# The Low Down on the Most Common STDs

## Genital Herpes

**What Is It?**
A viral infection of the genital areas. It can also infect the area around the mouth.

**How Many People Get It in the US?**
An estimated 1 million new infections each year, with about 45 million people already infected.

**Symptoms**
Most people have no symptoms. Herpes 1 typically causes cold sores and fever blisters on the mouth; Herpes 2 typically causes genital sores or blisters. But both viruses can cause sores in either area. A herpes outbreak can start as red bumps and then turn into painful blisters or sores. During the first outbreak, it can also lead to flu-like symptoms (like a fever, headaches, and swollen glands).

**How It's Spread**
Through vaginal, oral, or anal sex. It can also be passed through skin-to-skin sexual contact, kissing, and rarely, from mother to child during childbirth.

**Treatment**
There is no cure for herpes—the virus stays in the body and may cause recurrent outbreaks. Medications can help treat symptoms, reduce the frequency of outbreaks, and reduce the likelihood of spreading it to sex partners.

**Possible Consequences (If Left Untreated)**
Increased risk for infection of other STDs, including HIV. Some people with herpes may get recurrent sores. Passing herpes from mother to newborn is rare, but an infant with herpes can become very ill.

## Syphilis

**What Is It?**
An infection caused by bacteria that can spread throughout the body.

**How Many People Get It in the US?**
About 46,000 new cases reported each year.

**Symptoms**
Symptoms vary based on the course (timing) of infection—beginning with a single, painless sore (called a chancre) on the genitals, anus, or mouth. Other symptoms may appear up to 6 months after the first sore has disappeared, including a rash. However, there may be no noticeable symptoms until syphilis has progressed to more serious problems (see below).

**How It's Spread**
Through vaginal, oral, or anal sex. It can also be passed through skin-to-skin sexual contact, kissing, and rarely, from mother to child during childbirth.

**Treatment**
Antibiotic treatment can cure syphilis, but medication can't undo damage already done. Both partners must be treated and avoid sexual contact until the sores are completely healed.

**Possible Consequences (If Left Untreated)**
Increased risk for infection of other STDs, including HIV. Untreated, the symptoms will disappear, but the infection stays in the body and can cause damage to the brain, heart, and nervous system, and even death. Syphilis in women can seriously harm a developing fetus during pregnancy.

## Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)

**What Is It?**
A viral infection affecting the liver. HBV can be acute (mild illness lasting for a short time) or chronic (a serious life-long illness).

**How Many People Get It in the US?**
An estimated 40,000 new cases each year (most of which are acquired through sex). Up to 1.2 million people are already infected with chronic HBV.

**Symptoms**
Many people don't have any symptoms, especially adults. People may experience tiredness, aches, nausea & vomiting, loss of appetite, darkening of urine, tenderness in the stomach, or yellowing of the skin and the whites of the eyes (called jaundice). Symptoms of acute HBV may appear 1 to 6 months after exposure. Symptoms of chronic HBV can take up to 30 years to appear, although liver damage can occur silently.

**How It's Spread**
Through vaginal, oral, or anal sex. Also by sharing contaminated needles or drug works; and from mother-to-child during pregnancy or breast-feeding. The chance of getting it through kissing is very low.

**Treatment**
Most often, acute HBV is treated with rest, eating well, and lots of fluids. Chronic HBV is treated through close monitoring by a doctor and antiviral medications.

**Possible Consequences (If Left Untreated)**
Increased risk for infection of other STDs, including HIV. Chronic, persistent inflammation of the liver and later cirrhosis or cancer of the liver. Babies born to infected women are likely to develop chronic HBV infection if they don't get needed immunizations at birth (including HBV vaccination).

## HIV

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is the virus that causes AIDS.

**How Many People Get It in the US?**
About 56,000 new infections each year, with an estimated 13 million people already living with HIV.

**Symptoms**
Many people who are infected with HIV do not have any symptoms and feel healthy. Symptoms don't usually develop until a person's immune system has been weakened. The symptoms people experience are usually related to infections and cancers they get due to a weakened immune system. On average it takes about 10 years from initial HIV infection to develop AIDS.

**How It's Spread**
Through vaginal, oral, or anal sex. Also by sharing contaminated needles or drug works; and from mother-to-child during pregnancy or breast-feeding. The chance of getting it through kissing is very low.

**Treatment**
There is no cure for HIV or AIDS. Anti-retroviral treatment can slow the progression of HIV disease and delay the onset of AIDS. Early diagnosis and treatment can improve a person's chances of living a longer, healthier life.

**Possible Consequences (If Left Untreated)**
Increased risk for other life-threatening infections and certain cancers. By weakening the body's ability to fight disease, HIV makes an infected person more vulnerable to infections that they wouldn't otherwise get. HIV can also cause infections that anyone can get, such as other STDs and pneumonia, to be much worse. Left untreated, HIV infection is a fatal disease.
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## CHLAMYDIA

**What is it?** A bacterial infection of the genital areas.

**How many people get it in the US?** About 1.4 million new cases reported each year. The highest rates are among adolescent women.

**Symptoms** Often there are no symptoms. For women who do experience symptoms, they may have abnormal vaginal discharge, bleeding (not their period), and/or burning and pain during urination. For men who do experience symptoms, they may have discharge or pain during urination, and/or burning or itching around the opening of the penis.

**How it's spread** Through vaginal, oral, or anal sex. It can also be passed on from mother to child during childbirth.

**Treatment** Oral antibiotics cure the infection. Both partners must be treated at the same time to prevent passing the infection back and forth. Both partners should abstain from sex until the infection is gone.

**Possible consequences (if left untreated)** Increased risk for infection of other STDs, including HIV. In women, chlamydia can cause pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) which can lead to infertility and tubal (ectopic) pregnancy. Men may develop pain and swelling in the testicles, although this is rare. Babies born to infected women can develop eye or lung infections.

## TRICHOMONIASIS (TRICH)

**What is it?** A parasitic infection of the genital areas.

**How many people get it in the US?** An estimated 1 million new cases each year.

**Symptoms** Often there are no symptoms. For women who do experience symptoms, they may notice a frothy, smelly, yellowish-green vaginal discharge, and/or genital area discomfort. Men who have symptoms may temporarily have a discharge from the penis, slight burning after urination or ejaculation, and/or an irritation in the penis.

**How it's spread** Through vaginal sex.

**Treatment** Antibiotics can cure the infection. Both partners must be treated at the same time to prevent passing the infection back and forth. Both partners should abstain from sex until the infection is gone. It is common for this infection to recur (come back again).

**Possible consequences (if left untreated)** Increased risk for infection of other STDs, including HIV. In women, trich can cause complications during pregnancy.

## GONORRHEA

**What is it?** A bacterial infection of the genital areas.

**How many people get it in the US?** About 820,000 new cases reported each year. The highest rates are among women aged 20 to 24 and men aged 20 to 24.

**Symptoms** Most infected people have no symptoms. For those who do, it can cause a burning sensation while urinating, abnormal white, green, and/or yellowish vaginal or penile discharge. Women may also have abnormal vaginal bleeding and/or pelvic pain. Men may also have painful or swollen testicles.

**How it's spread** Through vaginal sex.

**Treatment** Oral antibiotics can cure the infection. Both partners must be treated at the same time to prevent passing the infection back and forth. Both partners should abstain from sex until the infection is gone.

**Possible consequences (if left untreated)** Increased risk for infection of other STDs, including HIV. In women, gonorrhea can cause pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) which can lead to infertility and tubal (ectopic) pregnancy. Men may develop epididymitis, a painful condition which can lead to infertility. Babies born to infected women can develop eye infections.

## GENITAL HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV)

**What is it?** A viral infection with over 40 types that can infect the genital areas, including types that cause warts and cancer.

**How many people get it in the US?** Most infected people have no symptoms. Some HPV types can cause genital warts - small bumps in and around the genitai (vagina, vulva, penis, testicles, and anus, etc.). If they do occur, warts may appear within weeks or months of having sex with an infected partner. Cancer-causing HPV types do not cause symptoms until the cancer is advanced.

**Symptoms** Through vaginal, oral, or anal sex. It can also be passed on during skin-to-skin sexual contact, and in rare cases, from mother to child during childbirth.

**How it's spread** Through vaginal, oral, or anal sex. It can also be passed on from mother to child during childbirth.

**Treatment** There is no cure for HPV (a virus), but in most cases, the virus goes away on its own. If the virus does not go away, there are ways to treat HPV-related problems. For example, warts can be removed, frozen off, or treated through topical medicines. Even after treatment, the virus can remain and cause recurrences (warts come back).

**Possible consequences (if left untreated)** Genital warts will not turn into cancer over time, even if they are not treated. Babies born to women with genital warts can develop warts in the throat. Cancer-causing HPV types can cause cervical cancer & other less common cancers (like anal cancer) if the infection lasts for years. Cervical cancer is rare in women who get regular Pap tests.