

Sexually Transmitted Infections

by: Angela & Bianca

The background of the slide features a collection of colorful condoms in various colors including purple, yellow, pink, teal, and orange, arranged in a scattered pattern. The word "OUTLINE" is written in a bold, grey, sans-serif font in the upper right quadrant of the slide.

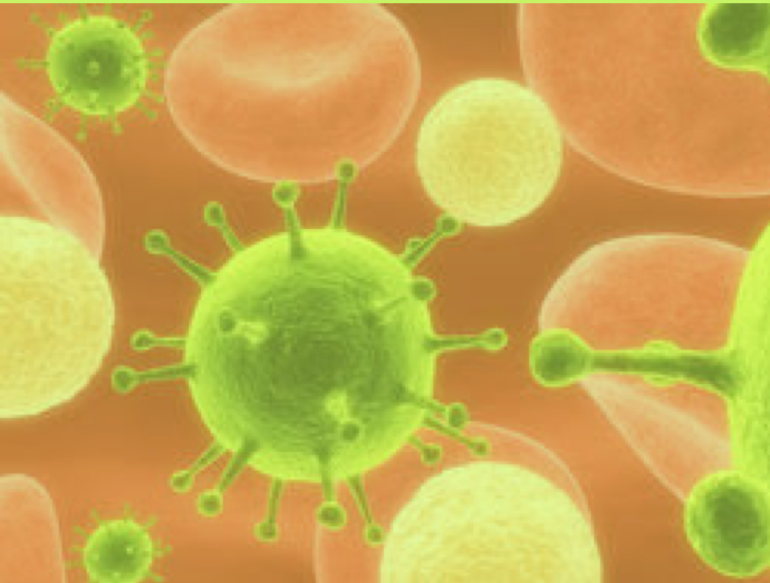
OUTLINE

-
- ▣ **Definition**
 - ▣ **Description**
 - ▣ **Short and Long Term Effects**
 - ▣ **Contribution to the Burden of Disease**
 - ▣ **Risk Factors and Protective Factors**



“According to the World Health Organisation (2018), sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and bacterial vaginosis (BV), a common infection of the vagina, are widespread globally.”

(World Health Organisation, 2018, p. 1)



Description

Aka – STIs, STDs & VD

ACUTE

Common Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

Four curable infections:

- ☐ Syphilis
- ☐ Gonorrhoea
- ☐ Chlamydia
- ☐ Trichomoniasis

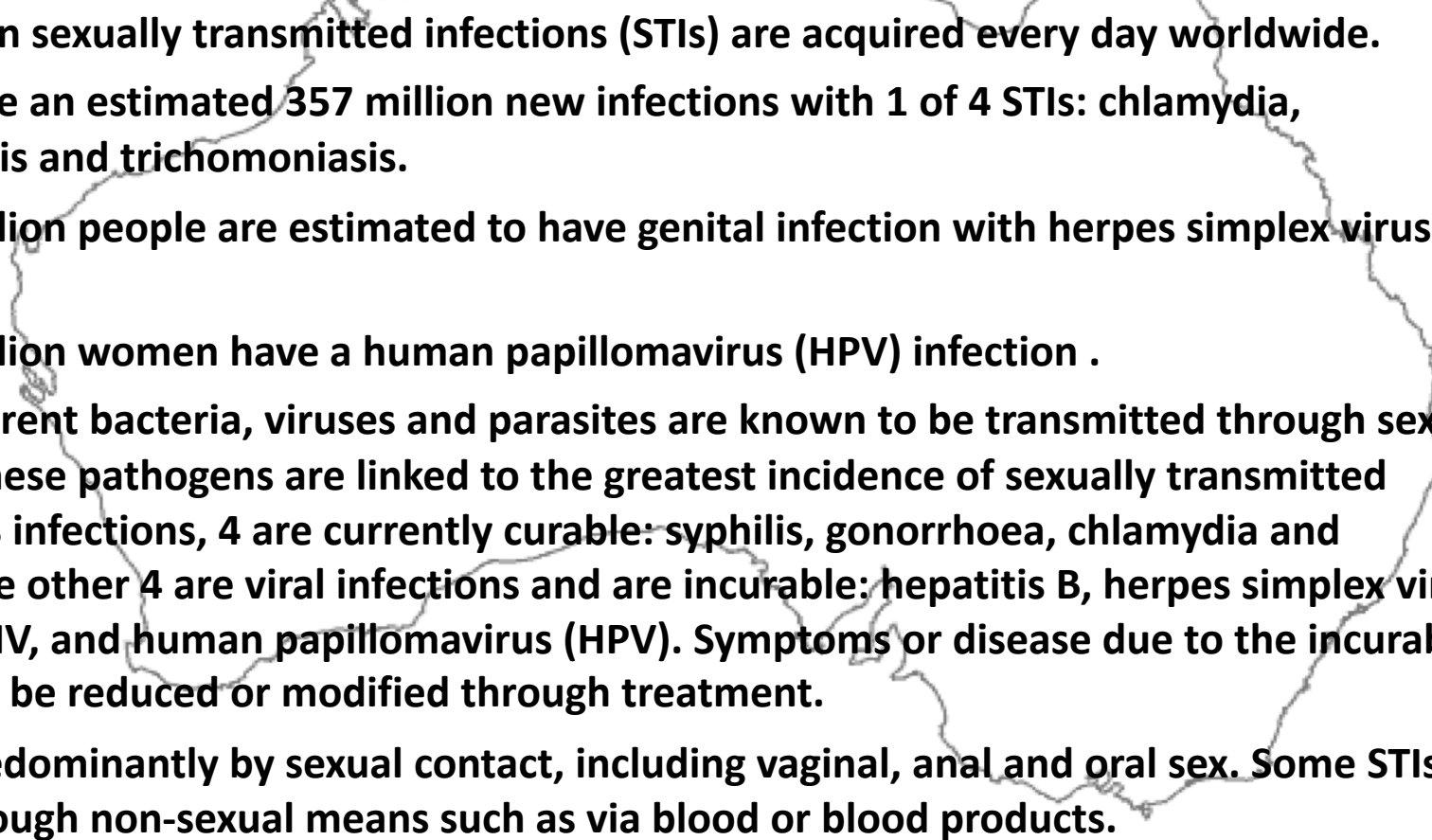
CHRONIC

Four incurable viral infections:

- ☐ Hepatitis B
- ☐ Herpes simplex virus (HSV or genital herpes)
- ☐ HIV
- ☐ Human Papillomavirus (HPV or female genital warts)



Facts – What We Know

- 
- More than 1 million sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are acquired every day worldwide.
 - Each year, there are an estimated 357 million new infections with 1 of 4 STIs: chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis and trichomoniasis.
 - More than 500 million people are estimated to have genital infection with herpes simplex virus (HSV).
 - More than 290 million women have a human papillomavirus (HPV) infection .
 - More than 30 different bacteria, viruses and parasites are known to be transmitted through sexual contact. Eight of these pathogens are linked to the greatest incidence of sexually transmitted disease. Of these 8 infections, 4 are currently curable: syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia and trichomoniasis. The other 4 are viral infections and are incurable: hepatitis B, herpes simplex virus (HSV or herpes), HIV, and human papillomavirus (HPV). Symptoms or disease due to the incurable viral infections can be reduced or modified through treatment.
 - STIs are spread predominantly by sexual contact, including vaginal, anal and oral sex. Some STIs can also be spread through non-sexual means such as via blood or blood products.

PHYSICAL HEALTH EFFECTS

SHORT TERM

Acute Disease – (short duration, maybe severe)

- ☐ Commonly asymptomatic
- ☐ Sores and ulcers around the genital area and/or mouth
- ☐ Genital Warts
- ☐ Flu-like symptoms
- ☐ Headaches
- ☐ Tiredness
- ☐ Pain passing urine
- ☐ Painful, irregular menstruation and/or bleeding between periods or after sex
- ☐ Pains in the bones, nerves, muscles, abdomen and joints
- ☐ Genital discharge

LONG TERM

Chronic Disease – (long-lasting, difficult to eradicate)

- ☐ Chronic pain
- ☐ Infertility
- ☐ Impaired immune system
- ☐ Pelvic inflammatory disease
- ☐ Pregnancy or birth and foetal complications
- ☐ Cancer
- ☐ Death



PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

- ▣ Social Stigma
- ▣ Anxiety
- ▣ Embarrassment
- ▣ Lower sexual self-concept
- ▣ Stereotyped
- ▣ Negative outlook
- ▣ Relationships are non-existent
- ▣ Rejection
- ▣ Mental disorders
- ▣ Shame-based emotions
- ▣ Depression



HEALTH CONCERNS – STATISTICS – BURDEN OF DISEASE

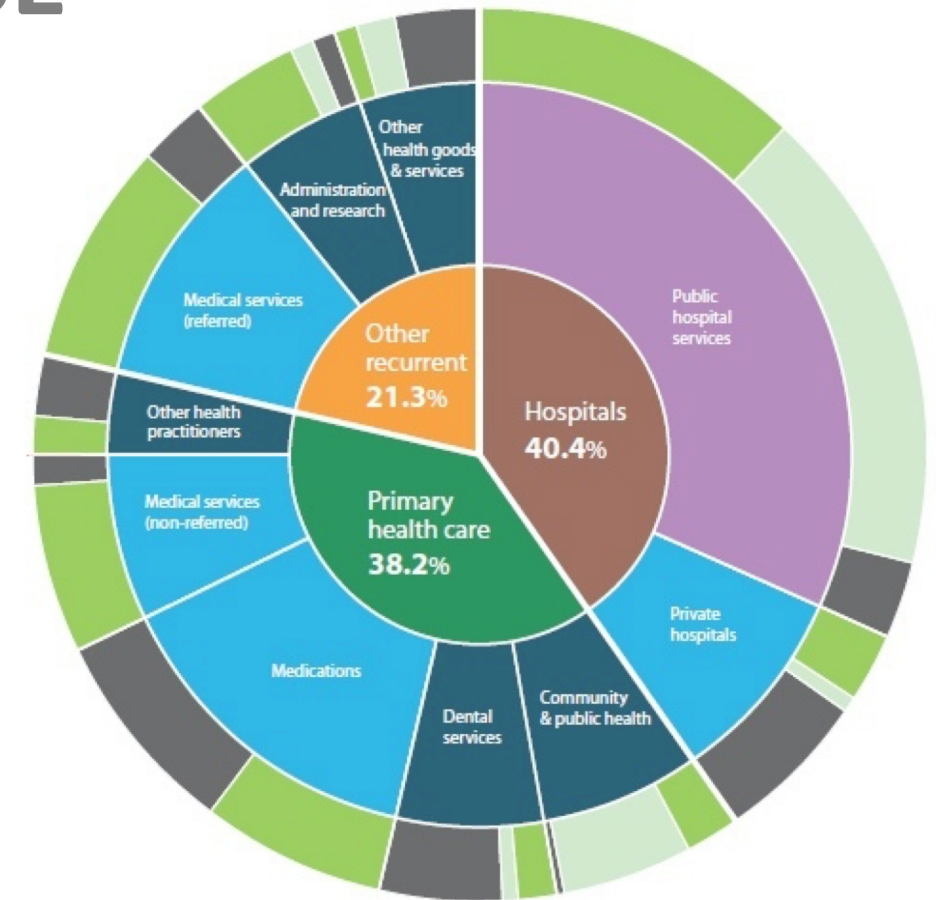
Australia's Health Care System:

STIs are a significant health concern and are continuously costing Australia millions of dollars.

- ▣ Increased financial expenditure
- ▣ Uptake of resources
- ▣ Healthcare workers at risk
- ▣ Mental Health costs
- ▣ Community Health Services

The Department of Health. (2011).

National Mental Health Commission. (2016).



Share of expenditure

- Hospitals
- Primary health care
- Other recurrent

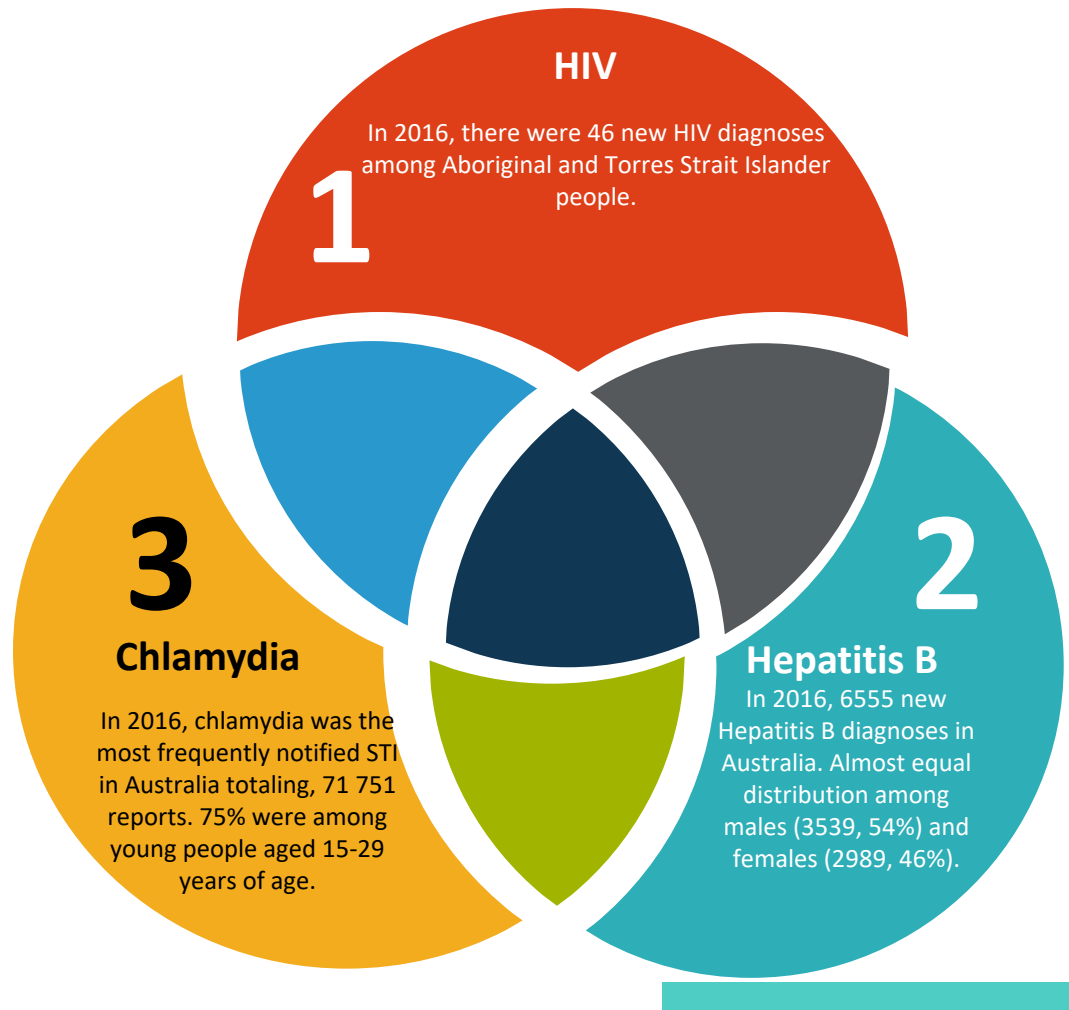
Responsibility for services

- Combined private sector and public sector —all levels of government
- State and territory governments
- Private providers

Funding

- Australian Government funding share
- State/territory government funding share
- Private funding share

STATISTICS



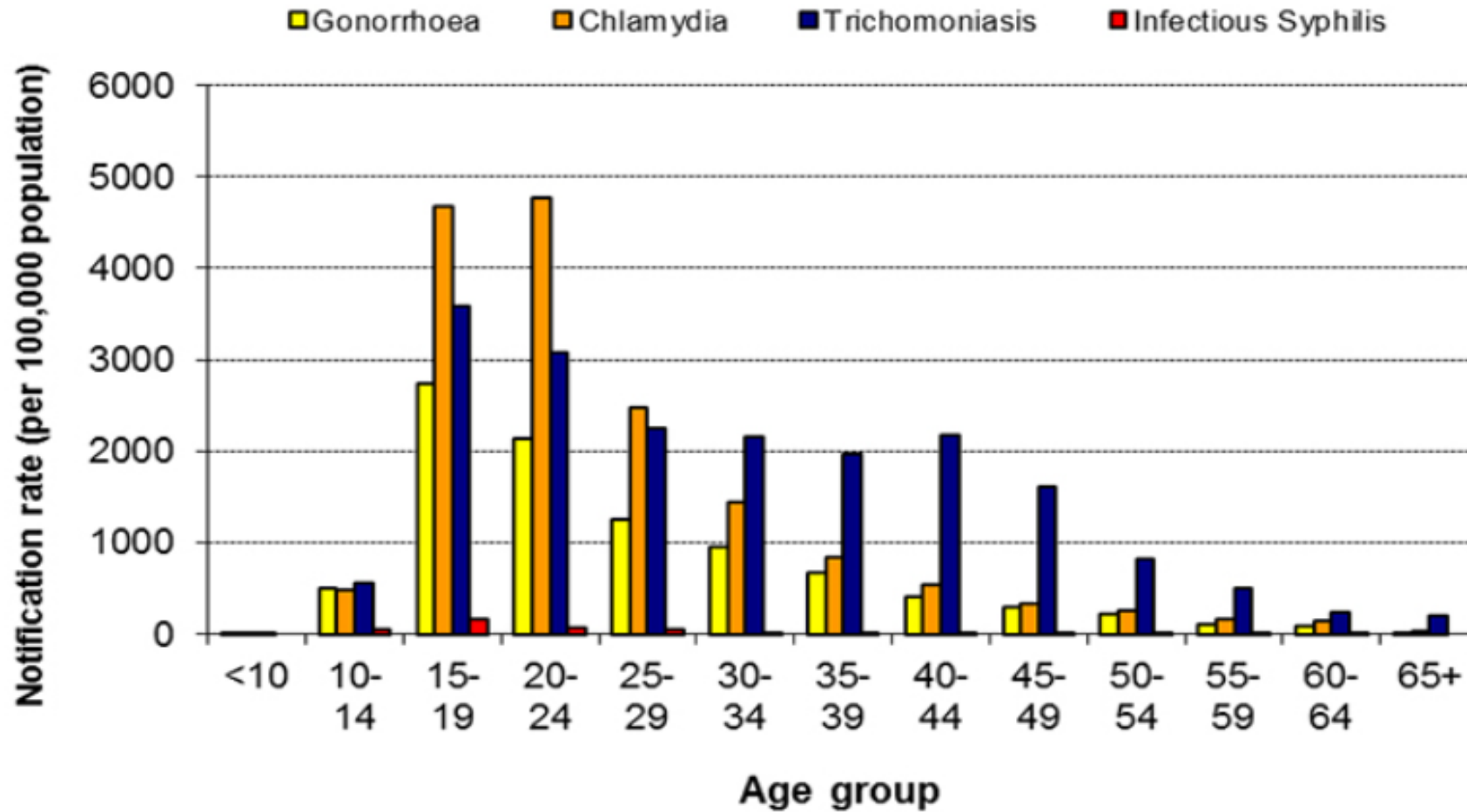
\$59 billion is spent on Australian Hospitals

That's a lot of money

PBS expenditure for 2016-17 - \$12,058
million (increase of 11.3% from previous year)

And that's a lot of prescriptions

2013-14 - \$155 billion spent on HEALTH in Australia



Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2012.

Interesting Statistics

Mental ill-health in Australia cost approximately 4% GDP each year – that's about \$4000 p/tax payer

The largest burden of HPV (female genital warts) is attributed to cervical cancer

Male-to-male sex continues to be the major HIV risk exposure in Australia

CASE STUDY

Jane's story

Physical impacts – cancer

Physocological impacts – depression

BOD – expenditure to the health systems

Summary – preventable



Who is at RISK?

ACUTE & CHRONIC Infections mostly effect:

- ▣ Indigenous population
- ▣ Young people
- ▣ Gay Community
- ▣ Babies
- ▣ Sex workers



Why ?

GAY COMMUNITY

- ▣ Unprotected anal
- ▣ Casual partners
- ▣ Poor education

SEX WORKERS

- ▣ Lack of health services
- ▣ Lack of sexual health knowledge

BABIES

- ▣ Undiagnosed mother
- ▣ Result in: stillbirth, neonatal death, low-birth-weight and premature, sepsis, pneumonia, neonatal conjunctivitis and deformities
- ▣ Determinants: behavioural, psychological, social biological and institutional factors.

YOUNG PEOPLE

- ▣ Unsafe sex
- ▣ Risky behaviours
- ▣ Lack of sexual education
- ▣ Determinants: behavioural, psychological, social biological and institutional factors.

INDIGENOUS POPULATION

- ▣ Poor health
- ▣ Less access to health clinics
- ▣ Moving population
- ▣ Remote Communities
- ▣ Unsafe sex
- ▣ Mistrust of mainstream social marketing messages
- ▣ Short one-off education sessions

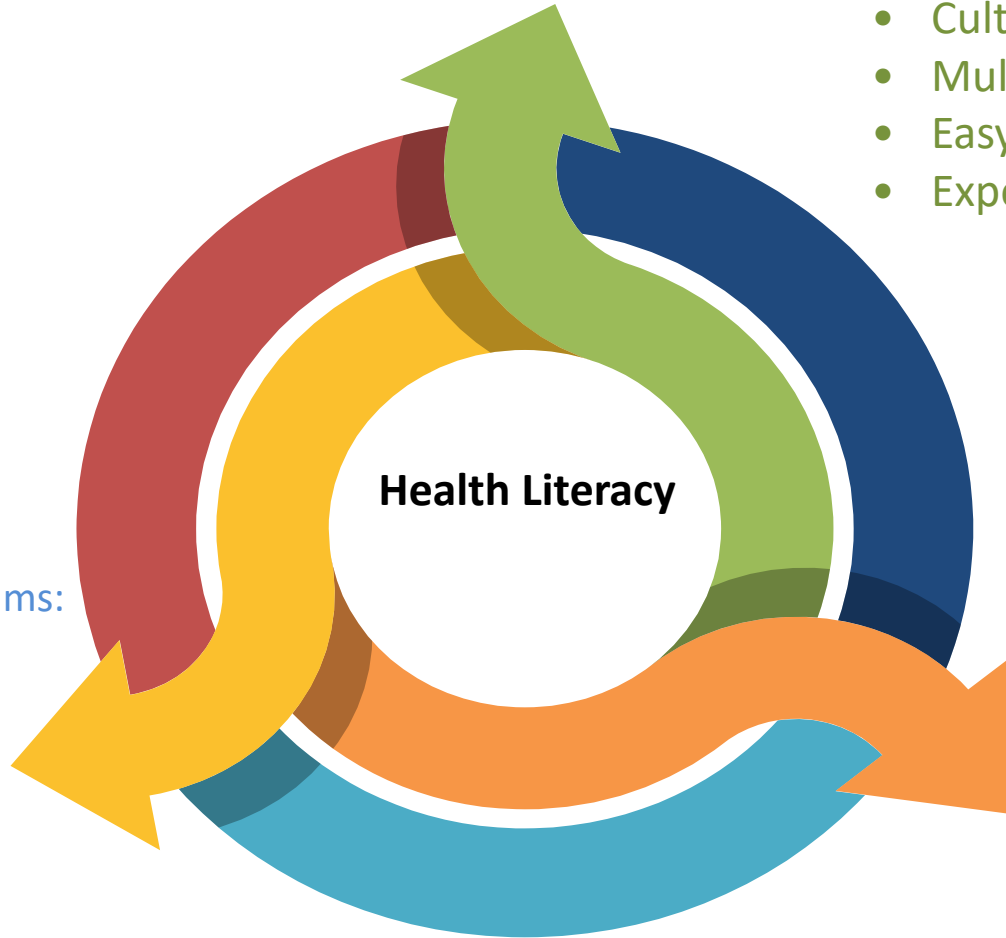


RISK FACTORS

- Unprotected Sex
- Lack of sexual health knowledge
- Limited access to Health Clinics
- Remote communities
- Culture
- Multiple sex partners
- Easy access to relationships
- Expense

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

- STI & HIV testing & counselling
- Condom promotion
- Sexual health education programs:
 - Community-based
 - Clinical & behavioural
 - School-based
- STI Control:
 - Monitoring
 - Training
 - Policy, Planning Management
 - Research



OTTAWA CHARTER

Health Promotion Approach

- Strengthen Community Action
- Develop personal skills
- Re-orient health services
- Build public health policy
- Create supportive environments
- Provide positive values and attitudes

World Health Organisation. 2018.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. 2013.

INFORMATION



5 Determinants

- Social
- Culture
- Individual – Skills & Knowledge
- Environment
- Health Care

Ottawa Charter

- HEALTH PROMOTION:
- Build healthy public policy
- Create supportive environments for health
- Strengthen community action for health
- Develop personal skills
- Re-orient health services
- HP Strategies – Enable, Mediate & Advocate

QUESTION



SEEKING HELP



THE PRIVATE STI CLINIC



LOCAL GP (DOCTOR)
OR
NURSE/PHARMACIST



Sexual Health &
Family Planning

**SEXUAL
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CLINIC**
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Queensland Health

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National Youth Mental Health Foundation

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CONDOMS

- ▣ *Condoms can be a simple form of contraception that is available for both men and women. They can be internal or external and both protect against STI's and unwanted pregnancy.*
- ▣ **Internal condoms** can be inserted into the vagina or even used for anal sex.
- ▣ **External condoms** are a basic condom where they are to fit over an erect penis and can come in all sizes, shapes, colours and flavours.



External Condom

Health Direct. (2017).

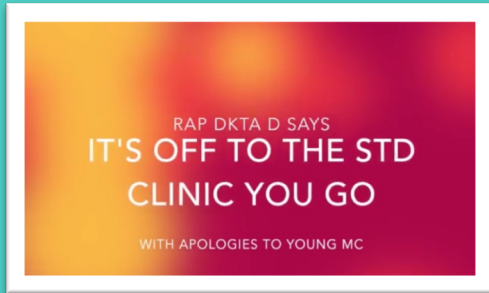
Internal Condom



CONDOM PRESENTATION



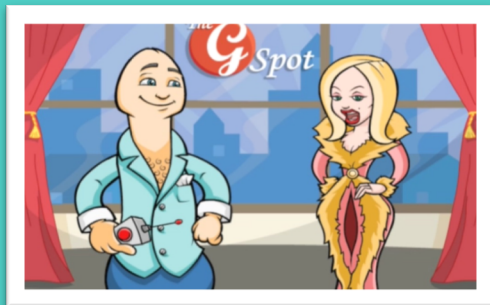
Information and Fun Stuff



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