

**HIV/AIDS**

- **Transmission**: historically through direct contact with blood or body fluids, but now also through sexual contact.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: vary widely and may include fever, weight loss, night sweats, and fatigue. Later stages may include opportunistic infections and cancers.
- **Treatment Options**: antiretroviral therapy (ART) to manage symptoms and slow the progression of the disease.

**Chlamydia (LVG)**

- **Transmission**: primarily through sexual contact.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: include discharge, pain, or bleeding.
- **Treatment Options**: antibiotics are effective.

**Gonorrhea (the Clap)**

- **Transmission**: through sexual contact.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: discharge, pain, or bleeding.
- **Treatment Options**: antibiotics are effective.

**Syphilis (the Great Imitator)**

- **Transmission**: through sexual contact.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: early syphilis may not have symptoms, while late syphilis can cause neurological damage.
- **Treatment Options**: antibiotics are effective.

**Human Papillomavirus (HPV)**

- **Transmission**: through sexual contact.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: warts, genital itching, pain, or bleeding.
- **Treatment Options**: vaccines are available for some types, and early detection can help reduce complications.

**Hepatitis B or “HBV”**

- **Transmission**: through sexual contact, sharing needles, or vertical transmission.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: fever, jaundice, fatigue, and skin rash.
- **Treatment Options**: vaccines are available to prevent infection, and antiviral medications can treat acute infection.

**Hepatitis C or “HCV”**

- **Transmission**: through sexual contact, sharing needles, or vertical transmission.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: may be asymptomatic or cause flu-like symptoms.
- **Treatment Options**: direct-acting antiviral medications are highly effective.

**Herpes Simplex**

- **Transmission**: through direct contact with infected lesions.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: painful lesions, itching, and burning.
- **Treatment Options**: antiviral medications can reduce symptoms and recurrence.

**Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)**

- **Transmission**: through sexual contact, sharing needles, or vertical transmission.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: fatigue, fever, weight loss, and opportunistic infections.
- **Treatment Options**: antiretroviral therapy (ART) to manage symptoms and slow the progression of the disease.

**Malaria**

- **Transmission**: through the bite of an infected mosquito.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: fever, chills, sweats, and fatigue.
- **Treatment Options**: antimalarial medications are effective.

**Tuberculosis**

- **Transmission**: through the airway, typically from an infected person.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: cough, fever, weight loss, and night sweats.
- **Treatment Options**: a 6-month course of antitubercular drugs.

**Chagas Disease**

- **Transmission**: through the bite of a triatomid bug (referred to as a “kissing bug”).
- **Signs and Symptoms**: fever, fatigue, and itching.
- **Treatment Options**: medications are available to treat the disease.

**Trypanosomiasis**

- **Transmission**: through the bite of infected mosquitoes.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: fever, chills, and fatigue.
- **Treatment Options**: antimalarial medications are effective.

**Lyme Disease**

- **Transmission**: through the bite of an infected tick.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: fever, headache, and rash.
- **Treatment Options**: antibiotics are effective.

**Tularemia**

- **Transmission**: through the bite of an infected flea or tick.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: fever, headache, and rash.
- **Treatment Options**: antibiotics are effective.

**Brucellosis**

- **Transmission**: through contact with infected animals or their products.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: fever, sweats, and fatigue.
- **Treatment Options**: antibiotics are effective.

**Rabies**

- **Transmission**: through the saliva of an infected animal, typically through a bite.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: fever, headache, and muscle spasms.
- **Treatment Options**: post-exposure prophylaxis with vaccines and antirabies immunoglobulin.

**Rheumatic Fever**

- **Transmission**: through the bite of an infected tick.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: fever, arthritis, and heart abnormalities.
- **Treatment Options**: antibiotics are effective.

**Zoonotic Diseases**

- **Transmission**: through contact with infected animals or their products.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: fever, sweats, and fatigue.
- **Treatment Options**: antibiotics are effective.

**Sequelae**

- **Transmission**: through the bite of an infected animal, typically through a bite.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: fever, headache, and muscle spasms.
- **Treatment Options**: post-exposure prophylaxis with vaccines and antirabies immunoglobulin.

**Chagas Disease**

- **Transmission**: through the bite of infected mosquitoes.
- **Signs and Symptoms**: fever, headache, and rash.
- **Treatment Options**: medications are available to treat the disease.

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CHLAMYDIA or “LGV”

What are the SIGNS and SYMPTOMS?

Female:

- Women most often asymptomatic. Those that do exhibit symptoms may experience:
  - Vaginal or pelvic pain
  - Vaginal discharge

Male:

- Pelvic pain in the scrotum
- Painful or swollen lymph nodes in the groin

What are the possible CONSIDERATIONS?

- This condition may confuse or overlap with other undiagnosed or unreported conditions
- The symptoms may be of increased risk of contracting and transmitting HIV
- The infection can cause sexually transmitted gonorrhea
- Difficult to diagnose due to common or similar presented symptoms

What are the TREATMENT options?

- Antimicrobial medications
- Infection due to crusted tubes may need to be stabilized surgically

What are the PREVENTION options?

- Abstinence from vaginal, oral, or anal sex with an infected partner
- An infected person in the month before diagnosis should be treated to help prevent re-infestation

GONORRHEA or the “Clap”

What are the SIGNS and SYMPTOMS?

Female:

- Thick, yellowish-green discharge from the cervixs, vagina, or perianal area
- Discomfort or pain while urinating
- Post-infective symptoms: patches of skin on the eyelids or face

Male:

- Discharge from the penis, rectum, or perianal area
- Painful or swollen lymph nodes in the groin

What are the possible CONSIDERATIONS?

- Re-treatment and the infection can be transmitted even if the symptoms have worn off
- Rashes of primary or secondary syphilis can recur and the infection can be transmitted for up to 2 years after infection

What are the TREATMENT options?

- Syphilis is treated with injections called benzathine penicillin
- Testing and treatment. Abstinence from sexual activity, including oral, vaginal, and anal, is required for transmission
- An infected person in the month before diagnosis should be treated to help prevent re-infestation

SYphilis or the “Great Imitator”

What are the SIGNS and SYMPTOMS?

Primary syphilis:

- Typically a painless, red, hard, non-tender bump is present

Secondary syphilis:

- General symptoms (negative findings): fever, rash, lymph nodes, cough, rash, sores

Tertiary syphilis:

- Patchy hair loss
- Painful ulcers
- Gingivitis

What are the possible CONSIDERATIONS?

- Syphilis increases the risk of transmission of or worsening of HIV
- There may be no or minimal symptoms at the time of treatment
- Individuals treated with gonorrhea or chlamydia can also experience symptoms of syphilis

What are the TREATMENT options?

- People infected with syphilis are treated with an antimicrobial medication
- In certain circumstances, oral medications are prescribed by a health-care provider
- Sexual partners must be notified so that they may seek medical attention, as syphilis is spread through sexual contact

SYPHILIS or “the Big Imitator”

What are the SIGNS and SYMPTOMS?

Female:

- Women may experience:
  - Burning or pain during intercourse
  - Vaginal discharge

Male:

- Odorless discharge from the penis
- Penile itching

What are the possible CONSIDERATIONS?

- Women who are asymptomatic and pregnant may not yet be infected
- Contraception is strongly recommended due to the risk of acquiring and transmitting HIV

What are the TREATMENT options?

- Abstinence from vaginal, oral, or anal sex with an infected partner
- Women infected with syphilis are typically treated with injectable penicillin
- Men are treated with oral medications

PUBLIC LICE or “Crabs”

What are the SIGNS and SYMPTOMS?

- Pubic lice and nits can be found on:
  - pubic hair
  - undergarments
  - pubic hair

What are the possible CONSIDERATIONS?

- Pubic lice and nits are not transmitted by kissing or sexual contact
- Infants may also be exposed during birth
- Infants can experience:
  - Itching
  - Licking

What are the TREATMENT options?

- Several over-the-counter antifungal tablets, cream, or ointment
- Applicator devices for medications
- In certain circumstances, oral medications are prescribed by a health-care provider

BACTERIAL SCABIES or “Mites”

What are the SIGNS and SYMPTOMS?

- Itchiness may last for several weeks after treatment
- All sexual partners who have had contact with the infected person should be treated

What are the possible CONSIDERATIONS?

- Mites prefer warm zones (folds of skin around breasts, waists, thighs, buttocks, hands, and feet)
- Mites can be transmitted through skin-to-skin contact
- Mites can spread through skin-to-skin contact

What are the TREATMENT options?

- All sexual partners who have had contact with an infected person within 30 days of the last treatment, including those pregnant, should be treated
- An infected person in the month before diagnosis should be treated to help prevent re-infestation

Yeast Infection or “Candida”

What are the SIGNS and SYMPTOMS?

Female:

- Infected women can experience:
  - Vaginal itching
  - Discomfort or pain during urination
  - Discharge

Male:

- Discomfort or pain during urination
- Infection of the prostate gland

What are the possible CONSIDERATIONS?

- Yeast infections can increase the risk of acquiring and transmitting HIV
- Individuals treated with gonorrhea or chlamydia can also experience symptoms of yeast infection

What are the TREATMENT options?

- Antifungal medication: over-the-counter or prescription
- In certain circumstances, oral medications are prescribed by a health-care provider
- Sexual partners must be notified so that they may seek medical attention, as yeast infections are spread through sexual contact

Parasitic SCABIES or “Mites”

What are the SIGNS and SYMPTOMS?

- Itchiness may last for several weeks after treatment
- All sexual partners who have had contact with the infected person should be treated

What are the possible CONSIDERATIONS?

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Trichonomiasis or “Trich”

What are the SIGNS and SYMPTOMS?

Female:

- Women may experience:
  - Discharge
  - The greatest number of infections is found in people 20 to 30 years old
  - It is most common in women 15 to 24 years old
  - It is most common in women 15 to 24 years old

What are the possible CONSIDERATIONS?

- Individuals treated with gonorrhea or chlamydia can also experience symptoms of Trichomoniasis infections can increase the risk of acquiring and transmitting HIV

What are the TREATMENT options?

- Treated with medication, usually in the form of metronidazole
- In individuals with HIV, treatment may be repeated
- In certain circumstances, oral medications are prescribed by a health-care provider

YEAST INFERENCE or “Candida”

What are the SIGNS and SYMPTOMS?

Female:

- Women may experience:
  - Vaginal itching
  - Discomfort or pain during urination
  - Discharge

Male:

- Discomfort or pain during urination
- Infection of the prostate gland

What are the possible CONSIDERATIONS?

- Yeast infections can increase the risk of acquiring and transmitting HIV
- Individuals treated with gonorrhea or chlamydia can also experience symptoms of yeast infection

What are the TREATMENT options?

- Antifungal medication: over-the-counter or prescription
- In certain circumstances, oral medications are prescribed by a health-care provider
- Sexual partners must be notified so that they may seek medical attention, as yeast infections are spread through sexual contact

Parasitic TRICHOMONIASIS or “Trich”

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Female:

- Women may experience:
  - Discharge
  - The greatest number of infections is found in people 20 to 30 years old
  - It is most common in women 15 to 24 years old
  - It is most common in women 15 to 24 years old

What are the possible CONSIDERATIONS?

- Individuals treated with gonorrhea or chlamydia can also experience symptoms of Trichomoniasis infections can increase the risk of acquiring and transmitting HIV

What are the TREATMENT options?

- Treated with medication, usually in the form of metronidazole
- In individuals with HIV, treatment may be repeated
- In certain circumstances, oral medications are prescribed by a health-care provider

Did YOU KNOW?

- Syphilis is the only STI that can be cured with a single dose of antibiotics

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