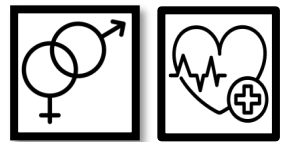
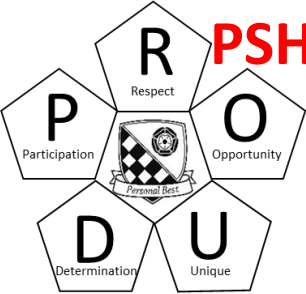


PSHCE Knowledge Map – YEAR 10



HEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS



Define: **Conception**

The point when the sperm meets the egg and a foetus is conceived.

What are the terms for STI?

There are many types of sexually transmitted infections, including human papillomavirus (HPV), HIV, genital herpes, chlamydia, gonorrhoea, and syphilis. If not treated, some sexually transmitted infections can lead to long-term health problems. Also called sexually transmitted disease, STD, and STI

Define: **Sexually transmitted Infection**

Sexually Transmitted Infections are infections that are passed on mainly through sexual contact both vaginally, anally and orally.

Things to Remember

- You can have an STI and not know it.
- Only a Doctor can diagnose an STI.
- If you are diagnosed with an STI you must inform prior partners so they can be tested.
- Some STI's can be transmitted without having sex

Infection	Symptoms	Treatment
Chlamydia: <i>Bacterial infection</i>	Women often have no symptoms or may have pain with sexual intercourse, lower abdominal pain, changes in bleeding pattern. Men may have no symptoms or may have watery or thick discharge from penis, pain or urinating.	Antibiotics
Gonorrhoea: <i>Bacterial infection</i>	Women usually have no symptoms, but may have pain with sex, vaginal discharge, lower abdominal pain. Men may have no symptoms or discharge from penis, discharge from anus, pain in testicles, pain on urinating.	Antibiotics
Syphilis: <i>Bacterial infection</i>	Painless ulcer (chancre) usually on genitals; later swollen glands, rash, hair loss.	Antibiotics
Bacterial vaginosis <i>Bacterial Infection</i>	If the control of the normal bacteria in a healthy vagina fails, an overgrowth of certain bacteria can occur. Greyish white, smelly vaginal discharge.	Oral tablets and/or vaginal pessaries.
Genital warts <i>Viral Infection</i>	Fleshy or flat lumps on or around genitals, anus, groin or thigh.	Visible warts can be treated, but the infection cannot be cured.
Genital herpes <i>Viral Infection</i>	Painful, red blisters, little sores or ulcers, flu-like symptoms, and sometimes a discharge.	Anti-herpes drugs and pain relief can be given to treat symptoms, but the infection cannot be cured.
Hepatitis B <i>Viral infection</i>	May have no symptoms or mild flu-like illness or vomiting, abdominal pain, dark urine and yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes. Can be passed on through vaginal, anal or oral sex without a condom with someone who has the infection; from mother-to-baby. By sharing needles, syringes, toothbrushes, razors and unsterilized instruments that pierce the skin.	Not curable, but it is treatable with Anti-viral medications
Trichomoniasis <i>Parasitic Infection</i>	Women may have no symptoms, but there may be a yellowy-green frothy vaginal discharge. Men usually have no symptoms.	Antibiotic tablets and/or vaginal pessaries.
Pubic lice – crabs <i>Parasitic Infection</i>	Intense itching in the pubic area, small nits (eggs) on pubic hair.	Special shampoo, cream or spray applied to pubic area. Wash all clothing and bed linen.
HIV <i>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</i>	HIV attacks the white blood cells and causes damage to the immune system so that it can be difficult to fight off infections. Usually no obvious symptoms for many years. HIV can be transmitted through blood, semen and vaginal fluids, sharing needles and from mother-to-baby.	No immunisation or cure available although there are medications to manage the condition.
Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)	An infection of the womb and fallopian tubes that can cause infertility. Pain during sex, sore abdomen or back, heavy, irregular or painful periods, spotting, high temperature, feeling sick; sometimes no symptoms.	Antibiotics and rest.

Key words

Condom, contraceptive pill, implant, injection, Femidom, intrauterine device (IUD), intrauterine system (IUS), dental dam