

	Chlamydia	Genital Warts HPV	Gonorrhea	Hepatitis B HBV	Hepatitis A HAV	Herpes HSV	HIV/AIDS	Syphilis
What to Watch For	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chlamydia affects women and men. In men, chlamydia can cause NGU. Symptoms show up 7–28 days after having sex. Most women and some men have no symptoms. <p>Women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharge from the vagina. Bleeding from the vagina between periods. Burning/pain when you pee. <p>Men:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A watery drip from the penis. Burning/pain when you pee. Need to pee more often. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symptoms show up 1–8 months after contact with HPV, the virus that causes genital warts. Small, bumpy warts on the sex organs and anus. Itching or burning around the sex organs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symptoms show up 2–21 days after having sex. Most women and some men have no symptoms. <p>Women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thick yellow or white discharge from vagina. Burning/pain when you pee or have a bowl movement. Abnormal periods or bleeding between periods. <p>Men:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thick yellow or white drip from the penis. Burning/pain when you pee or have a bowl movement. Need to pee more often. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symptoms show up 1–9 months after contact with the Hepatitis B virus. Many people have no or mild symptoms. Flu-like feelings that do not go away. Fatigue. Jaundice(yellowing of skin and eyes). Dark urine, light-colored bowel movements. There is a VACCINE—get it! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many people have no or mild symptoms. Flu-like feelings that do not go away. Fatigue. Jaundice(yellowing of skin and eyes). Dark urine, light-colored bowel movements. There is a VACCINE—get it! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symptoms show up 1–30 days or longer after having sex. Some people have no symptoms. Small, painful blisters on the sex organs or mouth which last 1–3 weeks. Blisters go away, but you still have herpes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symptoms show up several months to several years after contact with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Can be present for many years with no symptoms. Unexplained weight loss or tiredness. Flu-like feeling that do not go away. Diarrhea. White spots in the mouth. 	<p>1st stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symptoms show up 3–12 weeks after having sex. A painless, reddish-brown open sore or sores on the mouth and sex organs. Sores last 1–5 weeks. <p>2nd stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Symptoms show up in 1–6 weeks. A rash anywhere on the body. Flu-like feelings. <p>3rd stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10–30 years later: major neurological, cardiac, skeletal disease
How Do you Get This STI?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spread thru vaginal, anal, and oral sex with someone who has chlamydia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spread during vaginal, anal, and oral sex with someone who has genital warts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spread during vaginal, anal, and oral sex with someone that has gonorrhea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spread during vaginal, anal, and oral sex with someone who has Hepatitis B. Spread by sharing needles for drugs or any other reasons. Spread by infected blood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spread by oral–fecal route, contaminated food & water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spread during vaginal, anal, and oral sex with someone who has herpes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spread during vaginal, anal, and oral sex with someone who has HIV. Spread by sharing needles to inject drugs, or for any other reason. Spread by contact with infected blood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spread during vaginal, anal, and oral sex with someone who has syphilis.
What Happens if You Don't Get Treated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can give chlamydia to your sexual partner(s). Reproductive organs can be damaged. May cause infertility. A mother can give it to her baby during childbirth. Cured with antibiotics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can give genital warts to your sexual partner(s). Warts may go away on their own, remain unchanged, or grow and spread. Some stains of HPV are linked to cervical cancer. NO cure, only treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can give gonorrhea to you sexual partner(s). Can lead to serious infection. May cause infertility A mother with gonorrhea can give it to her baby during childbirth. Cured with antibiotics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can give Hepatitis B to your sexual partner(s) or someone you share a needle with. Some people recover completely. Some people can not be cured. Symptoms go away; but they can still give Hepatitis to others. Can cause permanent liver damage. A mother with hepatitis B can give it to her baby during childbirth. NO cure, only treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can give Hep A to your sexual partner(s), especially through oral-anal contact. Most people self-resolve without complications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can give herpes to your sexual partner(s). NO cure, only treatment A mother with herpes can give it to her baby during childbirth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can give HIV to your sexual partner(s) or someone you share a needle with. No cure, only treatment. Will cause illness and death. A mother with HIV can give it to her baby in the womb, during childbirth, or while breastfeeding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can give syphilis to your sexual partner(s). A mother with syphilis can give it to her baby during pregnancy or have a miscarriage. Can cause heart disease, brain damage, blindness, and death. Cured with antibiotics in 1st or 2nd stage

You Can Protect Yourself

- Talk to your partner about past sex partners and about needle drug use. Don't have sex with someone who you think may have an STI.
- Before you have sex, look closely at your partner for any signs of STI—a rash, a sore, redness or discharge. If you see anything you are worried about don't have sex!
- Use a latex condom (rubber) for vaginal, anal and oral sex. Condoms will help protect you from STI much of the time.
- Get checked for STI every time you have a health exam. If you have more than one sex partner, get an STI check any time you think you might be at risk, even if you don't have symptoms.
- Know the signs and symptoms of STI. If you notice a symptom that worries you, get tested!
- If you have an STI, your partner(s) must get treated when you do.
- If you have an STI, don't have sex until your treatment is complete.
- ABOVE ALL ELSE...Talk with your partner about sex.

What you want

What your boundaries are Your sexual histories

You will be surprised about how close you can feel when you take the time to communicate about all of this BEFORE you have sex.



HIV/STI Education Office
City College of San Francisco
50 Phelan Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94112
415.452.5202

For Further Information:

Project SAFE

Ocean Campus Cloud 405
Information, Referrals & Safer Sex Supplies

San Francisco AIDS Foundation Hotline

415.487.3000 or 1.800.FOR.AIDS, www.sfaf.org

Center For Disease Control & Prevention

CDC HIV & STI Info: 1.800.232.4636 or 1.800.CDC.INFO
www.cdc.gov

California AIDS Hotline

1.800.367.2437

San Francisco Sex Information Hotline

415.989.7374

Needle Exchange HIV Prevention Project

415.241.1500, www.sfaf.org

STI



STI FACTS

What is an STI?

Infections transmitted through sexual activity are referred to as Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), and are caused by infecting organisms. Some STIs infect sexual and reproductive organs, while others (HIV, hepatitis B, Syphilis) cause general body infections. One may have an STI and yet have no signs or symptoms, or the symptoms may go away on their own. While some STIs can be cured, others remain treatable for symptoms but cannot be cured.

How Is an STI Spread?

An STI is spread during close sexual practices, vaginal, anal, and oral sex. Some STIs (HIV and hepatitis B) are also spread by contact with infected blood. Most STI germs live in warm and moist areas and that's the reason why they infect the mouth, rectum and sex organs (vagina, vulva, penis and testes).

What to Do

If you suspect you have contracted an STI, get tested. The STI WILL NOT disappear on it's own! County health departments have special STI clinics. Private doctors also treat STIs. It may be embarrassing having an STI and talking about it to your health care provider, but you must get treated in order to get well. Many STIs are treated using antibiotics. Follow your doctor's instructions! You should also inform your partner(s) of the STI that you have. If they aren't treated, they can spread the STI...they might even re-infect you! Come to Cloud 405 for information and referrals about STIs.