



# Sexually Transmitted Diseases

7<sup>th</sup> Grade Sexual Health Education

# Learning Objectives

- Understand what sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are and how they are shared
- Describe the differences between various STDs
- Recognize that most STDs don't have symptoms
- Identify ways to reduce the risk of giving or getting an STD

# What are STDs?

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) are illnesses passed from one person to another through intimate contact or sexual activity including vaginal, oral, and anal sex.

One person must have an STD in order to transmit it to another person.

Sexually transmitted diseases are very common. Millions of new infections occur every year in the United States, and half of these new infections occur in young people aged 15 -24.

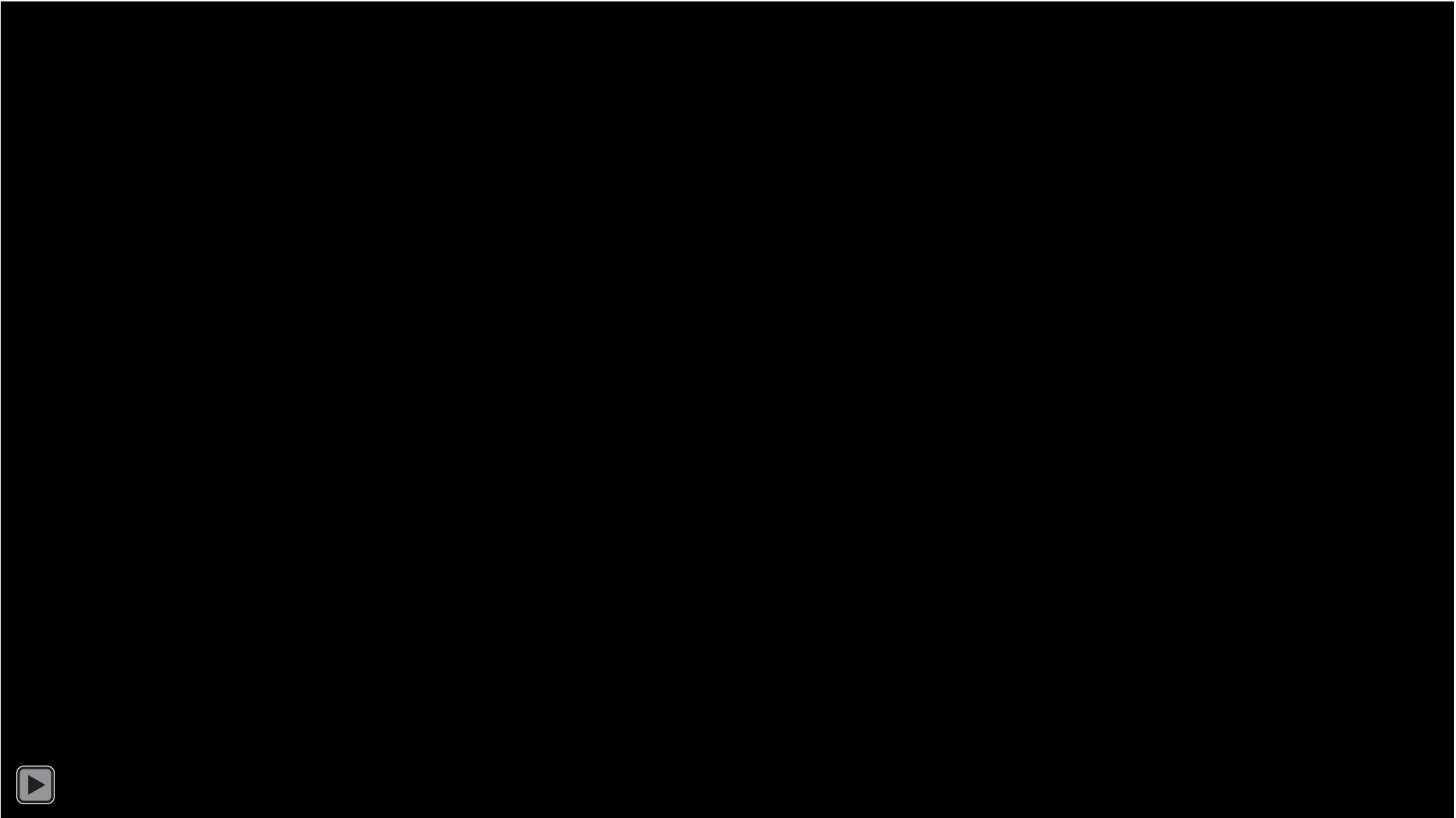


Can you name  
any STDs?

- Bacterial
  - Chlamydia
  - Gonorrhea
  - Syphilis
  - PID (Pelvic Inflammatory Disease)
- Viral
  - HSV (Genital Herpes)
  - HPV (Genital Warts)
  - HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)
  - Hepatitis B, C
- Parasitic
  - Scabies
  - Pubic Lice
  - Trichomoniasis



Video: What are STDs? <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Sbgg8icODY>



# Sort that STD!

- Which STDs are curable?
- Which STDs always have symptoms?
- Which STDs can cause the most damage to a person's body?
- Which STDs can condoms help protect against transmitting?

## CURABLE

- Chlamydia
- Gonorrhea
- Syphilis
- Pubic Lice
- Scabies
- Trichomoniasis
- PID



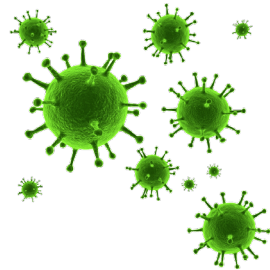
Bacterial and parasitic infections can be cured with antibiotics or topical treatments.

# Which STDs are curable?

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## TREATABLE, BUT NOT CURABLE

- HIV
- HPV
- HSV
- Hepatitis B, C



Viral infections cannot be cured, but can be treated to lessen symptoms.

## ALWAYS HAVE SYMPTOMS

- Pubic Lice
- Scabies



Symptom: Itching

# Which STDs always have symptoms?

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## OFTEN DON'T HAVE SYMPTOMS

- HIV
- HPV
- HSV
- Hepatitis B, C
- Chlamydia
- Gonorrhea
- Syphilis
- Trichomoniasis
- PID

**MOST COMMON SYMPTOM:**  
**NO SYMPTOM AT ALL**

## Possible Symptoms of an STD:

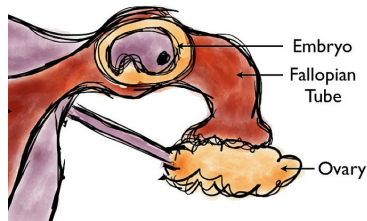
- Burning During Urination
- Unusual Discharge
- Itching
- Sores
- Bumps
- Pain in Lower Abdomen

## LIFE THREATENING

- HIV
  - Syphilis
  - Hepatitis B, C
  - HPV
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## SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES

- Chlamydia
- Gonorrhea
- PID



Possible infertility, ectopic pregnancy, epididymitis, chronic pain (scrotal, pelvic)

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## NO SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES

- Pubic Lice
- Scabies
- Trichomoniasis
- HSV

Which STDs can cause the most damage to a person's body?



## CONDOMS ARE EFFECTIVE AT PREVENTING

- HIV
- Chlamydia
- Gonorrhea
- PID
- Trichomoniasis
- Hepatitis B, C



Transmitted through body fluids  
– condoms protect very well against these STDs

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## CONDOMS MIGHT NOT BE EFFECTIVE

- HPV
- HSV
- Syphilis
- Pubic Lice
- Scabies

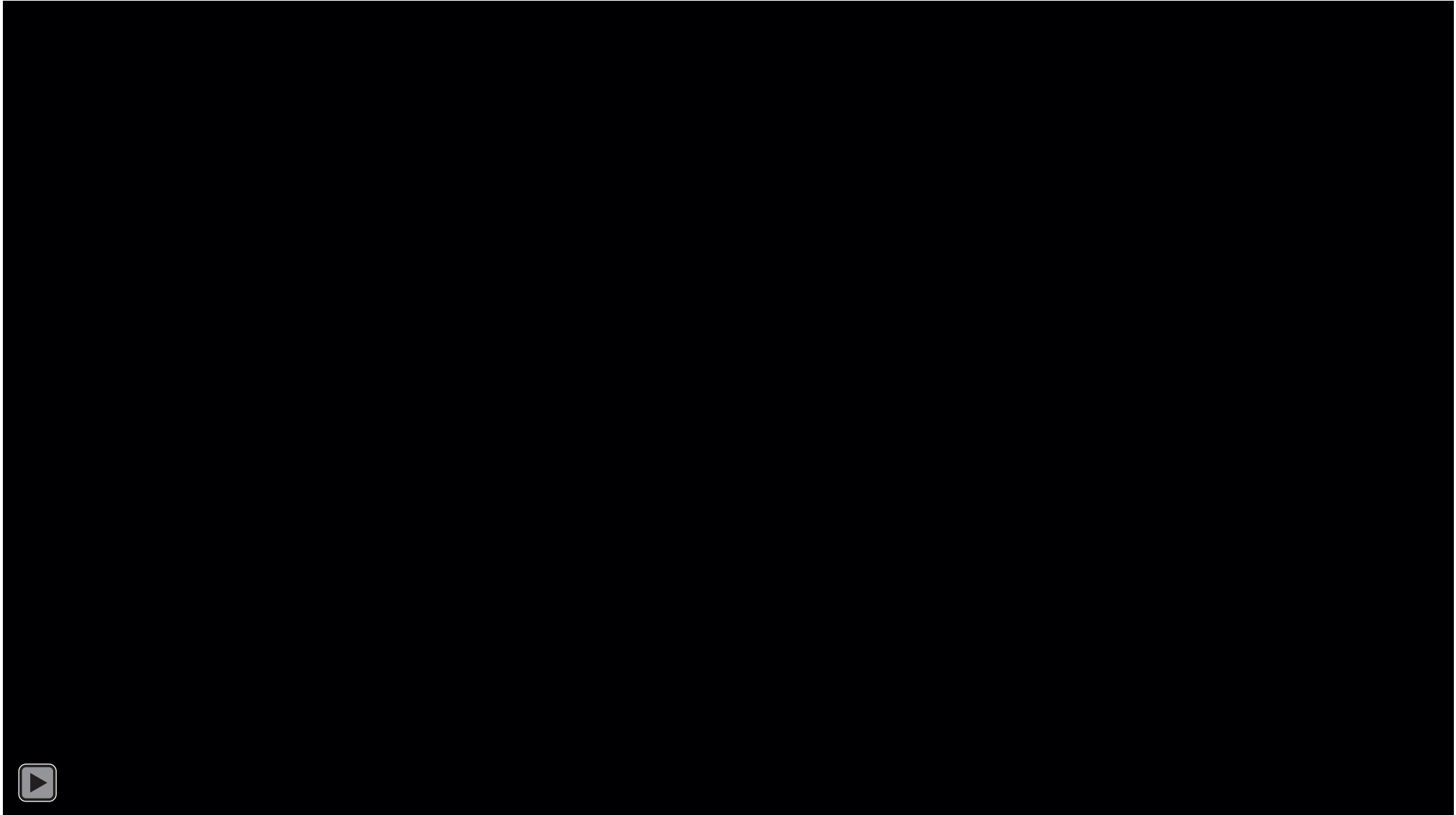


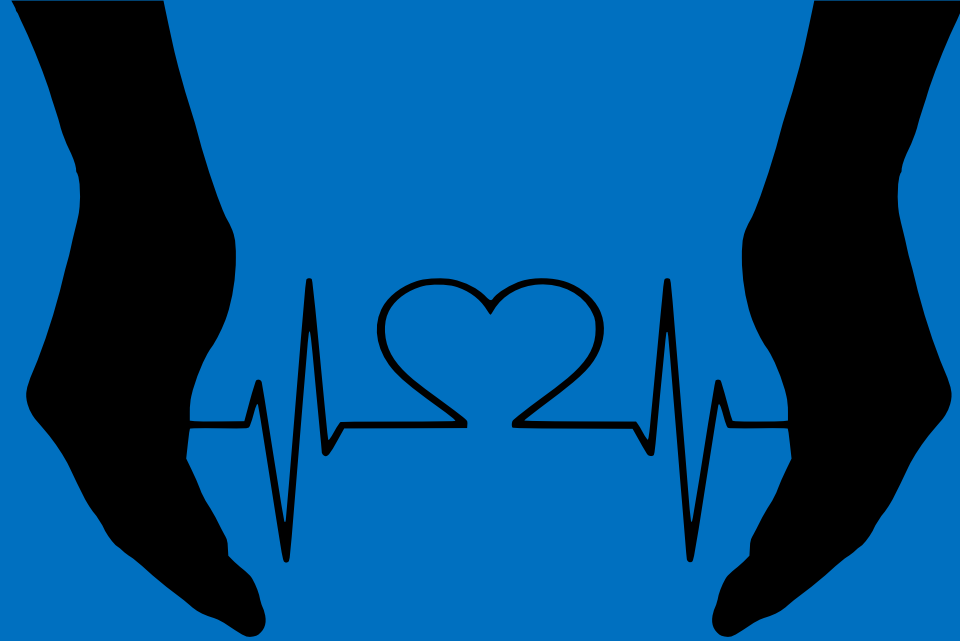
Transmitted through skin to skin contact – condoms might not cover the infected area

Which STDs  
can condoms  
help protect  
against  
transmitting?

# Condom Demonstration Video

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fbo9\\_0lgcFA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fbo9_0lgcFA)





People can  
prevent getting  
STDs by...

- Not having sex (abstinence)
  - Most high school students choose not to have sex
  - It is **100%** effective at preventing pregnancy and/or STD transmission
- Using a condom if they have vaginal, anal, or oral sex with a penis
- Not sharing needles
- Getting vaccinated against HPV

What  
should you  
do if you  
think you  
might have  
an STD?

- ☐ Stop: No More Sexual Contact Until You Speak With a Medical Professional
- ☐ Test: Go to a Doctor/Clinic for a Test
- ☐ Tell: Your Partner(s) Need to Know if You Test Positive for an STD



- Most people who have an STD do not have any symptoms
- You can't tell if someone has an STD by looking at them
- The only way to know if you have an STD is to get tested





Exit  
Ticket

Respond to the following:

1. A person can get an STD by...
2. A person can protect themselves from STDs by...
3. A person can tell if they have an STD by...

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