

	PID	HPV	HERPES	HEPATITIS	HIV/AIDS	TUBERCULOSIS
<u>What is it?</u>	<u>Pelvic Inflammatory Disease</u> Infection of female reproductive organs (ovaries, fallopian tubes, cervix, uterus.)	<u>Human Papillomavirus</u> Group of 70 different types of viruses. Most common STD in America. Some viruses cause warts, others can cause cancer.	A virus that can cause infections. Herpes Simplex 1 -Oral infections (cold sores) Herpes Simplex 2 -Genital infections	A serious virus which can attack the liver. 5 Types (A, B, C, D, and E), but Hepatitis A, B, and C are the most common. 4 million Americans are infected with Hep. C	<u>HIV -Human Immunodeficiency Virus.</u> A virus which attacks and destroys a persons Immune System, resulting in <u>AIDS -Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</u>	TB is a disease caused by a bacterium called <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> . The bacteria usually attack the lungs, but TB bacteria can attack any part of the body such as the kidney, spine, and brain. If not treated properly, TB disease can be fatal.
<u>How do you get it?</u>	Usually comes from STD's like Chlamydia or Gonorrhea going untreated.	Skin-to-skin contact or sexual activities with an infected person.	Transmitted through skin-to-skin contact with an infected person.	Hep. A -sexual contact, feces (not washing hands), and sometimes blood (sharing needles). Hep. B -sexual contact and blood. Hep. C -Mainly through blood, but also sexual contact	Transmitted through sexual contact, blood (sharing needles, open sores), or from a mother to a baby (at childbirth or through breastfeeding.)	Transmitted through the air from one person to another, thus bacteria are put in the air when one coughs, sneezes, speaks, or sings.
<u>What are the symptoms?</u>	*Cramping *Pain or tenderness in abdominal area *Bleeding between menstrual cycles *Nausea and/or vomiting *Fever *Sometimes there are no symptoms or they can take weeks or months later.	*Visible growths or bumps around genital area. (Genital Warts) *Abnormal cell changes in women, usually found through a Pap Smear exam. *Sometimes there are no symptoms or they can take weeks, months, or years to appear	Can take weeks, months or years for symptoms to appear. *Pain when going to the bathroom *Bumps or blisters on infected area *Red, irritated skin or bumps. *Sometimes there are no symptoms at all.	*Jaundice -yellow eyes and skin *abdominal pain *muscle weakness *rashes *dark urine *loss of appetite *joint pain *sometimes there are no symptoms at all	Usually takes about 10 years for symptoms to appear. About 1 in 3 people have HIV and don't know it. *Thrush *PID *Easily bruising *Fever or night sweats *skin rashes *numb hands or feet *rapid weight loss *Extreme fatigue (tired)	*A bad cough lasting 3 or more weeks *Pain in the chest *Coughing up blood or sputum *Weakness or fatigue *Weight loss *Loss of appetite *Chills, fever, night sweats
<u>How is it treated?</u>	If caught early, can be treated with antibiotics. But, if infection is severe, it may require a hospital stay	There is no cure!! Some prescription medications can be used to treat warts, but there is no way to remove the virus entirely from your body.	There is no cure!! Prescription medications are used to treat genital infections; ointments are usually used to treat oral infections.	There is no cure!! Vaccines are available to prevent Hepatitis A and B infections. Some treatments are available for Hepatitis B and C infections, but there is no cure.	There is no cure!! If caught and treated early, a person can live many healthy years before developing AIDS. Medications have been condensed into one daily pill	There is no cure!! TB can be fought off by our immune system, if not it becomes TB disease. Currently 10 drugs are approved by FDA and treatment can take from 6 to 9 months.
<u>How to prevent it?</u>	*Abstinence *Know your partner *Practice Safe Sex *Get tested and treated	*Abstinence *Know your partner *Yearly physicals or Pap Smear exams	*Abstinence *Know your partner *Practice Safe Sex *Get tested	*Abstinence *Know your partner *Practice Safe Sex *Get tested *Don't share needles	*Abstinence *Know your partner *Practice Safe Sex *Get tested *Don't share needles	*Avoid prolonged access to TB patients *Take airborne precautions *Obtain immediate treatment if suspected exposure