

What Parents Need to Know about Sexually Transmitted Diseases						
	Bacterial Sexually Transmitted Diseases			Viral Sexually Transmitted Diseases		
Common STDs	Chlamydia	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	HSV: Herpes Simplex	Human Papilloma virus (HPV) and Genital Warts	HIV/AIDS
Where is it found?	Vagina, cervix, urethra, throat, and anus	Vagina, cervix, urethra, throat, and anus	Genital area and/or on mouth	Vagina, cervix, urethra, anus, mouth, throat, and all genital areas	Vagina, cervix, urethra, anus, scrotum, mouth, throat, and all genital areas	Blood, semen, vaginal fluid, and breast milk
What are the possible symptoms?	May or may not have early symptoms, discharge from penis and vagina, chronic low stomach pain, pelvic infection/fever, infertility may result (mostly in women), can infect babies	Vaginal or penile pain and discharge, chronic low stomach pain, pelvic infection/ fever, infertility may result (mostly in women), can infect babies	Painless chancre (sore), untreated can spread to the brain and/or heart, can cause birth defects and lesions on infants' skin and other problems with their organs	Painful blisters, fever, swollen glands, symptoms recur throughout life, can infect babies	Few early symptoms; may cause warts; can cause cancer of the cervix, anus and penis; can infect babies	No early symptoms, destroys immune system, multiple severe infections, no known cure, fatal illness, can infect babies
How can it be spread?	Oral, anal, and vaginal sex; mother to child	Oral, anal, and vaginal sex; mother to child	Oral, anal, and vaginal sex; contact with sores; mother to child	Oral, anal, and vaginal sex; contact with infected skin; mother to child	Anal and vaginal sex; contact with infected skin; mother to child (rare)	Oral, anal, and vaginal sex; IV drug use; mother to child
Can condoms help if always used (100% of the time and correctly)?	Condom use is associated with some decreased risk. (Risk reduction is 50% or less.)	Condom use is associated with some decreased risk. (Risk reduction may be 50% or less.)	Condom use is associated with some decreased risk. (Risk reduction is 50% or less.)	Condom use is associated with some decreased risk. (Risk reduction is 50% or less.)*	No evidence that condom use reduces risk of HPV infection. Some evidence that condoms reduce the risk of HPV-associated diseases.	Condom use decreases the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission by approximately 85%.
How many infected teens are reported?	3-14% of women ages 15—24 who visited family planning clinics (2003)	0.1-2.8% of women ages 15-24 who visited family planning clinics (based on reporting states)	In 2003, there were about 322 cases of primary and secondary syphilis in 15-19 year olds.	In 2000, an estimated 4.2 million youth ages 15-24 were infected.	In 2000, an estimated 9.2 million youth ages 15-24 were infected.	By the end of 2003, about 37,600 individuals' ages 13-24 had been diagnosed with AIDS.
What are the treatments?	Antibiotics (permanent damage may have occurred)	Antibiotics (permanent damage may have occurred)	Antibiotics (permanent damage may have occurred)	Symptom control, but no cure	Monitor through pap smears for cancer changes; Surgery for warts and cervical growths	Symptom control with AIDS medicines (antiretroviral drugs); No cure

Notes: *This takes into account as yet unpublished data, which were presented at the 2002 National STD Conference, sponsored by the CDC. See below for citation.

Sources:

Ahmed, S.; Lutalo, I; Wawer, M. "HIV incidence and sexually transmitted disease prevalence associated with condom use: A population study in Rakai, Uganda," *AIDS*. 2001, 15: 21 71 -21 79.

Baeten, J.M.; Nyange, P.M.; Richardson, B.A. "Hormonal contraception and risk of sexually transmitted acquisition. Results from a prospective study," *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*. 2001; 185: 380-385.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2003*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, September 2004.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Tracking the Hidden Epidemics: Trends in STDs in the United States 2000*. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/od/news/RevBrochure1.pdf>

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services. *Workshop Summary: Scientific Evidence on Condom Effectiveness for Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Prevention*, June 2000. Available at <http://www.niaid.nih.gov/dmid/stds/condomreport.pdf>

National Center for HIV, STD and TB Prevention, Divisions of HIV/AIDS Prevention, *Basic Statistics: Cumulative AIDS Cases by Age*. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats.htm>

Wald, A.; Langengerg, A.G.; and Link, K. "Effect of condoms on reducing the transmission of herpes simplex virus type 2 From men to women," *JAMA*. 2001, 285: 31 00-31 06.

Wald, A.; Langengerg A.G.; and Kexel, E. "Condoms protect men and women against herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2) acquisition," Abstract 89E, 2002 National STD Prevention Conference, San Diego, CA, March 2002. Available at <http://www.stdconference.org/default.cfm?sectionid=1>

Weinstock H., Berman S., Cates, Jr., W. "Sexually Transmitted Diseases Among American Youth: Incidence and Prevalence Estimates, 2000," *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health*. 2004,36(1):6-10.