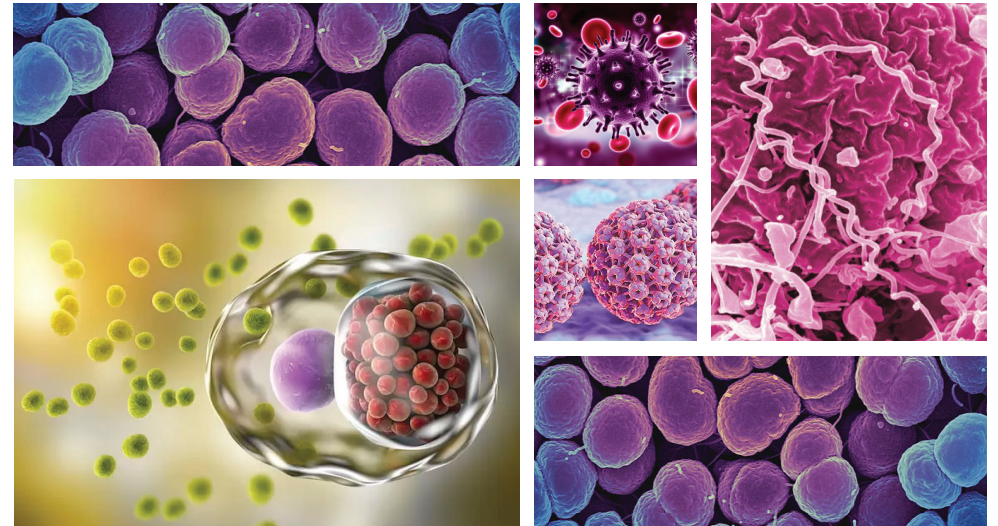


Ways to Prevent STIs

- Education and awareness of STI symptoms, and consulting a doctor if there is any suspicion of an infection.
- Abstaining from sexual activity outside of marriage.
- Proper use of condoms before any sexual activity.
- Regular testing for STIs.
- Avoiding alcohol or drugs.
- Male circumcision for adult men who haven't undergone the procedure.
- Vaccinations are safe, effective, and recommended for preventing Hepatitis B and HPV.

Sexually Transmitted Infections and Diseases (STIs \ STDs)



Infections Linked to the Most Common STIs



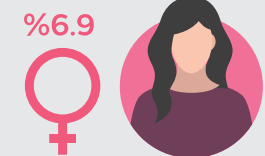
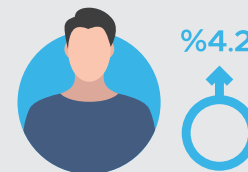
Currently Curable Conditions

Syphilis
Gonorrhea
Chlamydia
Trichomoniasis



Currently Incurable Conditions but Manageable or Treatable

Hepatitis B
HIV
Herpes
HPV



According to the 2023 Population and Family Health Survey in Jordan, there has been a concerning rise in sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) among individuals aged 15 to 49.



Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs):

STIs can be a virus, bacteria, fungi, or parasites that individuals can contract through sexual contact. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) do not always cause symptoms, so a person can be infected without showing obvious signs of the disease.

These sexually transmitted infections can persist for a long time without showing symptoms, allowing for transmission unknowingly during sexual intercourse or pregnancy. This highlights the importance of getting tested for sexually transmitted infections.



Bacteria

- Chlamydia
- Gonorrhea
- Syphilis



Viruses

- Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
- Genital Herpes (Herpes simplex virus)
- Molluscum contagiosum and Hepatitis B virus
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)



Fungi and Parasites

- Trichomoniasis
- Pubic lice
- Scabies

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs):

This term refers to the progression of a Sexually Transmitted Infection into a disease, leading to the appearance of symptoms.

Modes of STI Transmission

- Sexual intercourse with an infected partner without protection.
- Engaging in sexual activity with multiple partners.
- Having one STI can make it easier to contract another.
- Misuse of alcohol or drugs.
- Drug use through Injecting (e.g., HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C)
- Sexual activity through coercion.
- Transmission from infected mothers to their children during pregnancy or childbirth (e.g., gonorrhea, chlamydia, HIV, syphilis).
- Contact with infected genital areas without intercourse (e.g., syphilis, herpes).
- Sexual activity even in the absence of symptoms or signs

Awareness of STI Transmission and Risks

Understanding how STIs are transmitted and the associated risks is crucial for individuals to adhere to preventive measures.



Health Impacts of STIs on Public and Reproductive Health



01

The impact of STIs on quality of life and public health

STIs affect quality of life, causing serious diseases and death. The resulting illnesses have profound impacts on the physical, mental, and social health of children, adolescents, and adults worldwide.



02

STIs' Role in Facilitating HIV Transmission

STIs indirectly facilitate the transmission and acquisition of HIV through sexual contact.



03

Reproductive Health Effects and Adverse Outcomes Linked to STI

Some STIs directly affect reproductive health and child health, causing infertility, anogenital cancer, adverse pregnancy outcomes, fetal death, congenital anomalies, and overall poor health.

Symptoms of STIs



- Pain during urination or sexual intercourse.
- Discharge from the penis or anus.
- Bumps, sores, or blisters in the genital or anal area.
- Pain in one or both testicles.



- Bleeding between menstrual periods or during sex.
- Itching in the labia, vulva, or pubic hair area.
- Yellow or green vaginal discharge, or discharge mixed with blood.
- Bumps, sores, or blisters on the genitals or anal area.
- Pain during urination or sexual intercourse.
- Strong vaginal odor.
- Anal discharge.
- Abdominal pain.