

Preview

- [Bellringer](#)
- [Key Ideas](#)
- [Risks of Teen Sexual Activity](#)
- [Teen Pregnancy](#)
- [Abstinence Eliminates the Risks of Teen Sexual Activity](#)

Bellringer

- List the responsibilities of a teen parent. How do these compare to the responsibilities of a teen who is not a parent?



Key Ideas

- **Identify** the possible consequences, especially for teens, of sexual activity before marriage.
- **Describe** how pregnancy can affect the lives of teen parents and babies of teens.
- **Identify** how abstinence eliminates the risks of teen sexual activity.
- **Predict** how a pregnancy now (yours or your partner's) would affect your life goals.



Risks of Teen Sexual Activity ▼

- Possible consequences of teen sexual activity include: ▼
 - loss of self-esteem ▼
 - unplanned pregnancy ▼
 - sexually transmitted diseases ▼
- Abstinence is the only sure way to eliminate the risks of teen sexual activity.



Teen Pregnancy ▼

- 1 in 10 female teenagers gets pregnant each year. ▼
- One out of three girls becomes pregnant at least once before reaching the age of 20. ▼
- Teen pregnancies are hard on the mother's health. ▼
- Babies born to teen mothers are more likely to have health problems.



Teen Pregnancy ▼

- Other reasons to avoid being a teen parent include: ▼
 - You will have less time for yourself. ▼
 - Most teen mothers don't marry the father. ▼
 - Most pregnant teens do not finish high school. ▼
 - Parents are legally responsible for their child's well-being. ▼
 - On average, teen fathers make less money than male teens who are not fathers.



Abstinence Eliminates the Risks of Teen Sexual Activity ▼

- There are many nonsexual ways to show affection. ▼
 - Make your date feel special. ▼
 - Find hobbies to do together. ▼
 - Spend time with and get to know your date. ▼
 - Show respect for your date.



Chapter 20

Section 2 What Are Sexually Transmitted Diseases?

Preview

- [Bellringer](#)
- [Key Ideas](#)
- [STDs: The Silent Epidemic](#)
- [STDs and Teens](#)
- [Preventing STDs](#)

< Back

Next >

Preview 

Main 

Bellringer

- List behaviors that put you at risk for sexually transmitted diseases. Then list behaviors that prevent you from being at risk.



Chapter 20

Section 2 What Are Sexually Transmitted Diseases?

Key Ideas


- **Describe** why sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are said to be a “silent epidemic.”
- **Identify** why teenagers are particularly at risk for being infected with STDs.
- **List** steps you can take to prevent the spread of STDs.



< Back

Next >

Preview 

Main 

STDs: The Silent Epidemic ▼

- An **epidemic** is the occurrence of more cases of a disease than expected. ▼
- STDs are said to be a “silent epidemic” among teens and young adults.



STDs: The Silent Epidemic ▼

- Many STDs are **asymptomatic**, which means you can have the disease without any symptoms. ▼
- When there are no symptoms, a person may spread the disease without knowing it. ▼
- Sexually active people should undergo regular testing for STDs.



STDs and Teens ▼

- Behaviors that put teens at risk of STDs include: ▼
 - being sexually active ▼
 - having more than one sexual partner ▼
 - having a sexual partner who has had multiple sexual partners ▼
 - using alcohol or drugs



Preventing STDs ▼

- Things you can do to protect yourself from STDs include: ▼
 - practicing abstinence ▼
 - staying away from alcohol and drugs ▼
 - respecting yourself ▼
 - learning the facts about STDs



Preventing STDs ▼

- Things you can do to protect yourself from STDs also include: ▼
 - choosing friends who influence you positively ▼
 - getting plenty of rest ▼
 - going out as a group ▼
 - being aware of your emotions



Preview

- [Bellringer](#)
- [Key Ideas](#)
- [How Are STDs Spread?](#)
- [STDs Can Cause Permanent Damage](#)
- [Being Responsible About STDs](#)

Bellringer

- List the ways that STDs are transmitted from one person to another.



Key Ideas

- **Describe** how STDs can be spread from one person to another.
- **List** examples of ways in which STDs can damage a person's health.
- **Identify** the symptoms and treatments of common bacterial STDs.
- **Describe** the symptoms and treatments of common STDs caused by viruses and parasites.
- **State** the responsibilities of people who think they may be infected with an STD.



How Are STDs Spread? ▼

- Ways that STDs are spread include: ▼
 - any sexual activity that brings a person in contact with body fluids from an infected person ▼
 - any sexual activity in which one person's genitals contacts another person's skin or mucous membranes ▼
 - direct contact with open sores ▼
 - a mother to her baby before or during birth, or during breast-feeding



How Are STDs Spread? ▼

- Most STDs CANNOT be spread by the following: ▼
 - Kissing ▼
 - Sharing eating utensils ▼
 - Holding hands ▼
 - Using public toilets



STDs Can Cause Permanent Damage ▼

- Some STDs, such as herpes, cannot be cured. ▼
- Some STDs can cause miscarriages or infant blindness. ▼
- Being informed about STDs can help you avoid them. ▼
- If you think you might have been exposed to an STD, see a doctor as soon as possible



Beliefs Vs. Reality

“It is best to see if an STD goes away on its own before going to a doctor.”

Most STDs do not go away on their own. Even if the symptoms go away, the STD is not necessarily cured.

“Washing the genitals after sex prevents STDs.”

Washing is not an effective way to prevent STDs.

“Birth-control pills prevent STDs.”

Birth-control pills do not provide protection against STDs.

“The medicine prescribed for one kind of STD will cure any STD.”

Each STD requires different treatment. A doctor must be consulted for proper treatment.

“If one sex partner is treated for an STD, the other partner does not need to be treated.”

Both sex partners must be treated so that they will not reinfect each other.

Bacterial STDs

What is it?

Chlamydia (kluh MID ee uh) is an STD caused by a bacterium that infects the reproductive organs and may cause a mucous discharge. Chlamydia can be passed from pregnant women to infants during childbirth. The highest rates of chlamydial infections in the United States are found in 15- to 19-year-olds. There are more new cases of chlamydia than new cases of any other bacterial STD reported each year in the United States.

Symptoms

Often no symptoms

Females:

- ▶ pain during urination
- ▶ vaginal discharge or bleeding
- ▶ pelvic pain

Males:

- ▶ pain during urination
- ▶ discharge from the penis

Treatment

Both partners take antibiotics at the same time.

If untreated

Females:

- ▶ infertility
- ▶ pelvic pain
- ▶ ectopic pregnancies
- ▶ pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)

Males:

- ▶ epididymitis
- ▶ swollen and tender testicles

Infants of infected mothers:

- ▶ illness
- ▶ blindness

Chlamydia

Click below to watch the Visual Concept.

[Visual Concept](#)



< Back

Next >

Preview 

Main 

Bacterial STDs

What is it?

Gonorrhea (gahn uh REE uh) is an STD caused by a bacterium that infects mucous membranes, including the genital mucous membranes. Gonorrhea can be passed to infants during childbirth.

Symptoms

Females:

Often no obvious symptoms

- ▶ pain during urination
- ▶ vaginal discharge or bleeding
- ▶ pain in the abdomen or pelvic area

Males:

- ▶ pain during urination
- ▶ discharge from the penis

Treatment

Both partners take antibiotics at the same time. Gonorrhea is becoming more difficult to treat because the bacteria that cause it have become more resistant to antibiotics.

If untreated

Females:

- ▶ pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which can result in ectopic pregnancies or infertility

Males:

- ▶ scarring of the urethra, which makes urination difficult
- ▶ painful swelling of the testicles

Newborns of infected mothers:

- ▶ blindness
- ▶ joint infection
- ▶ life-threatening blood infections

Gonorrhea

Click below to watch the Visual Concept.

[Visual Concept](#)



< Back

Next >

Preview 

Main 

Bacterial STDs

What is it?

Syphilis (SIF uh lis) is an STD caused by a bacterium that can cause ulcers or chancres (SHANG kuh rz). Syphilis can spread through the blood, damaging the nervous system and other body organs. Syphilis can be passed to infants during childbirth.

Symptoms

Males and Females:

Primary syphilis (10 to 90 days after infection):

- ▶ painless ulcer, called a chancre at the place where the bacteria entered the body

Secondary syphilis (3 to 10 weeks after infection):

- ▶ fever
- ▶ rash
- ▶ swollen lymph nodes
- ▶ joint pain
- ▶ muscle aches

Tertiary syphilis (1 or more years after infection):

- ▶ heart and nervous system damage, including blindness and loss of mental abilities
- ▶ possible death

Treatment

Both partners take antibiotics at the same time.

If treated in the early stages, syphilis can be cured.

If untreated

Males and Females:

- ▶ mental and physical disabilities
- ▶ premature death

Infants of infected mothers:

- ▶ premature birth
- ▶ severe mental disabilities
- ▶ deafness
- ▶ death

Syphilis

Click below to watch the Visual Concept.

[Visual Concept](#)



< Back

Next >

Preview 

Main 

Bacterial STDs

What is it?

Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) is an inflammation of the upper female reproductive tract caused by the migration of a bacterial infection from the vagina. PID is a common and serious complication of some STDs. It is often caused by chlamydia or gonorrhea.

Symptoms

- ▶ pain in the pelvic area or abdomen
- ▶ vaginal discharge
- ▶ unusually long and painful menstrual periods
- ▶ spotting between periods
- ▶ fever
- ▶ painful urination
- ▶ nausea

Treatment

Antibiotics are used to treat PID. Antibiotic treatment can not repair all of the damage that may have already occurred. Surgery may be needed if infection is left untreated for too long.

If untreated

- ▶ scars in the fallopian tubes or uterus that can lead to infertility or ectopic pregnancies
- ▶ chronic pelvic pain

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Click below to watch the Visual Concept.

[Visual Concept](#)



< Back

Next >

Preview 

Main 

Viral STDs

What is it?

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is an STD caused by a group of viruses that can cause genital warts, cervical cancer in females, and penile cancer in males. HPV is responsible for more new STD cases than any other STD in the United States.

Symptoms

Often no symptoms

Females:

- ▶ genital and anal warts (pink or reddish warts that appear on the genitals)
- ▶ abnormal Pap smear (a screening test for cervical cancer)

Males:

- ▶ genital and anal warts

Treatment

There is no cure.

Warts can be treated by surgical removal, freezing, or medication but can return.

Cancer treatment is available for cervical and other genital cancers.

A vaccine is available to reduce the chance of getting some HPV strains that can cause cancer or warts.

If untreated

Females:

Women have a higher risk of developing cervical cancer with certain types of HPV.

Males:

Men have an increased risk of developing genital cancers with certain types of HPV.

Viral STDs

What is it?

Genital herpes is an STD caused by a viral infection in the genital area. Genital herpes is caused by the herpes simplex virus (HSV). There are two types of herpes simplex viruses: HSV-1 and HSV-2. Both types can be passed to newborn infants if the mother has genital sores at the time of delivery.

Symptoms

Males and Females:

HSV-1:

- ▶ cold sores, blisters around mouth and genitals

HSV-2:

- ▶ mild or no symptoms
- ▶ red bumps, blisters, and recurrent sores usually on or around genitals
- ▶ fever with first infection
- ▶ swollen lymph nodes

Treatment

There is no cure. Antiviral medications can shorten outbreaks and reduce their frequency.

If untreated

An infected person remains infected for life.

Newborns of infected mothers:

- ▶ Infections of liver, brain, skin, eyes, and mouth
- ▶ Death

Viral STDs

What is it?

Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver. Two viruses that cause hepatitis are hepatitis B and hepatitis C, which are life-threatening forms of hepatitis. Both hepatitis B and hepatitis C can be sexually transmitted. There are other hepatitis viruses that are not sexually transmitted.

Symptoms

Males and Females:

- ▶ jaundice (yellowing of the skin)
- ▶ tiredness and muscle aches
- ▶ fever
- ▶ loss of appetite
- ▶ darkening of the urine

Treatment

There is no cure. Medications may help stop the spread of the virus.

Individuals with severe liver damage may need a liver transplant.

A vaccine is available to prevent hepatitis B.

If untreated

Males and Females:

- ▶ liver damage
- ▶ liver failure
- ▶ liver cancer
- ▶ premature death

Viral STDs

What is it?

Human immuno-deficiency virus (HIV) is a virus that primarily infects cells of the immune system and causes AIDS. HIV is passed by exchange of infected body fluids—usually blood, semen, vaginal fluid, or breast milk. Exchange usually takes place during sexual activity or by sharing drug injection equipment.

Symptoms

- Acute illness** (initial exposure to 2 months)
- ▶ fever
 - ▶ joint pain
 - ▶ swollen lymph glands
 - ▶ diarrhea
- Asymptomatic stage** (2 months to 10 years)
- ▶ possibly swollen lymph glands
 - ▶ no other symptoms
- Early symptoms** (following asymptomatic stage)
- ▶ same as acute stage
 - ▶ forgetfulness
- AIDS** (following early symptoms)
- ▶ severe weight loss
 - ▶ cancers
 - ▶ opportunistic infections

Treatment

There is no cure for AIDS.
A combination of drugs can delay the start of serious symptoms.

If untreated

- ▶ weight loss
- ▶ malnutrition
- ▶ loss of mobility
- ▶ opportunistic infections (such as pneumonia and tuberculosis)
- ▶ cancer
- ▶ premature death

Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Click below to watch the Visual Concept.

[Visual Concept](#)



< Back

Next >

Preview 

Main 

STDs caused by Parasites

What is it?

Pubic lice are a strain of lice found in pubic hair of those infected. The lice crawl on the skin and lay eggs on the hairs. The lice are spread by skin-to-skin contact.

Symptoms

Males and Females:
Pubic lice can cause intense itching in the pubic area.

Treatment

Medicated lotion and shampoos can kill the lice. Infected individuals must wash clothes and bed linens in hot water.

If untreated

Skin damage can occur.

Scabies (SKAY beez) are tiny mites that burrow into the skin of an infected person. Scabies are spread by skin-to-skin contact.

Males and Females:
Scabies can cause intense itching in the infected area.

Medicated lotion and shampoos can kill the mites. Infected individuals must wash clothes and bed linens in hot water .

Skin damage can occur.

Trichomoniasis

(TRIK oh moh NIE uh sis) is an STD caused by a protozoan, a single-celled animal that is just a little larger than a bacterium. Males may not have symptoms but can give the disease to others.

Females:

- ▶ itching in genital area
- ▶ vaginal discharge
- ▶ painful urination

Males:

- ▶ usually no symptoms

It can be cured with a prescribed medicine.

- ▶ urinary tract infections
- ▶ inflamed urethra
- ▶ premature birth in pregnant women

Being Responsible About STDs ▼

- If you think you might have an STD: ▼
 - seek medical help right away. ▼
 - complete the full course of medication. ▼
 - have follow-up testing done. ▼
 - avoid all sexual activity while being treated. ▼
 - notify all sexual partners.

