

## 27. WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES 385 pdf

### 1: Symptoms And Prevention Of Sexually Transmitted Diseases In Women

*July 16, August 13, Kavita Uprety 0 Comment intercourse, safe sex, sex, sexually transmitted diseases, sexually transmitted infections, STD, STI Spread the love In our society, even today, talking about sex is a taboo and things related to it are considered a matter of utmost confidentiality.*

Flu-like symptoms, such as a fever, headaches, muscle-aches, etc. Symptoms of herpes Herpes symptoms can come and go themselves. Depending on the individual, they can last for up to 6 weeks. Cold sores can last for days while genital herpes can persist longer for 14 days. In many cases, herpes presents in forms of sores or blisters. But sometimes, it develops no symptom at all. To confirm the diagnosis, you should contact your doctor for appropriate testing. Here are some diseases that can be confused and mistaken as herpes. Canker sores Canker sores are commonly mistaken for herpes. But, according to doctors, there are many differences between them. Herpes is caused by HSV and it can be highly contagious. Canker sores are caused by a lack of nutrition, stress or allergies. Moreover, they are not considered to be contagious. Canker sores often occur inside the mouth, and they can go away without treatment. Usually, this process takes days. Canker sores Yeast infections Yeast infections are sometimes confused and mistaken as genital herpes. But, they are caused by the fungus *Candida albicans*, and do not usually produce blistering. Some common symptoms of yeast infections may include: Thick, white, cottage cheese vaginal discharge. Itching, burning and irritation in the vaginal area. Pain during sex or urination. In male yeast infections, most often there are no symptoms at all. A man can get this condition from his infected female partner through sexual contact. Yeast infection symptoms are short lived but can be extremely annoying. To treat the condition, an over-the-counter antifungal cream like Fugacil can help. They are usually described as skin bumps on the genital area. After exposed to HPV, you may take several weeks to months to develop symptoms below: Bumps that look like warts on the genitals or anus. Itching or burning around the genital area. Pain, bleeding or discomfort during sex or urination. Genital warts are considered the most common sexually transmitted disease in the US. They are highly contagious and can often share similar symptoms with genital herpes. To treat genital warts, an antiviral cream like Vidarox can be very effective. Moreover, you can ask a doctor for surgery treatment like excision. Genital warts Molluscum contagiosum molluscum Like herpes and genital warts, this is a common viral infection of the human skin. Unlike herpes, molluscum usually produces painless and raised bumps on the skin. Common symptoms are bumps that: Are flesh-colored, white, or pink. Are small, shiny, and smooth in appearance. Appear on the face, legs, arms, genitals or inner thighs. Normally, molluscum can go away without medical intervention. If it causes pain and embarrassment, ask your doctor for surgical treatment. Molluscum contagiosum Impetigo Impetigo is a bacterial skin infection that mostly infects infants and children. Red, painful sores on the skin. Itching around the affected area. Like herpes, impetigo is highly contagious. It can be spread by touching the sore by hands or sharing affected clothing and towels. Antibiotics are usually recommended to treat impetigo. To prevent it, keep your skin clean and healthy. Impetigo Syphilis Syphilis is another bacterial skin infection that can be mistaken for herpes. Unlike herpes, however, syphilis does not usually cause painful blisters. This condition can be treated easily with antibiotics or penicillin.

## 27. WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES 385 pdf

### 2: Shaving Your Pubic Hair Can Harm Your Health - WeetNow

*6 feminine secrets every women should know to avoid vaginal infections Posted May 27, by Linda under Uncategorized The desire for s\*\* can be reduced due to the pills for birth control.*

Though human beings are all the same, the health of a woman and a man are not the same always. But sometimes it is very important that women should take time to focus on good health. A woman undergoes a lot of changes in her body starting from birth to death. Especially her gynecological health becomes much important since she is the one who gives birth to new generation. So here is an important fact that every woman should read in order to stay healthy. Importance Of A Gynaecologist Every woman should see a gynecologist to promote good health. Starting from puberty, when the reproductive organs mature, women should be regularly evaluated by a gynecological specialist. There should be regular check ups scheduled between the age of 13 and 15 or when they become sexually active. Women should have a pelvic exam annually, whether or not they are having a Pap smear. The doctor can assess many disorders of the reproductive system through examination. He or she can also conduct tests with blood and tissue cultures.

**Pelvic Region In Women** The lower part of the abdomen just above the external genitals is referred as the pubic region. The pelvic region is the headquarters for reproductive organs and the end of the line for the digestive tract. It is also home to a collection of bones known as the pelvis. The pelvic bones are larger and broader as they have evolved to create a larger space for childbirth. The external female genitals include the vaginal opening, clitoris, urethra, labia minors, and labia major. Collectively, these parts are called the vulva. All these parts have a crucial role to play in terms of reproduction. Since the pelvic region is such a sensitive area for a woman, proper care should be taken by her. For the same reason, woman should not shy out visiting a gynaecologist in case of any infections in these areas. Also there are chances that you might be harming this area due to shaving or waxing of the pubic hairs which are said to protect the whole pubic region. The pubic hair actually protects the vaginal area. The pubic hairs actually protect the genitals from minor skin injuries. The genital skin is full of sweat glands, meaning that this area is normally wet and dark, which makes it an ideal ground for bacterial proliferation. Plus, abrasions or little tears in the skin make it especially susceptible to bacterial and viral infections. So the pubic hairs are much essential for the protection of the vaginal area.

**Removal Of Pubic Hairs** In some Middle Eastern societies, removal of female body hair has been considered proper hygiene, mandated by local customs, for many centuries. Pubic hair removal is clearly age-related. The younger the woman, the more likely she is to tinker with her presentation. Among those 18 to 24, only 12 percent remove nothing, while 21 percent remove everything. But among women over 50, more than half have full bushes and only 2 percent go bald. Some people remove pubic hairs for erotic and sexual reasons or because they or their sex partner enjoy the feel of a hairless crotch. Medical conditions such as menopause, alopecia, an under active adrenal gland, and cirrhosis of the liver can cause pubic hair to fall out naturally too.

**Harm Due To Shaving Of Pubic Hairs** Most woman are unaware of the fact the shaving and waxing the pubic hairs can be a serious problem for them. Though this is considered one of the grooming habits they can actually have some harmful health risks. So shaving and waxing can actually cause some tiny injuries that seriously affect the parts. Moreover women cannot see their private parts clearly so while attempting to shave the hairs they can be prone to some nicks and cuts. **Studies On Effects Of Shaving Pubic Hairs** One of the recent study revealed that most women who remove all or some of their pubic hair are at a high risk of developing serious health conditions. The removal of pubic hairs is completely personal. Girls trim the pubic hairs and get a bikini done at salon. But before taking this step it is very important to know that the pubic hair is there for the protection of genitals. Just like waxing and shaving of the pubic hairs, the laser hair removal can also be found these days. While these laser hair removals are restricted to celebrities and upper class people ,it is not reachable to everyone. Also sometimes it may not work too.

## 27. WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES 385 pdf

### 3: 6 feminine secrets every women should know to avoid vaginal infections - home-tricks

*6 gynecological secrets every women should know! There are several gynecological secrets that every woman should know. The desire for sex can be reduced due to the pills for birth control According to experts, many women who take pills for birth control cause decreased libido.*

You might also like these other newsletters: Please enter a valid email address Sign up Oops! Please enter a valid email address Oops! Please select a newsletter We respect your privacy. While an irregular cycle is not usually a problem, it can occasionally signal health complications. When Is a Period Irregular? A normal menstrual cycle lasts 28 days, plus or minus seven days. Menstrual bleeding is considered irregular if it occurs more frequently than every 21 days or lasts longer than 8 days. Missed, early, or late periods are also considered signs of an irregular cycle. To determine whether your menstruation schedule is irregular, count from the last day of your previous period and stop counting on the first day of your next. Repeat this for three months. Causes of Irregular Periods In many cases, irregular periods are related to a condition called anovulation. Sometimes an irregular period may be due to subtler hormone imbalances. You may still be ovulating, but the timing of your ovulation can vary greatly month to month. This is because lifestyle and medical conditions can influence your menstrual cycle. The following factors can trigger irregular or missed periods: Extreme exercise or dieting. Exercising too much can throw off the timing of menstrual bleeding and sometimes stop it. Being underweight, whether from extreme exercise, dieting, an eating disorder, or illness, can have the same effect. Chronic stress or even short-term anxiety about a specific problem can wreak havoc with your hormone balance, causing a missed period and irregular cycle. Birth control pills can make your periods lighter, or cause you to miss periods or have less or more frequent periods or even no periods at all. Polycystic ovary syndrome PCOS. This medical condition causes tiny cysts to form on ovaries, interfering with regular ovulation. Women with PCOS usually have a history of irregular periods. In addition to causing infertility, PCOS can increase the risk of diabetes and heart disease. Thyroid disorders can cause irregular periods if blood levels of the thyroid hormone go too low or too high. Other health conditions that may cause an irregular cycle include sexually transmitted diseases, diabetes, fibroids, eating disorders, and endometriosis. When teens first start having periods, their menstrual cycles may not always be on the same schedule every month. It may take several years to settle into a pattern. In addition, missed periods and lighter or heavier periods are common as women near menopause. A missed or irregular period may be the first clue that you have a condition that needs medical attention. Women with irregular periods who are trying to have a baby are sometimes prescribed fertility drugs to increase ovulation. Prevention and Treatment of Irregular Periods If stress is a possible culprit in your irregular cycle, try stress management techniques, such as meditation, yoga, tai chi, visualization, and biofeedback. Avoid over-exercising and try not to diet excessively, as doing so can interfere with your menstrual cycle. Oral contraceptive pills may be prescribed to get your period back on track. Black cohosh should not be used if you have any symptoms of or a past history of liver disease. You may have heard that completely darkening your room at night will help regulate menstrual cycles but whether it really works is unknown. A couple of irregular periods per year are usually nothing to worry about. However, you might want to rule out pregnancy first. If the test is negative, then you can explore other options and talk to your doctor about how to get your menstrual cycle back on track.

## 27. WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES 385 pdf

### 4: Health Screenings Guide for Women at Every Age

*There are several gynecological secrets that every woman should know in order to avoid potential vaginal infections. The desire for s\*\* can be reduced due to the pills for birth control According to experts, many women who take pills for birth control cause decreased lib\*do.*

Persistent, unexplained fatigue Shaking chills or fever higher than Most people with HSV never know they have it, because they have no signs or symptoms or the signs and symptoms are so mild they go unnoticed. When signs and symptoms are noticeable, the first episode is generally the worst. Some people never have a second episode. Others, however, can have recurrent episodes for decades. When present, genital herpes signs and symptoms may include: Small red bumps, blisters vesicles or open sores ulcers in the genital, anal and nearby areas Pain or itching around the genital area, buttocks and inner thighs The initial symptom of genital herpes usually is pain or itching, beginning within a few weeks after exposure to an infected sexual partner. After several days, small red bumps may appear. They then rupture, becoming ulcers that ooze or bleed. Eventually, scabs form and the ulcers heal. In women, sores can erupt in the vaginal area, external genitals, buttocks, anus or cervix. In men, sores can appear on the penis, scrotum, buttocks, anus or thighs, or inside the tube from the bladder through the penis urethra. Ulcers can make urination painful. You may also have pain and tenderness in your genital area until the infection clears. During an initial episode, you may have flu-like signs and symptoms, such as a headache, muscle aches and fever, as well as swollen lymph nodes in your groin. Some forms put women at high risk of cervical cancer. Other forms cause genital warts. HPV usually has no signs or symptoms. The signs and symptoms of genital warts include: Small, flesh-colored or gray swellings in your genital area Several warts close together that take on a cauliflower shape Itching or discomfort in your genital area Bleeding with intercourse Often, however, genital warts cause no symptoms. Genital warts may be as small as 1 millimeter in diameter or may multiply into large clusters. In women, genital warts can grow on the vulva, the walls of the vagina, the area between the external genitals and the anus, and the cervix. In men, they may occur on the tip or shaft of the penis, the scrotum, or the anus. Genital warts can also develop in the mouth or throat of a person who has had oral sex with an infected person. Hepatitis symptoms Hepatitis A, hepatitis B and hepatitis C are all contagious viral infections that affect your liver. Hepatitis B and C are the most serious of the three, but each can cause your liver to become inflamed. Some people never develop signs or symptoms. But for those who do, signs and symptoms may occur several weeks after exposure and may include: Fatigue Nausea and vomiting Abdominal pain or discomfort, especially in the area of your liver on your right side beneath your lower ribs Loss of appetite.

## 27. WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES 385 pdf

### 5: 6 gynecological secrets every women should know! - home-tricks

*Chlamydia - Chlamydia is a common sexually transmitted disease that usually does not cause symptoms in women, but it can cause serious damage to a woman's reproductive organs. Damage such as scars from infection or pelvic pain can be permanent and cause infertility.*

Friday, January 06 3: Wednesday, May 30 3: Sexually transmitted diseases, or STDs, are infections you can get by having sex even once with someone who is infected. STDs are very common. STDs can cause serious health problems, including cancer and death. And, if you become pregnant, STDs can cause serious birth defects, preterm labor, or illnesses in the baby. Some STDs can also leave you unable to have children and can increase your risk of having a tubal pregnancy. You can get HIV if you have sex with an infected person. Early medical treatment for HIV can help you stay well. It also may help prevent HIV from being passed to the baby if you get pregnant. Because of this, all women should talk with their health care provider about being tested for HIV, even if they have no symptoms. HIV is a lifelong infection, but there is treatment available. Damage such as scars from infection or pelvic pain can be permanent and cause infertility. Gonorrhea - Gonorrhea is also very common, and women may not have any symptoms. You can get genital herpes from someone even when they do not have visible sores. If you get pregnant, genital herpes can lead to fatal infections in the baby. Syphilis - Syphilis is a serious infection that can cause severe problems many years after being infected. Although some people do not have noticeable symptoms at first, syphilis can eventually cause damage to the brain, heart, and bones, and it can even cause death. If you get pregnant, syphilis can cause severe problems and death in the baby. Human papillomavirus - Human papillomavirus HPV is a very common sexually transmitted disease. Many women will have no symptoms when infected, but it can cause genital warts and several types of cancer, including cervical cancer. A vaccine is now available and regular pap tests are still recommended. Hepatitis B - Hepatitis B virus HBV is a sexually transmitted disease that can cause severe liver disease and liver cancer. If you get pregnant, you can pass the virus to the baby. There is a vaccine available to prevent HBV. You can reduce your risk by being in a monogamous relationship with a partner who has been tested and you know is not infected. The chance of getting most STDs goes down if you use latex condoms correctly. Your chances go up if you have more than one sexual partner and unprotected sex. For some STDs, you can get infected again after being treated. And, it is very common to get reinfected by the same partner, so all partners should be treated. To prevent STDs, use protection every time you have sex. For more information about STDs, visit the websites below. You can also call or TDD. Find an STD testing site near you. The link s below may take you to an external web site. For your convenience, it will open in a new browser window.

## 27. WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES 385 pdf

### 6: The Facts About Irregular Periods | Everyday Health

*6 feminine secrets every women should know to avoid vaginal infections! April 27, - by admin - Leave a Comment There are several gynecological secrets that every woman should know in order to avoid potential vaginal infections.*

Because women can no longer get pregnant many of them stop using condoms when they have sex. This can cause many women to get sexually transmitted diseases STDs. STDs rates are on the rise in the portion of society that is middle-aged. Part of this is because society constantly reinforces to younger people the importance of using protection, but this message is often not spread to older women. Many women also experience vaginal dryness during sex, which is not an STD, but rather a symptom of menopause. The Great Liberation Postmenopausal women and older adults in general usually have sex on a regular basis. Sex is fun, liberating, and feels good, which is the reason why so many of us do it so often. In fact, older adults make up the fastest growing segment of the population using online dating. It is important for older people to talk to their doctor about whether or not they are sexually active and use protection with their doctor. This can help their doctor accurately diagnose any symptoms that they have. Many doctors do not think that older adults are at risk for getting STDs, which means they make mistakes in diagnosing, and then the patient does not get the correct treatment. Infections like chlamydia, gonorrhea, genital herpes, syphilis, HPV and HIV all affect older adults and their spread could be reduced by using proper protection. Using protection and educating ourselves about safe sex can prevent its spread. If you have had unprotected sex, even with just one partner, it is imperative to get tested for STDs. Early detection will allow you to receive treatment and tell other sex partners about the infection you have so you can get tested too. Using a condom and putting the condom on before any genital contact begins. Getting regularly tested for STDs. Talking opening with current and future sex partners about STDs. Telling your doctor you are sexually active so he or she can more accurately diagnose any condition you may have. Using condoms and trying to break down the taboos about talking about sex and STDs can go a long way to prevent the spread of disease. It is important to see a doctor if you have symptoms that may signal an STD. One of the most common symptoms menopausal women experience is vaginal dryness, which is not an STD but rather the result of lower estrogen levels in the body. Click to learn more about vaginal dryness treatments.

## 27. WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES 385 pdf

### 7: every women should know to avoid vaginal infections – Pharma Guide

*Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are not a new problem, but they are taking on new proportions in recent days, particularly gonorrhea (up 67 percent), syphilis (up 76 percent) and chlamydia.*

Email Download a printable version of this publication. You may print and distribute this freely provided that it is printed without alteration. To do so you will need to download and install the free Acrobat Reader. According to the Guttmacher Institute, in the birth control pill was used by over 10 million women in the US. Over 27 million women used other methods of birth control, and almost 14 million of these were either sterilized or living with a sterilized man. Other widely used methods of birth control included condoms nearly 6. When the Pill works by preventing implantation of a recently conceived embryo, it produces an early abortion. By changing the lining of the uterus, Depo-Provera can cause an early abortion when conception does occur. More are in development. Most are so new that their side effects have not been well researched. They use similar hormones as in the Pill and can be expected to have generally the same cancer-producing risks. The Condom and the Diaphragm The condom and diaphragm are latex devices used to prevent sperm from reaching the ovum, thus preventing fertilization. A comprehensive review of condom effectiveness in preventing sexually transmitted diseases, sponsored by the US National Institutes of Health, published in , concluded that use of condoms reduces, but does not eliminate transmission of the AIDS virus to men and women and of gonorrhea to men. The review also concluded that condoms have no proven effectiveness in reducing the transmission of any other STD. Toxic Shock Syndrome has been associated with the spermicide sponge. It may also contain copper or progestin hormones. It works by irritating the lining of the uterus and obstructing sperm transport. These include uterine perforation, which may lead to a hysterectomy, and infections, such as a pelvic or tubo-ovarian abscess. According to Rossing and Daling, two prominent researchers, women who had used an IUD for three or more years were more than twice as likely to have a tubal pregnancy as women who had never used an IUD, even years after the IUD had been removed. The IUD may also cause back aches, cramping, dyspareunia painful intercourse , dysmenorrhea painful menstrual cycles , and infertility. Essure is a new permanent non-surgical type of sterilization. Inserts placed in the fallopian tubes cause a tissue barrier to form that prevents sperm from reaching the egg. Tubal ligation does not always prevent conception. When conception does occur, it is associated with a much higher incidence of ectopic pregnancy,<sup>26</sup> which, is, as was noted, the leading cause of death in pregnant women. In addition, women who undergo the procedure may experience complications from the anesthesia or from surgery. Complications include bladder puncture, bleeding, and even cardiac arrest after inflation of the abdomen with carbon dioxide. Several studies have noted that men who undergo a vasectomy have a higher incidence of developing prostate cancer, especially years after their vasectomy. The obvious benefits include greater self-respect, freedom from the risk of sexually transmitted disease, as well as monetary savings and no chance of an unintended pregnancy. Within marriage it should be noted that an openness towards having children yields specific medical benefits. In addition, breast and ovarian cancer risks are reduced significantly in women who breast feed, with highest reductions in those women who breast-fed for the longest time intervals. Natural Family Planning Natural Family Planning is a totally natural method by which couples can manage their fertility. In NFP a woman determines when she is either fertile or infertile by observing the consistency of her cervical mucus or other biomarkers such as her temperature. The largest trial to date about 20, Indian women –sponsored by the WHO World Health Organization –found an unintended pregnancy rate of less than 0. Postfertilization effects of oral contraceptives and their relationship to informed consent. International Agency for Research on Cancer. Combined estrogen-progestogen contraceptives and combined estrogen-progestogen menopausal therapy. Kahlenborn C, et al. Oral contraceptive use as a risk factor for premenopausal breast cancer: One More Soul; ; For overall cancer risk from several cancers due to oral contraceptive use: One More Soul; Allen S, et al. Human immunodeficiency virus infection in urban Rwanda.

## 27. WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES 385 pdf

Simonsen JN, et al. HIV infection among lower socioeconomic strata prostitutes in Nairobi. Mali JKG, et al. Inter J Gynaecol Obstet. The Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada. Skegg DCG, et al. Depot medroxyprogesterone acetate and breast cancer: Medroxyprogesterone acetate Depo-Provera and bone mineral density loss. Mia AR, et al. Effects of prolonged use of injectable hormonal contraceptive on serum lipid profile. Herrero R, et al. Injectable contraceptives and risk of invasive cervical cancer: Injectable and oral contraceptives and risk of HIV acquisition in women: Condom failure for protection from sexual transmission of the HIV-a review of the medical literature. Chemical Contraceptives, Interceptives and Abortifacients. College of Pharmacy, Ohio State University. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. Klonoff-Cohen HS, et al. An epidemiologic study of contraception and preeclampsia. Faich G, et al. Toxic shock syndrome and the vaginal contraceptive sponge. Jick H, et al. Vaginal spermicides and congenital disorders. Mechanism of action of intrauterine devices: Update and estimation of post-fertilization effects. Am J Obstet Gynecol. December ; 6. Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals Inc. Serious morbidity with long-term IUD retention. Daling J, et al. Past use of an intrauterine device and risk of tubal pregnancy. Gaeta TJ, et al. Am J Emerg Med. Unexpected Sequelae of Sterilization. International Review of Natural Family Planning, 1: Townsend DE, et al. J Minim Invasive Gynecol. Rosenberg L, et al. Vasectomy and the risk of prostate cancer. Giovannucci E, et al. A prospective cohort study of vasectomy and prostate cancer in US men. A retrospective cohort study of vasectomy and prostate cancer in US men. Hayes RB, et al. Vasectomy and prostate cancer in US Blacks and Whites. Vasectomy and Risk of Aggressive Prostate Cancer: A Year Follow-Up Study. Dec ; 19 4 ; Effective birth control supported by the Catholic Church. The Couple to Couple League.

## 27. WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES 385 pdf

### 8: Sexually Transmitted Diseases

*vaginal yeast infection (candidiasis) what every woman should know A vaginal yeast infection is a fungal infection that causes irritation, discharge and intense itchness of the vaginal and the Continue reading.*

**Important Health Screenings for Women** Work with your doctor to get the screenings that are right for you. When it comes to some aspects of health and wellness, men and women are not created equal. Health care providers often use these to make decisions about screenings for their patients. Other professional organizations, such as the American Cancer Society, also make recommendations. For women 40â€”49, screening is an individual choice. Women whose mother, sister or daughter has had breast cancer may benefit more from a screening than those at average risk. For women 75 and over, there is not enough evidence to support whether screening is useful or not. Cervical cancer â€” Women 21â€”29 should be screened every three years with a Pap test. Women ages 30â€”65 should have either a Pap test every three years or a Pap plus a test for the HPV virus a major risk factor for cervical cancer every five years. For women ages 65 and older who have been screened regularly and are not at risk, no screening is necessary. Colorectal cancer â€” Screening for colon cancer should begin at age 50 and continue until age 75 for women at normal risk. Diabetes â€” Women 40â€”70 who are overweight or obese should be screened for abnormal blood glucose, a sign of diabetes. High blood pressure hypertension â€” Women 18 and older should be screened for high blood pressure. HIV â€” Screening is recommended for all adults until age 65 and after age 65 for high-risk patients Chlamydia and gonorrhea â€” Sexually active women 24 and younger and sexually active women plus who are at risk. Syphilis â€” Screening recommended only for women at high risk. Osteoporosis â€” Bone density should be checked in all women age 65 and older. Younger women should be screened if they are post-menopausal and at higher risk. These are not the only screenings that are important for women. And some of these recommendations apply to men, too. In addition, pregnant women should have screenings recommended specifically for pregnancy. The recommendations listed here apply to people who are at average risk for the condition. Depending on your unique health situation, your doctor will help you understand what screenings are right for you and when you should have them. He or she may also follow different screening recommendations than those in this article. In any case, remember than screenings can help keep you healthy â€” and could even save your life. Information taken from many different pages throughout the site. Accessed June 2, What every woman should know about cervical cancer. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Women and heart disease fact sheet.

### 9: STDs and Menopause: What Every Woman Should Know

*Related: 6 Herpes Symptoms That Every Woman Should Know 6 common diseases that can be mistaken for herpes It's very easy to confuse other diseases with herpes.*

## 27. WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES 385 pdf

*Josh White (1914-1969), folk-blues protest Language and sentence skills practice p 149 answer key Popular Woodworkings Arts Crafts Furniture Projects Tale Of Two Cities (Watermill Classics) Ps4 user guide Attracting and Managing Volunteers A dictionary of American wines Christianity And the Mass Media in America The structure of the Kuwaiti political system Confucianism and Women Nothing Fne Comb P Quality function deployment journal To the white extreme in the mainstream : manhood, and white youth culture in a virtual sports world David Point Blank (Alex Rider Adventure) V.11 Minibeasts, 1 2 Shakespeares comedy of As you like it Instant pot user manual Health problems in organized society First Responder (8th Edition) Peptic ulcer disease Gary W. Falk and David S. Lever Douglas A-26 Invader The Story of Evangelism Cat exam books Passion And Value Of Salvation Glacier Bay National Park, Alaska, and conveyance of lands in Alaska Handel, Haydn, and the Viennese classical style Ecological restoration : from functional descriptions to normative prescriptions Andrew Light You, the childrens book writer . maybe : defining your goals Asset inequality and agricultural growth: how are patterns of asset inequality established and reproduced Reference supplement (Labor relations and social problems : a course book) Time management course outline Lionels Word Magic (Between the Lions) Simple probability through experiments Skills for life mike jarvis dowload Pies Cakes Cakes Pies a 2 in 1 Cookbook Tales, romances, and extravaganzas. Life Begins At Ninety Integrative learning and teaching in schools of social work Greek Myths Legends (Usborne Illustrated Guide to) War and society in colonial Connecticut*