

Part 3 STD's and STI's

Name: _____

Part 3 Lesson 1 HiV

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a _____, which, like many other viruses, stores its genetic information as _____ rather than as DNA (most other living things use DNA).

When HIV enters a human cell, it releases its RNA, and an enzyme called reverse transcriptase makes a DNA copy of the HIV RNA.

HIV is a virus that attacks the human _____ system.

There is no _____ for HIV.

Unlike some other viruses, such as the common cold, HIV cannot be cleared from the body. However, there are treatments available.

No _____ exists for AIDS, but strict adherence to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) can dramatically slow the disease's progress, prevent secondary infections and complications, and prolong life.

_____ million people are living with HIV/AIDS
(34.7 million adults and 1.4 million children).

HIV=H _____ I _____ V _____

The virus attacks the cells of our _____ system. (CD4 Cells – White Blood Cells)

This makes the host susceptible to disease.

Part 3 Lesson 2 HiV Contract and Simulation

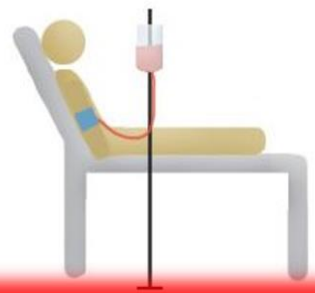
You can contract HIV by...

Unprotected sexual _____ with an infected person.

That is all types of sex, where bodily fluid is released for either gender.

- Contact with an infected person's _____
- From mother to child (_____)
- Use of infected blood-Most blood banks are tested but always a risk
- Injecting _____ (needles are often shared between users)

HIV CAN BE TRANSMITTED THROUGH...



Abstinence is best, (Means no contact!) if you can't abstain, than use a condom. Condom use doesn't prevent the skin to skin STD's, and only helps against the others.

What level of risk were you assigned? _____

What type of behaviors would put you at this risk level?

Handwritten response area consisting of a vertical red line on the left and several horizontal blue lines for writing.

Who swamped fluids (Cup) with whom? The Order is important. Please keep track below.

Order	Person	Person	Positive Yes of No? Feel free to circle the people on the left and when the "got the virus"
#1)			
#2)			
#3)			
#4)			
#5)			
#6)			
#7)			
#8)			
#9)			
#10)			
#11)			
#12)			
#13)			
#14)			
#15)			
#16)			
#17)			
#18)			
#19)			
#20)			
#22)			

Notes during the Simulation

What was your Risk Level? _____

Did you Test Positive / Contract the "Simulated" HIV Virus? _____

How did the Virus Travel through the group? Who gave it to Whom? Who do you believe were the two students who started with the "Virus"?

What was the percentage of students who ended up contracting the virus?

- The # of HIV positive divided by the total x 100.

# of Positive in Class	Divided by the Total in Class	X 100	=% Contracted HIV

Part 3 Lesson 3 AIDS

AIDS -A_____. I_____. D_____. S_____.

AIDS: Is a chronic, potentially life-threatening condition caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (_____).

- By damaging your _____ system, HIV interferes with your body's ability to fight infection and disease.
- The disease AIDS occurs when the immune system cells left in the body _____ below a particular point.
- HIV weakens your immune system, leaving you vulnerable to certain _____ and _____.
- The infections are called "_____" because they take the opportunity to attack -you when your immune system is weak.
 - Opportunistic Infections such as _____ on the skin show that your body is in the final stages.
 - Your body can't fight off the surface infections.

Part 3 Lesson 4 STD's and STI's

STD's S_____ T_____ D_____. STI's Sexually Transmitted Infections.

The types of sexual activity that can transmit a disease are...

Penetrative sex (vaginal, anal or oral)
Genital foreplay.

Some diseases are transmitted through...

Skin to skin _____.

Bodily _____, _____, vaginal fluid, _____ or saliva.

Some are passed from mother to _____.

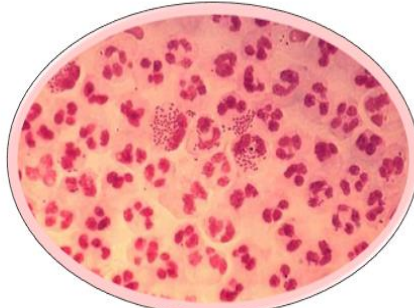
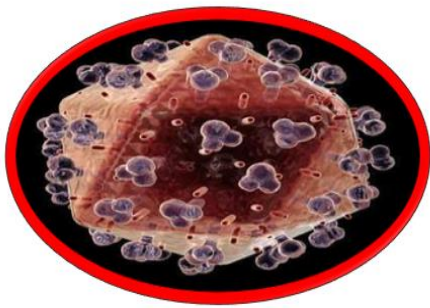
-Use of used needles

• STD's / STI's will either be a...

V

B

P



HIV

G a

Pubic Lice

"Warts"

Syphilis

""

H

Chl

H

S

_____ is the best way to avoid a Sexually Transmitted Disease.

A Latex _____ is helpful but it is like an umbrella in the rain. It helps, but you might still get wet, and thus infected.

Abstinence – Not engaging in _____ forms of sexual intercourse.

Note – Some STD's can occur from genital rubbing / foreplay.

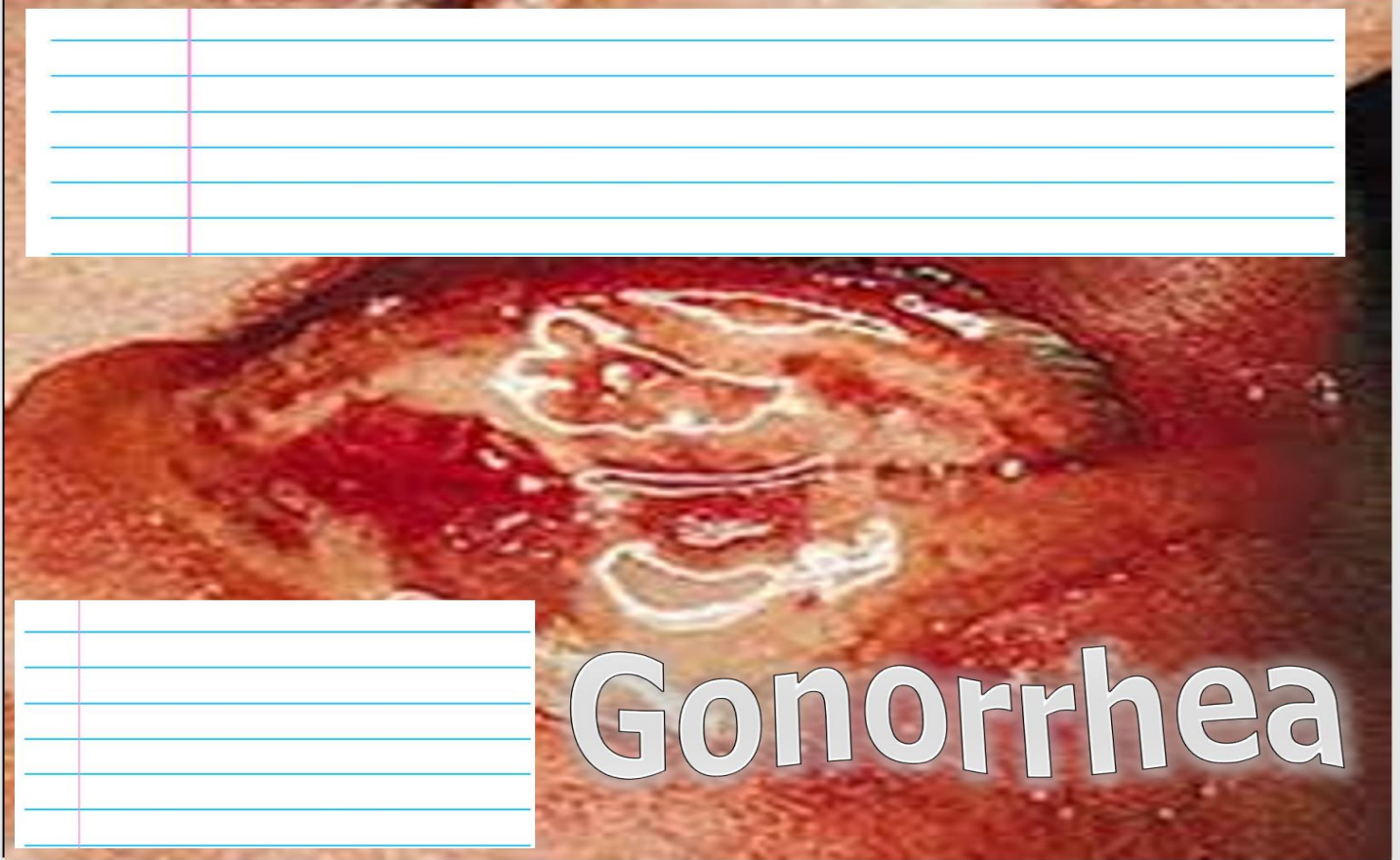


The Bacterial STD's and STI's



Part 3 Lesson 5 Other STD's and Wrap -Up

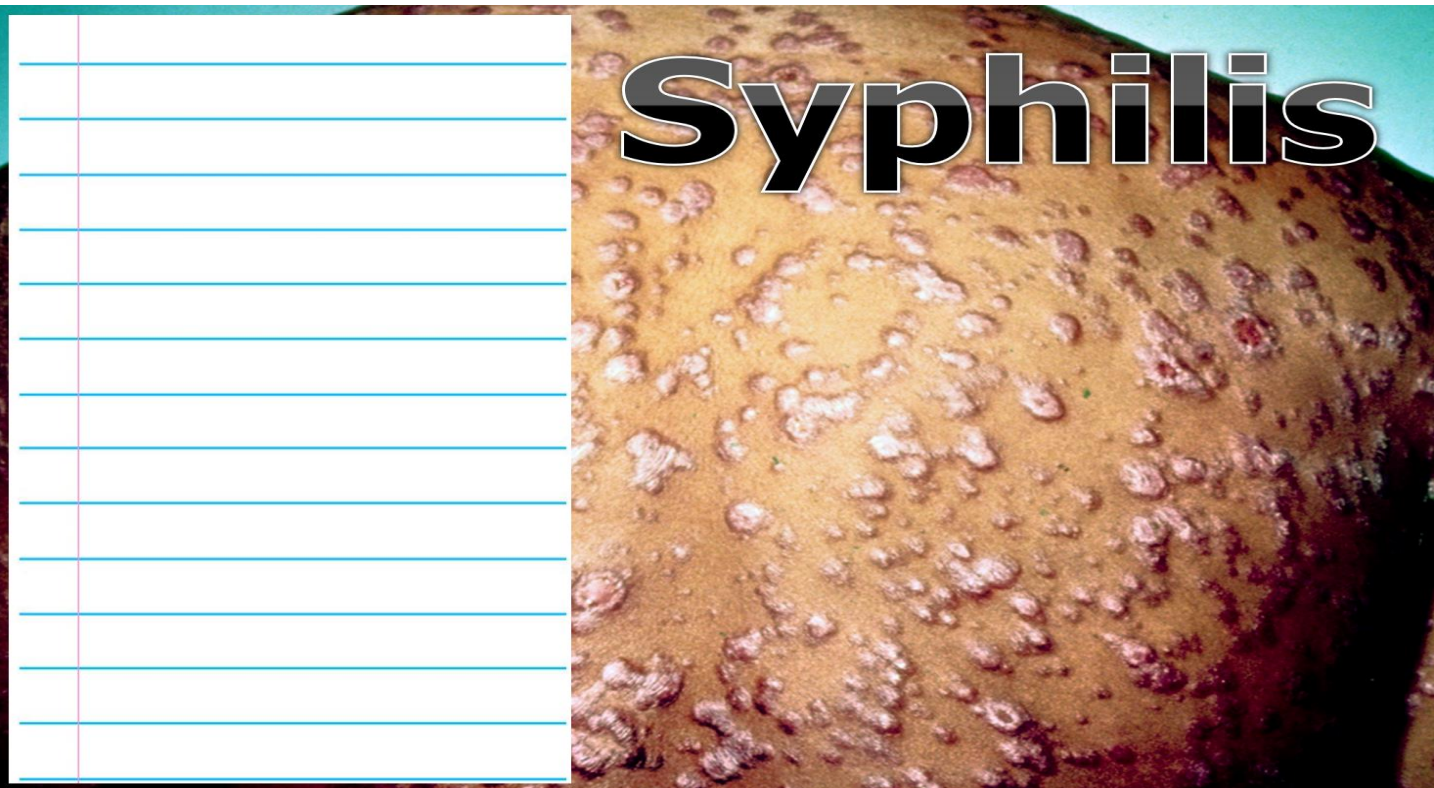
-Continuing with Bacterial STD's



A microscopic image showing several pairs of pink, comma-shaped bacteria (diplococci) with long, thin, hair-like pili extending from them. The bacteria are set against a reddish, textured background.

Gonorrhea

Two sets of horizontal blue-lined writing areas are present: one at the top left and one at the bottom left of the image.



A microscopic image showing numerous small, raised, reddish-brown lesions on a skin surface. The lesions are irregular in shape and densely packed.

Syphilis

A large set of horizontal blue-lined writing areas is located on the left side of the image.

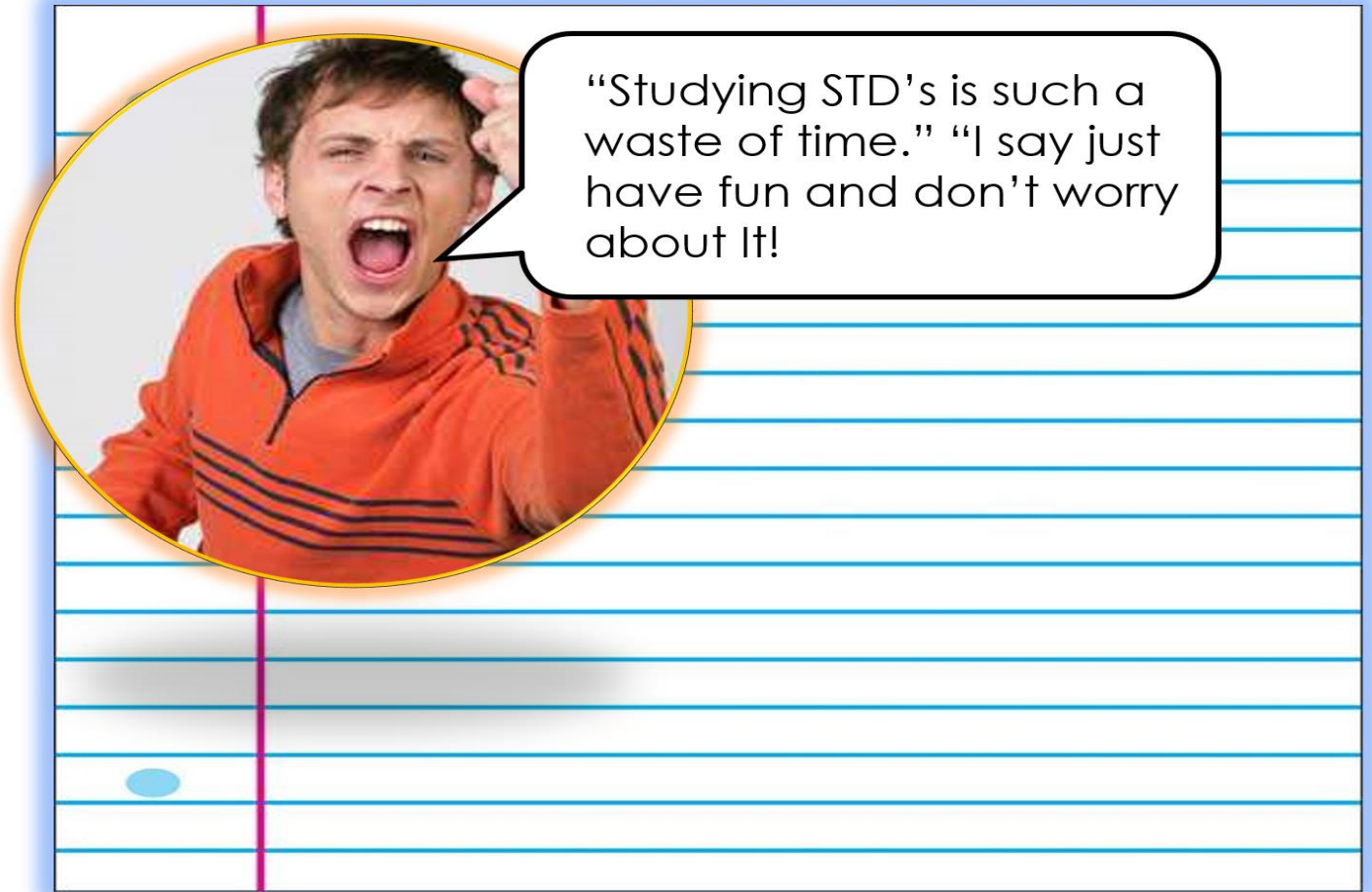
The Parasitic STD's



Which of the ones below help protect from some STD's, but not all of them, explain?



Please respond intelligently to this angry teen



Across

5. STI's Sexually _____ Infections.
 6. When HIV enters a human cell, it releases its _ _ _
 8. HiV can spread from mother to child in childbirth and through breast _____
 12. The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a r_____,
 13. AIDS: Is a chronic, potentially life-threatening condition caused by the _ _ _ Virus.
 21. STD's can be _____, Bacterial, or Parasitic
 23. This is a bacterial infection usually spread by sexual contact. The disease starts as a painless sore – typically on your genitals, rectum or mouth. Syphilis spreads from person to person via skin or mucous membrane contact with these sores
 26. There is no _____ for HIV
 27. HIV weakens your immune system, leaving you vulnerable to certain l_____ and cancers.
 28. you can contract HiV from _____ sexual intercourse with an infected person.

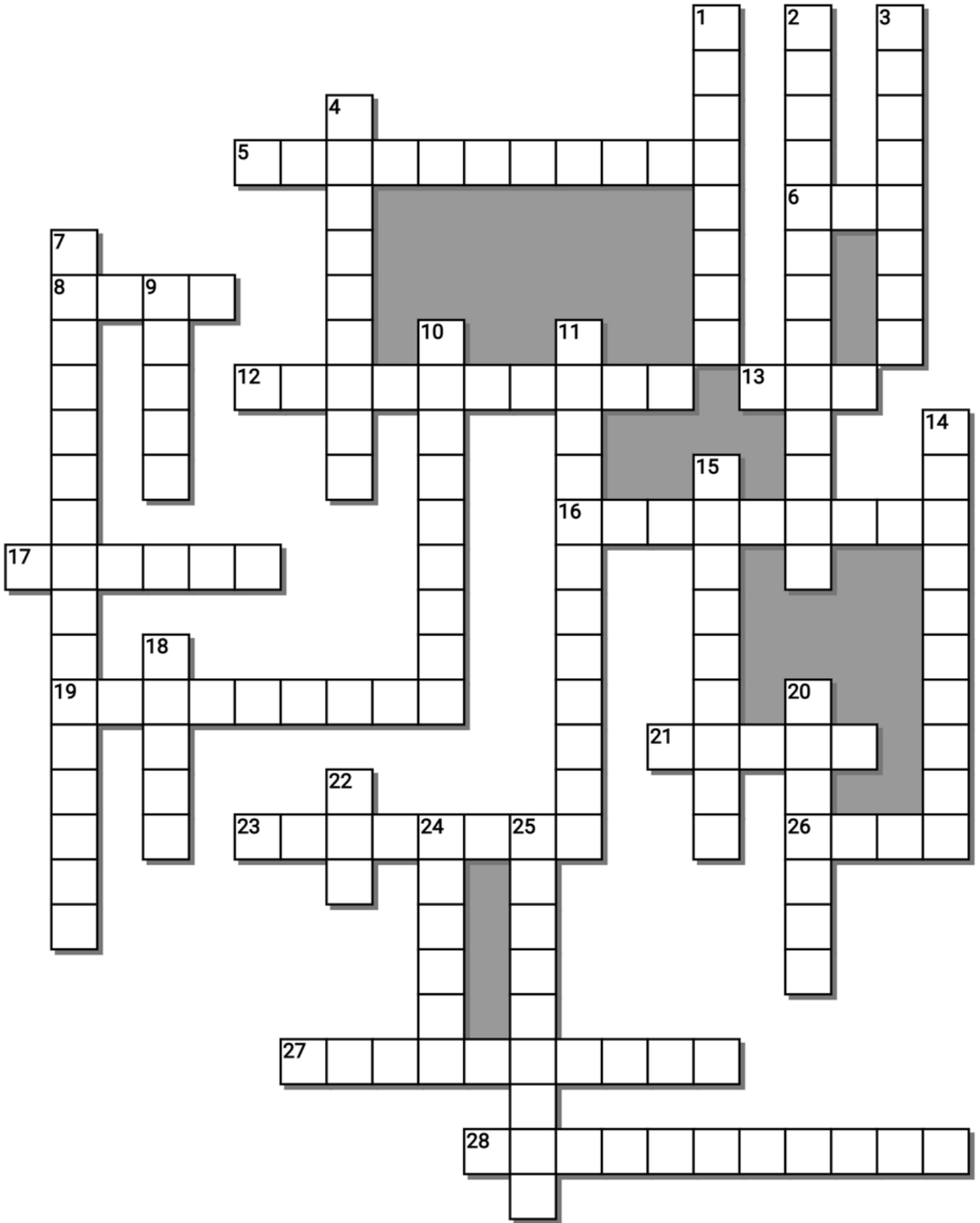
Down

1. AIDS -Acquired Immune Deficiency _____.
 2. O_____ Infections such as lesions on the skin show that your body is in the final stages. Your body can't fight off the surface infections.
 3. STD's Sexually Transmitted _____
 4. STD's can be Viral, Bacterial, or _____
 7. HIV=Human _____ Virus
 9. Pubic _____ is an insect that is an obligate ectoparasite of humans, feeding exclusively on blood. The crab louse usually is found in the person's pubic hair
 10. An infection caused by a sexually transmitted bacterium that infects both males and females. It most often affects the urethra, rectum or throat. In females, gonorrhea can also infect the cervix.
 11. A very common sexually transmitted disease (STD). It is caused by infection with a protozoan
 14. Not engaging in all forms of sexual intercourse.
 15. STD's can be Viral, _____ , or Parasitic
 18. You can contract HiV Contact with an infected person's B_____
 20. HIV weakens your immune system, leaving you vulnerable to certain infections and C_____
 24. HIV is a virus that attacks the human _____ system
 25. You can contract HiV by l_____ drugs (needles are often shared between users)

Teacher can remove this word bank to make puzzle more challenging

Possible Answers

INFECTIONS, ABSTINENCE, BACTERIAL, CANCERS, CHLAMYDIA, DISEASES, GONORRHEA, HIV, HPV, HEPATITIS, HERPES, IMMUNODEFICIENCY, INJECTING, LOUSE, MILK, OPPORTUNISTIC, PARASITIC, RNA, SYNDROME, SYPHILIS , TRANSMITTED, TRICHOMONIAS, UNPROTECTED, VIRAL, BLOOD, CURE, IMMUNE, RETROVIRUS



Part 3 Review Game Lesson 6

1-10 = 10 pts * = Bonus + 1 pt,
 (Secretly write owl in correct space +1 pt)
 Final Question = 5 pt wager

Name: _____
 Due: Today
 Score ____ / 100

ViH-SDIA	BAD IDEA	ARMED AND DANGEROUS <small>Bonus round 1 pt each</small>
1)	6)	*11)
2)	7)	*12)
3)	8)	*13)
4)	9)	*14)
5)	10)	*15)

Final Question Wager ____ /5 Answer: _____

Part 3 STD's and STI's

Name:

Part 3 Lesson 1 HiV

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a **retrovirus**, which, like many other viruses, stores its genetic information as **RNA** rather than as DNA (most other living things use DNA).

When HIV enters a human cell, it releases its RNA, and an enzyme called reverse transcriptase makes a DNA copy of the HIV RNA.

HIV is a virus that attacks the human **immune** system.

There is no **cure** for HIV.

Unlike some other viruses, such as the common cold, HIV cannot be cleared from the body. However, there are treatments available.

No **cure** exists for AIDS, but strict adherence to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) can dramatically slow the disease's progress, prevent secondary infections and complications, and prolong life.

37.7 million people are living with HIV/AIDS
(36 million adults and 1.7 million children).

HIV= **Human Immunodeficiency Virus**

The virus attacks the cells of our **immune** system. (CD4 Cells – White Blood Cells)
This makes the host susceptible to disease.

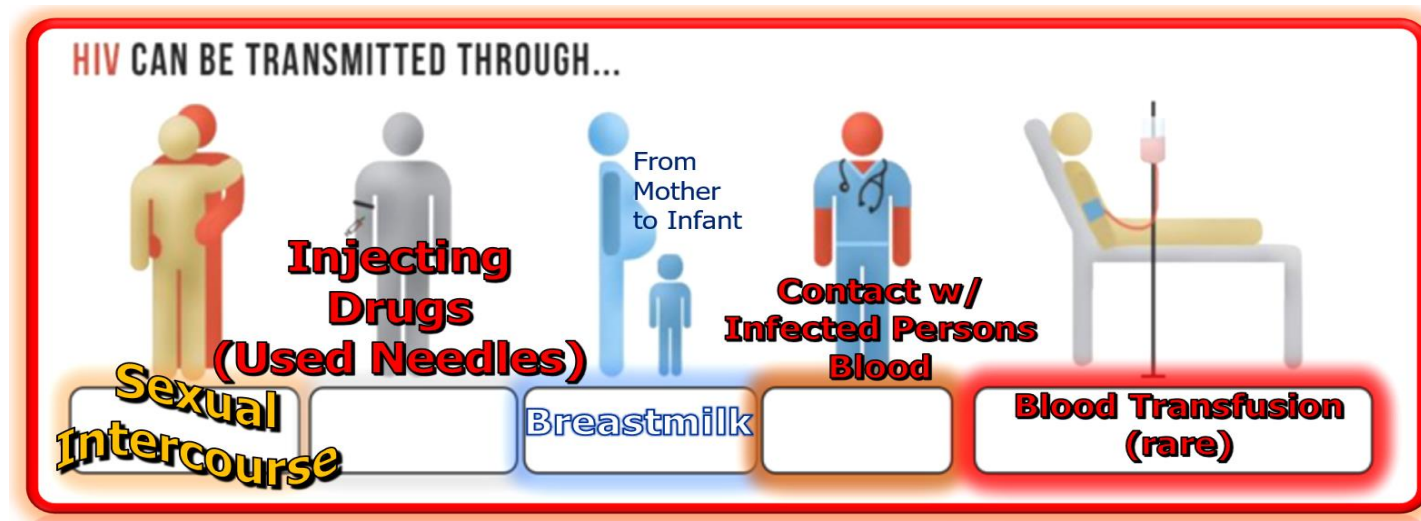
Part 3 Lesson 2 HiV Contract and Simulation

You can contract HIV by...

Unprotected sexual **intercourse** with an infected person.

That is all types of sex, where bodily fluid is released for either gender.

- Contact with an infected person's **blood**
- From mother to child (**breastmilk**)
- Use of infected blood-Most blood banks are tested but always a risk
- Injecting **drugs** (needles are often shared between users)



Abstinence is best, (Means no contact!) if you can't abstain, than use a condom. Condom use doesn't prevent the skin to skin STD's, and only helps against the others.

What level of risk were you assigned? Answers will vary between High Risk, Medium, Low and one student can be abstinence with no risk (usually teacher)

What type of behaviors would put you in this risk level?

Behaviors will vary, but a high-risk person could be one with many partners who engages in unprotected sexual intercourse. A drug user who also shares needles with multiple people could also put them in the high risk category

Who swamped fluids (Cup) with whom? The Order is important. Please keep track below.

Order	Person	Person	Positive Yes of No? Feel free to circle the people on the left and when the "got the virus"
#1)			
#2)			
#3)			
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#12)			
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#15)			
#16)			
#17)			
#18)			
#19)			
#20)			
#22)			

Notes during the Simulation

What was your Risk Level? _____

Did you Test Positive / Contract the "Simulated" HiV Virus? _____

How did the Virus Travel through the group? Who gave it to Whom? Who do you believe were the two students who started with the "Virus"?

Generally the virus spreads to about 25% of the class. It can increase or decrease from that percentage depending on who begins with the virus. If a high risk person who swaps with many others begins with the virus the rates will be higher. It's always an interesting lessons and sometimes many students will contract it, and the next class only a few.

What was the percentage of students who ended up contracting the virus?

- The # of HIV positive divided by the total x 100.

# of Positive in Class	Divided by the Total in Class	X 100	=% Contracted HiV

Part 3 Lesson 3 AIDS

AIDS - **-Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.**

AIDS: Is a chronic, potentially life-threatening condition caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

- By damaging your **Immune** system, HIV interferes with your body's ability to fight infection and disease.
- The disease AIDS occurs when the immune system cells left in the body **drop** below a particular point.
- HIV weakens your immune system, leaving you vulnerable to certain **infections** and **Cancers.**
- The infections are called "**Opportunistic**" because they take the opportunity to attack you when your immune system is weak.
 - Opportunistic Infections such as **lesions** on the skin show that your body is in the final stages.
 - Your body can't fight off the surface infections.

Part 3 Lesson 4 STD's and STI's

STD's **Sexually Transmitted Diseases.** STI's Sexually Transmitted Infections.

The types of sexual activity that can transmit a disease are...

- Penetrative sex (vaginal, anal or oral)
- Genital foreplay.

Some diseases are transmitted through...

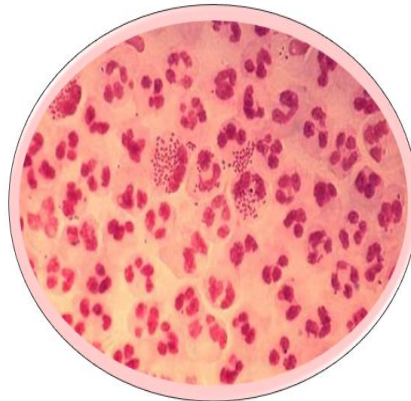
- Skin to skin **contact.**
- Bodily** fluids such as, **semen,** vaginal fluid, **blood,** or saliva.
- Some are passed from mother to baby in **breastmilk.**

- STD's / STI's will either be a...

Virus

Bacteria

Parasite



HIV

Gonorrhea

Pubic Lice

HPV

Syphilis

"Crabs"

"Warts"

Herpes

Chlamydia

Hepatitis

Trichomoniasis

Abstinence is the best way to avoid a Sexually Transmitted Disease.

A Latex **condom** is helpful but it is like an umbrella in the rain. It helps, but you might still get wet, and thus infected.

Abstinence – Not engaging in _____ forms of sexual intercourse.

Note – Some STD's can occur from genital rubbing / foreplay.

VIRAL STD's, Provide Some information about the Viral STD's below. HiV was covered prior.

HPV



Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the most common sexually transmitted infection (STI).

Many people with HPV don't develop any symptoms but can still infect others through sexual contact. Symptoms may include warts on the genitals or surrounding skin.

There's no cure for the virus and warts may go away on their own.

Genital Herpes



A common sexually transmitted infection marked by genital pain and sores.

Caused by the herpes simplex virus, the disease can affect both men and women.

Pain, itching, and small sores appear first. They form ulcers and scabs. After initial infection, genital herpes lies dormant in the body. Symptoms can recur for years.

Medications can be used to manage outbreaks.

Hepatitis B

A serious liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus that's easily preventable by a vaccine.

This disease is most commonly spread by exposure to infected body fluids.

Symptoms are variable and include yellowing of the eyes, abdominal pain, and dark urine. Some people, particularly children, don't experience any symptoms. In chronic cases, liver failure, cancer, or scarring can occur.

Hepatitis B

The Bacterial STD's and STI's

Chlamydia is a common STD that can infect both men and women. It can cause serious, permanent damage to a woman's reproductive system. This can make it difficult or impossible for her to get pregnant later on. Chlamydia can also cause a potentially fatal ectopic pregnancy (pregnancy that occurs outside the womb).

Chlamydia

Part 3 Lesson 5 Other STD's and Wrap -Up

-Continuing with Bacterial STD's

Gonorrhea is an infection caused by a sexually transmitted bacterium that infects both males and females. Gonorrhea most often affects the urethra, rectum or throat. In females, gonorrhea can also infect the cervix.

Gonorrhea is most commonly spread during vaginal, oral or anal sex.

Gonorrhea

A microscopic image showing several pairs of pink, comma-shaped bacteria (Neisseria gonorrhoeae) arranged in pairs, characteristic of gonorrhea. The bacteria are set against a reddish, textured background.

A bacterial infection usually spread by sexual contact. The disease starts as a painless sore — typically on your genitals, rectum or mouth. Syphilis spreads from person to person via skin or mucous membrane contact with these sores

Syphilis

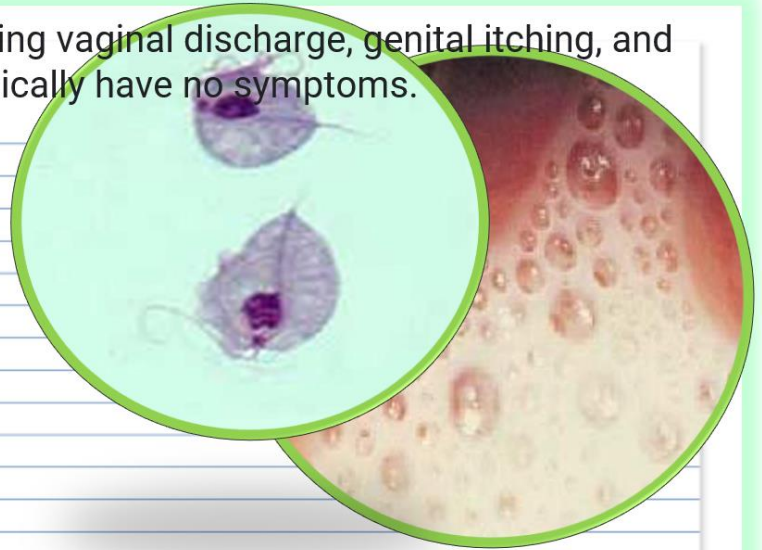
A close-up photograph of human skin covered in numerous small, raised, reddish-brown lesions, which are characteristic of a secondary syphilis rash. The lesions are densely packed and vary in size and appearance.

The Parasitic STD's

Trichomoniasis causes a foul-smelling vaginal discharge, genital itching, and painful urination in women. Men typically have no symptoms.



The crab louse or pubic louse is an insect that is an obligate ectoparasite of humans, feeding exclusively on blood. The crab louse usually is found in the person's pubic hair.



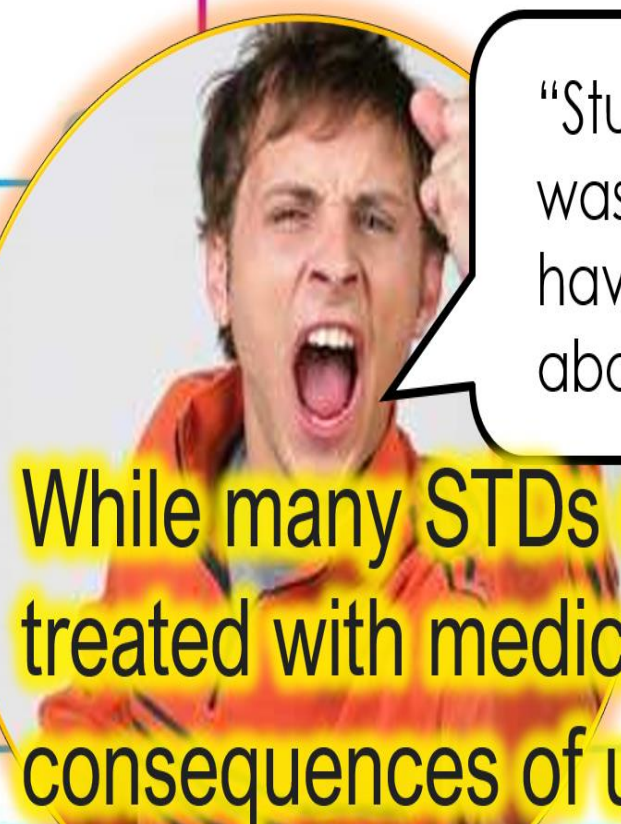
Trichomoniasis is a very common sexually transmitted disease (STD). It is caused by infection with a protozoan parasite called *Trichomonas vaginalis*. Although symptoms of the disease vary, most people who have the parasite cannot tell they are infected.

Which of the ones below help protect from some STD's, but not all of them, explain?



- Letter E. Condoms can *help* prevent some STD's but not all of them.
 - Most birth control devices do not aid in prevention of STD's.

Please respond intelligently o this angry teen

A young man with dark hair, wearing an orange jacket, is shown in a circular frame with a yellow border. He has a very angry expression, with his mouth wide open as if shouting or screaming, and his right hand is raised to his forehead. The background behind him is a plain, light color.

“Studying STD’s is such a waste of time.” “I say just have fun and don’t worry about It!”

While many STDs can be cured or treated with medication, the consequences of untreated STDs can include: infertility, pregnancy complications, cervical cancer, pelvic inflammatory disease, birth defects and a 3- to 5-fold increased risk of HIV transmission.

Across

5. STI's Sexually _____ Infections.
6. When HIV enters a human cell, it releases its _ _ _
8. HiV can spread from mother to child in childbirth and through breast _____
12. The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a r_____.
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23. This is a bacterial infection usually spread by sexual contact. The disease starts as a painless sore – typically on your genitals, rectum or mouth. Syphilis spreads from person to person via skin or mucous membrane contact with these sores
26. There is no _____ for HIV
27. HIV weakens your immune system, leaving you vulnerable to certain I_____ and cancers.
28. you can contract HiV from _____ sexual intercourse with an infected person.

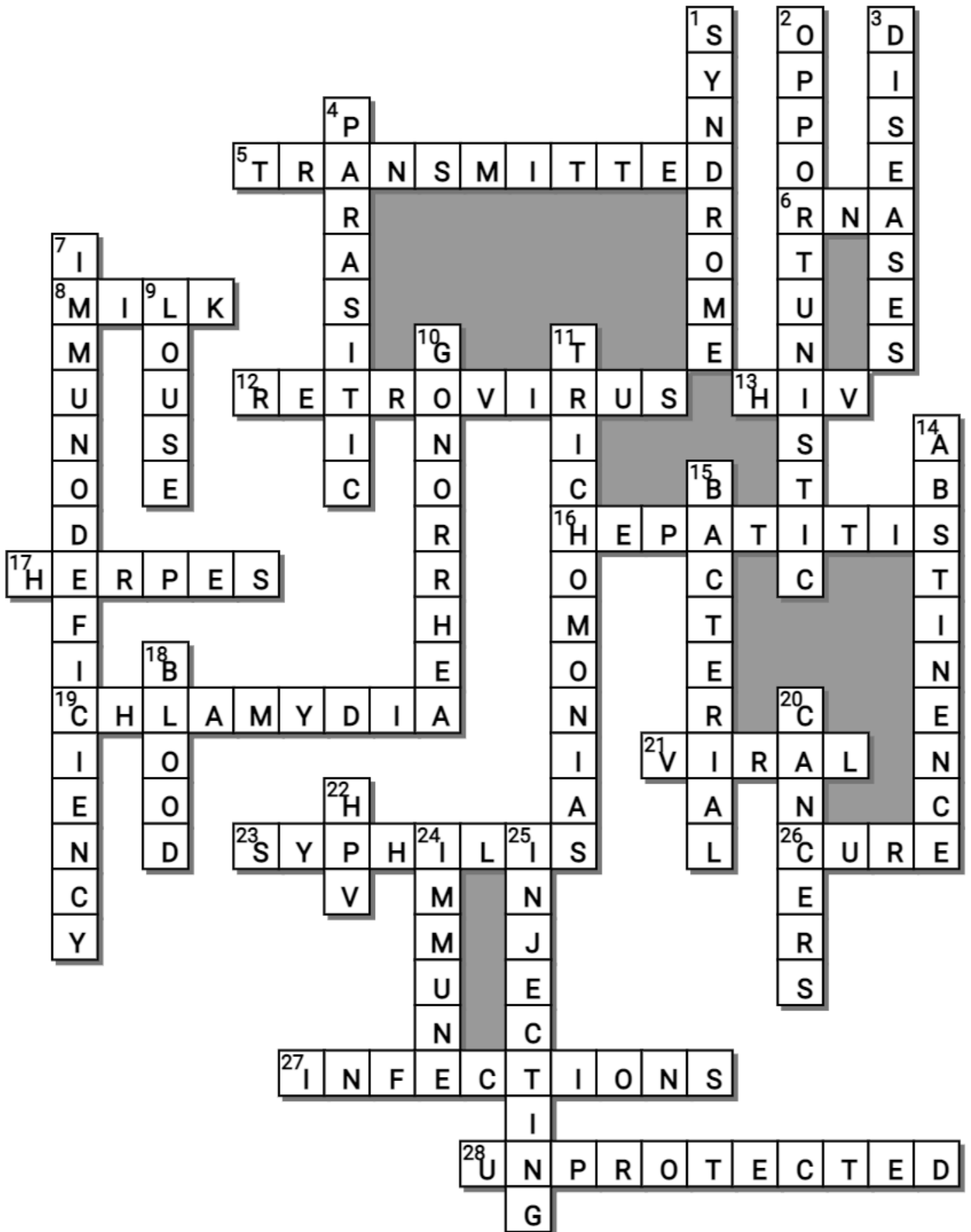
Down

1. AIDS -Acquired Immune Deficiency _____.
2. O_____ Infections such as lesions on the skin show that your body is in the final stages. Your body can't fight off the surface infections.
3. STD's Sexually Transmitted _____
4. STD's can be Viral, Bacterial, or _____
7. HIV=Human _____ Virus
9. Pubic _____ is an insect that is an obligate ectoparasite of humans, feeding exclusively on blood. The crab louse usually is found in the person's pubic hair
10. An infection caused by a sexually transmitted bacterium that infects both males and females. It most often affects the urethra, rectum or throat. In females, gonorrhea can also infect the cervix.
11. A very common sexually transmitted disease (STD). It is caused by infection with a protozoan
14. Not engaging in all forms of sexual intercourse.
15. STD's can be Viral, _____ , or Parasitic
18. You can contract HiV Contact with an infected person's B_____
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24. HIV is a virus that attacks the human _____ system
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Teacher can remove this word bank to make puzzle more challenging

Possible Answers

INFECTIONS, ABSTINENCE, BACTERIAL, CANCERS, CHLAMYDIA, DISEASES, GONORRHEA, HIV, HPV, HEPATITIS, HERPES, IMMUNODEFICIENCY, INJECTING, LOUSE, MILK, OPPORTUNISTIC, PARASITIC, RNA, SYNDROME, SYPHILIS , TRANSMITTED, TRICHOMONIAS, UNPROTECTED, VIRAL, BLOOD, CURE, IMMUNE, RETROVIRUS



Part 3 Review Game Lesson 6

1-10 = 10 pts * = Bonus + 1 pt,
 (Secretly write owl in correct space +1 pt)
 Final Question = 5 pt wager

Name: _____
 Due: Today
 Score ____ / 100

VIH-SDIA	BAD IDEA	ARMED AND DANGEROUS Bonus round 1 pt each
1) Letter D (Cameroon)	6) Sexually Transmitted Diseases	*11) G.I. Joe
2) HIV=Human Immunodeficiency Virus	7) Abstinence	*12) RISK
3) You can't HIV from A handshake	8) Chlamydia	*13) Toy Story
4) AIDS -Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.	9) Gonorrhea	*14) Home Alone
5) Opportunistic Infections	10) Hepatitis A,B,C	*15) Clint Eastwood

Final Question Wager ____ /5 Answer: Hepatitis and Chlamydia were Switched