

STIs and Contrainfection

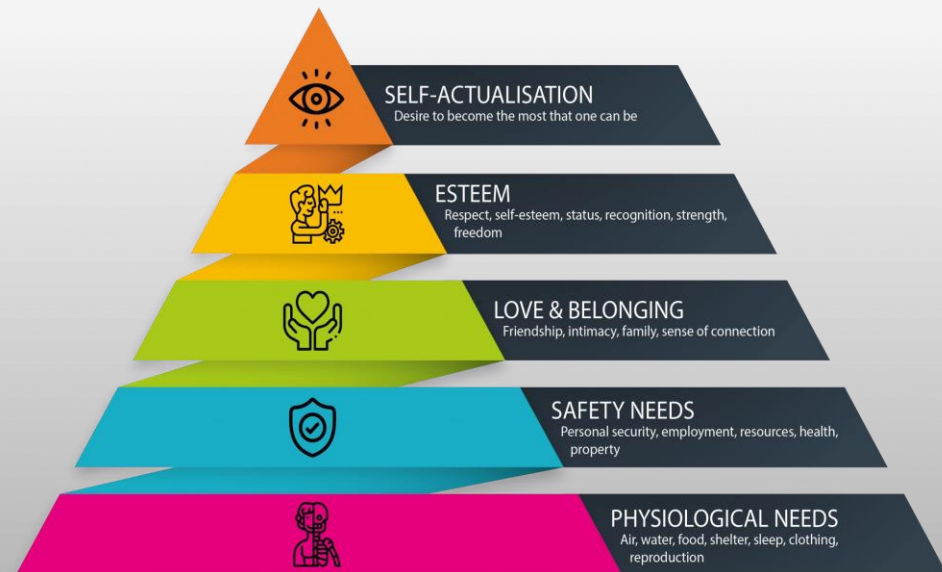
Instructions for Every Lesson:

1. Get your equipment out and write the title and date
2. Underline both with a ruler
3. Silently start working on the task below without having to be asked
4. If you have completed all of the above to a good standard, you deserve a house point for self-regulated learning

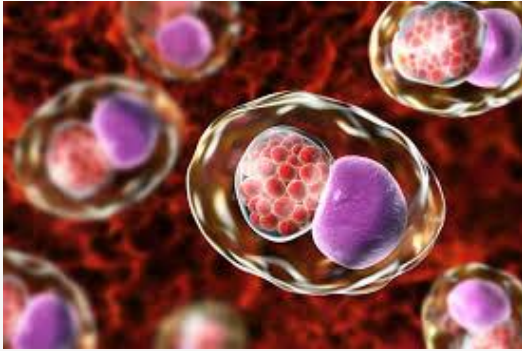


Make a list of infections, illnesses, and diseases.

Then explain who or what you feel is to blame when someone gets them.



Chlamydia



Easy to catch through genital fluids and affects the genitals, throat, eyes, and rectum.

Known as a silent infection as you may not know you have it, there are no obvious symptoms in many people.

Normally passed person to person during sexual intimacy. Can also be passed from mother to baby at birth. Cannot be caught from hugging, kissing, shared cutlery or towels and bedding.

Worryingly there are no visible symptoms in many people [70% of women and 50% of men] and most commonly chlamydia can lead to infertility or issues during pregnancy.

Symptoms can include:

- Sore joints and sore eyes
- There may be a nasty discharge
- Swollen testicles
- Pain during or after sex
- Can lead to long term pelvic pain in women.
- Can lead to Reiter's Syndrome which causes inflammation in the joints, urethra, and eyes.



Gonorrhea



Gonorrhea, also known as 'the clap' can infect the genitals, throat, rectum, skin, and eyes.

You cannot catch gonorrhea from kissing, hugging, towels, bedding or sharing cutlery.

Gonorrhea can be a silent infection [around 50% of men and 10% of women] but may have similar symptoms to chlamydia which include:

- Sore joints and sore eyes
- There may be a nasty discharge
- Pain when urinating
- Swollen testicles

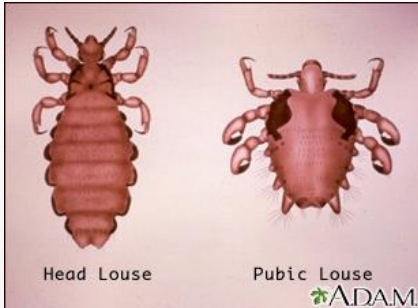
In women gonorrhea can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease which causes blocked fallopian tubes, reduced fertility, infertility, long-term pelvic pain.

These symptoms normally occur between 1-14 days after infection.

It is less common for sexually active teenagers to be tested for this infection.



Pubic Lice



Sometimes public lice are called 'crabs'. They live in coarse body hair, such as pubic hair, but can also live in underarm hair, on hairy legs, chests, and occasionally in beards, eyebrows, and eyelashes.

They are yellow-grey in colour, measure around 2mm long, have large crab-like claws which they use to fasten to hair.

They are easily passed through close physical or sexual contact, They crawl and do not fly or jump. Their eggs can survive for 24 hours and so can be passed on bedding or towels.

They are not the same as head lice.

Symptoms include:

- Itchy skin or inflammation
- Black powder [lice droppings] in underwear
- Brown eggs in the hair
- Occasionally visible lice
- Spots of blood where lice have been feeding off blood vessels near the surface of the skin

These symptoms normally first appear around five days after infection but may take several weeks before becoming more obvious.



Genital herpes



Genital herpes is caused by the herpes simplex virus. There are two types of this virus with one affecting the mouth and nose as cold sores and the other affecting the genital and anal areas.

Some people have one outbreak of genital herpes and others have repeated outbreaks.

It is possible to become infected from someone who is showing no signs of infection, and may never have done so, if they are carrying the virus.

You cannot catch genital herpes from hugging, sharing towels, toilet seats, or bed linen.



Why do people catch these infections through intimate relationships?

They are careless	Not interested	Promiscuous
Drunk/ drugged	In a rush	Lack of love
Lack of knowledge	Being conned	Too hard to be safe
Bad luck	Others are careless	<i>Something else?</i>

Uganda: Talking Compounds

Uganda has a long history of battling against HIV and its transmission across generations.

Some schools in Uganda decided to tackle the issue for themselves and developed the idea of talking compounds.

These were hard-hitting slogans which were placed, initially, around the school sites and later progressed into the local towns and villages.

These slogans were seen as a way of reinforcing safe sex messages and helping to reduce the transmission of HIV and other STIs.

They did not flinch from offering direct advice and over time developed into a range of languages and styles designed to inform everyone from Primary School students to adults.



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Some had concerns the Government message behind the development of such slogans might overshadow what the students were trying to say but evidence seems to suggest the students were able to take ownership and develop things in a more personally meaningful way.



Did We Need to Separate Sexual Infections?



Public Health Advertising:

Is there really that much difference between catching a cold and catching chlamydia or syphilis?

We see signs everywhere telling us to wash our hands, to use a tissue, to think about others when we are ill. Is it a real stretch to include messages about sexual intercourse? These talking compounds could solve many problems.

Discuss a convincing argument for why we should, and why we should not, have similar health messages for sexual health.



If we were better people, would we need public health advertising?

Here there are two key concerns.

The first is would a better person let themselves become infected.

The second is whether a better person would let themselves infect others.

On the next slide we consider some of the qualities such a better person might have, can you guess what we might consider? can you explain why?

If we were better people?



If we were better people, would we need public health advertising?

Here there are two key concerns. The first is would a better person let themselves become infected, the second is whether a better person would let themselves infect others.

On the next slide we consider some of the qualities such a better person might have, can you guess what we might consider? can you explain why?

Communication	Persuasiveness	Self-control
Leadership	Citizenship	Caring
Proactivity	Self-reliance	<i>Something you thought of</i>
Discretion	Optimism	Altruism

If we were better people?



Making new Talking Compounds

Complete the slogans on the right and then design some posters in your books which might help others to protect themselves.

Your slogans might be specific to a particular infection or might be general to all STIs or even wider to all infections.

Finally write up your ideas and offer some self-analysis of how much you feel you possess each of these qualities.

- Courage to...
- Care because...
- Friends wouldn't...
- Curiosity...
- Feeling safe matters because...
- Temperance can...

