

1: STD Information Chart - Vaughn's Summaries

This complete update of the Anatomical Chart Company's Sexually Transmitted Diseases chart defines sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and briefly explains and labels their effects on various organs of the body.

Diseases that are transmitted sexually

Chlamydia Infection of mucous membranes lining the genitals can lead to inflammatory disease PID in women and infertility in men and women. By having vaginal or anal sex without a condom with someone who has the infection; from mother-to-baby eye and chest infection. Women often have no symptoms or may have pain with sexual intercourse, lower abdominal pain, changes in bleeding pattern. Men may have no symptoms or may have watery or thick discharge from penis, pain or urinating. Recent sexual partners need treatment. By having vaginal, anal or oral sex without a condom with someone who has the infection; from mother-to-baby eye infections. Women usually have no symptoms, but may have pain with sex, vaginal discharge, lower abdominal pain. Men may have no symptoms or discharge from penis, discharge from anus, pain in testicles, pain on urinating. Sexual partners must be tested and treated if positive. Avoid sex until 7 days after treatment is completed. Condoms provide some protection, but not total.

Syphilis Bacterial infection entering the body through breaks in skin or linings of the genital area; over time, goes on to damage internal organs heart, brain, spinal cord. By having vaginal, anal or oral sex without a condom with someone who has the infection; from mother-to-baby across placenta during pregnancy congenital syphilis. Antibiotics with follow-up blood tests. Current health regulations advise no sex until you are cleared.

Genital warts Human papillomavirus HPV causes fleshy or flat lumps " may be present even if not visible HPV transmitted by direct skin-to-skin contact, usually during sex; from mother-to-baby. Sometimes no identifiable source of transmission. Fleshy or flat lumps on or around genitals, anus, groin or thigh. Visible warts can be treated, but the infection cannot be cured. Discuss vaccination with your health professional.

Genital herpes Herpes simplex virus causes skin infection usually on mouth and lips cold sores or on genitals. Close skin contact with someone with the virus; from mother-to-baby. Painful, red blisters, little sores or ulcers, flu-like symptoms, and sometimes a discharge. Anti-herpes drugs and pain relief can be given to treat symptoms, but the infection cannot be cured. Some may need medication to prevent further outbreaks. Partners may or may not catch herpes. Do not have sex when open sores are present. Condoms provide some, but not complete, protection.

Non-specific urethritis NSU Infections that cause inflammation of the urethra. Can be caused by chlamydia or by bacteria, viruses or other organisms. Women usually have no symptoms. Men have discharge from the penis, pain on urinating, but sometimes there are no symptoms. Partners need to be examined and treated.

Trichomoniasis Trichomonas vaginalis, a small parasitic organism, causes irritation in the vagina in women and can cause an irritation inside the penis in men. During sexual intercourse with an infected person. Women may have no symptoms, but there may be a yellowy-green frothy vaginal discharge. Men usually have no symptoms. Treat with antibiotics to avoid re-infection.

Diseases that can be transmitted sexually or may be transmitted in other ways

Hepatitis A Viral infection which affects the liver. Mainly through contaminated food or water or not hand-washing after toilet, before food etc. Can be through anal sex and oral-to-anal contact rimming. Often no symptoms, or may have mild flu-like illness, or vomiting, abdominal pain, dark urine and yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes. Good hygiene and hand-washing. Avoid alcohol and drugs. Eat a well-balanced low-fat diet. Immunisation for prevention and avoid anal sexual practices until recovered.

Hepatitis B Viral infection which affects the liver. By having vaginal, anal or oral sex without a condom with someone who has the infection; from mother-to-baby. By sharing needles, syringes, toothbrushes, razors and unsterilized instruments that pierce the skin. Blood transfusion in countries that do not pre-test blood for transfusion. May have no symptoms or mild flu-like illness or vomiting, abdominal pain, dark urine and yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes. Rest, exercise and avoid alcohol, drugs and smoking. Check any prescribed or over-the-counter medicines are safe to take. Always use a condom if partner is not immunised. Protection is offered to babies on the immunisation schedule and to children under 16 years. Free immunisation is available for household and sexual contacts.

Hepatitis C Viral infection which affects the liver. After contact with infected blood or by sharing needles or syringes or possibly through sexual

contact. Blood transfusion in countries that do not pre-test blood for transfusion. Often no symptoms or may have mild, flu-like illness or vomiting, abdominal pain, dark urine and yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes. Sexual and needle-sharing partners can have a blood test to check for Hep C antibodies. HIV is transmitted through blood, semen and vaginal fluids, sharing needles and from mother-to-baby. Usually no obvious symptoms for many years. No immunisation or cure available although some secondary infections can be treated or prevented. Keeping well for longer is possible with good care. Practice safer sex to prevent transmission. Partners should ask for an HIV test. Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) An infection of the womb and fallopian tubes that can cause infertility. Usually by having vaginal sex without a condom with someone who has gonorrhoea or chlamydia. Pain during sex, sore abdomen or back, heavy, irregular or painful periods, spotting, high temperature, feeling sick; sometimes no symptoms. Need to check for STIs and be treated to avoid reinfection. Pubic lice "crabs" Small lice that live in the pubic hair and cause irritation. By close body contact, usually during sex with an infected person. Can be spread via infected bedding and clothing. Intense itching in the pubic area, small nits/eggs on pubic hair. Special shampoo, cream or spray applied to pubic area. Wash all clothing and bed linen. Treat partners of the last 3 months in the same way at the same time. Scabies Small mites that burrow into the skin cause irritation. By close body contact, sometimes during sex. Can be spread by sharing clothes or bedding. Itching, worse at night, and a rash on the body. Special lotion, cream or ointment. Infections that are not sexually transmitted but can affect the genital area Thrush or candidiasis Irritation of mucous membranes from a yeast organism. It can occur in or around the vagina, and on the tip of the penis. Yeast overgrowth may occur when antibiotics are used, during pregnancy, with diabetes, or when immunity is lowered. It can occur after sex, but also without sex. Women have vaginal or vulval itching and a thick, whitish vaginal discharge. Men have itching and may have a red rash on the head of the penis or a discharge under the foreskin. Creams and pessaries for local treatment. Anti-fungal tablets may be given in severe cases. Salt water baths for men are usually effective. Need treatment if showing symptoms. Cystitis Bacteria cause inflammation of the bladder lining; can spread to kidneys and cause damage to kidney function. Bacteria from around the anus getting into the urethra and bladder, not emptying the bladder properly. Much more common in women than men. Burning sensation when urinating, needing to urinate urgently and more often than usual, cloudy, bloodstained or smelly urine, aching in lower abdomen or back. Antibiotics after urine test if symptoms last longer than a day, drink plenty of water, use pain relief and using alkalisers, e. It may be brought on by anything that changes the balance in the vagina, eg, new sexual partners, increased sexual activity. Greyish white, smelly vaginal discharge.

2: Sexually transmitted infection - Wikipedia

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) Chart. Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) Anatomical Chart With Flexible Lamination, Product Details: Defines Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs). Briefly explains and labels their effects on various organs of the body.

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.

3: Sexually Transmitted Diseases - Information from CDC

Sexually Transmitted Infections STIs Anatomical Chart defines Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), and briefly explains and labels their effects on various organs of the body. Describes and illustrates genital warts, genital herpes, chancroid, syphilis, trichomoniasis, HIV/AIDS, Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID), hepatitis B, pubic lice, scabies, chlamydia and gonorrhea.

Trichomoniasis *Trichomonas vaginalis* , colloquially known as "trich" Main types Sexually transmitted infections include: Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis*. In women, symptoms may include abnormal vaginal discharge, burning during urination, and bleeding in between periods, although most women do not experience any symptoms. PID can cause serious problems during pregnancy and even has the potential to cause infertility. It can cause a woman to have a potentially deadly ectopic pregnancy , in which the egg implants outside of the uterus. However, Chlamydia can be cured with antibiotics. The two most common forms of herpes are caused by infection with herpes simplex virus HSV. HSV-1 is typically acquired orally and causes cold sores, HSV-2 is usually acquired during sexual contact and affects the genitals, however either strain may affect either site. Those that do experience symptoms usually notice them 2 to 20 days after exposure which last 2 to 4 weeks. Symptoms can include small fluid-filled blisters, headaches, backaches, itching or tingling sensations in the genital or anal area, pain during urination, Flu like symptoms , swollen glands, or fever. Herpes is spread through skin contact with a person infected with the virus. The virus affects the areas where it entered the body. This can occur through kissing, vaginal intercourse, oral sex or anal sex. The virus is most infectious during times when there are visible symptoms, however those who are asymptomatic can still spread the virus through skin contact. After the primary attack, one might have recurring attacks that are milder or might not even have future attacks. There is no cure for the disease but there are antiviral medications that treat its symptoms and lower the risk of transmission Valtrex. The virus, either type, will settle into a nerve bundle either at the top of the spine, producing the "oral" outbreak, or a second nerve bundle at the base of the spine, producing the genital outbreak. Symptoms might not show up until advanced stages. It is important for women to get pap smears in order to check for and treat cancers. There are also two vaccines available for women Cervarix and Gardasil that protect against the types of HPV that cause cervical cancer. HPV can be passed through genital-to-genital contact as well as during oral sex. It is important to remember that the infected partner might not have any symptoms. Gonorrhea is caused by bacterium that lives on moist mucous membranes in the urethra, vagina, rectum, mouth, throat, and eyes. The infection can spread through contact with the penis, vagina, mouth or anus. Symptoms of gonorrhea usually appear 2 to 5 days after contact with an infected partner however, some men might not notice symptoms for up to a month. Symptoms in men include burning and pain while urinating, increased urinary frequency, discharge from the penis white, green, or yellow in color , red or swollen urethra, swollen or tender testicles, or sore throat. Symptoms in women may include vaginal discharge, burning or itching while urinating, painful sexual intercourse, severe pain in lower abdomen if infection spreads to fallopian tubes , or fever if infection spreads to fallopian tubes ; however, many women do not show any symptoms. Secondary syphilis Syphilis is an STI caused by a bacterium. Untreated, it can lead to complications and death. In recent years, the prevalence of syphilis has declined in Western Europe, but it has increased in Eastern Europe former Soviet states. The virus kills CD4 cells, which are white blood cells that help fight off various infections. HIV is carried in body fluids, and is spread by sexual activity. It can also be spread by contact with infected blood, breast feeding, childbirth, and from mother to child during pregnancy. The stages include primary infection , asymptomatic infection, symptomatic infection, and AIDS. In the primary infection stage, an individual will have flu like symptoms headache, fatigue, fever, muscle aches for about 2 weeks. In the asymptomatic stage, symptoms usually disappear, and the patient can remain asymptomatic for years. People with AIDS fall prey to opportunistic infections and die as a result. By suppressing the amount of virus in the body, people can lead longer and healthier lives. Even though their virus levels may be low they can still spread the virus to others. Information on whether or not transmission

occurs or whether the viruses cause disease is uncertain. Some of these microbes are known to be sexually transmitted. Marburg virus is a virus in semen for seven weeks after clinical recovery. Mucous membranes differ from skin in that they allow certain pathogens into the body. The amount of contact with infective sources which causes infection varies with each pathogen but in all cases, a disease may result from even light contact from fluid carriers like venereal fluids onto a mucous membrane. The transfer of and exposure to bodily fluids, such as blood transfusions and other blood products, sharing injection needles, needle-stick injuries when medical staff are inadvertently jabbed or pricked with needles during medical procedures, sharing tattoo needles, and childbirth are other avenues of transmission. These different means put certain groups, such as medical workers, and haemophiliacs and drug users, particularly at risk. In particular, sexually transmitted diseases in women often cause the serious condition of pelvic inflammatory disease. Not all sexual activities involve contact: Proper use of condoms reduces contact and risk. Although a condom is effective in limiting exposure, some disease transmission may occur even with a condom. Many infections are not detectable immediately after exposure, so enough time must be allowed between possible exposures and testing for the tests to be accurate. Certain STIs, particularly certain persistent viruses like HPV, may be impossible to detect with current medical procedures. Other facilities strongly encourage that those previously infected return to ensure that the infection has been eliminated. Novel strategies to foster re-testing have been the use of text messaging and email as reminders. These types of reminders are now used in addition to phone calls and letters. Prevention counseling for STIs is usually offered to all sexually active adolescents and to all adults who have received a diagnosis, have had an STI in the past year, or have multiple sex partners. The development of vaccines to protect against gonorrhea is ongoing. Uncovered areas are still susceptible to many STIs. An infected fluid to broken skin borne direct transmission of HIV would not be considered "sexually transmitted", but can still theoretically occur during sexual contact. This can be avoided simply by not engaging in sexual contact when presenting open, bleeding wounds. Some microorganisms and viruses are small enough to pass through the pores in natural skin condoms, but are still too large to pass through latex or synthetic condoms. Putting the condom on snug can and often leads to failure. Wearing a condom too loose can defeat the barrier. Avoiding inverting or spilling a condom once worn, whether it has ejaculate in it or not. If a user attempts to unroll the condom, but realizes they have it on the wrong side, then this condom may not be effective. Being careful with the condom if handling it with long nails. Avoiding the use of oil-based lubricants or anything with oil in it with latex condoms, as oil can eat holes into them. Using flavored condoms for oral sex only, as the sugar in the flavoring can lead to yeast infections if used to penetrate. In order to best protect oneself and the partner from STIs, the old condom and its contents are assumed to be infectious. Therefore, the old condom must be properly disposed of. A new condom is used for each act of intercourse, as multiple usage increases the chance of breakage, defeating the effectiveness as a barrier. Trials, however, have found it ineffective [84] and it may put women at a higher risk of HIV infection. The CDC recommends that sexually active women under the age of 25 and those over 25 at risk should be screened for chlamydia and gonorrhea yearly. Appropriate times for screening are during regular pelvic examinations and preconception evaluations. No procedure tests for all infectious agents. STI tests may be used for a number of reasons: There is often a window period after initial infection during which an STI test will be negative. During this period, the infection may be transmissible. The duration of this period varies depending on the infection and the test. Diagnosis may also be delayed by reluctance of the infected person to seek a medical professional. One report indicated that people turn to the Internet rather than to a medical professional for information on STIs to a higher degree than for other sexual problems.

4: Table: Sexual Health STI Chart | HealthEd

RNAi, Oligos, Assays, Gene Editing & Gene Synthesis Tools Oligos Tools. Eurofins MWG Operon Oligos Tool.

5: Sexually Transmitted Infections Anatomical Chart

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS ANATOMICAL CHART pdf

Sexually transmitted infections, or "STIs" for short, are viral, bacterial, parasitic or fungal infections that are contracted from person to person during sexual activity. Infections can be transferred through exchanges of body fluids like blood, semen, vaginal secretions and breast milk.

6: Sexually transmitted disease (STD) symptoms - Mayo Clinic

Diseases that are transmitted sexually Chlamydia Infection of mucous membranes lining the genitals can lead to inflammatory disease (PID) in women and infertility in men and women.

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