

If you think it can't happen to you...

Anyone who has sexual contact could get any of these infections. If you have a sore or break in the skin, your chances of getting HIV (AIDS virus) are increased. Just because you have no symptoms does not mean you're not infected. A person can also pass an infection without having any symptoms.

Get an STI exam if you think you've been exposed.

Babies can be affected by Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)...

Babies can be born with blindness, pneumonia, mental retardation, deformities and more. Some infections can cause the baby's death.

Ways to protect yourself...

1. DON'T HAVE SEX - It's the only way to protect yourself completely. Abstinence will keep you from becoming infected and you won't become a parent before you're ready.
2. Have a faithful relationship with one person. Get to know each other before having sex. When you have sex with someone, unless you are both virgins, you are having sex with all of the other person's previous partners.
3. Be careful. If your partner has any sore, rash, or discharge, sex may be dangerous. Remember, your partner may be infected and have no symptoms.
4. If you're going to have sex, use a latex or polyurethane condom plus your regular form of birth control.

How to use a condom...

1. Do not allow the penis to make entry or contact before the condom is put on. Sperm and fluid can be released from the penis before ejaculation.
2. When the penis is erect, "pinch an inch" at the end of the unrolled condom and place the condom on the end of the penis.
3. With the other hand, unroll the condom the entire length of the penis. If needed, use only a water-based lubricant. Do not use oil-based lubricants.
4. After ejaculation and before the penis becomes limp, withdraw the penis and condom together by holding the rim of the condom with your fingers.
5. Do not allow the sex organs to come into contact after the condom has been removed.
6. Do not use a condom more than once.

**ST. CLAIR COUNTY
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
3415 - 28TH STREET
PORT HURON, MI 48060
(810) 987-6108**

**CONFIDENTIAL TESTING
for STIs**

CALL FOR AN APPOINTMENT

**STI Testing may also be part of
a Family Planning appointment
in the**

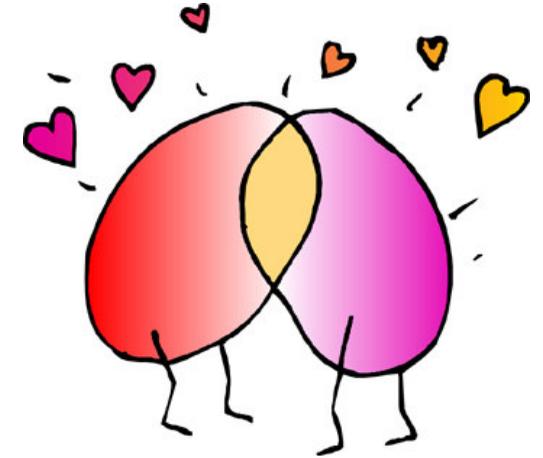
**FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC
3415 28TH STREET
PORT HURON, MI 48060
(810) 987-6108**

**STI Testing is also available for
adolescents ages 10 through 21
at**

**TEEN HEALTH CENTER
2215 COURT
(behind Port Huron High School)
PORT HURON, MI 48060
(810) 987-1311**

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SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STI)



**Important Information
for EVERYONE.**

Because you care about yourself

**ST. CLAIR COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
3415 28th STREET
PORT HURON, MI 48060
(810) 987-5300**

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)

NOT HAVING SEX (ABSTINENCE) or SEXUAL CONTACT IS THE ONLY 100% SURE WAY TO AVOID THESE INFECTIONS

Sexual contact = vaginal, anal or oral sex, contact with sexual fluids or direct genital contact.

INFECTION	SYMPTOMS	HOW YOU GET IT	COMPLICATIONS	TREATMENT	PREVENTION
BACTERIA					
SYPHILIS	1 st -Painless sore(s) on mouth or genitals. 2 nd -Rash, flu-like feelings. Symptoms 1-12 weeks after sexual contact and then disappear, but infection is still present.	Sexual contact or direct contact when open sores are present. Can be transmitted from pregnant woman to baby.	Heart disease, blindness, brain damage, death. A pregnant woman with syphilis can give it to her baby during pregnancy or have a miscarriage.	Antibiotics for both patient and sex partners. Treatment can cure the infection.	Always use condoms. Don't share needles. Don't have sexual contact with someone that has a sore or rash.
CHLAMYDIA Nongonococcal Urethritis (NGU) in Males	May not have any symptoms OR have: discharge or drainage from vagina or penis. Painful urination. Itching or burning in genital area. Females: bleeding or pain in the abdomen. Symptoms 7-28 days after sexual contact.	Sexual contact or contact with sexual fluids.	Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID), damage reproductive organs, sterility in females and males. A pregnant woman with chlamydia can give it to her baby during childbirth.	Antibiotics for both patient and sex partners. Treatment can cure the infection.	Always use condoms. Don't have sex if you or your partner is having symptoms.
GONORRHEA	Discharge or drainage from vagina or penis. Painful urination. Itching or burning in genital area. Females: bleeding or pain in the abdomen. Symptoms 2-21 days after sexual contact.	Sexual contact or contact with sexual fluids.	Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID), arthritis, heart disease, skin disease, blindness, sterility, death. A pregnant woman with gonorrhea can give it to her baby during pregnancy or childbirth.	Antibiotics (some strains are resistant to certain antibiotics) for both patient and sex partners. Treatment can cure the infection.	Always use condoms. Don't have sex if you or your partner is having symptoms.
VIRUS					
HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS (HSV 1 & 2) GENITAL HERPES	Painful, blister-like sores on genitals or mouth. Symptoms 1-30 days or longer after sexual contact.	Sexual contact, direct contact with sores, Can be transmitted even when no symptoms are present.	A pregnant woman with genital herpes can give it to her baby during childbirth.	Anti-viral medications treat symptoms, but virus remains.	Avoid sexual contact when sores are present or starting. Always use condoms. Pregnant women should discuss their history and risk with their medical provider prior to delivery.
HIV/AIDS (Human Immunodeficiency Virus & Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome)	<u>HIV</u> : No symptoms or flu-like symptoms. <u>AIDS</u> : Fever, diarrhea, night sweats, weight loss more than 10#, swollen lymph glands. Symptoms may develop months to years after contact with HIV.	Contact with semen or vaginal secretions, breast milk, blood, sharing needles, mother to baby. Can be transmitted even when no symptoms are present.	Multiple infections, death. A pregnant woman with HIV/AIDS can infect her baby during pregnancy, childbirth or through breast milk.	Many different treatments available that treat symptoms and complications, but infection remains.	Always use condoms. Don't share needles. Pregnant women should discuss their history and risk with their medical provider prior to delivery.
HEPATITIS B VIRUS	Flu-like feelings that don't go away. Tiredness, loss of appetite, dark urine, light stool, yellow eyes and skin. Symptoms 1-9 months after contact with virus.	Sexual contact, blood exchange, birth.	May lead to permanent liver damage, liver cancer, death. A pregnant woman with Hepatitis B can infect her baby during childbirth.	Bed rest and good diet. Some people recover completely, but others do not.	Vaccine available. Always use condoms. Don't share needles.
GENITAL WARTS (Condyloma) HUMAN PAPILOMA VIRUS (HPV)	Cauliflower-like or flat bumps in genital area <u>or</u> an abnormal pap smear. Symptoms 1-8 months or longer after contact.	Sexual contact and genital touching. Can be transmitted even when no visible warts are seen.	Link between certain strains of HPV and cervical cancer and cancer of the penis.	Prescription cream or gel. Also treated by freezing, laser, burning, surgery. Virus can remain and be transmitted even with treatment.	Vaccine is available to protect some individuals against certain strains. Always use condoms. Pap smears for women, as directed by their medical provider.
PARASITES					
PUBIC LICE ("crabs")	Itching in pubic area. Tiny nits (eggs) glued to pubic hair.	Sexual contact. Sharing infested towels, clothing, bedding.	Secondary skin infection from scratching.	Prescription or over-the-counter medications for patient and sex partners.	Don't share unwashed towels, clothing or bedding.
TRICHOMONIASIS ("trich")	Females: Vaginal discharge, odor, itching, painful urination. Males: May not have symptoms. Symptoms 3-14 days after sexual contact.	Sexual contact, sharing damp washcloths, towels, bedding, unwashed clothing.	Increased risk of acquiring other STIs, including HIV.	Oral medication for patient and sex partners. Treatment can cure the infection.	Don't share unwashed clothing, towels or washcloths. Always use condoms.

Any of these infections can be present without any symptoms and can affect a baby before or after birth.