

How Does the Immune System Protect the Body?

Name: _____

Date: _____

Get Ready to Learn

- ♦ As you learned in the previous lesson, communicable diseases can spread from _____ to _____.
- ♦ Some of these diseases are specifically spread through _____ contact with another person.
- ♦ Why do you think it is important to know about sexually transmitted diseases?

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

- ♦ When the United States population was in excess of _____ people and growing, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimated that about 19 million people in the United States became infected with an STD _____ year.
- ♦ Do you think that this trend continues today?
- ♦ Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are spread through _____ contact with an infected person.
- ♦ Like other communicable diseases, STDs are caused by _____, bacteria, _____, and protists.
- ♦ No one is _____ to sexually transmitted diseases.
- ♦ People of all _____ can become infected with an STD.
- ♦ Unborn _____ may become infected from their mothers.
- ♦ It is even possible to become infected with more than _____ STD at the same time.
- ♦ In recent years, the number of STD infections occurring in the _____ population has risen.
- ♦ This increase is due to several factors: teenagers are become more sexually _____, their use of drugs and alcohol is _____, and they often do not take _____ measures.
- ♦ STDs can make both men and women _____, or unable to have a baby.
- ♦ They can also cause organ and nerve _____.
- ♦ STDs affect more than just the people _____ in sexual activity.

- ♦ If a woman has an STD that goes untreated and she becomes pregnant, the STD can also _____ the baby.
- ♦ An example is syphilis, which can pass from mother to _____ baby during pregnancy.
- ♦ Other STDs such as gonorrhea, chlamydia, and herpes can infect the baby as the baby _____ through the birth canal.
- ♦ Without preventive _____, HIV can be passed from mother to fetus.
- ♦ STDs passed to babies can lead to _____, low birth weight, blindness, brain damage, and many other health problems.

Common STDs: Chlamydia

- ♦ Chlamydia is the _____ spreading STD in the United States, is caused by bacterial infection.
- ♦ In _____, it produces inflammation of the urethra, causing a thin mucous discharge and a burning sensation when urinating. Or there may be no symptoms.
- ♦ In _____, no symptoms occur until the disease is in its late stages.
- ♦ If untreated, it may cause damage to the _____ organs or sterility.
- ♦ An infected mother can pass the disease to her _____, and it can cause blindness.
- ♦ Chlamydia is treated and _____ with antibiotics.

Common STDs: Genital Herpes

- ♦ _____ is caused by the herpes simplex virus, which also causes cold sores.
- ♦ Once infected, a person is infected for _____. The disease disappears and reappears throughout life.
- ♦ Symptoms include red, tender _____ in the genital area. One or more blisters or bumps form, which may burn or itch and may cause flu-like symptoms.
- ♦ An infected mother can pass the disease to her _____. It can cause severe brain fever, which can be fatal.
- ♦ _____ exists, but herpes outbreaks can be treated with antiviral drugs.

Common STDs: Genital Warts

- ♦ _____ warts are caused by *Human papillomavirus*, which also causes cancer of the cervix.

- ♦ Warts on other parts of the body are caused by different _____ . Genital warts are growths on the skin of the genital area and around the anus.
- ♦ These warts can be treated with _____ (freezing the wart with liquid nitrogen) or with lasers, electrocautery, or antiviral drugs.
- ♦ In recent years, a _____ for *Human papillomavirus*, has been developed for teen to prevent infection from certain forms of this virus.

Common STDs: Gonorrhea

- ♦ Gonorrhea is caused by _____ infection.
- ♦ In _____, gonorrhea causes discharge from the penis and painful urination.
- ♦ In _____, gonorrhea may cause vaginal discharge, abdominal pain, fever, and pelvic inflammatory disease.
- ♦ Symptoms of gonorrhea may not appear at _____. If left untreated it can cause sterility in woman.
- ♦ Gonorrhea is treated and cured with _____.
- ♦ However, antibiotic resistant _____ of gonorrhea have developed, making treatment of this disease more difficult.

Common STDs: Syphilis

- ♦ Syphilis is caused by a type of _____ called a spirochete.
- ♦ This disease has _____ stages:
 1. A painless _____ forms on the genitals or mouth.
 2. Symptoms include _____, fever, headache, and weight loss.
 3. If left untreated can result in _____ to the cardiovascular and nervous systems.
- ♦ Symptoms can _____, but the disease does not unless treated.
- ♦ Syphilis is treated and cured with _____ in the early stages.

Common STDs: Vaginitis

- ♦ Vaginitis, an infection of the vagina, occurs only in _____.
- ♦ Not _____ forms of vaginitis are sexually transmitted.
- ♦ Trichomoniasis is a type of vaginitis caused by a _____. Symptoms include a yellow discharge, itching, and burning.
- ♦ Candidiasis is another form of vaginitis. It is a _____ infection caused by yeast. Symptoms include a cottage-cheese-like discharge and intense itching.

- ♦ Gardnerella is a vaginitis caused by _____. It produces a grayish, water, strong-smelling discharge.
- ♦ Different forms of vaginitis can be treated with appropriate _____ and specific drugs.
- ♦ Good personal _____ and cotton undergarments ensure air circulation and reduce the risk of vaginitis.