



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.
Greene County

ACCREDITATION DOCUMENT COVER PAGE

<u>Measure #</u>	<u>Required Document #</u>	<u>Example #</u>	<u>Document Date:</u>
3.1.1	1	1	04/01/16
Document Page #	Required Element		
1	Class outline for evidence-based VOICES/VOCES program showing information provided to the public about sexually transmitted diseases (health risks).		
3	Class outline for evidence-based VOICES/VOCES HIV prevention program showing accurate information provided to the public about chlamydia symptoms for disease prevention purposes.		
6 -7	Class outline for evidence-based VOICES/VOCES program showing plain, and actionable language for information provided to the public about prevention.		
9	Fact sheet showing evidence base for the program including the target population.		
10	Report of the target group, program area, purpose and date that the information was shared (log of classes).		
11-14	Fact sheet shared with class participants showing specific disease prevention information.		

Document Description:

The HIV Health Educator routinely provides information to the public on health risks (HIV and other STDs), health behaviors (getting tested for HIV and STDs regularly) and disease prevention (abstaining or wearing condoms). These classes are tailored for the target audience of high risk heterosexuals. The classes follow the evidenced based VOICES/VOCES curriculum approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Included for this example is a class outline (Document 1a), fact sheet detailing the curriculum (Document 1b), sign-in sheets from the classes taught (document 1c), a STD Facts flyer that every student receives (document 1d). The class outline takes into consideration the low health literacy of our target audience by defining terms like urine and abstinence. The STD Facts flyer has been vetted by the Ohio Department of Health Educational Materials and Review Board to be culturally competent and appropriate for audiences with low health literacy.



CLASS OUTLINE FOR VOICES/VOCES CLASSES

Taught on the following dates & at the following locations:

Date	Location	Target Audience
5/5/16	Family Violence Preventer Center	AT – Risk Women
9/13/16	Central State University	African American Youth (18-23 years old)
10/26/16	Beavercreek High School	Adolescents (13-15 years old)
11/8/16	Women's Recovery Center	At-Risk Intravenous Drug Users
12/16/16	Greene Leaf (Greene Cty Jail)	Female intravenous drug users

Sign in –

Introductions –

General discussion about sex, sexual attitudes, consent, & why it is important to understand.

- What is sex? (oral, anal, penetrative, non-penetrative, SUBJECTIVE)
 - How do you know when you're ready for sexual activity?
 - o VERBALIZE (do you want to have sex)
 - o Listen (enthusiastic yes)
- How would you ask if your partner is ready for sexual activity?
 - Why do you think it's important to ask?

STD/STI

Commented [KB1]: Information about diseases

Sexually transmitted disease (STDs) are caused by infections that are passed from one person to another during sexual contact. STDs are also referred to as sexually transmitted infections (STIs). There are almost 30 different kinds of STIs.

Common STDs



- Chlamydia
- Gonorrhea
- Syphilis
- HIV
- HSV –Herpes
- Human Papilloma Virus – HPV
- Genital Warts

How can I get infected?

Any type of unprotected sex:

- Oral
- Vaginal
- Anal

Unprotected sex can infect any mucous membrane – such as in the EYES or Mouth

Age range for infection

The highest infection rate is within the age group of 15-23 years of age.

Why?

Public Health

Many STDs are contagious

Reporting

Diagnosis and Treatment

BACTERIAL INFECTIONS

- Curable with certain antibiotics



Chlamydia –

Chlamydia is the most common State reportable bacterial sexually transmitted disease in humans, and it is the leading cause of infectious blindness worldwide.

Symptoms – 75% women have no symptoms and 50% men have no symptoms of chlamydia. If symptoms are present, they can include burning on urination, an abnormal discharge from the genital area, lower abdominal pain, and nausea.

Commented [KB2]: Accurate Information

Complications- Females infected with chlamydia can develop pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). Reinfections put her at a higher risk of PID. Because of scarring in the fallopian tubes, women may experience and ectopic pregnancy.

Men can develop epididymitis, which may lead to testicular or scrotal pain and swelling. Epididymitis may spread to the prostate gland, causing fever, painful intercourse, and discomfort in the lower back.

Infertility may occur in both females and in males.

Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted disease caused by infection with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* bacterium. *N. gonorrhoeae* infects the mucous membranes of the reproductive tract, including the cervix, uterus and fallopian tubes in women, and the urethra in women and men. *N. gonorrhoeae* can also infect the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat, eyes, and anus.

In the United States, gonorrhea is the 2nd most common State reportable bacterial sexually transmitted infection.

Many men and most women do not have any symptoms.

If asymptomatic, symptoms can include dysuria, a thick white, yellow, or green discharge from the genital area, itching, abdominal pain, and nausea.

- Yellow or green thick drainage from penis
- Burning on urination
- Feels like something is inside penis
- Urgency to urinate, have to urinate more often
- Low abdominal pressure or discomfort
- Sometimes you can also have chlamydia with gonorrhea



Syphilis

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by the spiral shaped bacterium called *Treponema pallidum*. Cincinnati has 6th highest rate of syphilis in the nation. Clark County syphilis rates more than doubled in the last year.

STAGE 1: An open painless sore at the site of contact (genital, buttock, or mouth) which is called a chancre. In a few weeks this sore will heal and go away.

STAGE 2: A rash will develop on your body and/or may be on the palms of the hands and soles of feet. After a few months the rash will go away.

STAGE 3: Difficulty coordinating muscle movement, paralysis, numbness, gradual blindness, dementia, then permanent organ damage, including insanity and death.

VIRAL INFECTIONS

Medications can treat the symptoms but not the disease. Once you have the virus, it stays within your body.

- Hepatitis B, HPV, HIV, Herpes

HIV

You can be infected by having any kind of unprotected sex with someone that is infected, or by having direct blood contact with someone that is infected.

- Caused by a virus
- Unable to cure this infection
- Medications can assist in reducing symptoms
- Will cause illness and death without LIFELONG medications

Symptoms



1. a Acute symptoms

Develop days to weeks after contact. Headache, swollen lymph nodes, sore throat.

2. b Opportunistic Infections

Develop 8-10 years later when the immune system is weak.

HPV

Human Papillomavirus

-Caused by a virus

-No current cure

- Can be passed by skin to skin contact

-Can be prevented by a series of 3 vaccinations of Gardasil – for both girls and boys.

Symptoms

1.a. Genital Warts

Two different types of HPV cause genital warts, developing warts could take 3 weeks to 6 months after initial contact. Warts can be removed but can grow back.

2.b Cervical Cancer

Two different types of HPV cause cervical cancer.

Herpes Simplex Virus

-Caused by a virus

-Unable to cure

-Only takes skin to skin contact to be infected

-may be passed to another without having any sores visible

-Medications can decrease amount of outbreaks

1.a. HSV 1

You can be infected by having direct skin to skin contact with someone infected. This is usually the basic cold sore. However, HSV 1 can be transmitted to the genitals also.

2.a HSV 2

You can be infected by having direct skin to skin contact with someone who is infected.

This is usually the virus that is on the genitals, although it can be transmitted to the mouth.

Symptoms

-Small blister like pimple, can be singular or multiple blisters.



- Blisters can break open with a clear fluid inside; the open blister is very painful.
- Blisters will heal in about a week.
- May have other outbreaks.
- A person is most contagious when sore is present.

Parasitic Infections

Trichomoniasis (Trich)

Infection:

You can be infected by having any kind of unprotected sex with anyone infected, sometimes by sharing personal undergarment, swim wear or towels that have not been laundered, known to be transmitted by hot tubs not properly sanitized.

Symptoms:

70% infected have no symptoms.

1.a. If having symptoms may experience; genital itching, irritation, redness, soreness, burning upon urination, discharge that is thin clear, white, yellow or green and sometimes an unusual smell.

Scabies

Infestation: A tiny mite that burrows beneath the skin.

Symptoms: Rash and itching that is more intense at night.

Pubic Lice (crabs)

Infestation: small bugs that resemble tiny crabs

Symptoms: You can see the bug crawling through the pubic hair and the eggs they lay on the hair shafts

PREVENTION

What should I do?

- Abstinence is not having sex
- Get tested / have your partner get tested
- use condoms/protective barriers every time.

Commented [KB3]: Example of plain language and an actionable items

How do I know if I'm infected?



-get tested!

- Remember, you may not have the usual symptoms
- If you have unprotected sex, you can get infected.

Commented [KB4]: Example of plain language

Where can people get tested?

You can get tested

- At the health department
- by a family dr or an urgent care center
- Planned Parenthood

You give a urine (pee) sample for chlamydia and gonorrhea testing – some place still use a swab.

HIV testing can be done by having a rapid HIV test. This is done by a oral swab or finger stick.

Commented [KB5]: Consideration given for people with low literacy

Syphilis testing is done by drawing blood and can be done at the Health Department, through your family dr. or at an Urgent Care.

Testing for Herpes Simplex Virus, or HPV would need to see a Dr for diagnosis/testing

QUESTIONS?

RISK ASSESSMENT

How risky is.....?

A BIG RISK / A RISK / A VERY SMALL RISK / NOT A RISK

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Abstaining from sex & drugs | <i>NOT A RISK</i> |
| 2. Sharing needles to inject drugs | <i>A BIG RISK</i> |
| 3. Having vaginal or anal sex without a condom | <i>A BIG RISK</i> |
| 4. Having oral sex | <i>A RISK</i> |
| 5. Having vaginal or anal sex with a condom | <i>A RISK – A VERY SMALL RISK</i> |
| 6. Having sex: two people in a relationship who don't have sex with anyone but each other. | <i>A RISK – NOT A RISK</i> |
| - Have they gotten tested? | |
| -What if they have had prior sex partners? | |



- What if one or both has shared needles in the past or present?
- Cheating
- 7. Kissing: *A VERY SMALL RISK*
- 8. Receiving a blood transfusion before March 1985 in the U.S. or now in a country that can't afford to protect its blood supply. *A BIG RISK*
- 9. Receiving a blood transfusion after March 1985 in the U.S. and other wealthy countries. *A VERY SMALL RISK*
- 10. Donating blood *NOT A RISK*
- 11. Shaking hands, hugging, touching, using toilet seats, dishes, giving CPR, etc *NOT A RISK*
- 12. Breastfeeding from a mother with HIV *A BIG RISK –A RISK*

CONDOMS– Protect and empower yourself

- Who uses condoms majority of the time? Why? What works for you?
- Condom preferences?
- Do you talk to your partners about condom/barrier use? How? Ever had a situation where someone didn't want to use them when you did? How did you handle that?

CONDOM STORAGE: expiration date /32-100 degrees (don't leave in car) - no direct sunlight – cool dark place – no wallet

Demonstrate how to put on a condom with a penile model according to the VOICES/VOCES guidelines. (VOICES/VOCES is an evidenced-based curriculum to promote regular condom use.)

<https://effectiveinterventions.cdc.gov/en/HighImpactPrevention/Interventions/VOICES.aspx>

QUESTIONS?

VOICES / VOCES

Video Opportunities for Innovative Condom Education and Safer Sex FACT SHEET AND AGENCY READINESS SELF-ASSESSMENT

Program Overview

Health educators convene groups of 4-8 clinic patients in a room that allows privacy for discussions. VOICES/VOCES is based on the theory of Reasoned Action, which explains how people's behaviors are guided by their attitudes, beliefs, and experiences as well as by how they believe others think they should act in a given circumstance. Groups are gender-and-ethnic specific, so that participants can develop prevention strategies appropriate for their culture. Information on HIV/STD risk behavior and condom use is delivered by viewing a culturally-specific video. Skills in condom use and negotiation are modeled in the videos, then role-played and practiced by participants during the facilitated group discussion that follows. A poster board is used to present features of various condom brands in English and Spanish. At the end of the single, 45-minute session, participants are given samples of the types of condoms they have identified as best meeting their needs.

Core Elements

The core elements of VOICES/VOCES include:

- Viewing culturally-specific videos portraying condom negotiation;
- Conducting small group skill-building sessions to work on overcoming barriers to condom use;
- Educating program participants about different types of condoms and their features; and
- Distributing samples of condoms identified by participants as best meeting their needs.

Target Population

The VOICES/VOCES program targets heterosexual African-American and Latino adult men and women clinic clients.

Program Materials

- Preview Guide of materials for agency administrators
- Bilingual (English/Spanish) planning and implementation manual
- Bilingual (English/Spanish) condom poster
- Five videos to target both African American and Latino participants:
 - *Do It Right* is aimed at African American, heterosexual men and women.
 - *It's About You* is a telenovela (soap opera)-style video aimed at English-speaking or bilingual, heterosexual Latino men and women.
 - *Se Trata De Ti* is a telenovela-style video aimed at Spanish-speaking, heterosexual Latino men and women.
 - *Porque Sí* targets Latino men and women.
 - *Safe in the City* consists of three soap-opera style vignettes and two animated clips. The characters in this video are more ethnically diverse (African American and Latino).
- Penile Model and Sample Condoms

Research Results

After the VOICES/VOCES intervention, the following results were displayed:

- Participants increased knowledge about the transmission of HIV and other STDs.
- Participants had a more realistic assessment of their personal risk.
- Participants had a greater likelihood of getting condoms and intending to use them regularly.
- Participants presented fewer repeat STDs.

For More Information on VOICES/VOCES

To place your name on a list for a future training, please visit our website www.effectiveinterventions.org. If you do not have access to the web, you may also call (866) 532-9565 or email interventions@danya.com.

O'Donnell, C.R., O'Donnell, L., San Doval, A., Duran, R., Labes, K. (1998). Reductions in STD Infections Subsequent to an STD Clinic Visit: Using Video-based Patient Education to Supplement Provider Interactions. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases*, 25 (3), 161 – 168.

DOCUMENTATION FOR 3.1.1 #1 – EXAMPLE 1C

Health Educator, Jessica Warner taught health education classes to various target groups to promote healthful behaviors and activities, such as routine STD testing and use of barrier methods (condoms) to reduce exposure to STDs.

Sign in sheets from each of these presentations are available for review, upon request of the site visitor. However, there was no way to redact the confidential information that disclosed the name and date of birth of individuals living in domestic violence shelters, drug rehab centers or in jail. In accordance with PHAB guidance we have provided a list of the presentations and a template used for the sign-in sheets.

Program Area	Target Group	Purpose of Information	Date	# of participants
HIV/STD	Female High Risk Heterosexuals (HRHS) ages 25-40 living in a domestic violence shelter	Disease prevention, reproductive health and wellness	5/5/16	5
HIV/STD	Male HRHS at Veteran Affairs Medical Center, ages 28-60.	Disease prevention, reproductive health and wellness	5/24/16	7
HIV/STD	Male and Female African American College Students, Central State Univ.	Disease prevention, reproductive health and wellness	9/13/16	26
HIV/STD	Male and Female High School Students, Beavercreek HS Health Ed Class	Disease prevention, reproductive health and wellness	10/26/16	22
HIV/STD	Female HRHS and Intravenous Drug Users in In-Patient Drug Rehab Center	Disease prevention, reproductive health and wellness, Hepatitis C and safe injecting practices	11/8/16	32
HIV/STD	Female HRHS and Intravenous Drug Users in Jail-Based Treatment Program	Disease prevention, reproductive health and wellness, Hepatitis C and safe injecting practices	12/16/16	13

What Is STD?

An STD (sexually transmitted disease) is an infection that is passed during sex.

STDs Are Serious

- Some STDs infect only your sexual and reproductive organs. Others (HIV, hepatitis B, syphilis) cause general body infections.
- Sometimes you can have an STD with no signs or symptoms. Or the symptoms may go away. Either way, you still have the STD until you get treated.

How STD Is Spread

- STD is spread during vaginal, anal and oral sex, and sometimes by genital touching.
- Some STDs (HIV and hepatitis B) are also spread by contact with infected blood.
- STD germs need to live in warm, moist areas. That's why they infect the mouth, rectum and sex organs (vagina, vulva, penis and testes).

What to Do

Get Checked

- Don't just hope the STD will go away. It won't!
- Most county health departments have special STD clinics. Private health care providers also treat STD.
- If you don't know where to get help, call your local family planning clinic for information. Your case will be kept private.
- You may feel embarrassed about having an STD. It may be hard for you to go to a provider or clinic for help. But you must get treatment for the STD. This is the only way you will get well.

Get Treated

- Many STDs can be cured. Others cannot be cured. But all STDs can and must be treated.
- Many STDs can be treated with antibiotics. Do exactly what your provider tells you. Be sure to use all of your medicine.
- You also must tell your sexual partner(s). If they aren't treated, they can get sick. They can spread the STD. They might even give it to you again!

Document 1d

It's very important to treat any STD right away.

To Learn More

CDC-INFO
1-800-232-4636

STD Facts

Sexually Transmitted Disease



Chlamydia • Syphilis • Herpes
Gonorrhea • Trichomoniasis
HPV • HIV/AIDS • Hepatitis B

Professional models were used in all photos. This brochure is not intended as a substitute for your health professional's opinion or care.
Written by Jane Hatt, with Kay Clark and Mary Nelson.
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What to Watch For

Many people have an STD with no symptoms. If you have symptoms, you may notice any of these things.

Women

- **An unusual discharge** or smell from your vagina.
- **Pain in your pelvic area**—the area between your belly button and sex organs.
- **Burning or itching** around your vagina.
- **Bleeding** from your vagina that is not your regular period.
- **Pain deep inside** your vagina when you have sex.

Men

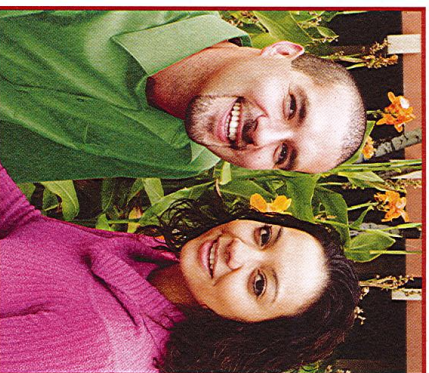
- **A drip or discharge** from your penis.

Women and Men

- **Sores, bumps or blisters** near your sex organs, rectum or mouth.
- **Burning and pain** when you urinate (pee) or have a bowel movement.
- **Need to urinate** often.
- **Itching** around your sex organs.
- **A swelling or redness** in your throat.
- **Flu-like feelings**, with fever, chills and aches.
- **Swelling in your groin**—the area around your sex organs.

.....
If you have any symptoms, stop having sex. Go to a doctor or STD clinic. Get checked now! Don't put it off.

We got checked. Now we're less worried about STD.



Protect Yourself

Stay Safe

- **Not having sex is the best way to protect yourself** from STD. Having sex with only one uninfected partner who only has sex with you is also safe.

If You Have Sex

- **Use latex condoms** with a water-based lubricant every time you have vaginal, anal or oral sex. Condoms will protect you from STD much of the time.
- **Use plastic (polyurethane) condoms** if you're allergic to latex. These come in both male and female styles.
- **Talk to your partner** about past sex partners and about needle drug use. Don't have sex with someone who you think may have an STD.
- **Look closely at your partner** for any signs of STD—a rash, a sore or discharge. If you see anything you're worried about **don't have sex!**

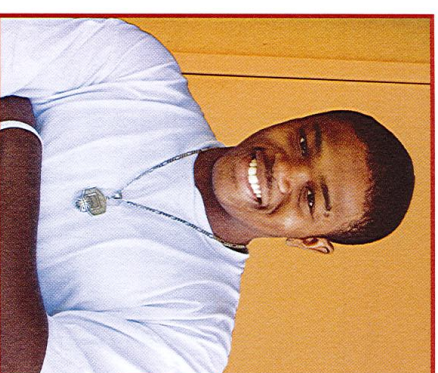
Take Action

- **Get checked for STD** regularly. Ask your health care provider to help you decide how often and which tests you should have.
- **Vaccines can help protect you** against hepatitis B and some types of HPV. Ask your provider if they're right for you.
- **Know the signs and symptoms** of STD. If you notice a symptom that worries you, get checked!

If You Have an STD

- **Tell your sex partner(s).** Your partner must get tested and treated too. Otherwise he or she could give the STD to someone else or back to you.
- **Wait to have sex.** Ask your provider how long after treatment you must wait.

.....
Talk with your partner about how you'll protect yourselves from STD.



My partner and I agreed to use a condom every time we have sex.

STD	What to Watch For	How You Get It	If You Don't Get Treated
Chlamydia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptoms show up 7–28 days after having sex. • Chlamydia affects women and men. • Most women and some men have no symptoms. <p>Women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharge from the vagina. • Bleeding from the vagina between periods. • Burning or pain when you urinate. • Need to urinate more often. • Pain in abdomen, sometimes with fever and nausea. <p>Men:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watery, white drip from the penis. • Burning or pain when you urinate. • Need to urinate more often. • Swollen or tender testicles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread during vaginal, anal or oral sex with someone who has chlamydia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can give chlamydia to your sex partner(s). • Can lead to more serious infection. Reproductive organs can be damaged. • Women and possibly men may no longer be able to have children. • A mother with chlamydia can give it to her baby during childbirth.
Gonorrhea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptoms show up 2–21 days after having sex. • Most women and some men have no symptoms. <p>Women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thick yellow or gray discharge from the vagina. • Burning or pain when you urinate or have a bowel movement. • Abnormal periods or bleeding between periods. • Cramps and pain in the lower abdomen (belly). <p>Men:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thick yellow or greenish drip from the penis. • Burning or pain when you urinate or have a bowel movement. • Need to urinate more often. • Swollen or tender testicles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread during vaginal, anal or oral sex with someone who has gonorrhea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can give gonorrhea to your sex partner(s). • Can lead to more serious infection. Reproductive organs can be damaged. • Both men and women may no longer be able to have children. • Can cause heart trouble, skin disease, arthritis and blindness. • A mother with gonorrhea can give it to her baby in the womb or during childbirth.
Hepatitis B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptoms show up 1–9 months after contact with the hepatitis B virus. • Many people have no symptoms or mild symptoms. • Flu-like feelings that don't go away. • Tiredness. • Jaundice (yellow skin). • Dark urine, light-colored bowel movements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread during vaginal, anal or oral sex with someone who has hepatitis B. • Spread by sharing needles to inject drugs, or for any other reason. • Spread by contact with infected blood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can give hepatitis B to your sex partner(s) or someone you share a needle with. • Some people recover completely. • Some people cannot be cured. Symptoms go away, but they can still give hepatitis B to others. • Can cause permanent liver damage or liver cancer. • A mother with hepatitis B can give it to her baby during childbirth.
Herpes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptoms show up 1–30 days or longer after having sex. • Most people have no symptoms. • Flu-like feelings. • Small, painful blisters on the sex organs or mouth¹³ • Itching or burning before the blisters appear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread during vaginal, anal or oral sex, and sometimes by genital touching, with someone who has herpes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can give herpes to your sex partner(s). • Herpes cannot be cured, but medicine can help control it. • A mother with herpes can give it to her baby during childbirth.

HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blisters go away, but you still have herpes. Blisters can come back. • Symptoms show up several months to several years after contact with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. • Can be present for many years with no symptoms. • Unexplained weight loss or tiredness. • Flu-like feelings that don't go away. • Diarrhea. • White spots in mouth. • In women, yeast infections that don't go away. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread during vaginal, anal or oral sex with someone who has HIV. • Spread by sharing needles to inject drugs, or for any other reason. • Spread by contact with infected blood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can give HIV to your sex partner(s) or someone you share a needle with. • HIV cannot be cured, but medicine can help control it. Can cause illness and death. • A mother with HIV can give it to her baby in the womb, during birth or while breastfeeding.
HPV/ Genital Warts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptoms show up weeks, months or years after contact with HPV. • Many people have no symptoms. • Some types cause genital warts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Small, bumpy warts on the sex organs and anus. — Itching or burning around the sex organs. — After warts go away, the virus sometimes stays in the body. The warts can come back. • Some types cause cervical cancer in women: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Cell changes on the cervix can only be detected by a Pap test from a health care provider. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread during vaginal, anal or oral sex, and sometimes by genital touching, with someone who has HPV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can give HPV to your sex partner(s). • Most HPV goes away on its own in about 2 years. • Warts may go away on their own, remain unchanged, or grow and spread. • A mother with warts can give them to her baby during childbirth. • Some types can lead to cervical cancer if not found and treated.
Syphilis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Stage: • Symptoms show up 1–12 weeks after having sex. • A painless sore or sores on the mouth or sex organs. • Sore lasts 2–6 weeks. • Sore goes away, but you still have syphilis. • 2nd Stage: • Symptoms show up as the sore heals or after. • A rash anywhere on the body. • Flu-like feelings. • Rash and flu-like feelings go away, but you still have syphilis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread during vaginal, anal or oral sex, and sometimes by genital touching, with someone who has syphilis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can give syphilis to your sex partner(s). • A mother with syphilis can give it to her baby during pregnancy or have a miscarriage. • Can cause heart disease, brain damage, blindness and death.
Trichomoniasis ("Trich")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptoms show up 5–28 days after having sex. • Affects both women and men. • Many people have no symptoms. • Women: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Itching, burning or irritation in the vagina. • Yellow, greenish or gray discharge from the vagina. • Men: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watery, white drip from the penis. • Burning or pain when you urinate. • Need to urinate more often. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread during vaginal sex. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can give trich to your sex partner(s). • Uncomfortable symptoms will continue. • Men can get infections in the prostate gland.