

Sharing What We Know about Sexual Health Student Resource 1: Jigsaw Article Packet

Teen Sexual Health

Group 1

HPV

HPV (Human Papillomavirus) is a common virus passed on through genital contact. HPV is the most common sexually transmitted virus in the United States. Over 6 million people get HPV each year, and most new infections are in 15–24 year olds. There are about 100 types of HPV, 40 of which can impact the genital areas of men and women.

Most types of HPV cause no symptoms and go away on their own. Some types of HPV can cause cervical cancer and other less common cancers as well. These types of HPV are known as high risk because they can last for many years and cause changes in the cells of the cervix. When left untreated, these cell changes can lead to cancer. Other types of HPV can cause warts (called genital warts) on the genital areas of men and women. These types of HPV do not lead to cancer. The types of

HPV that can cause cervical cancer are not the same as the types that can cause genital warts.

Anyone who has ever had genital contact with another person can get HPV. You do not need to have intercourse to spread HPV. Any skin-to-skin contact with the genital area of another person can allow HPV to spread. A person is more likely to get HPV if they have sex at any early age, have many sex partners, or have a sex partner who has had many partners. Since HPV often causes no symptoms, both men and women can pass it on without knowing it.

There is no cure for HPV. There are treatment options for the health problems HPV causes like genital warts and cervical cancer. Because treatment is more successful with early detection, it is important to get regular Pap tests to detect any changes in the cervix caused by HPV. Doctors recommend that young women begin getting annual Pap tests three years after first sexual contact or at age 21 – whichever comes first.

Cervical cancer is a cancer that begins in a woman's cervix, the opening to the uterus or womb. Approximately 10,000 women each year in the U.S. will develop cervical cancer, and about 500,000 women will experience serious cervical lesions that may need treatment. Vaccination against HPV makes it much less likely that a woman will develop cervical cancer and other HPV-related illnesses. With early diagnosis, cervical cancer can be treated and cured.

Other types of HPV cause genital warts. The warts may disappear or may develop a fleshy, small raised growth with a cauliflower-like appearance. Genital warts are typically treated with an ointment that is applied to the skin as well as by freezing and/or laser treatment.

There is currently one HPV vaccine on the market to protect against infection with the types of HPV that cause most, but not all, cases of cervical cancer and genital warts. Others are in development.

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HPV

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends that the vaccine be routinely given to all females ages 11-12 with “catch up” vaccination for those ages 13-26. Research shows that women who are already sexually active can still get some benefit from vaccination,

but the vaccine protects best in females who have never been exposed to any type of HPV. Therefore, the vaccine is most effective in girls and young women who receive it before becoming sexually active. Research is ongoing to see if the vaccine is effective in males.

In addition to the HPV vaccine, there are other steps to lower the chances of getting HPV. A person making the decision to be sexually

active should limit the number of sexual partners and choose a partner who has had no or few sex partners. Condoms do not completely protect against HPV. Areas not covered by a condom can still be exposed to the virus. Since the virus can be transmitted from skin-to-skin contact, when genital warts are visible, people should abstain from any genital contact. The best way to ensure protection is to practice abstinence.

WEB RESOURCES

additional research for your project...

http://www.neahin.org/HPV/Cervical_Cancer/Images/NEA%20Cervical%20Cancer%20Brochure.pdf

<http://www.cdc.gov/std/HPV/STDFact-HPV.htm>

<http://www.sexedlibrary.org/stds.html#humanpapilloma>

http://www.ashastd.org/hpv/hpv_overview.cfm

http://www.ashastd.org/learn/learn_hpv_warts.cfm

<http://www.teenwire.com/topics/infections-and-diseases.php>

<http://www.fda.gov/womens/getthefacts/hpv.html>

http://www3.niaid.nih.gov/healthscience/healthtopics/human_papillomavirus/index.htm

http://www.cancer.org/docroot/CRI/CRI_2_1x.asp?rnav=criov&dt=8

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Group 2

Chlamydia

Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis*. It is the most frequently reported infectious disease in the U.S., with an estimated three million new infections each year.

If symptoms occur at all, they are usually mild and appear one to three weeks after exposure. Men sometimes have a whitish yellow discharge from the penis, redness at the tip of the penis, a frequent urge to urinate or a burning sensation while urinating.

Chlamydia is spread through genital contact during sexual activity, when fluids containing the bacteria come in contact with mucous membranes. A person infected with chlamydia may also

develop conjunctivitis if s/he touches her/his eyes with a contaminated hand.

A test from the doctor is needed to confirm chlamydia. Antibiotics, like Tetracycline or Erythromycin, can cure chlamydia. An infected person should make sure to take the full course of the treatment even if the symptoms disappear earlier. It is also important that all the infected person's sexual partners be tested for chlamydia and treated to prevent the further spread of the disease.

Since chlamydia often has no symptoms, it frequently may be diagnosed and treated only when serious complications develop. One of the most common complications associated with chlamydia is pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). PID is the inflammation or infection of the fallopian tubes or ovaries in women; it develops when the chlamydia infection spreads to

the uterine cavity and fallopian tubes. Symptoms of PID include low abdominal pain, vaginal discharge, and fever. It is diagnosed by a doctor and treated with antibiotics. PID has the potential for serious complications. Hospitalization may be required in severe cases. It is one of the leading causes of infertility in women of childbearing age. In rare cases, men infected with chlamydia may also develop epididymitis, an inflammation of the scrotal tubes that can cause sterility.

There are steps to lower the chances of getting chlamydia. A person making the decision to be sexually active should limit the number of sexual partners and choose a partner who has had no or few sex partners. Condoms (used correctly) can reduce the spread of chlamydia. The surest way to prevent chlamydia is to not have sex.

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Group 2

Chlamydia

WEB RESOURCES

additional research for your project...

<http://www.cdc.gov/std/Chlamydia/STDFact-Chlamydia.htm>

<http://www.sexedlibrary.org/stds.html#chlamydia>

http://www.ashastd.org/learn/learn_chlamydia_facts.cfm

<http://www3.niaid.nih.gov/topics//chlamydia/index.htm>

<http://www.cdc.gov/std/chlamydia/the-facts/default.htm>

<http://www.teenwire.com/topics/infections-and-diseases.php>

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Group 3

Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Gonorrhea is the second most frequently reported STI. Nearly 700,000 people in the U.S. are infected with gonorrhea each year. Young people age's 15-29 make up 75% of all reported cases.

Men and women with gonorrhea have different symptoms. The most common symptoms of gonorrhea are a discharge from the vagina or penis and painful or difficult urination. Many women who are infected have no symptoms of the disease. Men, on the other hand, are more likely to show symptoms. If symptoms of gonorrhea develop, they usually appear within two to 10 days after genital contact with an infected partner, although a small percentage of patients may be infected for several months without showing symptoms. Symptoms of rectal infection include discharge, anal itching, and painful bowel movements.

Gonorrhea is spread through genital contact during sexual activity. The bacterium that causes gonorrhea

thrives in moist, warm areas of the body including the reproductive tract, the oral cavity, and the rectum. Gonorrhea can also be spread to the mouth, eyes, and throat.

A test from the doctor is needed to confirm gonorrhea. Antibiotics can cure gonorrhea. An infected person should be sure to take the full course of treatment even if the symptoms disappear earlier. Drug resistant strains of the disease are increasingly making treatment more difficult.

Since gonorrhea has few symptoms for women, it is often diagnosed and treated when more serious complications develop. If a pregnant woman contracts gonorrhea early on in her pregnancy, there is an increased risk of premature labor and postpartum uterine infection. Therefore, it is recommended that pregnant women be tested for gonorrhea. An attack of gonorrhea can make a person more vulnerable to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). HIV causes AIDS, so it is imperative that gonorrhea be detected and treated in the early stages.

One of the most common complications associated with gonorrhea is pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). PID is the inflammation or infection of the fallopian tubes or ovaries in women; it develops when the gonorrhea infection spreads to the uterine cavity and fallopian tubes. Symptoms of PID include low abdominal pain, vaginal discharge, and fever. A doctor diagnoses it during a pelvic exam.

Doctors usually prescribe oral antibiotics, but hospitalization may be required in severe cases. It is one of the leading causes of infertility in women of childbearing age.

There are steps to lower the chances of getting gonorrhea. A person making the decision to be sexually active should limit the number of sexual partners and choose a partner who has had no or few sex partners. Condoms (used correctly) can reduce the spread of gonorrhea. The surest way to prevent gonorrhea is to not have sex.

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Group 3

Gonorrhea

WEB RESOURCES

additional research for your project...

<http://www.cdc.gov/std/Gonorrhea/STDFact-gonorrhea.htm>

<http://www.sexedlibrary.org/stds.html#gonorrhea>

http://www.ashastd.org/learn/learn_gonorrhea_fact.cfm

<http://www3.niaid.nih.gov/healthscience/healthtopics/gonorrhea/index.htm>

<http://www.cdc.gov/std/Gonorrhea/the-facts/default.htm>

<http://www.teenwire.com/topics/infections-and-diseases.php>

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Group 4

Hepatitis B

Hepatitis is a virus that causes inflammation of the liver, resulting in liver cell damage and destruction. Five main types of the hepatitis virus have been identified. The most common type that occurs through genital contact is hepatitis B (HBV). This type of hepatitis also spreads through contaminated blood and blood products and contaminated intravenous (IV) needles. HBV can result in serious illness such as cirrhosis of the liver, liver cancer, and death. Although HBV resolves in most people, about 10 percent will develop chronic HBV. About 750,000 people are chronically infected with hepatitis B. There are 77,000 new cases each year.

The symptoms of HBV include jaundice (yellowing of skin, eyes, and mucous membranes), fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of

appetite, intermittent nausea, and vomiting. HBV is spread through the blood and bodily fluids of an infected person. More than half of all HBV infections come from sexual activity. About one-third of all people with HBV do not know they are infected. Infected pregnant women can transmit the virus to the fetus during pregnancy and at delivery. The later in pregnancy a mother contracts the virus, the greater the chance for infection in her baby.

There are steps to lower the chances of getting HBV. There is a vaccine to prevent HBV. Developed in 1982, the hepatitis B vaccine is one of the most effective ways to prevent this disease. All children should get two doses of the hepatitis B vaccine (birth and 6-18 months). Children and adolescents through 18 years of age who did not get the vaccine when they were

younger should also be vaccinated. All unvaccinated adults at risk for hepatitis B should be vaccinated as well. Other things that will lower the risk of getting HBV are to not take intravenous drugs and never share drug needles or personal care items that might have blood on them (razors, toothbrushes). A person who is thinking about getting a tattoo or body piercing should consider that the tools could have someone else's blood on them if the tattoo artist or body piercer does not follow good health practices. A person making the decision to be sexually active should limit the number of sexual partners and choose a partner who has had no or few sex partners. Condoms (used correctly) can reduce the spread of HBV. The surest way to prevent HBV is to not have sex and limit your risk of exposure to other people's blood.

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Group 4

Hepatitis B

WEB RESOURCES

additional research for your project...

<http://www.cdc.gov/NCIDOD/diseases/hepatitis/b/index.htm>

http://www.ashastd.org/learn/learn_hepatitis.cfm

<http://www3.niaid.nih.gov/research/topics/hepatitis/>

http://kidshealth.org/teen/infections/stds/std_hepatitis.html

<http://www.teenwire.com/topics/infections-and-diseases.php>

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Group 5

Herpes

Genital herpes is a sexually transmitted infection caused by a virus called herpes simplex virus (HSV). There are two strains of HSV. More than 50 million, or one in five, adults in the U.S. have genital herpes. Almost nine out of ten of all infected people are unaware they have genital herpes. If the number of genital herpes cases continues to rise, by the year 2025 almost 40% of all men and 50% of all women could be infected.

Herpes simplex virus (HSV) is mostly known for causing common cold sores. It is important to note that cold sores are not an indication that a person has genital herpes. Cold sores are caused by a type of the herpes virus, but, it is rarely the same virus strand that causes genital herpes. Cold sores are typically caused by herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV1). Genital herpes is usually caused by a different strand of the virus called herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV2). However, it is possible to transfer the different viruses to other areas of the body. HSV1 (or cold sores) can be

transferred to the genitals through oral sex. In the same way, HSV2 (or genital herpes) can be transferred to the mouth.

Genital herpes symptoms usually appear within two weeks after infection. Often a person infected with the virus does not realize that she or he has genital herpes because they do not have any visible symptoms. However, if the symptoms are visible, genital herpes can result in an outbreak of painful blisters or open sores in the genital area, i.e., in and around the vaginal area, on the penis, around the anal opening, and on the buttocks or thighs. Small red bumps appear first, develop into blisters, and then become painful open sores. Over several days, the sores become crusty and then heal without leaving a scar.

Some other symptoms that may occur with the first outbreak of genital herpes are fever, headache, muscle aches, painful or difficult urination, vaginal discharge, swollen glands in the groin area, itching or burning feeling in the genital or anal area, pain in the legs, buttocks, or

genital area, and feeling of pressure in the abdomen. Genital herpes caused by HSV type 1 is more likely to affect the lips, causing sores known as fever blisters or cold sores, but it also can infect the genital area and produce sores there.

Genital herpes is spread through skin-to-skin contact, typically with the genital area during sexual activity. Genital herpes is spread when the virus is in an active phase, even if there are no visible symptoms. Genital herpes is highly contagious. People often get genital herpes by having sexual contact with others who don't know they are infected or who are having outbreaks of genital herpes without any sores. The virus can also spread from one area to another on the same person.

A doctor can diagnose genital herpes through a Pap smear, a special culture or a blood test. It can also be diagnosed at the time of a pelvic examination if the sores are visible. The bad news is that there is no cure for genital herpes. While the sores usually disappear within two to three weeks, the virus remains in the body for life. Therefore, any treatment or prescribed medication

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Group 5

Herpes

will only provide symptomatic relief. In addition, there are a few simple steps that an infected person can follow to speed up the healing process and prevent the spread of infection. Keep the infected area clean and dry, avoid contact with the sores, wash hands frequently, and avoid any genital contact from the onset of symptoms until sores are completely healed, the scab has fallen off, and new skin has grown over the sore site. After the first outbreak, any future outbreaks are

usually mild and last only about a week.

Genital herpes, like other infections that produce sores, increases a person's risk of getting HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. If a pregnant woman has genital herpes, she can transmit the virus to her baby, which can cause developmental disabilities or fatal infections.

If you have early signs of a herpes outbreak or visible sores, you should not have sexual intercourse or oral sex until the signs are gone and/or the sores have healed completely. Between outbreaks, using condoms during sexual intercourse may offer

some protection from transmitting the virus to your partner.

There are steps to lower the chances of getting genital herpes. A person making the decision to be sexually active should limit the number of sexual partners and choose a partner who has had no or few sex partners. Condoms are only somewhat effective in preventing genital herpes when used between outbreaks. Refraining from skin-to-skin contact with an infected person when the virus is in the active phase can prevent genital herpes. The surest way to prevent genital herpes is to not have sex. A genital herpes vaccine is currently in development.

WEB RESOURCES

additional research for your project...

- <http://www.cdc.gov/std/Herpes/default.htm>
- <http://www.cdc.gov/std/Herpes/the-facts/default.htm>
- <http://www.cdc.gov/std/Herpes/STDFact-Herpes.htm>
- <http://www.sexedlibrary.org/stds.html#herpes>
- http://www.ashastd.org/herpes/herpes_overview.cfm
- http://kidshealth.org/teen/infections/stds/std_herpes.html
- <http://www.teenwire.com/topics/infections-and-diseases.php>

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Group 6

Syphilis

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. Syphilis is among the most serious of sexually transmitted infections. It advances in three stages: primary, secondary, and tertiary or late. If syphilis goes untreated, late stage syphilis can cause serious consequences. According to recent studies from the CDC, "The rate of primary and secondary syphilis — the most infectious stages of the disease — decreased throughout the 1990s, and in 2000 reached an all-time low. However, over the past six years, the syphilis rate in the United States has been increasing." Between 2005 and 2006, the national syphilis rate increased 13.8 percent, from 2.9 to 3.3 cases per 100,000, and the number of cases increased from 8,724 to 9,756.

The bacteria gain entrance to the body through minor cuts or abrasions in the skin or mucous membranes, most often through genital contact. The disease can also be transmitted from mother to child before or during birth. In the first

stage (primary syphilis), two to twelve weeks after exposure, painless oval-shaped sores appear on the genitals, rectum or mouth. Lymph nodes near the groin or in the neck may be swollen as well. These sores disappear on their own in two to four weeks. If this stage goes untreated, the disease moves on to the second stage (secondary syphilis) one to six months later when the organism spreads into the bloodstream. This stage is characterized by symptoms like red rash, flu-like symptoms such as headache, fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, and pain in bones and joints. These symptoms also subside by themselves without treatment, but the bacteria remain in the body. The third and most serious stage (tertiary syphilis) can begin any time from one year to several decades later. Tertiary syphilis can lead to irreversible damage to the liver, bones, brain, heart and other organs. It can also cause paralysis, blindness, dementia, and death.

Syphilis is diagnosed by a doctor through blood tests. However, the results of a blood test may not show up as positive immediately after the

person has been infected, so the test often needs to be repeated. Primary and secondary syphilis can be treated with penicillin. However, if the disease progresses to the third stage, it can cause irreversible damage. A person infected with syphilis should also have regular follow-up blood tests for at least a year after treatment. In all stages of syphilis, proper treatment will cure the disease, but in late syphilis, damage already done to body organs cannot be reversed.

Syphilis has extremely serious implications. It increases the risk of transmitting and acquiring the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which causes AIDS. A person's joints may be affected, resulting in arthritis. Cardiovascular syphilis can cause heart disease. Neuro syphilis, can result in paralysis, blindness, senility, psychiatric problems or loss of sensation in the legs.

There are steps to lower the chances of getting syphilis. A person making the decision to be sexually active should limit the number of sexual partners and choose a partner who has had no or few sex partners. The open sores of syphilis may be visible and infectious during the active

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Group 6

Syphilis

stages of infection. Any contact with these infectious sores and other infected tissues and bodily fluids must be avoided. Although condoms significantly reduce the risk of syphilis they do not cover the entire genital area. The surest way to prevent syphilis is to not have sex.

WEB RESOURCES

additional research for your project...

<http://www.cdc.gov/std/syphilis/default.htm>

<http://www.cdc.gov/std/Syphilis/STDFact-Syphilis.htm>

<http://www.sexedlibrary.org/stds.html#syphilis>

http://www.ashastd.org/learn/learn_syphilis_facts.cfm

<http://www3.niaid.nih.gov/healthscience/healthtopics/syphilis/default.htm>

http://kidshealth.org/teen/infections/stds/std_syphilis.html

<http://www.teenwire.com/topics/infections-and-diseases.php>

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Group 7

HIV/AIDS

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is the virus that causes AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). HIV is a virus that attacks the immune system itself. The immune system is a group of cells and organs that protect the body by fighting disease. HIV was first identified in the United States in 1981; it took scientists several years to discover how HIV was transmitted between humans. During the early 1980s in the United States, as many as 150,000 people became infected with HIV each year. By the early 1990s, this rate had dropped to about 40,000 each year, where it remains today. AIDS cases began to fall dramatically in 1996, when new drugs became available. Today, more people than ever before are living with HIV/AIDS. The CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) estimates that about one million people in the United States are living with HIV or AIDS. About one quarter of these people do not know that they are infected.

Initially there are no symptoms for HIV, and often symptoms do not develop for many years. A person

infected with HIV may look and feel perfectly well for many years and may not know that they are infected. But as the person's immune system weakens, they become increasingly vulnerable to illnesses, many of which they would have fought off previously.

HIV is a fragile virus. It cannot live for very long outside the body. As a result, the virus is not transmitted through day-to-day activities such as shaking hands. You also cannot become infected from touching things like doorknobs. HIV is primarily found in the blood and sexual fluids of an infected person. HIV is transmitted through sexual contact when a sufficient quantity of these fluids enters someone else's bloodstream. In addition, an infected pregnant woman can pass HIV to her baby during pregnancy or delivery, as well as through breastfeeding. HIV can also be spread through contaminated blood and blood products and contaminated intravenous (IV) needles. HIV is diagnosed by a doctor through blood tests.

Today there are medical treatments that can slow down the rate at which HIV weakens the immune system and that can prevent or cure

some of the illnesses associated with advanced HIV disease. As with other diseases, early detection offers more options for treatment and preventive care. As time goes by, a person who has been infected with HIV is likely to become ill more and more often until, usually several years after infection, they become ill with one of a number of particularly severe illnesses. It is at this point that they are said to have AIDS – when they first become seriously ill, or when the number of immune system cells left in their body drops below a particular threshold. AIDS severely weakens the body's ability to fight infections and certain cancers. The immune system of a person with AIDS is threatened to the point that medical intervention may be necessary to prevent or treat serious illness. AIDS is an extremely serious condition, and at this stage the body has very little defense against any sort of infection. Without drug treatment, HIV infection usually progresses to AIDS in an average of ten years. Medication can prolong the time between HIV infection and

the onset of AIDS. A person with HIV can live for a long time before it becomes AIDS.

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Group 7

HIV/AIDS

There are steps to lower the chances of getting HIV. A person making the decision to be sexually active should limit the number of sexual partners and choose a partner who has had no or few sex partners. Although

condoms significantly reduce the risk of infection, they are not a guarantee. Other things that will lower the risk of getting HIV are to not take intravenous drugs and never share drug needles or personal care items that might have blood on them (razors, toothbrushes).

Consider the risks if you are thinking about getting a tattoo or body piercing. The tools could have someone else's blood on them or the tattoo artist or body piercer may not follow good health practices. The surest way to prevent HIV and AIDS is to not have sex.

WEB RESOURCES

additional research for your project...

<http://www.sexedlibrary.org/stds.html#humanimmunodeficiency>

http://www.ashastd.org/learn/learn_hiv_aids_overview.cfm

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/basic/index.htm#hiv>

<http://www3.niaid.nih.gov/research/topics/HIV/default.htm>

<http://www.avert.org/aids-epidemic.htm>

<http://www.teenwire.com/topics/infections-and-diseases.php>

TEEN SEXUAL HEALTH AND VACCINE EDUCATION

A CURRICULUM PROJECT TO SUPPORT AND PROMOTE
THE PREVENTION OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Setting the Record Straight - Clarifying Information about Sexual Health Teacher Resource 7: Carousel Master

Carousel Answer Key

	HPV/ Genital Warts	HIV/AIDS	Hepatitis B	Herpes	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Chlamydia
Is it a viral or bacterial infection?	Virus	Virus	Virus	Virus	Bacteria	Bacteria	Bacteria
Are there always symptoms?	No – Often there are none, sometimes the warts are visible	No – Most of the time there are none	No – Most of the time there are none	No – Often there are none, sometimes there are sores	No – Often there are none, sometimes there is discharge, pain, and burning	No – Often there are none, sometimes there are sores	No – Often there are none, sometimes there is discharge, pain, and burning
Is there a cure? (viral doesn't have cure/bacteria does)	No	No	No	No	Yes – Antibiotics can cure it, but there are some drug resistant strains, making treatment more difficult	Yes – Penicillin can cure those who have been infected for less than a year	Yes - Antibiotics can cure it
Are condoms effective at reducing the risk of becoming infected?	No – Condoms might not cover the infected area	Yes – When used correctly, condoms can reduce the risk	Yes – When used correctly, condoms can reduce the risk	No – Condoms might not cover the infected area. To prevent, you need to refrain from skin to skin	Yes – When used correctly, condoms can reduce the risk	No – Condoms might not cover the infected area	Yes – When used correctly, condoms can reduce the risk

TEEN SEXUAL HEALTH AND VACCINE EDUCATION

A CURRICULUM PROJECT TO SUPPORT AND PROMOTE
THE PREVENTION OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Setting the Record Straight - Clarifying Information about Sexual Health Teacher Resource 7: Carousel Master

	HPV/ Genital Warts	HIV/AIDS	Hepatitis B	Herpes	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Chlamydia
				contact while it is in the active phase. Also, herpes can still be spread without the presence of sores			
Is it life threatening?	Yes – Most people clear HPV, but some types of HPV can lead to cervical cancer – which can be fatal. There is a vaccine that prevents the types of HPV that cause most cancers. Genital warts are from a type of HPV that do not turn into cancer	Yes – AIDS severely weakens the body's ability to fight infections and certain cancers	Yes – If your body does not clear the disease on its own it can lead to serious liver problems like cancer. There is a vaccine to prevent it	No – but having herpes doubles your risk for getting HIV	No – When left untreated it can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease in women, which can lead to infertility. In men, it can lead to chronic pain with urination	Yes – If it is left untreated it can progress to a third stage and be fatal. Most of the cases never reach that point since it can be cured in Stage 1 or 2 with antibiotics	No – When left untreated it can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease in women, which can lead to infertility. In men, it can lead to chronic pain with urination

TEEN SEXUAL HEALTH AND VACCINE EDUCATION

A CURRICULUM PROJECT TO SUPPORT AND PROMOTE
THE PREVENTION OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Setting the Record Straight - Clarifying Information about Sexual Health Teacher Resource 7: Carousel Master

	HPV/ Genital Warts	HIV/AIDS	Hepatitis B	Herpes	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Chlamydia
Estimate how many people in the U.S. are infected each year.	6 million	35,000 *1,000,000 are living with AIDS	77,000	1 million *Almost 9 in 10 people are unaware they have it	700,000	10,000	3 million

Sharing What We Know about Sexual Health Student Resource 2: My Sexual Health Journal

K·W·L

Directions: Complete the “Then” column before the activity. Complete the “Now” column after the activity.

Then... **Now...**

K

This is what I KNOW about sexually transmitted infections

This is what I KNOW now about sexually transmitted infections

W

This is what I WANT TO KNOW about sexually transmitted infections

This is what I STILL WANT TO KNOW about sexually transmitted infections

L

This is how I will LEARN about sexually transmitted infections

This is how I will LEARN the answers to the questions I still have about sexually transmitted infections