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Lab#13

STD Lab

STDS AND THEIR EPIDEMIOLOGY
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MYTHS OF STDs

True or False

1. Most people with an STD experience painful symptoms.
2. Birth control pills prevent the spread of STDs.
3. Douching will cure an STD.
4. Abstinence is the best way to prevent STDs.
5. If you get an STD once, and are treated, you can't get it again.
6. A person does **not** need to see a doctor if she/he notices scores on his/her genitals once, but then they go away.
7. Condoms help prevent the spread of STDs

BACTERIAL AND VIRAL STDS

- STDs can be caused by two different types of "germs": bacteria and viruses.
- The biggest difference between these two is that STDs that are caused by **bacteria** can be cured with medications known as **antibiotics**.
  - Most STDs are curable and, if caught early and treated, do not cause serious damage to the body.
- **Viruses**, on the other hand, have no cure.
  - The three common STDs caused by viruses are:
    1. herpes,
    2. Genital warts
    3. HIV/AIDS. **There is no effective medication.**

Symptoms – Things to Watch out for

How would I know if I have been infected?

1. Sores (either painful or painless)
2. Blood in urine
3. Burning sensation when urinating
4. Rashes
5. Itching
6. Bumps
7. Warts
8. Unusual discharge (color, smell, texture…)

Know what is normal for you

Chlamydia

FEMALE SYMPTOMS:	MALE SYMPTOMS:
• Vaginal discharge (white or grey) or burning with urination • Lower abdominal pain • Bleeding between menstrual periods. • Low-grade fever (later symptom)	• Discharge from the penis and/or burning when urinating • Burning and itching around the opening of the penis • Pain and swelling in the testicles • Low –grade fever (associated with epididymitis - inflammation of the testicles)

Gonorrhea AKA the CLAP

- Each year approximately 650,000 people in the US
- How you get:
  - –People get gonorrhea from close sexual contact (anal sex, oral sex., and vaginal).
  - –Gonorrhea can also be spread from mother to child during birth.

Objectives

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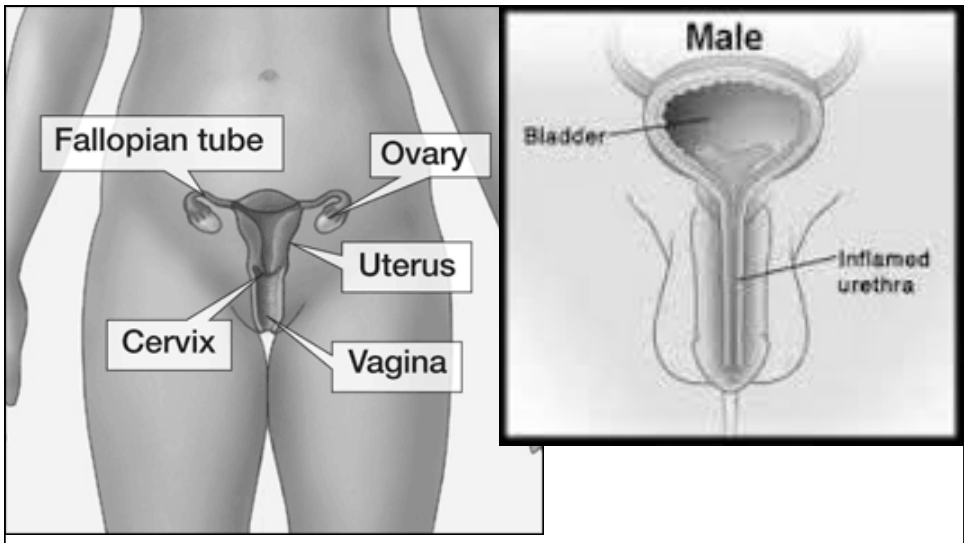
1. Be able to follow an epidemic.
2. Be able to identify patient zero using analysis and evaluation.
3. Be able to relate the simulated epidemic to a real STD epidemic.
4. Be able to use appropriate types of graphs to graph data and determine trends.
5. Suggest means of controlling spread of the epidemic and important characteristics

of the disease related to that spread.

6. Know the names, causes and symptoms of the most common STDs.
7. Understand how STDs are spread and what precautions can be taken.



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