

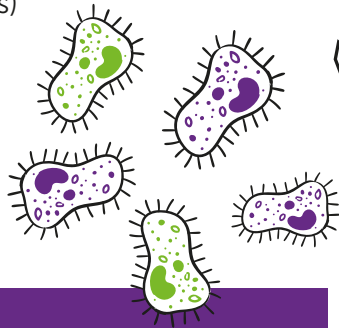
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs)



An STI is any kind of bacterial or viral infection passed on through sexual contact without a condom.

Sexual contact can include:

- **oral sex** (licking, kissing or sucking someone's genitals)
- **vaginal sex**
- **anal sex**
- **sexual touching**
- **using sex toys**



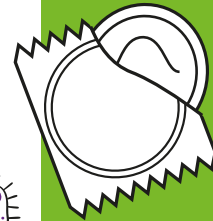
HOW DO YOU GET TESTED?

Most STIs can be detected by a urine sample, blood test or vaginal swab. A small cotton bud is wiped over the inside of the vagina. A doctor or nurse may do this for you but often you can do it yourself in private. It may be uncomfortable but not painful. Lots of areas now offer home testing where you can order a kit online. Just take a sample yourself and post it for testing. Easy!



HOW CAN YOU PREVENT STIs?

CONDOMS



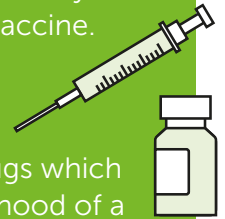
Just use a condom correctly every time you have sex. It's the only way to protect against both pregnancy and STIs. Made from very thin latex (rubber), they cover the penis/sex toy or line the vagina (internal condom), stopping sexual fluids being transferred between partners.

Most STIs are easy to treat and clinic staff have seen it all. Use our service finder to see where you can get tested and treated. This includes Brook clinics, which provide free, confidential services for under 25s: brook.org.uk/find-a-service

DON'T WORRY!

VACCINATIONS

HPV, hepatitis A and hepatitis B are currently the only three STIs that can be prevented by vaccines. Other sexually transmitted diseases, including gonorrhoea, chlamydia, and syphilis, do not yet have a vaccine.



PREP/PEP

PEP is a combination of HIV drugs which can be used to reduce the likelihood of a HIV negative person getting HIV after they have been exposed to the virus.

PrEP allows people to take anti HIV medication (Truvada) daily, or before sex, in order to prevent HIV from being able to take hold in someone's body if they are exposed to it.

HOW DO YOU KNOW IF YOU'VE GOT ONE?

STIs don't always have symptoms, so if you've had unprotected sex, always get yourself tested ASAP. Don't forget emergency contraception too, to protect from pregnancy.



DID YOU KNOW




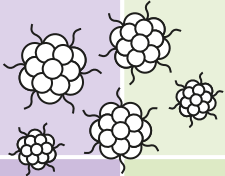
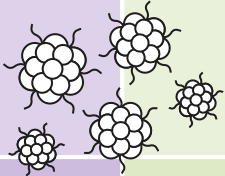

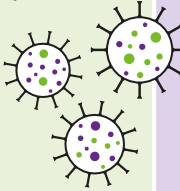


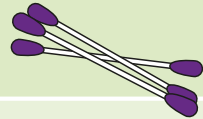

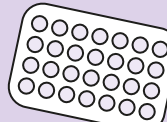
Anyone can get an STI. It doesn't matter how many times you've had sex or how many partners you've had.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs)

For more information about all STIs, see brook.org.uk/stis



All STIs can be passed on during unprotected oral, vaginal, anal sex, sexual touching and sex toys. HIV and syphilis can also be passed on by sharing needles. **Here are some other things you should know:**

	Chlamydia	Genital herpes	Genital warts	Gonorrhoea	HIV	Pubic lice	Syphilis	Trichomoniasis
SYMPTOMS	<p>No symptoms in the majority of cases.</p> <p>Possible symptoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Unusual discharge from the vagina, penis or rectum » Burning/itching in the genital area » Pain when peeing » Heavy periods or bleeding between periods » Pelvic/lower abdominal pain » Abdominal pain during sex » Bleeding during/after sex » Painful swelling of testicles 	<p>Often no signs or symptoms.</p> <p>Possible symptoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Flu-like fever, headache, aches and pains » Stinging, tingling or itching in the genital area » Small fluid-filled blisters which burst leaving small, red, very painful sores » Pain when urine passes over the sores » Possible discharge 	<p>Often no visible symptoms and it can be months/years before warts appear.</p> <p>Possible symptoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Can appear alone or in clusters like a cauliflower » Normally painless but can be itchy » Appear in/around the vagina, anus, upper thighs and anywhere on the penis, scrotum or urethra 	<p>No symptoms in many cases.</p> <p>Possible symptoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Green/yellow discharge from the vagina » Green, yellow or white discharge from the penis » Anal discharge » Burning when peeing » Lower abdomen pain/tenderness » Heavy periods or bleeding between periods » Painful swelling of the foreskin » Pain or tenderness in the testicles 	<p>Around 80% of people will have a short, two week flu-like illness soon after getting the HIV virus. .</p> <p>This may last for two to three weeks with sore throat, fever, tiredness, achy joints, swollen glands and a rash. After this, there may be no symptoms for many years.</p> 	<p>Symptoms can take a few weeks to appear and include itching, irritation and inflammation.</p> <p>You may be able to see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Black powder (droppings) » Brown eggs » Yellow-grey or red lice 	<p>Often no signs or symptoms.</p> <p>Possible symptoms</p> <p>Stage 1: small, painless, very infectious sore on genitals, anus or mouth.</p> <p>Stage 2: may include painless rash on the palms or soles, wart-like growths on genitals, flu, weight loss, white patches on mouth roof</p> <p>Stage 3: rarely occurs in the UK. Only 1/3 will experience serious symptoms such as paralysis, loss of coordination, blind/deafness, stroke and dementia.</p> 	<p>Often no signs or symptoms but if there are, they usually appear within a month.</p> <p>Possible symptoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Itching, swelling and soreness of the genitals » Frothy, yellow-green fishy vaginal discharge » Thin, white discharge from the penis » Pain during sex and peeing » Lower abdominal pain » Itchy inner thighs » Needing to urinate more often
DIAGNOSIS	<p>Urine or swab test.</p> 	<p>Examination by doctor or nurse.</p> <p>Swab of fluid from the blisters.</p>	<p>Examination by doctor or nurse.</p> 	<p>Urine or swab test.</p>	<p>Blood test, four weeks after exposure will confirm HIV status. Do not delay seeking medical help.</p>	<p>Examination by doctor or nurse with a magnifying glass.</p>	<p>Examination by doctor or nurse.</p> <p>Blood test or swab if there is a sore.</p>	<p>Examination by doctor or nurse.</p> <p>Urine test or swab test.</p>
TREATMENT	<p>Course of antibiotics.</p> <p>No treatment can cause infertility.</p>	<p>Antiviral medicines.</p> <p>Treatment is given to relieve symptoms.</p>	<p>Cream or lotion.</p> <p>Warts can be frozen, heated or removed.</p> <p>It can take months for warts to disappear.</p>	<p>Antibiotic injection in the buttock or thigh and a single antibiotic tablet.</p> <p>No treatment can cause infertility in men and women.</p>	<p>Can be managed with drugs. There is no cure but left untreated, can develop into AIDS, when you cannot fight life-threatening infections. PREP and PEP are drugs that prevent the virus taking hold if you are exposed to HIV.</p>	<p>Special lotions, creams or shampoo.</p> <p>No treatment can cause spreading, skin irritation and infections.</p>	<p>Single antibiotic injection or a course of injections.</p> <p>If reaches stage 3 it can be fatal.</p>	<p>Antibiotics.</p> <p>Unlikely to go away with no treatment.</p> 

Other infections include bacterial vaginosis, cystitis, proctitis, urethritis and vaginitis which can be caused by other STIs but are not themselves, STIs. Find out more at brook.org.uk/stis