

## Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) - venereal diseases 1.

### Pathogens

#### Bacterial infections:

Syphilis (=lues), Gonorrhoea (clap), Chlamydia

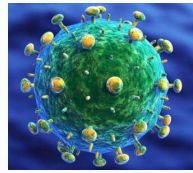
#### Vírusok:

human papillomavirus (HPV → genital warts, cervical cancer)  
hepatitis B, C,  
HIV (→AIDS), etc.

#### Protozoa infections: eg. Trichomonas

#### Fungal infections: Candida

#### Ectoparasites: crab lice, scabies



HIV virus (AIDS)

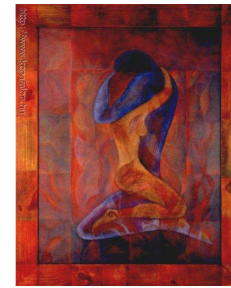


Treponema pallidum (syphilis)



www.dailymail.co.uk

Festmény: Ilyés Márta: Titokzatos ölelés

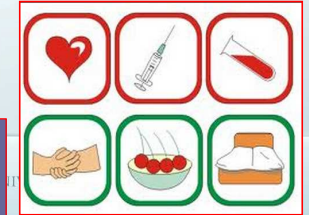


## Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) - venereal diseases 2.

### Transmission

### Not exclusively spread sexually!

- by direct contact: genital skin, genital secretions
- clothes, personal equipments, common use of bath water (eg. gonorrhoea)
- vertically: from mother to her baby:
  - intrauterin (in the womb) (eg. syphilis)
  - during delivery (HSV, HPV)
  - during breastfeeding (HIV)
- through bloodstream, (common needle-use)  
eg. syphilis, HIV

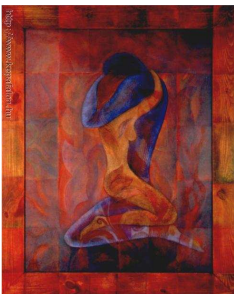


### How HIV-infection (AIDS) DOES NOT spread?

- by insect bite
- everyday contacts (eg. handshaking, etc.),
- common use of equipments (toilet-seats etc.)

www.jag.mako.hu

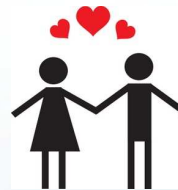
Festmény: Ilyés Márta: Titokzatos ölelés



## Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) - venereal diseases 3.

### Prevention

- keeping hygienic rules
- frequent, thorough showering and daily change of underwear
- **condom-usage during sexual intercourse**
- conscious relationships, monogamy, faith
- improving sexual culture
- improving awareness of sexual health and prevention of STDs
- vaccinations, eg. Hepatitis, HPV



### If symptoms appear (discharge, itching, lesions etc.)

- consulting doctor
- **avoiding sexual contact**
- treating the partner may also be necessary



G.C.C.