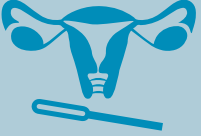


SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

<i>Infection</i>	<i>Diagnosis</i>	<i>When to make a test?</i>	<i>What are the possible signs of the disease?</i>	<i>Vaccines?</i>
CHLAMYDIA	 smear test  urine test  anal swab  throat swab	3 weeks after the possible infection	    - often no symptoms - malodorous and yellowish outflow from genitals and anus - burning with urination and genital pain during sex - sore throat after oral sex	✗
HEPATITIS A	 blood test	3 weeks after the possible infection	   - sometimes no symptoms - jaundice - fever - flu with nausea - dark brown coloured urine	✓
HEPATITIS B	 blood test	6 weeks after the possible infection	 - sometimes no symptoms - jaundice	✓
HEPATITIS C		12 weeks after the possible infection		✗
GONORRHEA (Tripper)	 smear test  urine test  anal swab  throat swab	3 weeks after the possible infection	    - malodorous and yellowish outflow from genitals and anus - burning with urination and genital pain during sex - sore throat after oral sex	✗
HIV/AIDS	 blood test	6 weeks after the possible infection	often no symptoms for a long time	✗
HPV (papilloma virus)	 smear test  blood test	regular PAP-tests at your gynecologist	   - often no symptoms - skin and genital warts - precancerous lesions or cancer in the anal and genital area	✓
SYPHILIS	 blood test	6 weeks after the possible infection	    - ulcers on penis, vagina, anus or mouth/throat - enlarged lymph nodes and skin rash	✗



PLEASE, VISIT A DOCTOR:

whenever you notice signs that could be caused by a sexually transmitted infection.

UNDERGOING MEDICAL TREATMENT:

in Italy there are good ways of treatment for these infections.

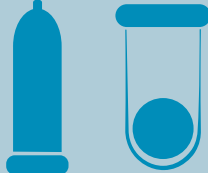
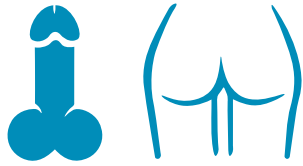
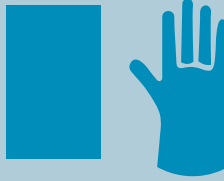
SAFEGUARDS FOR OTHER PERSONS:

Inform your sexual partners if your are tested positively for a sexually transmitted infection. They might have to be treated as well.



The document was produced by the association **i Ken Onlus**. The list only mentions some of the existing sexually transmitted diseases and, although properly researched, the information present cannot replace a thorough visit by a doctor.

SEXUAL TRANSMISSION AND PROTECTION

Ways of transmission	Infection	Protection from infection
VAGINAL SEX 	HIV, Syphilis, Hepatitis B and C, Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, HPV	 - condom - femidom
ANAL SEX 	HIV, Syphilis, Hepatitis B and C, Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, HPV	 condom
ORAL SEX 	HIV, Syphilis, Hepatitis B and C, Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, HPV, Hepatitis A	 - condom - "licking towel"
KISSING 	Syphilis, Hepatitis B	 No kissing
HAND, SEX TOY 	Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, HPV, Hepatitis A	 - condom - "licking towel" - latex gloves
BLOOD 	HIV, Hepatitis B and C	 - condom - femidom - "licking towel" - latex gloves
FECIES (also if not visible) 	Hepatitis A	 - "licking towel" - latex gloves

How to use a condom correctly?

1. The penis must be hard while you are applying the condom!
2. Pull back the foreskin, press the tip of the condom with your fingers and position it on the penis;
3. Hold on to the tip of the condom while unrolling;
4. Always unroll the condom completely to the end;
5. After ejaculation, immediately pull out the penis before it gets flaccid!



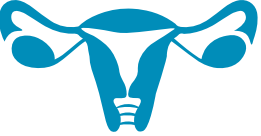
What is a "licking towel" and how to use it?

The "licking towel" serves as a barrier between the mouth and the vulva or anus when practicing oral sex. To have a "Licking towel" just take a condom and cut it in half, using it as if it were a dental dam. Dental dams can also be bought in some pharmacies or online.



The document was produced by the association **i Ken Onlus**. The list only mentions some of the existing sexually transmitted diseases and, although properly researched, the information present cannot replace a thorough visit by a doctor.

PREGNANCY AND CONTRACEPTIVE OVERVIEW

Method	Mechanical			Hormonal	Chemical		Operative	Natural
Contraceptive	 condom	 femidom	 - diaphragm - cervical cap	 - pill - three months injection - plaster/patch - hormonal spiral - vaginal ring - hormone rod/implant	 copper spiral	 - suppository - creams - tablets	 vasectomy	 - temperature - mucus method - calendar
Description	Pull over the erect penis before intercourse. Prevents pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections.	Put into vagina before intercourse. Prevents pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections.	Put into vagina over the cervix before sexual intercourse. It prevents sperm from finding its way into the uterus.	Available at the gynecologist. Prevents pregnancy by hormonal changes in the body.	Applied into and removed from the uterus by a gynecologist. Exchange after approximately 3-5 years. Prevents fertilized egg cells from settling down.	Insert into the vagina before intercourse. Kills off sperm.	Interruption of the vas deferens. Sperm cannot get from the testicles into the ejaculate.	Determination of fertile and infertile days. On fertile days, additional contraceptives are required.
Available how and where?	- sex shop - super market - drug store - pharmacy	- some pharmacies - online shops	- visit at gynecologist - pharmacy	- visit at gynecologist required	- visit at gynecologist required	- pharmacy	- visit at urologist/androgologist required	
Safeness when used correctly	● ● ●	● ● ○	● ● ○	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ○ ○	● ● ●	● ○ ○
Protection from sexually transmitted infections?	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗



MORNING AFTER PILL:

only in case of emergency. Has to be taken no later than 72 hours (or 120 hours “ellaOne”) after unprotected intercourse and is available without prescription in pharmacies. Take it as soon as possible. It does not protect against sexually

transmitted infections. Another possibility of emergency contraception is the application of a copper spiral up until the fifth day after the risky sexual contact. Ask a gynecologist or a Family counselling center for more information!



The document was produced by the association **i Ken Onlus**. The list only mentions some of the existing contraceptive methods and, although properly researched, the information present cannot replace a thorough visit by a doctor.