

Name _____

STI CDC Fact Sheets

Directions: Go to <https://www.cdc.gov/std/> and follow the directions to get the answers. Scroll down to find the link for 'STI Fact Sheets'. Click on it to get the specific facts sheets for these STIs and get the answers to the following questions about common STIs.

Bacterial Vaginosis:

1. Bacterial Vaginosis is a condition where there is too much _____ in the vagina.
2. Bacterial Vaginosis is most common in women ages _____.
3. BV rarely affects women who have never _____.
4. You cannot get BV from _____.
5. You can prevent BV in the following ways:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
6. What are some symptoms of BV?
 - a. A thin white or gray _____
 - b. Pain, itching, or burning in the _____
 - c. A strong _____, especially after sex;
 - d. Burning when _____
 - e. _____ around the outside of the vagina.
7. How will my doctor know if I have BV?
 - a. A health care provider will examine your _____ for signs of vaginal discharge. Your provider can also perform _____ on a sample of vaginal fluid to determine if BV is present.

Chlamydia

1. Chlamydia is a common STD that can affect both _____.
2. You can get chlamydia by having _____, _____
or _____ sex with someone who has chlamydia.
3. The only way to avoid STDs is to _____.
4. If you are sexually active, you can lower your risk of getting STDs by
 - a. Be in a long-term _____ relationship with a partner who has been _____ and has _____ STD test results;
 - b. Use _____ the right way _____ you have sex.
5. Symptoms of chlamydia in women are
 - a. An _____ vaginal discharge;
 - b. A _____ when urinating.
6. Symptoms in men are
 - a. A discharge from their _____
 - b. A burning sensation when _____
 - c. Pain and swelling in one or both _____
7. How will a doctor know if I have chlamydia?
 - a. _____ can diagnose chlamydia. Your health care provider may ask you to provide a _____ or may use (or ask you to use) a _____ to get a sample from your vagina to test for chlamydia.

Genital Herpes

1. Is there a link between genital herpes and oral herpes?
 - a. Oral herpes caused by HSV-1 can be spread from the _____ to the genitals through _____. This is why some cases of genital herpes are caused by HSV-1.
2. You can get genital herpes by having _____, _____ or _____ with someone who has herpes.
3. You can get herpes from a sex partner who does _____ or who may _____. It is also possible to get genital herpes if you receive _____ from a sex partner who has oral herpes.
4. You _____ get herpes from toilet seats, bedding, or swimming pools, or from touching objects around you such as silverware, soap, or towels.
5. There is _____ for herpes. However, there are _____ that can prevent or shorten outbreaks. One of these anti-herpes medicines can be taken daily, and makes it _____ that you will pass the infection on to your sex partner(s).

Gonorrhea

1. Anyone who is _____ can get gonorrhea. Gonorrhea can cause very serious complications _____ but can be cured with the right medication.
2. Gonorrhea can cause infections in the _____, _____ and throat.
3. Gonorrhea is a very common STD among people ages _____.
4. If you are _____, have an _____ talk with your health care provider and ask whether you should be tested for gonorrhea or other STDs.
5. Some men with gonorrhea may have no symptoms at all. However, men who do have symptoms, may have:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
6. Most women with gonorrhea _____ have any symptoms. Even when a woman has symptoms, they are often mild and can be mistaken for a bladder or vaginal infection. Women with gonorrhea are at risk of developing serious complications from the infection, even if they don't have any symptoms. Symptoms in women can include:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
7. Untreated gonorrhea can cause _____ and _____ health problems in both women and men.
8. In women, untreated gonorrhea can cause _____. Some of the complications of PID are
 - a. Formation of _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. Long-term _____

HPV

1. HPV is the _____ sexually transmitted infection (STI). There are many different types of HPV. Some types can cause health problems including _____ and _____. But there are _____ that can stop these health problems from happening.
2. You can get HPV by having _____, _____ or _____ with someone who has the virus. It is most commonly spread during _____ or _____ sex. HPV can be passed even when an infected person has _____.
3. Genital warts usually appear as a small bump or group of bumps in the _____. They can be small or large, raised or flat, or shaped like a _____. A healthcare provider can usually diagnose warts by _____.
4. HPV can cause _____ and other [cancers](#) including cancer of the vulva, vagina, _____, or anus. It can also cause cancer in the back of the throat, including the base of the tongue and tonsils.
5. You can do several things to lower your chance of getting HPV. Get screened for _____.
6. If you are sexually active
 - a. Use _____ the right way every time you have sex. This can lower your chances of getting HPV. But HPV can infect areas not _____ so condoms may not fully protect against getting HPV.
 - b. Be in a mutually monogamous relationship – or have sex only with someone who _____.
7. There is _____ to find out a person's "HPV status." Also, there is no approved HPV test to find HPV in the mouth or throat.
8. Most people with HPV _____ they are infected and never develop symptoms or health problems from it. Some people find out they have HPV when they get genital warts. Women may find out they have HPV when they get an abnormal _____ result (during cervical cancer screening). Others may only find out once they've developed more serious problems from HPV, such as cancers.

Syphilis (use left column and then click on 'fact sheet')

1. Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection that can cause serious health problems if _____ . Syphilis is divided into stages (primary, secondary, latent, and tertiary). There are different signs and symptoms associated with each stage.
2. You can get syphilis by _____ with a syphilis sore during vaginal, anal, or oral sex. You can find sores on or around the penis, vagina, or anus, or in the rectum, on the lips, or in the mouth.
3. The only way to avoid STDs is to _____ vaginal, anal, or oral sex.
4. If you are sexually active, you can do the following things to lower your chances of getting syphilis:
 - a. Being in a long-term mutually monogamous relationship with a partner who _____ for syphilis and _____ syphilis.
 - b. Using _____ the right way every time you have sex.
Condoms prevent transmission of syphilis by preventing contact with a sore. Sometimes sores occur in areas _____ .
Contact with these sores _____ transmit syphilis.
5. Most of the time, a _____ is used to test for syphilis. Some health care providers will diagnose syphilis by testing _____ from a syphilis sore.