

STD Charts – 4Parents.gov
Bacterial Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Common STDs	Chlamydia	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Trichomoniasis (Parasite)
Where is it found?	Vagina, cervix, urethra, throat, discharge from penis, and rectum	Vagina, cervix, uterus, urethra, throat, and rectum	Genital area, mouth, skin, anus, and rectum	Vagina, cervix, and urethra
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	Vaginal sex
What are the possible symptoms and complications?	May not have early symptoms, burning or pain with urination, discharge from penis and vagina, chronic low abdomen pain, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and infertility may result (mostly in females)	Males: often have no symptoms; may have burning or pain with urination. Females: often have no symptoms. May have vaginal discharge, may lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) or infertility	Painless sore, untreated can spread to brain and/or heart, flu-like symptoms, damage to major body systems if untreated, can cause rash on infants' skin, birth defects and other problems with organs or possible stillbirth	Vaginal discharge and itching, burning during urination, males may have no noticeable symptoms but can cause temporary irritation in penis, may cause early delivery and low birth weight babies
Prevention	Abstain from sex; Faithful marriage or mutually monogamous relationship with an uninfected partner; Condoms used correctly and consistently reduce but do not eliminate the risk; Testing and treatment	Abstain from sex; Faithful marriage or mutually monogamous relationship with an uninfected partner; Condoms used correctly and consistently reduce but do not eliminate the risk; Testing and treatment	Abstain from sex; Faithful marriage or mutually monogamous relationship with an uninfected partner; Condoms used correctly and consistently reduce but do not eliminate the risk; Testing and treatment	Abstain from sex; Faithful marriage or mutually monogamous relationship with an uninfected partner; Condoms used correctly and consistently reduce but do not eliminate the risk; Testing and treatment
What are the treatments?	Antibiotics (permanent damage may have occurred prior to treatment)	Antibiotics (permanent damage may have occurred prior to treatment)	Antibiotics (permanent damage may have occurred prior to treatment)	Antibiotics (permanent damage may have occurred prior to treatment)

STD Charts – 4Parents.gov (cont'd)
Viral Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Common STDs	Genital Herpes: Herpes Simplex Virus	Human Papillomavirus (HPV)	Hepatitis B	HIV/AIDS
Where is it found?	Genitals and/or rectum	Vagina, cervix, penis, vulva, anus, scrotum, and other genital areas	Blood, semen, and vaginal fluid	Blood, semen, cervical and vaginal fluid, and breast milk
How can it be spread?	Oral, anal, and vaginal sex; contact with infected skin; rarely mother to child	Anal and vaginal sex; contact with infected skin; rarely mother to child	Oral, anal, and vaginal sex; IV drug use; mother to child	Oral, anal, and vaginal sex; IV drug use; mother to child
What are the possible symptoms and complications?	Often no symptoms are present, painful blisters or sores, fever, and swollen glands may occur, symptoms can recur throughout life, rarely serious infection can occur when passed to newborns	Most have no symptoms, but some can get genital warts, can cause cancer of the cervix, vulva, vagina, anus and penis	Often there are no obvious symptoms, jaundice, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, fatigue, joint pain, can lead to liver cancer and liver failure	No early symptoms or some flu-like symptoms that are often not noticed, rash, weakens immune system, multiple severe infections
Prevention	Abstain from sex; Faithful marriage or mutually monogamous relationship with an uninfected partner; Condoms used correctly and consistently reduce but do not eliminate the risk; Testing and treatment	HPV vaccine (for some strains of HPV); Abstain from sex; Faithful marriage or mutually monogamous relationship with an uninfected partner; Condoms used correctly and consistently reduce but do not eliminate the risk	Hepatitis B vaccine; Abstain from sex; Faithful marriage or mutually monogamous relationship with an uninfected partner; Do not share needles; Condoms used correctly and consistently reduce but do not eliminate the risk; Testing	Abstain from sex; Faithful marriage or mutually monogamous relationship with an uninfected partner; Do not share needles; Condoms used correctly and consistently reduce but do not eliminate the risk; Testing
What are the treatments?	Symptom control that can help reduce recurrences, but no cure	No cure for infection, but medications can remove visible genital warts. Regular Pap testing and follow-up medical treatment may deter development of cervical cancer.	Chronic infection can be treated with medication. No cure.	Symptom control with AIDS medicines (antiretroviral drugs); Lifetime treatment is required; No cure