



IN THE NAME OF GOD

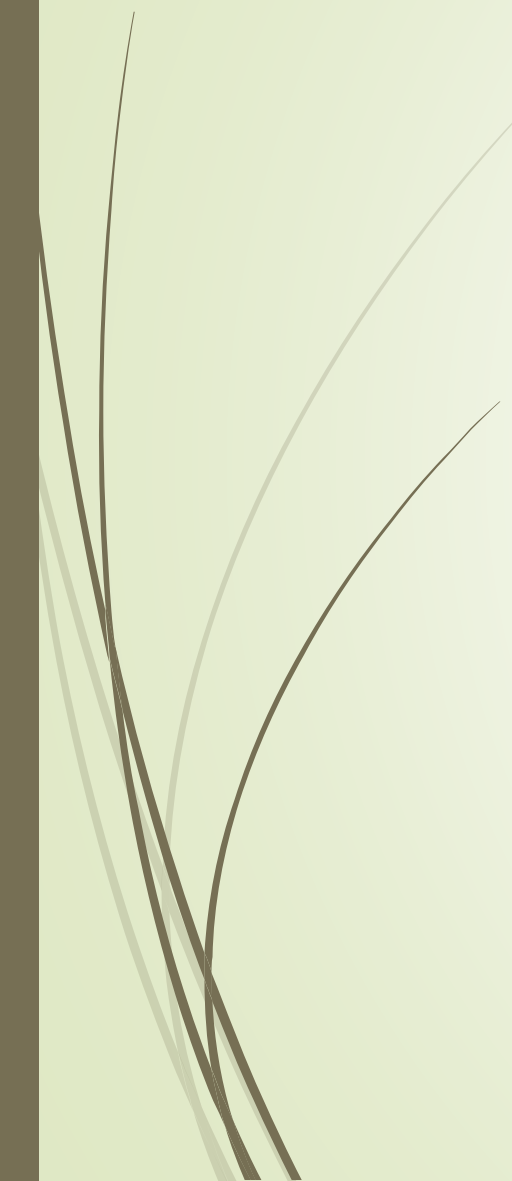


Gonorrhea

- A Common and Treatable Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI)



Definition

- Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.
 - It spreads through unprotected sexual contact (vaginal, anal, oral) and affects both men and women.
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Affected Areas of the Body

- Urethra
- Vagina and cervix (in women)
- Rectum (anus)
- Throat
- Eyes (especially in newborns from infected mothers)



Symptoms in Men

- Pus-like discharge from the penis
- Pain or burning during urination
- Swelling or pain in the testicles
- Sometimes no symptoms



Symptoms in Women

- Greenish or watery vaginal discharge
- Pain or burning during urination
- Frequent urination
- Bleeding between periods or heavy periods
- Pelvic or lower abdominal pain
- Sometimes no symptoms




Symptoms in Other Areas

- Rectum: Itching, pus-like discharge, pain during bowel movements, bleeding
- Throat: Sore throat, swelling, fever, swollen neck lymph nodes
- Eyes: Pain, swollen eyelids, pus-like discharge, sensitivity to light



Complications

- Infertility in both men and women
 - Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) in women
 - Joint and organ infections
 - Eye infection in newborns
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Diagnosis



- Testing samples from discharge (urine, vaginal, throat, rectal)
- Bacterial culture or PCR test



Treatment

- Main treatment: Antibiotics (injectable or oral)
- Usually ceftriaxone injection or azithromycin tablets
- Treatment must be completed, and sexual partners should also be treated.
- If antibiotic resistance is present, longer or alternative treatments may be needed.



Prevention

- Use condoms in all sexual encounters
- Limit the number of sexual partners
- Regular screening, especially for high-risk individuals
- Inform sexual partners if infected



Key Points

- Gonorrhea is treatable, but if left untreated, it can cause serious complications.
- Timely prevention and treatment are crucial.
- See a doctor if you have symptoms or have had risky contact.

Genital Herpes

- A Common Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI)



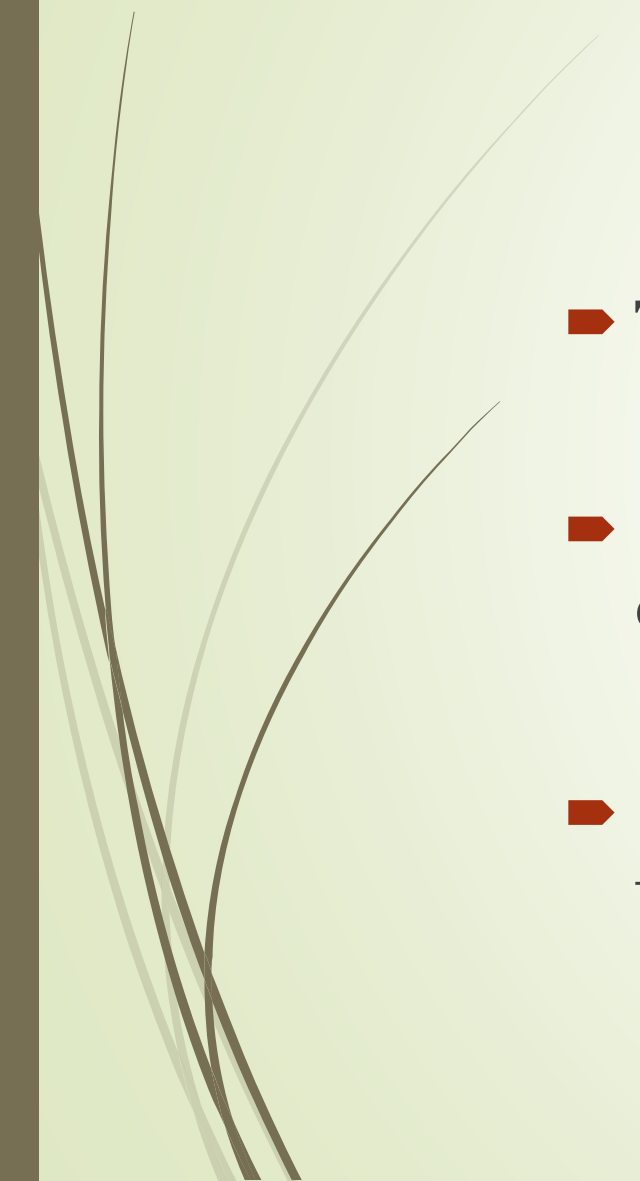


What is Genital Herpes?

- Genital herpes is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the herpes simplex virus (HSV).
- There are two types of HSV:
- HSV-1 (commonly causes oral herpes but can also cause genital herpes)
- HSV-2 (primarily causes genital herpes)
- The infection leads to painful sores or blisters in the genital and anal area

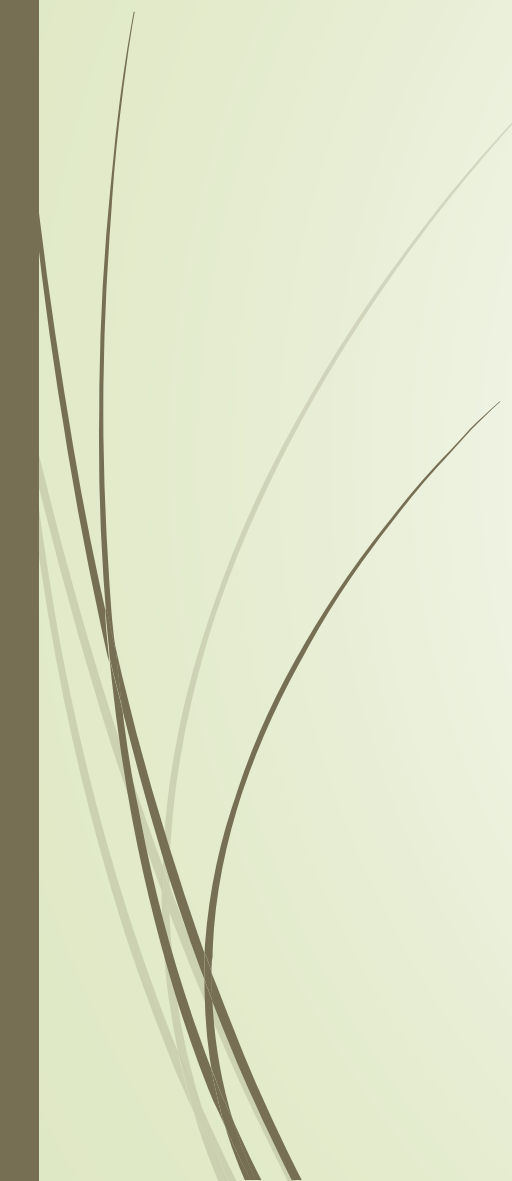


How is Genital Herpes Transmitted?

- Through vaginal, anal, or oral sex with an infected person.
 - The virus can be transmitted even if there are no visible sores or symptoms.
 - Skin-to-skin contact with the infected area is enough for transmission
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Symptoms of Genital Herpes

- Painful blisters or sores in the genital, anal, or mouth area
 - Itching or burning sensation before sores appear
 - Pain during urination
 - Flu-like symptoms (fever, swollen lymph nodes, body aches)
 - Many people have mild symptoms or none at all
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Recurrent Outbreaks

- After the first infection, the virus remains dormant in the body and can reactivate.
- Recurrences are usually less severe and shorter than the first outbreak.
- Triggers for recurrences: stress, illness, fatigue, menstruation, or immune suppression



Complications

- Increased risk of HIV transmission
- In rare cases, severe infection in newborns (if mother is infected during childbirth)
- Psychological impact due to stigma



Diagnosis

- Physical examination of sores
- Laboratory tests: PCR (detects viral DNA), viral culture, or blood tests for antibodies



Treatment

- No cure for herpes, but antiviral medications (e.g., acyclovir, valacyclovir, famciclovir) can:
- Reduce severity and duration of outbreaks
- Lower the risk of transmission
- Suppress recurrent outbreaks



Prevention

- Use condoms during all sexual activities (reduces but does not eliminate risk)
- Avoid sexual contact during outbreaks
- Inform sexual partners if you are infected
- Regular STI screening for sexually active individuals



Key Points

- Genital herpes is common and manageable
- Many people have mild or no symptoms
- Early diagnosis and treatment help control the infection and reduce transmission

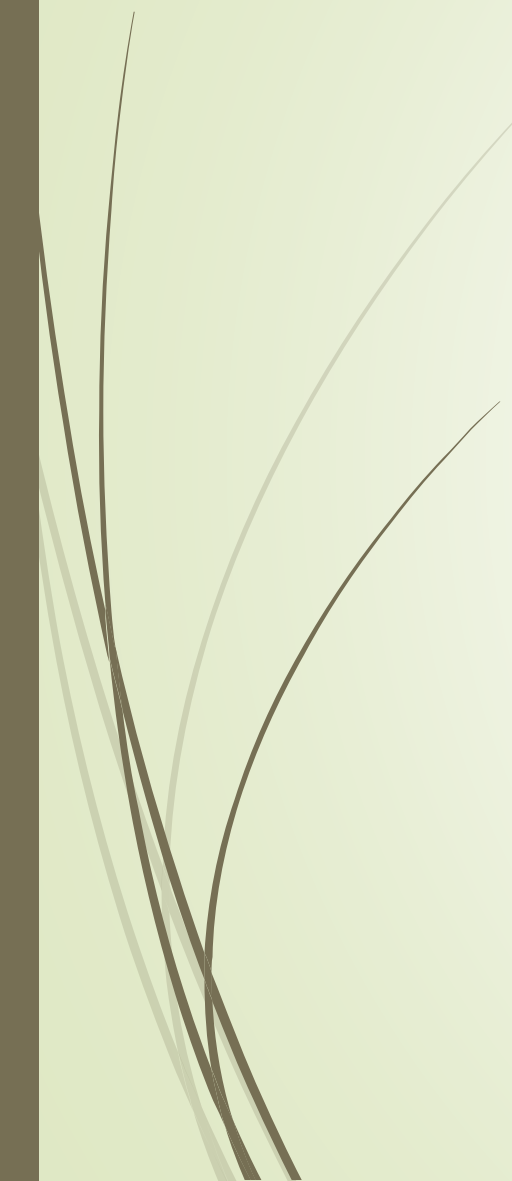
Genital Warts

- A Common Sexually Transmitted Infection Caused by Human Papillomavirus (HPV)





What are Genital Warts?

- Genital warts are soft, flesh-colored growths that appear on the genital and anal areas.
 - Caused by certain types of human papillomavirus (HPV), a common sexually transmitted virus.
 - They can look like small bumps or cauliflower-like clusters
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How Are Genital Warts Transmitted?

- Spread primarily through skin-to-skin contact during vaginal, anal, or oral sex.
- HPV can be transmitted even when warts or symptoms are not visible.
- Both men and women can be infected



Symptoms of Genital Warts

- Small, painless bumps or growths on the penis, vulva, vagina, cervix, anus, or surrounding areas.
- Sometimes itching, discomfort, or bleeding may occur.
- Warts may increase in size or number if untreated.



Diagnosis



- Visual examination by a healthcare provider.
- In some cases, biopsy or HPV DNA testing may be performed.
- Colposcopy is used for cervical warts



Treatment Options

- No definitive cure for HPV, but warts can be treated and removed.
- Common treatments:
 - Topical medications (e.g., podophyllin, imiquimod)
 - Cryotherapy (freezing warts)
 - Laser therapy
 - Surgical removal



Risk Factors

- Multiple sexual partners
- Early age of first sexual intercourse
- Weakened immune system
- Having a partner with HPV infection



Complications

- Psychological stress and anxiety due to visible warts and stigma.
- Increased risk of cervical cancer with high-risk HPV types (different from those causing warts).
- Potential transmission to sexual partners



Prevention

- HPV vaccination to protect against common wart-causing and cancer-causing HPV types.
- Consistent use of condoms reduces but does not eliminate risk.
- Limiting number of sexual partners.
- Regular screening and early treatment.



Key Points

- Genital warts are common and caused by HPV.
- Effective treatments exist, including herbal options like green tea extract.
- Prevention through vaccination and safe sex practices is essential.
- Psychological support may be needed due to emotional impact.

Syphilis

- An Overview of Symptoms, Transmission, Treatment, and Prevention



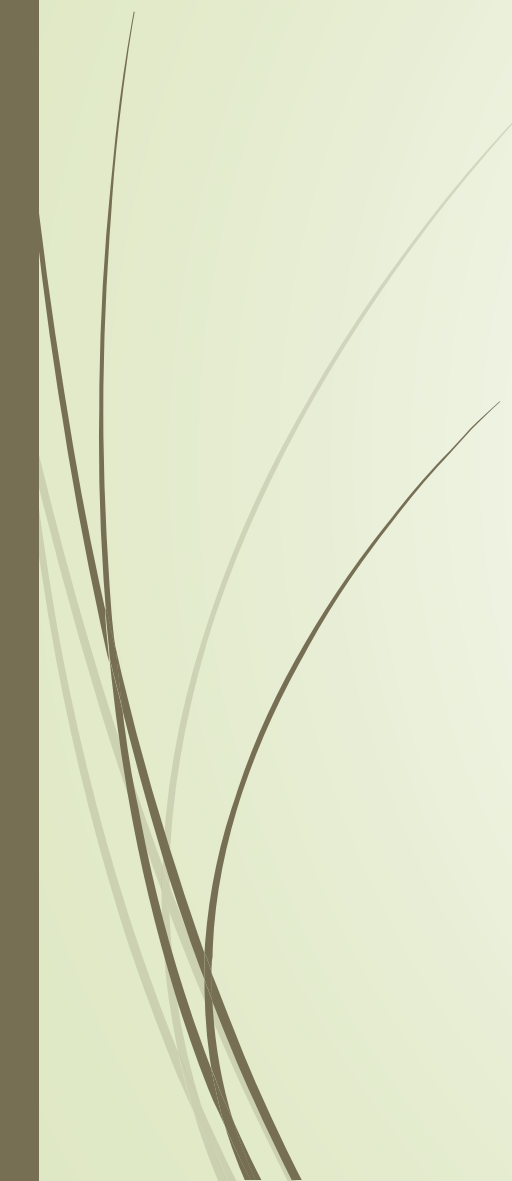


What is Syphilis?

- Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*.
- It progresses through different stages if untreated: primary, secondary, latent, and tertiary syphilis



How is Syphilis Transmitted?

- Mainly through unprotected sexual contact (vaginal, anal, oral) with an infected person.
 - Can also be transmitted from mother to fetus during pregnancy (congenital syphilis).
 - Transmission occurs via direct contact with syphilitic sores.
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Symptoms by Stage

- Primary stage: Painless sore (chancre) at the infection site, usually genital, anal, or oral.
- Secondary stage: Skin rashes, mucous membrane lesions, fever, swollen lymph nodes, sore throat, muscle aches.
- Latent stage: No symptoms but infection remains in the body.
- Tertiary stage: Severe complications affecting heart, brain, nerves, bones, and joints.



Diagnosis



- Physical examination of sores and rashes.
- Blood tests to detect antibodies against **Treponema pallidum**.
- Darkfield microscopy of lesion samples (in some cases)



Treatment

- Early stages treated effectively with a single intramuscular injection of benzathine penicillin G (2.4 million units).
- For penicillin-allergic patients, alternatives like doxycycline or azithromycin are used.
- Late or complicated syphilis may require longer antibiotic courses.
- Treatment adherence is crucial to prevent progression and transmission.



Prevention

- Consistent use of condoms during all sexual activities.
- Being in a mutually monogamous relationship with a tested uninfected partner.
- Regular screening for sexually transmitted infections, especially in high-risk groups.
- Avoid sharing needles or syringes.
- Pregnant women should be tested for syphilis to prevent congenital infection



Key Points

- Syphilis is a serious but treatable bacterial infection.
- Early diagnosis and treatment prevent severe complications.
- Safe sex practices and regular testing are essential for prevention

Molluscum Contagiosum

➤ A Common Viral Skin Infection





What is Molluscum Contagiosum?

- A viral skin and mucosal infection caused by the Molluscum Contagiosum Virus (MCV), a member of the poxvirus family.
- It produces small, painless, pearly or flesh-colored bumps on the skin.
- Common in children but can affect adults, especially through sexual contact



Transmission

- Direct skin-to-skin contact with infected lesions.
- Contact with contaminated objects such as towels, clothing, or toys.
- Sexual contact is a common mode of transmission in adults

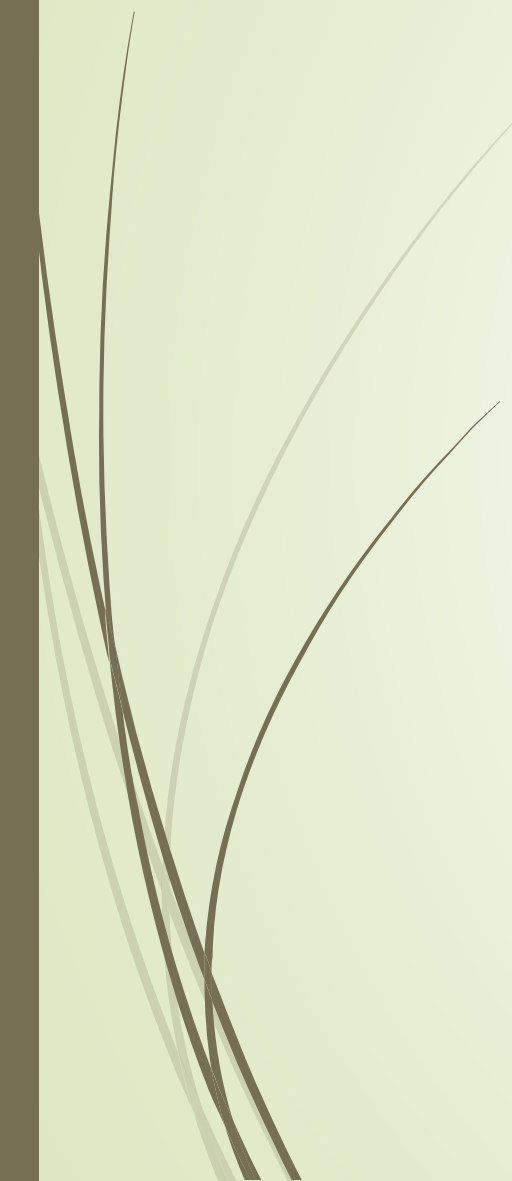


Symptoms and Appearance

- Small, round, raised lesions with a central dimple or “umbilication.”
- Lesions are usually 2-5 mm in diameter.
- Often painless, but can become itchy or irritated if scratched.
- White, cheesy core material inside the lesions
- Commonly appear in clusters or “crops,” sometimes spreading along scratch lines



Common Locations

- In children: face, neck, armpits, arms, hands.
 - In adults: genitals, lower abdomen, inner thighs.
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Diagnosis



- Primarily clinical based on lesion appearance.
- Confirmed by skin biopsy if needed.
- Important to differentiate from other skin conditions like warts or herpes



Treatment Options

- Often self-limiting; lesions may resolve spontaneously within 6 to 18 months.
- Physical removal: curettage, cryotherapy (freezing), or laser therapy.
- Topical treatments: cantharidin (“beetle juice”), tretinoin cream, imiquimod cream.
- Herbal treatments like green tea extract show promise but are less common.
- Careful removal of the central core (de-coring) can help reduce spread



Prevention

- Avoid direct contact with lesions.
- Do not share towels, clothing, or personal items.
- Practice safe sex and avoid sexual contact during active outbreaks.
- Maintain good hygiene and clean contaminated objects regularly



Prognosis

- Generally benign and self-limiting.
- Lesions usually disappear without scarring unless heavily scratched or infected.
- Can persist for months to years in some cases, especially in immunosuppressed patients.



Key Points

- Molluscum contagiosum is a common, contagious viral skin infection.
- It causes characteristic painless bumps that usually resolve on their own.
- Treatment is available but not always necessary.
- Prevention focuses on avoiding contact and maintaining hygiene.



Thank you for your attention.