)</p>	<p>itching and irritation in the pubic area; may be transmitted indirectly</p>	<p>none</p>	<p>none</p>	<p>medicated shampoo; clean all bedding, clothing</p>
<p>SCABIES (mite/parasite)</p>	<p>intense itching; burrow under the skin may be seen under magnifying glass; prefers soft skin (webbings of fingers, penis, scrotum, skin folds, nipples, etc); may be transmitted indirectly</p>	<p>none</p>	<p>none</p>	<p>cured with applications of medication; clean clothing, bedding</p>
<p>SYPHILIS (bacteria)</p>	<p><u>1st STAGE</u> (chancre) <u>2nd STAGE</u> (headache, fatigue, fever, skin rash, swollen glands, condyloma lata) <u>3rd STAGE</u> (brain, heart or nervous system damage)</p>	<p>heart disease, brain and nervous system damage, bone damage, death</p>	<p>miscarriage, stillbirth, birth defects</p>	<p>cured with antibiotics</p>
<p>TRICHOMONIASIS (protozoa)</p>	<p>often no symptoms in men; burning on urination, penile discharge; frothy, light green vaginal discharge; may be transmitted indirectly</p>	<p>often associated with other STDs</p>	<p>none known</p>	<p>cured with antibiotics</p>

STDs Caused by bacteria

Bacterial STDs can be cured with antibiotics, however they are becoming more resistant to treatment.



CHLAMYDIA



GONORRHEA



SYPHILIS

Many times people have no symptoms at all.

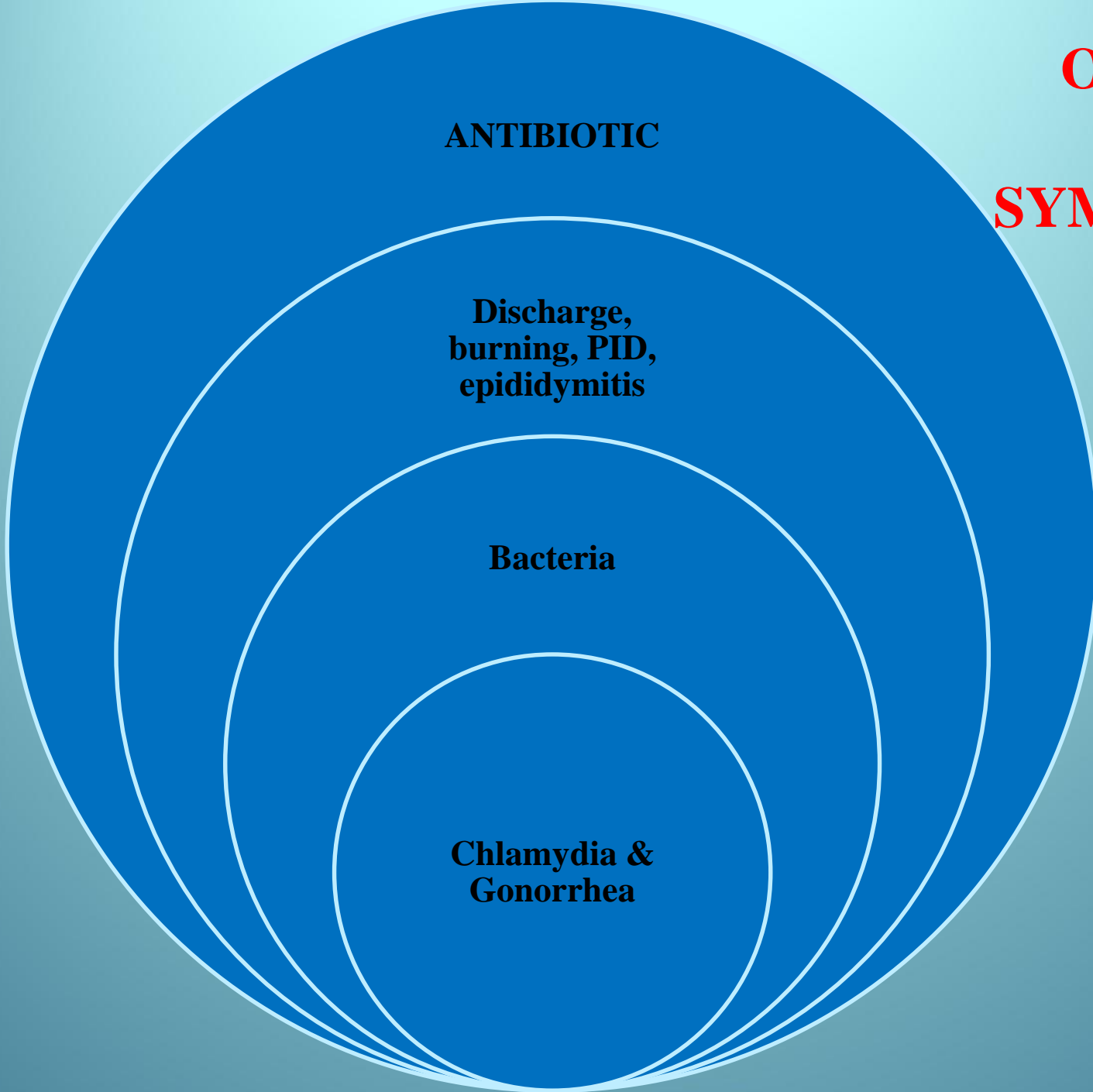
**OFTEN
NO
SYMPTOMS**

ANTIBIOTIC

**Discharge,
burning, PID,
epididymitis**

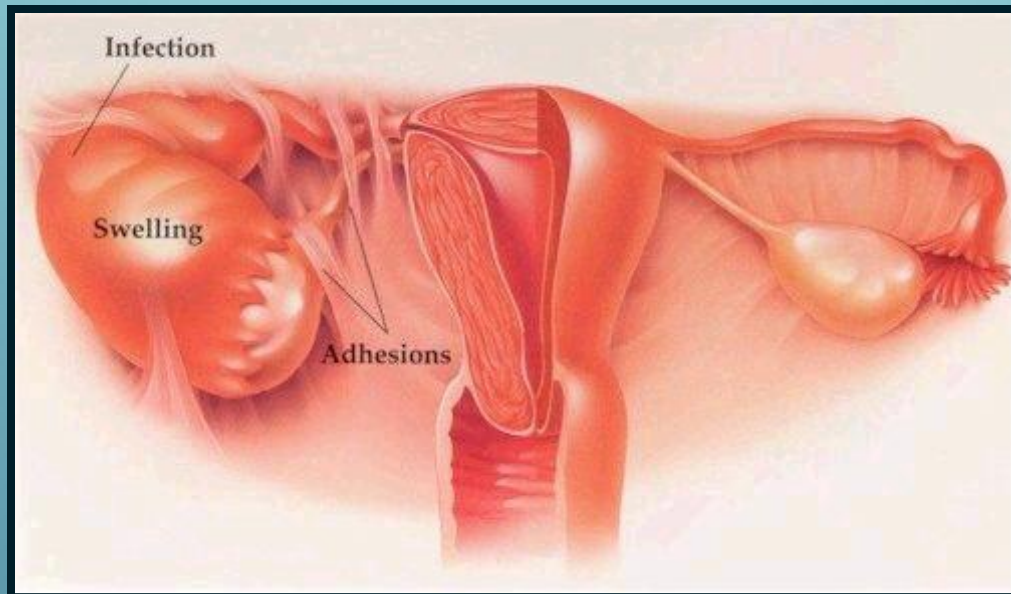
Bacteria

**Chlamydia &
Gonorrhea**

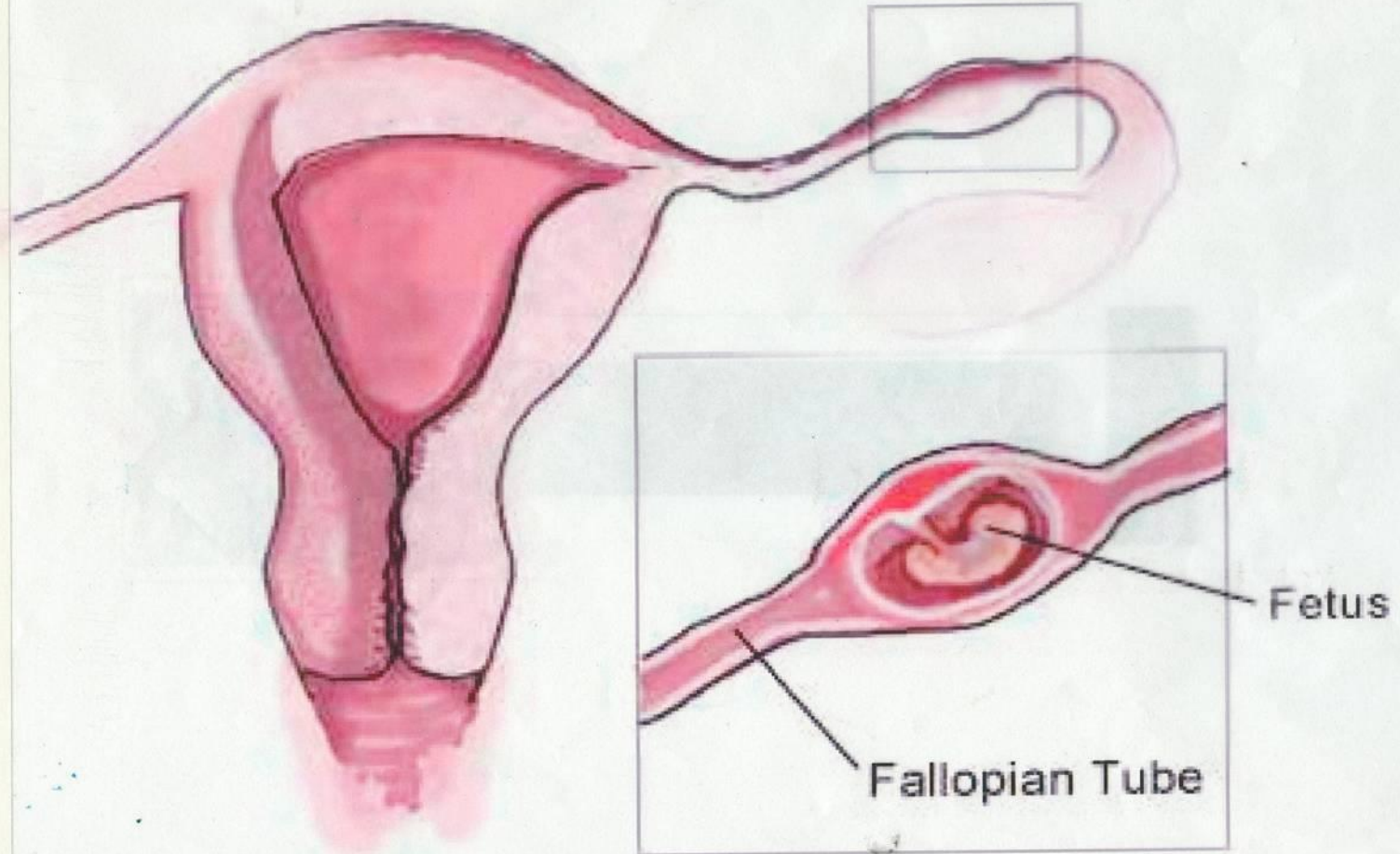


PID = Pelvic Inflammatory Disease
STD spreads from vagina to upper
reproductive organs.

Chlamydia is the #1 cause of PID and tubal
infertility.

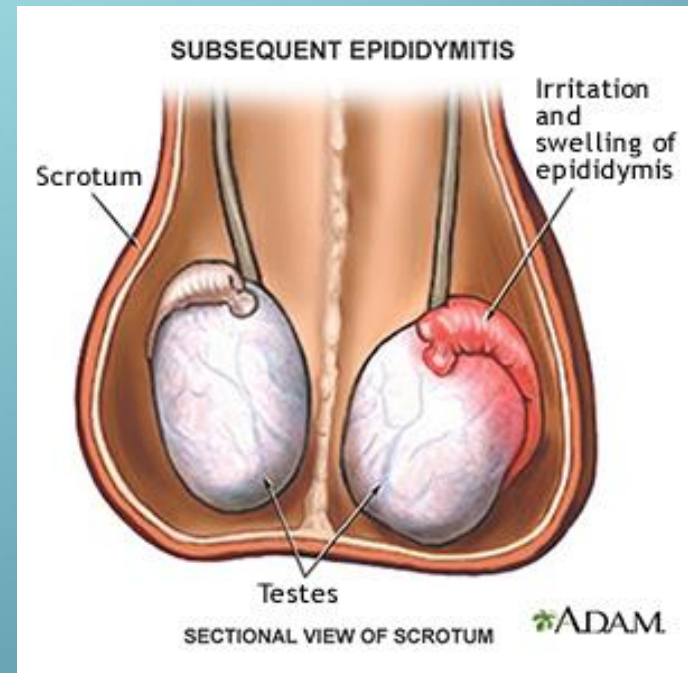


Tubal (Ectopic) Pregnancy

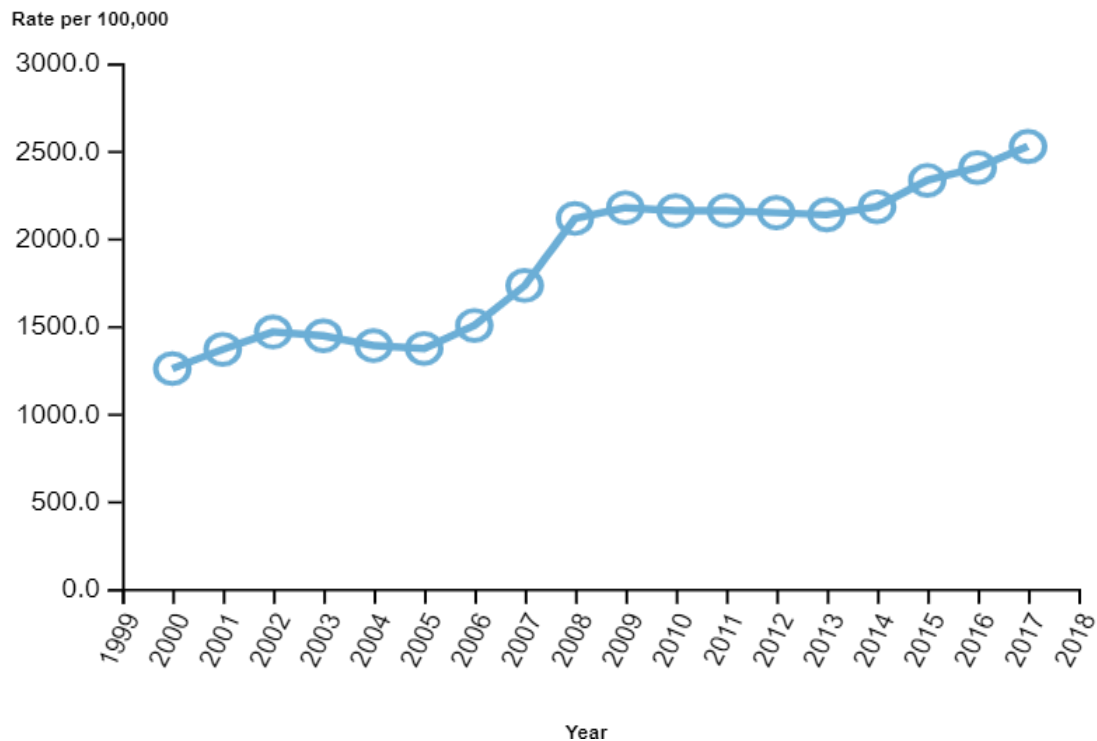


Epididymitis

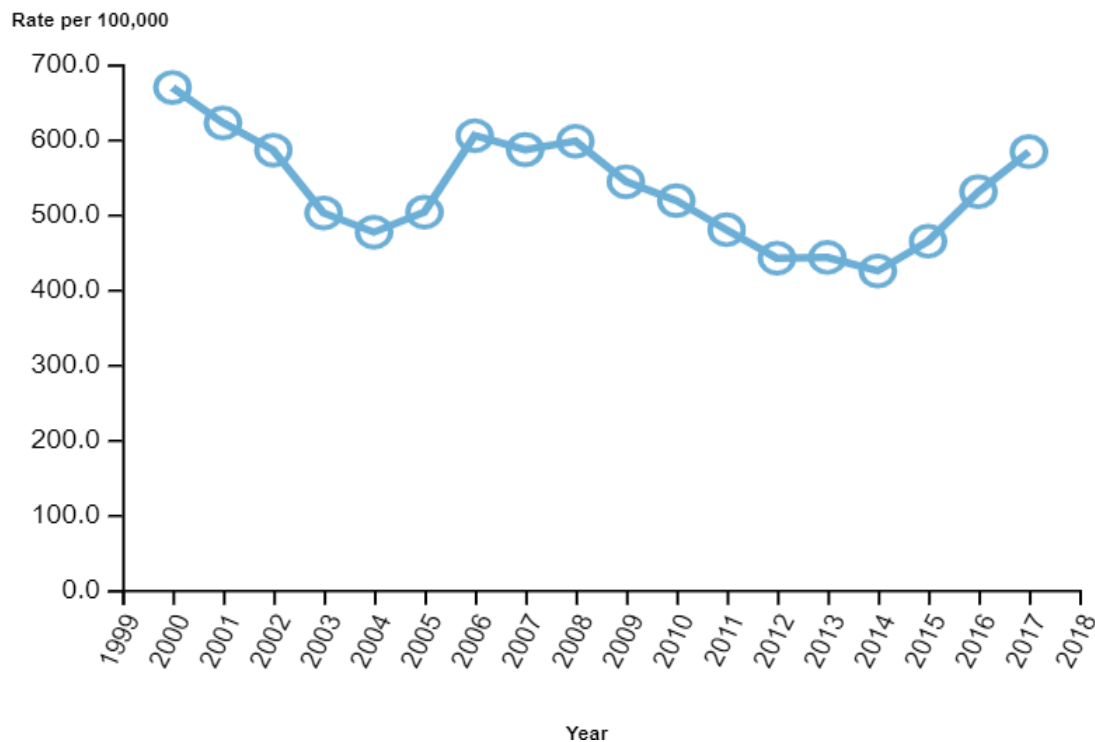
- Inflammation of the epididymis
- Most often caused by STDs, esp. in males age 14-35
- Symptoms- pain, swelling
- Treated with antibiotics
- Can lead to infertility

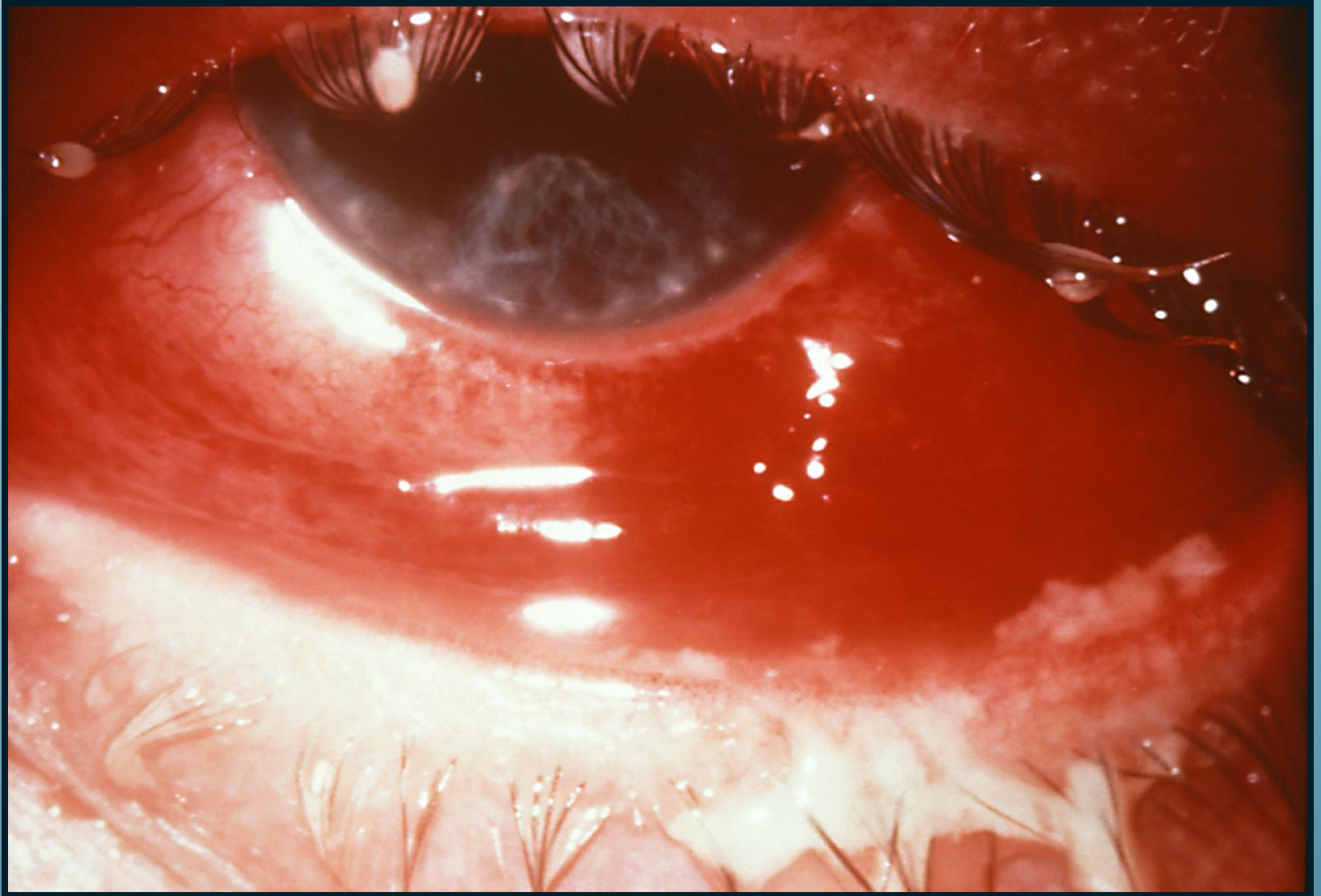


Chlamydia | 2017 | 15-24 | All races/ethnicities | Both sexes | Florida

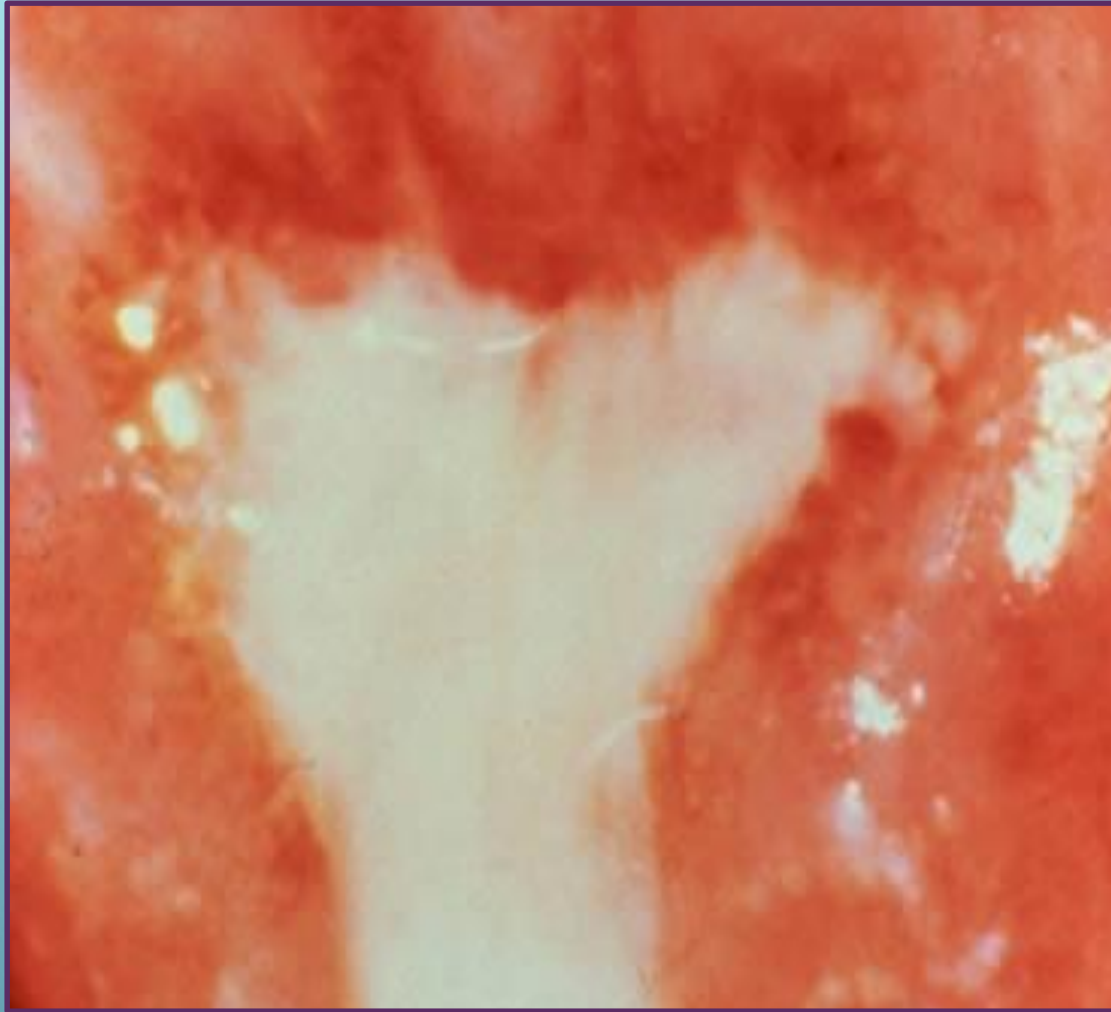


Gonorrhea | 2017 | 15-24 | All races/ethnicities | Both sexes | Florida





Eye infection from chlamydia or gonorrhea



Abnormal discharge from cervix in a female



Throat infection from chlamydia/gonorrhea

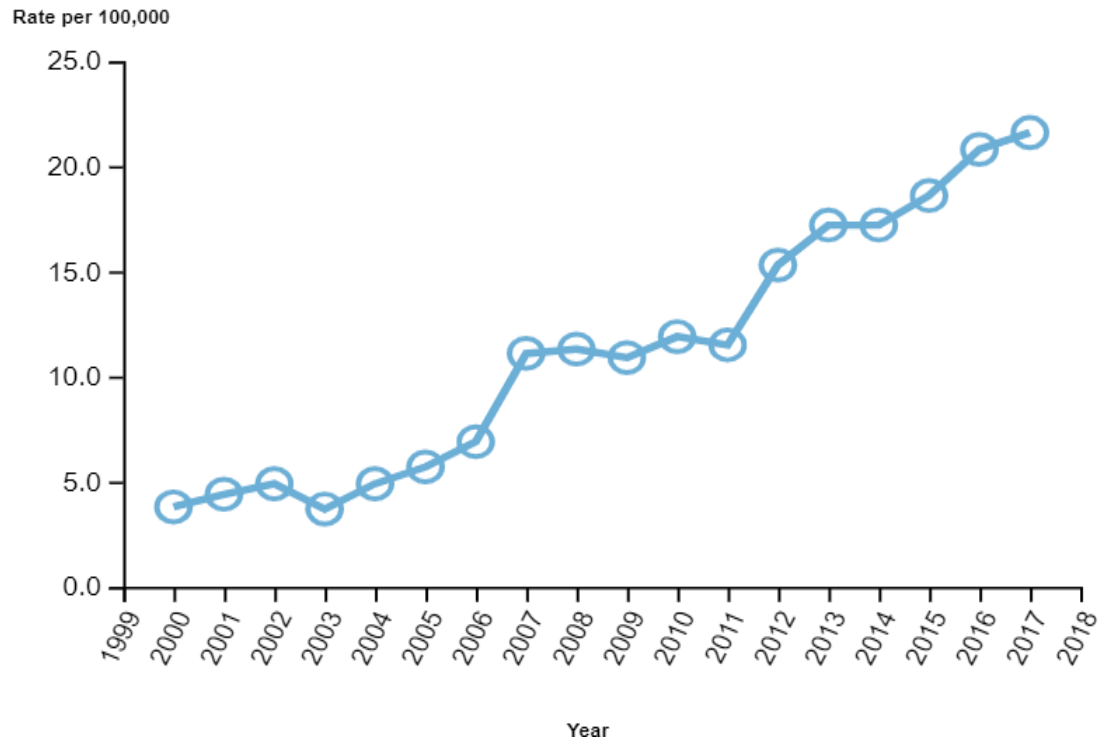
1ST STAGE
CHANCRE

SYPHILIS
BACTERIA
ANTIBIOTIC

2ND STAGE
COPPER SPOT,
JOINT PAIN, SORE
THROAT, HAIR
LOSS

3RD STAGE
HEART
DAMAGE,
SEIZURE,
MENTAL
ILLNESS

Primary and Secondary Syphilis | 2017 | 15-24 | All races/ethnicities | Both sexes | Florida





Stage 1 Syphilis Chancres



Stage 2 Syphilis- Copper Spot Rash

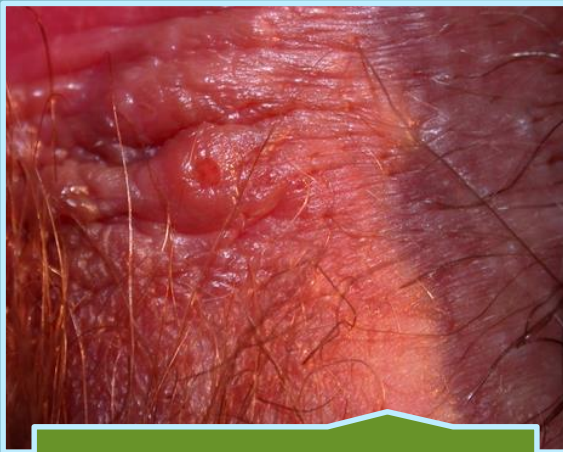
Congenital Syphilis-

- **Syphilis passed from infected mother to baby.**
- **Can cause severe birth defects.**
- **Incidence has doubled since 2013**

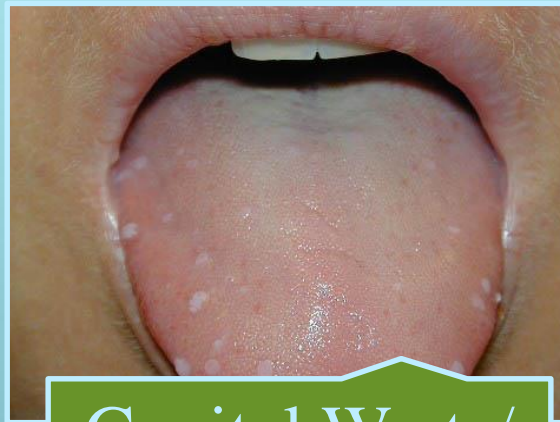


STDs CAUSED BY VIRUSES

Can be treated but not cured.



Genital Herpes



Genital Warts/
HPV



HIV/AIDS

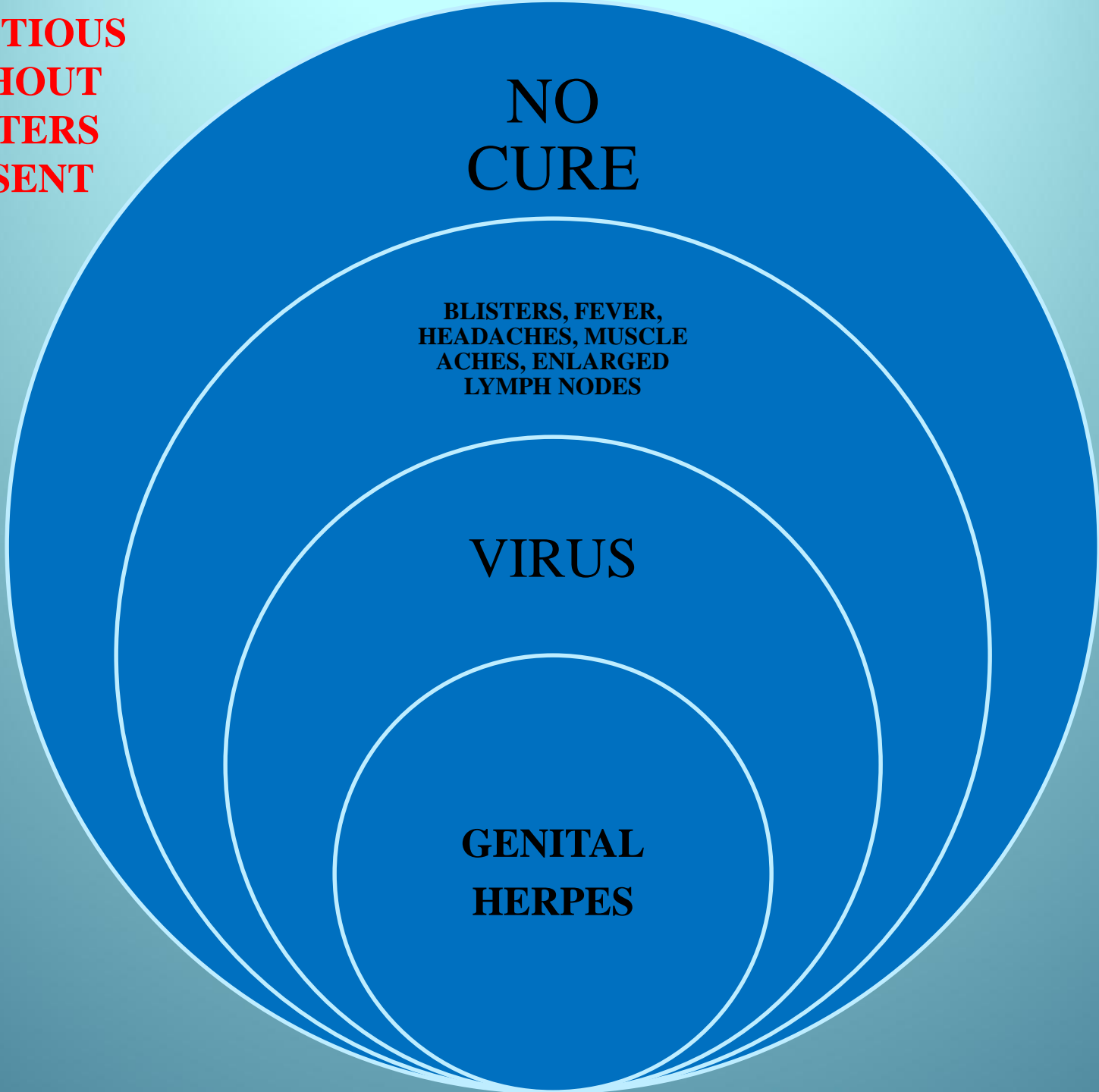
**INFECTIOUS
WITHOUT
BLISTERS
PRESENT**

**NO
CURE**

**BLISTERS, FEVER,
HEADACHES, MUSCLE
ACHES, ENLARGED
LYMPH NODES**

VIRUS

**GENITAL
HERPES**

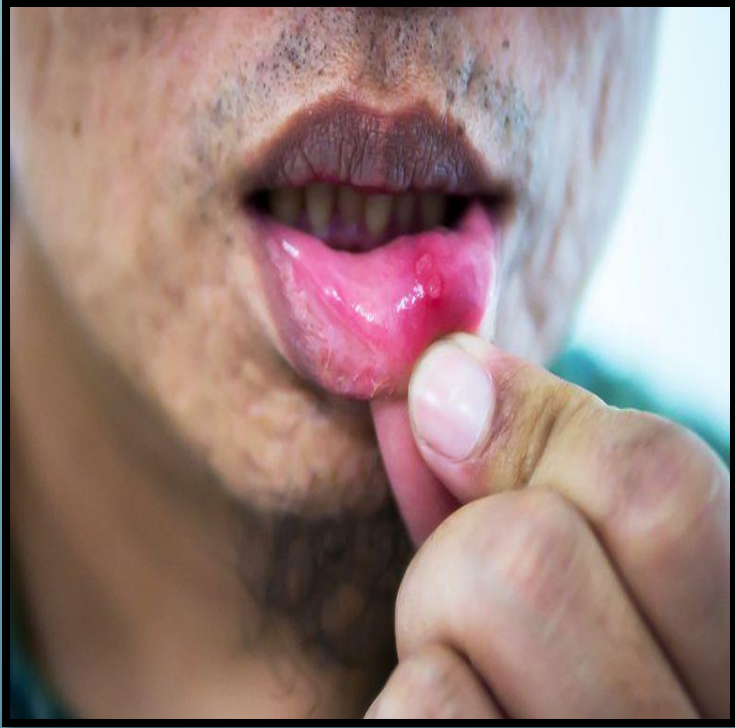


Genital herpes is very common in the United States. More than one out of every six people aged 14 to 49 years have genital herpes.

Most people with genital herpes do not know they have it.



HERPES



NO CURE

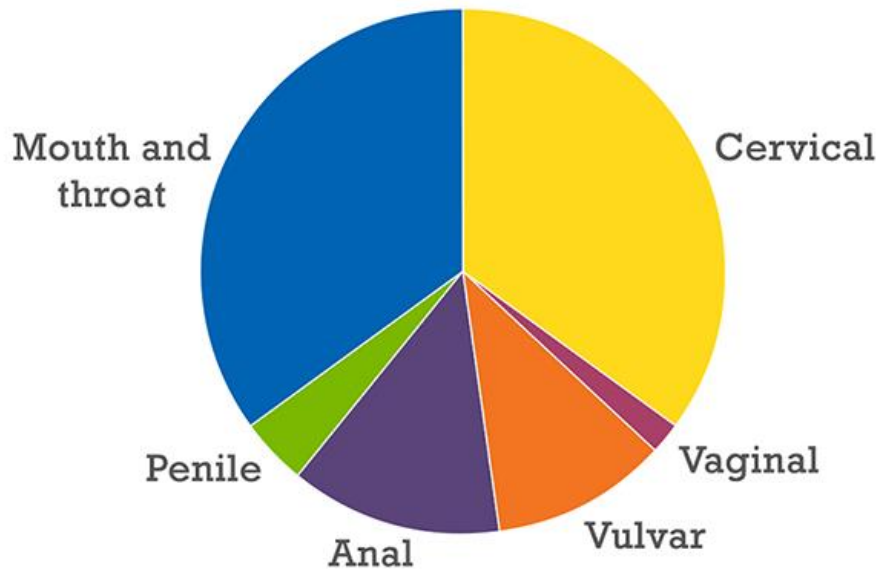
**PAINLESS WHITE
PATCHES TO
CLUSTERS OF
TISSUE**

VIRUS

**GENITAL
WARTS
HPV**



HPV causes 6 types of cancer



cancer.ca/statistics

© Canadian Cancer Society 2016

**Gardasil or
Cervarix-**

**HPV
Vaccine**



Genital Warts (HPV)



HIV – Human Immunodeficiency Virus

**AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency
Syndrome**

No Vaccine

No Cure

HIV/AIDS

Fact Sheet





2021-2022



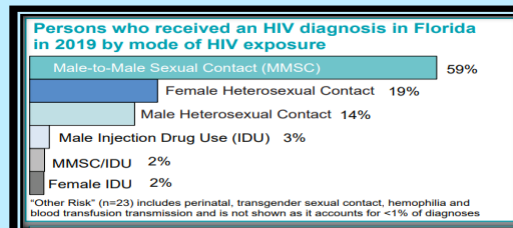
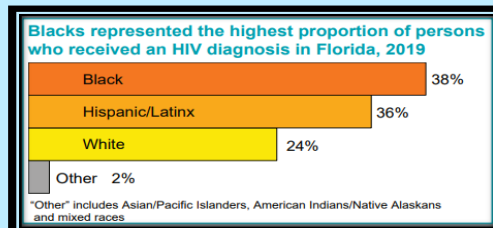
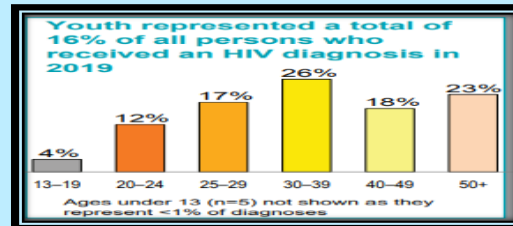
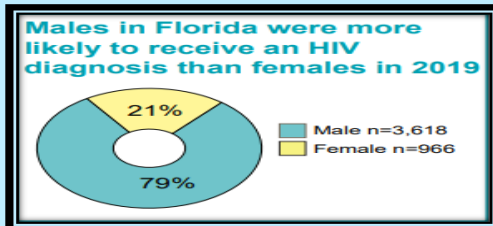
<u>Worldwide</u>		<u>Living with HIV</u>		<u>HIV Newly Diagnosed by State</u>	
	2020		2020		2019
Living with HIV	37.7 million	United States	1.2 million	#1 Florida	
New HIV Infections	1.5 million	Florida	116,689	#2 California	
AIDS Related Deaths	680,000	Polk County	3,078 (06/2021)	#3 Texas	

The five leading counties in Florida reporting the highest number of HIV cases in 2019:
 1) Miami-Dade 2) Broward 3) Orange 4) Duval 5) Hillsborough

HIV and YOUTH

-  Young people most likely to be unaware of their infection. Among young people aged 13-24 with HIV, an estimated 51% do not know.
-  Young people aged 13-24 are especially affected by HIV; however, all young people are not equally at risk. Risk factors include alcohol/drug use, sexual contact/multiple partners, etc.
-  It is important for young people to know their HIV status so they can take medicine to treat HIV if they have the virus. Taking HIV medication every day can make the viral load undetectable.
-  People who get and keep an undetectable viral load can stay healthy for many years and have effectively lower or no risk of transmitting HIV. Treatments have improved for HIV.

Do You Know?



Sources: CDC; UNAIDS; Kaiser Foundation; Florida Department of Health/ HIV/AIDS; Florida Department of Health in Polk County
 Note: Data and reporting trends 1-2 years behind current date. (Rev. 11/2021)

HIV/AIDS

Fact Sheet

2021-2022



Worldwide

2020

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New HIV Infections	1.5 million
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Living with HIV

2020

United States	1.2 million
Florida	116,689
Polk County	3,078 (06/2021)

HIV Newly Diagnosed by State

2019

#1 Florida
#2 California
#3 Texas

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HIV and YOUTH



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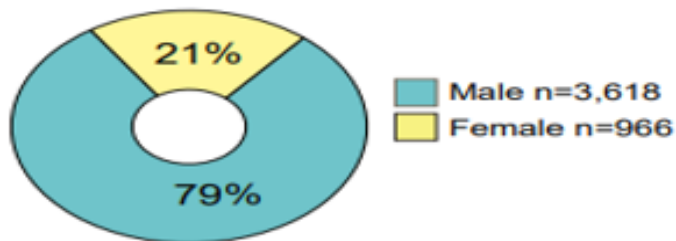
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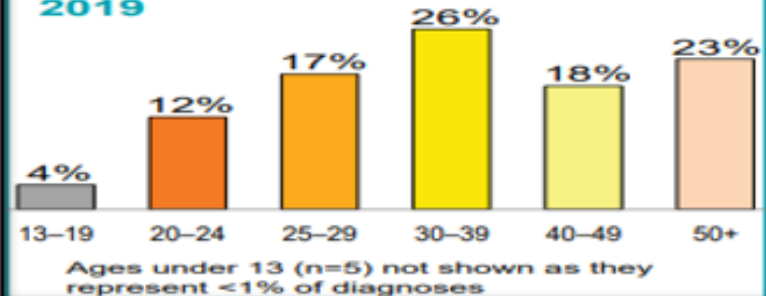
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Do You Know?

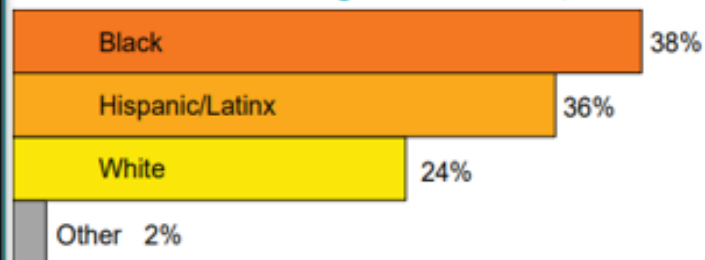
Males in Florida were more likely to receive an HIV diagnosis than females in 2019



Youth represented a total of 16% of all persons who received an HIV diagnosis in 2019

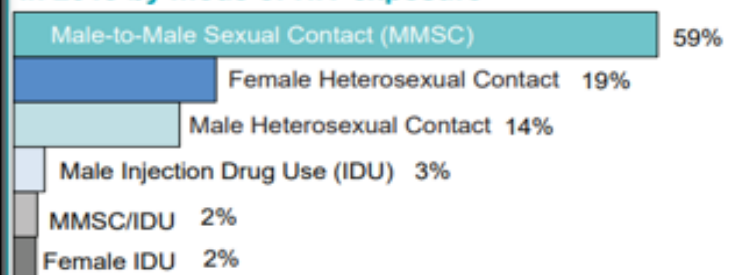


Blacks represented the highest proportion of persons who received an HIV diagnosis in Florida, 2019



Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, American Indians/Native Alaskans and mixed races

Persons who received an HIV diagnosis in Florida in 2019 by mode of HIV exposure



Other Risk (n=23) includes perinatal, transgender sexual contact, hemophilia and blood transfusion transmission and is not shown as it accounts for <1% of diagnoses

Sources: CDC; UNAIDS; Kaiser Foundation; Florida Department of Health/ HIV/AIDS; Florida Department of Health in Polk County

Note: Data and reporting trends 1-2 years behind current date. (Rev. 11/2021)

Left untreated, **HIV** progresses
in **3 STAGES:**

1. Acute infection

**2. Clinical latency
(Chronic HIV Infection)**

3. AIDS



1

2

3

WAYS HIV IS SPREAD

Sexual Contact (most common)
Contaminated IV Needles
Transfusion with HIV Infected Blood (rare)
HIV Infected Mother to Baby (rare)

Ways HIV is NOT Spread

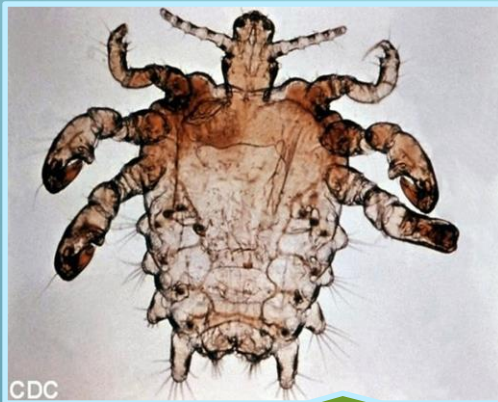
Casual Contact—hugging/sitting together
Objects—drinking fountains/silverware
Air/Saliva—coughing/sneezing/kissing
Animals/Insects—pets/mosquitoes/flies

RISKY BEHAVIORS

Having sex with an HIV infected person
Having multiple sexual partners
Sharing needles and sharps
Using alcohol or other drugs

STDs Caused by Parasites

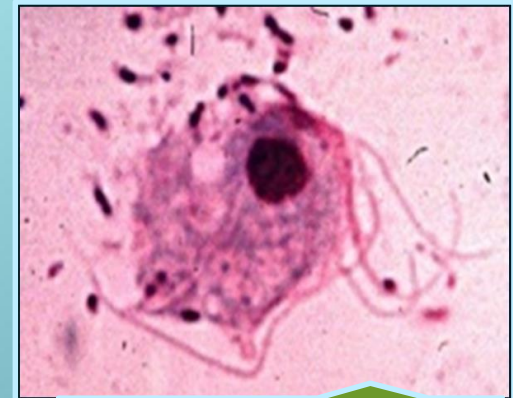
Parasitic STDs can be cured with various treatments.
Can be transmitted by direct or indirect contact.



PUBIC LICE



SCABIES



TRICH

**MEDICATED
SHAMPOO/
LOTION**

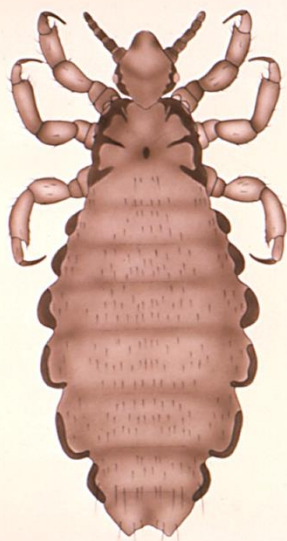
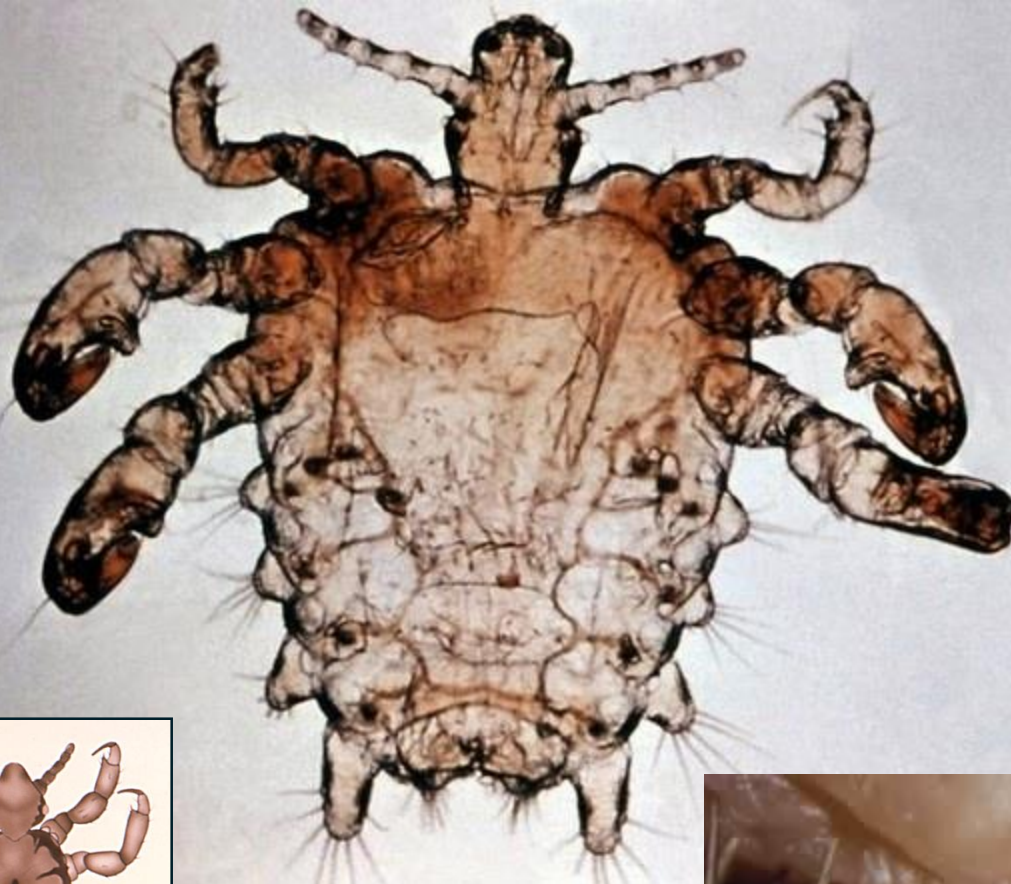
ITCHING

PARASITE

**PUBIC
LICE
CRABS**

PUBIC LICE

PUBIC LICE IN
EYE LASHES



HEAD LOUSE



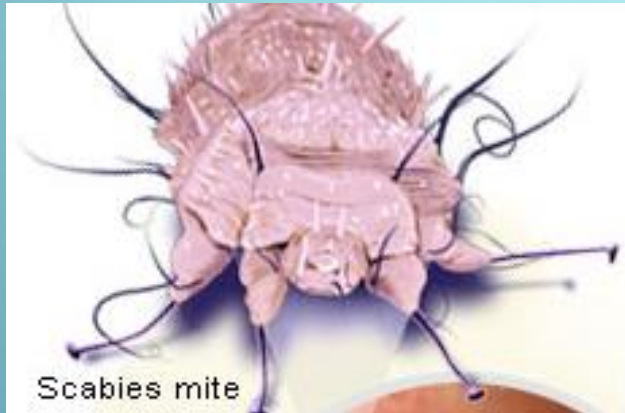
LOTION

**ITCHING
RASH**

PARASITE

SCABIES

Scabies



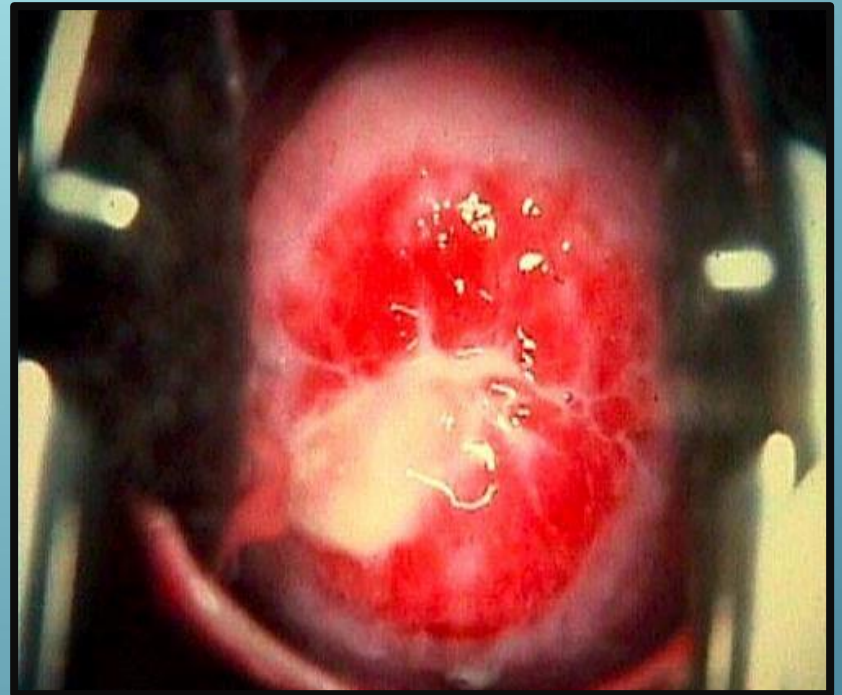
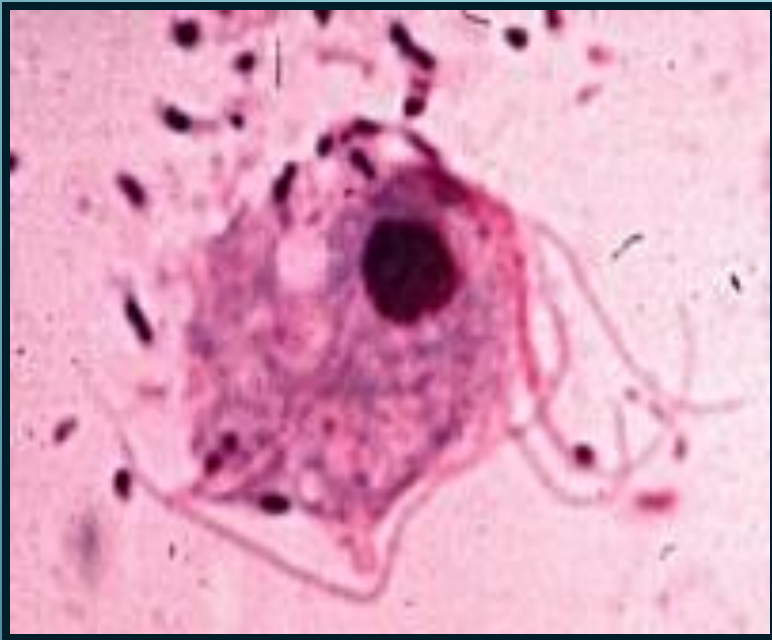
ANTIBIOTIC

**BURNING,
DISCHARGE,**

**PARASITE
MAY BE PASSED
INDIRECTLY**

TRICHOMONIOSIS

Trichomoniasis



WARNING

SIGNS of STDs

- Pus-like fluid coming from penis or vagina.**
- Itching, burning, rash, or pain around penis or vagina.**
- Blisters, sores, or growths in the genital area.**
- Need to urinate frequently.**
- Pain with urination.**
- Bad smelling odor from genitals**
- Swollen glands and fever.**

How do we prevent the spread of STDs??

HELP INTERRUPT THE STEADY CLIMB IN STDS WITH THESE THREE STEPS:

TALK 

Talk openly about STDs with your partners & healthcare providers.

TEST 

Get tested. It's the only way to know if you have an STD.

TREAT 

If you have an STD, work with your provider to get the right medicine.

Consistent and correct **use** of the male latex **condom** reduces the risk of sexually transmitted disease (STD) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) transmission. However, **condom use** cannot provide absolute protection against any STD.

<https://www.cdc.gov/std/stats17/images/infoTweet3.png>

**WHAT SHOULD YOU DO IF YOU THINK
YOU HAVE A STD/HIV???**



TELL YOUR PARENT or GUARDIAN

SEEK TESTING/TREATMENT!!

TELL YOUR PARTNER!!!

Testing & Treatment

- **Family doctor**
- **Health clinic**
- **Gynecologist (females)**
- **Student health at college**



Polk County Health Department:

863-519-7910

Polk.floridahealth.gov

STD QUIZ

True or False

- T 1. A person can have an STD and not know it.
- T 2. It is normal for women to have some vaginal discharge.
- F 3. In this state, parents must be notified before minors can be tested or treated for an STD.
- F 4. Once you have had an STD and been treated and/or cured, you can't get it again.
- F 5. It is easy to get syphilis or gonorrhea from a toilet seat.
- T 6. It is possible to get crabs, scabies, or trichomoniasis from borrowed towels and clothing.
- T 7. Women who are sexually active and have multiple sex partners are at a higher risk for cancer of the cervix.
- T 8. A pregnant woman who has an STD can pass the disease on to her baby.
- T 9. STD's that aren't cured early can make it impossible for a person to have children.
- F 10. Most STD's go away on their own without treatment if people wait long enough.
- F 11. Birth control pills offer excellent protection from STD's.
- T 12. Condoms may help prevent the spread of STD's.
- T 13. Burning with urination may be a symptom of STD's in both men and women.
- F 14. AIDS can be passed from one person to another by hugging.
- F 15. The symptoms of AIDS are the same as the symptoms of other sexually transmitted diseases.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

What are the names of five STDs?

What are some symptoms of STDs?

What should you do if you think you have a STD?

How can the spread of STDs be prevented?