

WHAT IS SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs)

- STDs are diseases that are spread from person to person through intimate sexual contact.
- Also called venereal diseases (VD) or reproductive tract infections (RTI).

TYPES OF STDs

BACTERIAL	VIRAL
CHLAMYDIA	HPV (GENITICAL WARTS)
GONORRHEA	HEPATITIS-B
SYPHILIS	HERPES
	AIDS

BACTERIAL STDs



GONORRHEA

- Caused by a bacteria *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.
- Gonorrhoea is treatable.
- The main treatment for this disease is antibiotics

CHLAMYDIA AND GONORRHEA

Transmission

- Direct mucous membrane contact with the germ during sexual contact.
- Using condoms and dental dams lowers chance of transmission.

Testing

- · Culture sample (can be done during pap smear)
- · Urine sample



GONORRHEA

Etiology and Pathophysiology :-

- 2nd most frequently reported STD in US
- Caused by *Neustria gonorrhoea*
- Gram-negative bacteria
- Direct physical contact with infected host
- Killed by drying, heating, or washing with antiseptic
- Incubation: 3-8 days



CLINICAL MANIFESTATION OF GONORRHEA

In Men

- Initial site of infection is urethra
- Symptoms
- Develop 2 to 5 days after infection
- Dysuria
- Profuse, purulent urethral discharge
- Unusual to be asymptomatic



CLINICAL MANIFESTATION OF GONORRHEA

In Women

- Mostly asymptomatic or have minor symptoms
- Vaginal discharge
- Dysuria
- Frequency of urination
- After incubation
- Redness and swelling occur at site of contact.



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In women

- Greenish, yellow purulent exudate often develops
- May develop abscess
- Transmission more efficient from men to women.

Anorectal gonorrhoea

- Usually from anal intercourse
- Soreness, itching, and anal discharge
- Orogenital
- Gonococcal pharyngitis can develop




COMPLICATION

In Men

- Include prostatitis, urethral strictures, and sterility
- Often seek treatment early so less likely to
- develop complications

In Women

- Include pelvic inflammatory disease (PID),
 - Bartholin's abscess, ectopic pregnancy, and
 - infertility
 - Usually asymptomatic so seldom seek treatment
 - until complication are present
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GONORRHEA

DIAGNOSTIC STUDIES

- History and physical examination
- Laboratory tests
- Gram-stained smear to identify organism
- Culture of discharge
- Nucleic acid amplification test
- Testing for other STDs




TREATMENT & NURSING CARE OF GONORRHEA

Drug therapy

- Treatment generally instituted without culture results
- Treatment in early stage is curative

Most common

- IM dose of ceftriaxone (Rocephin)
 - All sexual contacts of patients must be evaluated and treated
 - Patient should be counseled to abstain from sexual intercourse and alcohol during treatment
 - Reexamine if symptoms persist after treatment
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SYPHILIS

- Caused by bacteria known as *Treponema palladium*.
- Syphilis is treatable.
- It is treated with antibiotics usually penicillin.

SYPHILIS

- Caused by *Treponema pallidum*
- Spirochete bacterium
- Enters the body through breaks in skin or mucous membranes
- Destroyed by drying, heating or washing
- May also spread via contact with lesions and sharing of needles



ETIOLOGY AND PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF SYPHILIS

- Incubation 10 to 90 days
- Spread in utero after 10th week of pregnancy
- Infected mother has a greater risk of a stillbirth or having a baby who dies shortly after birth Association with HIV.
- Syphilitic lesions on the genitals enhance HIV transmission.
- Evaluation includes testing for HIV with patient's Consent.




CLINICAL MANIFESTATION

Primary stage

- Painless indurate lesions
- Occur 10 to 90 days after inoculation
- Lasting 3 to 6 weeks

Secondary stage

- Systemic
 - Begins a few weeks after chancres
 - Blood-borne bacteria spread to all major organ systems
 - Flu-like symptoms
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- Bilateral symmetric rash
- Mucous patches
- Condylomata lata

Latent or hidden stage

- Immune system is suppressing infection
- No signs/symptoms at this time
- Diagnosed by positive specific treponema antibody test for syphilis with normal cerebrospinal fluid



CONT...

Tertiary or late stage :-

- Manifestations rare
- Significant morbidity/mortality rates
- Gummas
- Cardiovascular system
- Neurosyphilis



COMPLICATIONS

- Occur mostly in late syphilis
- Irreparable damage to bone, liver, or skin from gummas.
- Pain from pressure on structures such as intercostal nerves by aneurysms
- Scarring of aortic valve
- Neurosyphilis
- Tabes dorsalis
- Sudden attacks of pain
- Loss of vision and sense of position



DIAGNOSTIC STUDIES

- History including sexual history
- PE
- Examine lesions
- Note signs/symptoms
- Dark-field microscopy
- Serologic testing
- Testing for other STDs

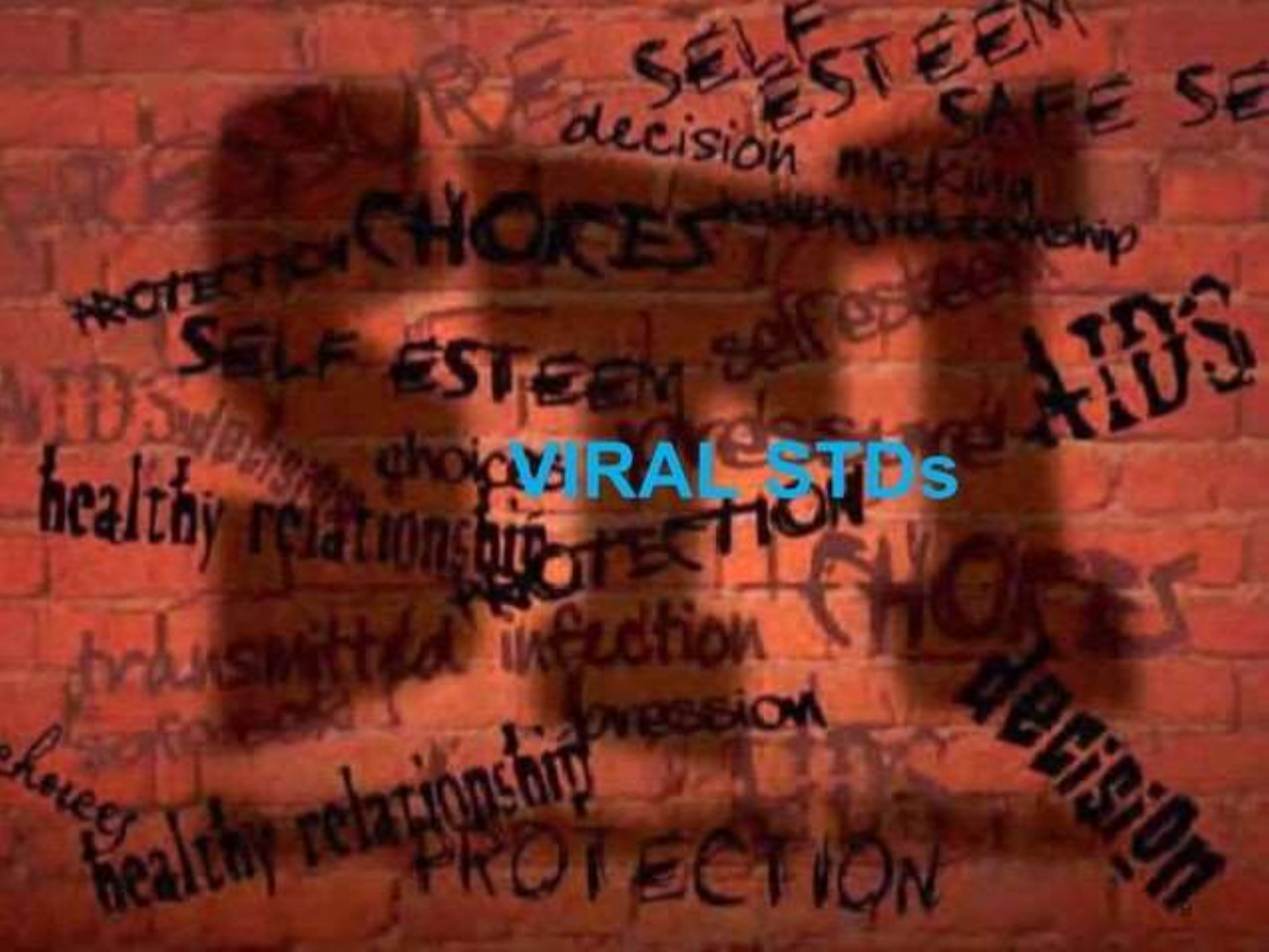


TREATMENT AND NURSING CARE

Drug therapy

- Benzathine penicillin G (Bicillin)
- Aqueous procaine penicillin G
- Monitor neurosyphilis
- Confidential counseling and HIV testing
- Case finding
- Surveillance





SELF ESTEEM

decision making

SAFE SE

CHOICES

relationship

PROTECTION

SELF ESTEEM

self esteem

KIDS

VIRAL STDs

healthy relationship

PROTECTION

CHOICES

transmitted infection

depression

decision

choices

healthy relationship

PROTECTION


AIDS

- Aids is caused by *HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)*
- Aids is one of the most deadly diseases in history.
- This disease is **not treatable**.
- HIV destroys the immune system.

HOW DO YOU GET HIV ?

- HIV can be transmitted from an infected person to another person through blood, used syringes ,breast milk and during sex with infected person.

HIV (HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS) AIDS (ACQUIRED IMMUNITY DEFICIENCY SYNDROME)

- HIV is **NOT the same as having AIDS**, it is only the virus that causes AIDS.
 - Currently there is **NO cure but drug therapies "show great promise in managing HIV infection"**.
 - "HIV infected people are healthy and do not realize they have been infected. HIV primarily infects certain white blood cells that manage the operation of the immune system.
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- Eventually, the virus can disable the immune system, leaving the person with HIV infection vulnerable to a number of life-threatening illnesses.
- People who have HIV infection may not have symptoms for many years, especially if they receive good medical care and effective therapies" (American College Health Association [ACHA] , 2001).



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- "When symptoms do develop, they are usually similar at first to those of common minor illnesses, such as the "flu", except that they last longer and are more severe.
- Persistent tiredness, unexplained fevers, recurring night sweats, prolonged enlargement of the lymph nodes, and weight loss are all common.



CONT...

- • People with HIV infection can transmit the virus to others - even if they have no symptoms and even if they do not know they have been infected.
- • HIV can be transmitted
- (1) by sexual contact(anal, vaginal, & oral);



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- (2) by direct exposure to infected blood; and
- (3) from an HIVinfected woman to her fetus during pregnancy
or childbirth, or to her infant during breastfeeding" (ACHA, 2001).



PREVENTION

- "Make careful choices about sexual activity,
 - Communicate assertively with your sexual partner
And negotiate for safer sexual practices,
 - Remove alcohol and drugs from sexual activity,"
And
 - "Use latex condoms for intercourse" (ACHA,
2001).
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