

## **Sexually transmitted disease-**

As name suggest sexually transmitted disease is collection of all those disease which may cause by specific types of microorganisms and get transmitted from one person to another through unsafe sexual relationship or by transfusing body fluids via several sources.

The causes of STDs are bacteria, parasites, yeast, and viruses. Generally Sexually Transmitted Diseases doesn't differentiate between male or female, it may affect both, but it is generally seen that the causing rate in female is higher than male. And if there is strong possibility to transfer this Sexually Transmitted Diseases to the fetus if any woman is pregnant.

There is some medicine which may treat STD which are caused by- Bacteria, Fungus, yeast but there is not yet treatment for virus generated STD but medicines can often help with the symptoms and keep the disease under control. Correct usage of latex condoms greatly reduces, but does not completely eliminate, the risk of catching or spreading STDs. The most reliable way to avoid infection is to not have unsafe and un-natural relationship.

Many Sexually Transmitted Diseases have no signs or symptoms (asymptomatic). Even with no symptoms, however, you can pass the infection to your partners.

So it's important to use protection, such as a condom, during relationship. And visit your doctor regularly for STD screening, so you can identify and treat an infection before you can pass it on.

Common sign and symptoms of sexually transmitted disease

1. Pain while urination
2. Lower abdominal pain specially in woman
3. Genital discharge in women
4. Discharge from the Genital parts in men
5. Pain during sexual intercourse in women
6. Bleeding between periods in women
7. Testicular pain in men

<b>Causative AGENT</b>	<b>EXAMPLES</b>
STDs caused by Bacteria	Cancroid ( <i>Haemophilus ducreyi</i> ), Chlamydia ( <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> ) Gonorrhoea ( <i>Neisseria gonorrhoea</i> ), Granuloma inguinal ( <i>Calymmatobacterium granulomatous</i> ), Lymph granuloma venereum ( <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> ), Syphilis ( <i>Treponema palladium</i> )
STDs caused by Viruses	Genital herpes (herpes simplex virus), Genital warts (human papillomavirus virus) Hepatitis B and D, (hepatitis viruses, types A-E) HIV/AIDS , Molluscum contagiosum (poxvirus)
STD Caused Protozoan	Trichomoniasis ( <i>Trichomoniasis Vaginalis</i> )
STD's caused by Parasites	Pubic lice or crabs ( <i>Pediculosis pubis</i> ), Scabies <i>Sarcoptes scabies</i>

**Examples of sexually transmitted disease:**

- 1. Chlamydia**
- 2. Cancroids**
- 3. Crabs (pubic lice)**
- 4. Genital herpes**
- 5. Genital warts**
- 6. Hepatitis B**

- 7. Human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome**
- 8. Human papillomavirus (HPV)**
- 9. Trichomoniasis (parasitic infection)**
- 10. Molluscum contagiosum**
- 11. Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)**
- 12. Syphilis, gonorrhea**
- 13. Trichomoniasis (trich)**

## **CHLAMYDIA:**

Also known as chlamydial infection, chlamydia is an STD caused by Chlamydia trachomatis (C. trachomatis), this is one type of bacterial infection which humans exclusively. Chlamydia is the one of most common infectious reason for genital and eye worldwide, generally symptoms is not easily seen but if there are any, they are usually nonspecific and may include:

- 1. Cystitis**
- 2. A change in vaginal discharge (color and smell)**
- 3. Mild lower abdominal pain**
- 4. Painful sexual intercourse, either intermittently or all the time**
- 5. Bleeding between menstrual periods**

## **GENITAL HERPES**

This STD is caused by the herpes simplex virus (HSV).The virus affects the skin, cervix, genitals, and some other parts of the body.

The signs and symptoms associated with genital include:

- 1. Blisters and ulceration on the cervix**

- 2. Vaginal discharge**
- 3. Pain on urinating**
- 4. Fever**
- 5. Generally feeling unwell (malaise)**
- 6. Cold sores around the mouth - for type 1 HSV**

## **TRICHOMONIASIS**

Trichomoniasis is a common sexually transmitted disease that can affect both males and females.

However, women are more likely to experience symptoms because of their physiological and anatomical

structure. This infection is caused by a single-celled protozoan parasite, Trichomoniasis Vaginalis. For women,

the most common site of infection is the vagina, while for men it is the urethra (urine canal). Transmission may

occur by sexual intercourse

Signs and symptoms of trichomoniasis include:

- 1. Vaginal odor**
- 2. Vaginal discharge**
- 3. Pain or discomfort during sexual intercourse**
- 4. Pain when urinating**

A woman with trichomoniasis has more possibilities to suffer from HIV infection if she is exposed to the virus. A

woman with trichomoniasis and HIV is also more likely to pass the HIV virus onto other sexual partners.

## SCABIESIS:

Scabies is a contagious skin condition caused by *Sarcoptes scabiei*, a tiny mite. They burrow into the skin

and lay their eggs. The patient who gets infected with this disease may experience skin rashes, pain, swelling and other

issues related to skin. People with scabies are often unaware of their condition for several weeks after initial infection,

which means scabies infestations spread rapidly. Scabies is most commonly transmitted through close body contact,

such as holding hands for a long time or sexual intercourse

Signs and symptoms may not become apparent for several weeks after initial infection, and may include:

1. A skin rash - small red spots, known as burrow marks; they look like tiny insect bites. Some people may think it

is eczema.

2. Intense itching, which gets worse at night or after taking a hot shower.

3. The burrow marks, which typically appear as a small line of at least four tiny spots, appear on the elbows,

wrists, near the genitals (in men), and in between the toes and fingers.

4. After scratching the rash, the area can become inflamed, and crusty sores may develop.

5. Less commonly, the rash may appear on the buttocks, ankles, axillae (armpits), genitalia (in women), groin, the

inside of the elbow, scalp, neck, face, head, shoulders, waist, soles of the feet, lower leg, and knees

Type of STD	Diagnosis tools
Chlamydia and gonorrhea	Chlamydia and gonorrhea screening is done either through a urine test or through a swab inside the penis in men or from the cervix in women. The sample is then analyzed in a laboratory. Screening is important, because if you don't have signs or symptoms, you can be unaware that you have either infection.
HIV, syphilis and hepatitis by	taking either a blood sample or a swab from any genital sores you might have. The sample is examined in a laboratory. A blood sample is taken to test for HIV and hepatitis.
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	There's no routinely used HPV screening test for men, in whom the infection is diagnosed by visual inspection or biopsy of genital warts. In women, HPV testing involves: Pap test. Pap tests, which check the cervix for abnormal cells, are recommended every three years for women between ages 21 and 65. HPV test. Women over 30 may be offered the option to have the HPV test along with a Pap test every five years if previous tests were normal. Women between 21 and 30 will be given an HPV test if they've had abnormal results on their Pap test.

Type	TREATMENT APPROACHES
HIV/AIDS	Abacavir, Didanosine, Lamivudine , Stavudine, Zalcitabine , Zidovudine , Indinavir, Nelfinavir, Ritonavir, Saquinavir, Lopinavir Plus Ritonavir, Delavirdine, Efavirenz, Nevirapine
Chlamydia	Azithromycin, Erythromycin, Doxycycline
Gonorrhea	Ceftriaxone, Cefixime, Ciprofloxacin, Ofloxacin

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	Cefotetan or Cefoxitin Plus Doxycycline, Clindamycin Plus Gentamicin, Ofloxacin Plus Metronidazole
Human Papillomavirus	Imiquimod, Podophyllin, Podofilox, Fluorouracil (5-FU), Trichloroacetic Acid (TCA), Interferon
Genital Herpes	Acyclovir, Famciclovir, Valacyclovir
Syphilis	Penicillin. Doxycycline or Tetracycline only if allergic to penicillin