

STD QUIZ

Circle the answers you think are right

1

Who is most likely to get an STD?

- a. young men b. young women c. equal chance

2

What is the most common STD?

- a. Chlamydia b. Gonorrhoea c. Syphilis

3

How many types of STDs are there today?

- a. 8 b. 25 c. 52

4

What is the 'silent epidemic' STD?

- a. Chlamydia b. Gonorrhoea c. Syphilis

5

What is the best way to protect against an STD?

- a. a condom b. the pill c. not having sex

6

Women who've had an STD are may be more at risk of..?

- a. cervical cancer b. heart disease c. flu viruses

7

Are HIV and AIDS the same thing?

- a. yes b. no c. not sure

8

Men who've had an STD are potentially at risk of..?

- a. cancer b. being sterile c. flu viruses

9

Can you have an STD and not know it?

- a. yes b. no c. not sure

10

Where is the best place to get tested for an STD?

- a. your doctor b. a self-test kit c. hospital/GUM clinic

WANT TO REDUCE THE RISK OF GETTING AN STD ?

THINK before having sex, DON'T be pressurised, AVOID casual sex, CONSIDER having only 1 partner

1. Because of differences in anatomy, women are at greater risk of getting an STD. Women are twice as likely as men to get chlamydia in unprotected sex than men. The female body often hides early symptoms of disease so women can suffer more severe, long-term effects from STDs, such as pelvic inflammatory disease and infertility.
 2. Chlamydia (or HPV, Human papilloma virus); both answers could be correct, since it is impossible to estimate accurately the size of each epidemic; chlamydia, however, is likely to be the most common.
 3. 25. In the 60s only Syphilis and Gonorrhoea were common. Today there are at least 25 STDs like thrush, genital warts, hepatitis B and AIDS.
 4. Chlamydia. The disease is often silent in women; there might be few initial symptoms.
 5. Not having sex! Avoid high-risk behaviours and practise safe sex. Abstinence - though not necessarily practical or desirable, abstinence is the only way to completely prevent STDs. Avoid sex with many different partners. Always use condoms
 6. Cervical cancer. Untreated chlamydial infection can progress, there may be serious long-term reproductive and health problems, linked to cervical cancer
 7. No they are different. AIDS is the most lethal sexually transmitted disease and is caused by the HIV virus. HIV invades and destroys the immune system which protects the body from infection. A person who carries the HIV virus is prone to many different illnesses and will perhaps die from diseases which are harmless to healthy people. HIV can be transmitted by blood contact, body fluids & needles - not by kissing, touching or from touching the same objects.
 8. In men it can lead to sterility. Since under reporting of this silent invader is substantial, the consequences for sexually active teenagers are grave. Gonorrhoea can also lead to this.
 9. Yes. Some people display no symptoms of STDs when infected. In both sexes, symptoms may include genital sores, pain, and itching. In men, symptoms can include penile discharge, pain or burning sensation during urination and testicular swelling/pain. In women, symptoms can include vaginal discharge or a noticeable change in usual vaginal discharge. Lower-abdominal pain and/or painful sexual intercourse on penetration are early signs of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). STDs are transmitted by body secretions such as semen, blood and vaginal fluids. Minimize exposure to these.
- Not having sexual intercourse is 100% effective but not the most popular option. Sex using condoms, properly used 100% of the time reduces risk, but won't prevent STDs 100% of the time. More and more people are using condoms. Research shows that latex condoms, when used correctly, are effective in reducing the transmission of most infectious diseases, including HIV. However, research shows condoms are little use against some STDs.
- Can I get cured? Bacterial STDs such as gonorrhoea, chlamydia, and syphilis can readily be cured with antibiotics. Although viral STDs, such as genital herpes, are lifelong infections, means of minimizing some of their symptoms have been developed. Always seek treatment for an STD.
10. A hospital or specialist/GUM clinic as they are anonymous, you can call yourself Mickey Mouse if you want. If you get tested at your doctor's they may be have to reveal that you have been for a test.