

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are spread through sex. After you are exposed to an infection, it can take days, weeks, or months for them to show up on a test. In very rare cases, test results will be wrong. No exam or test is 100 percent accurate all the time. This means there can be no guarantee that a diagnosis is always correct. There is no test or exam that screens for all STIs. Talk to your doctor or nurse about your risks for STIs. They will recommend testing based on your symptoms, health history and risk factors.

STI	ABOUT THE INFECTION	WHO SHOULD GET TESTED AND WHEN	HOW DO I GET TESTED?
<b>CHLAMYDIA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Caused by bacteria</li> <li>▪ May have genital discharge, pain during urination, or pelvic or testicular pain</li> <li>▪ Usually no symptoms</li> <li>▪ Can be cured</li> </ul>	Routinely, at least every year in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Women &lt;25 years old</li> <li>▪ Pregnancy</li> <li>▪ Men who have sex with men</li> <li>▪ HIV+</li> </ul> And testing based on risk.	Urine test or swab of the genital area sent to lab
<b>GENITAL HERPES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Caused by virus</li> <li>▪ Can cause sores on the genitals or other areas of skin</li> <li>▪ May not have symptoms</li> <li>▪ Can be treated but not cured</li> </ul>	Anyone with symptoms should see a doctor or nurse.	Swab of sore sent to lab. Most accurate within 2 days of noticing symptoms.
<b>GENITAL WARTS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Caused by virus</li> <li>▪ Painless, sometimes itchy, genital bumps</li> <li>▪ Can be treated but usually goes away on its own</li> </ul>	Anyone with concerns should see a doctor or nurse.	By exam
<b>GONORRHEA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Caused by bacteria</li> <li>▪ Symptoms same as Chlamydia</li> <li>▪ Can be cured</li> </ul>	Routinely, at least every year in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Women &lt;25 years old</li> <li>▪ Pregnancy</li> <li>▪ Men who have sex with men</li> <li>▪ HIV+</li> </ul> And testing based on risk.	Urine test or swab of genital area sent to lab
<b>HEPATITIS B</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Caused by virus</li> <li>▪ May have tiredness, abdominal pain, yellowing of eyes or skin</li> <li>▪ May not have symptoms</li> <li>▪ Can also get from contact with infected blood</li> <li>▪ Vaccine for prevention</li> <li>▪ Can be treated but not cured</li> </ul>	Testing based on risk.	Blood test sent to lab
<b>HEPATITIS C</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Caused by virus</li> <li>▪ Symptoms same as Hepatitis B</li> <li>▪ May not have symptoms</li> <li>▪ Usually get from contact with infected blood</li> <li>▪ Can be treated but not cured</li> </ul>	Testing based on risk.	Blood test sent to lab

STI	ABOUT THE INFECTION	WHO SHOULD GET TESTED AND WHEN	HOW DO I GET TESTED?
<b>HIV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A virus</li> <li>▪ Early symptoms may include flu-like illness, rash, joint pain</li> <li>▪ May not have symptoms</li> <li>▪ Can be treated but not cured</li> </ul>	At least once for anyone sexually active between the ages of 13 and 65. And testing based on risk.	Blood test or swab from inside of mouth. May be sent to lab.
<b>HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS (HPV)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A virus</li> <li>▪ Many kinds - some are associated with cancers of the cervix, vagina, vulva, penis, anus, or mouth</li> <li>▪ Usually no symptoms</li> <li>▪ Vaccine for prevention</li> <li>▪ Can be treated but not cured</li> </ul>	HPV testing is used for cervical cancer screening and management only. HPV testing is not recommended for any other reason.	
<b>MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Caused by virus</li> <li>▪ May have painless bumps on lower belly, genital area or thighs and can appear in other areas of the body</li> <li>▪ Can be treated but usually goes away on its own</li> </ul>	Anyone with concerns should see a doctor or nurse.	By exam
<b>PUBIC LICE (CRABS)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Caused by tiny parasites which attach to hair</li> <li>▪ Have itching, nits (eggs) can be seen on hair</li> <li>▪ Can be treated</li> </ul>	Anyone with symptoms should see a doctor or nurse. No test available.	By exam
<b>SCABIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Caused by tiny parasites on the skin</li> <li>▪ May have itching (worse at night), skin rashes</li> <li>▪ Can be treated</li> </ul>	Anyone with symptoms should see a doctor or nurse. No test available.	By exam
<b>SYPHILIS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Caused by bacteria</li> <li>▪ May have a painless sore on genitals or mouth, rash on hands or feet</li> <li>▪ May not have symptoms</li> <li>▪ Can be treated</li> </ul>	Anyone with symptoms should see a doctor or nurse. Testing is recommended in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Pregnancy</li> <li>▪ Men who have sex with men</li> <li>▪ Others at risk</li> </ul>	Blood test or swab taken from a sore sent to lab.
<b>TRICHOMONIASIS (TRICH)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Caused by tiny parasites in the genitals</li> <li>▪ May have genital discharge and itching, pain during urination</li> <li>▪ May not have symptoms</li> <li>▪ Can be treated</li> </ul>	Anyone with symptoms should see a doctor or nurse.  If no symptoms testing is not recommended.	Swab of genital area, or checking a sample of discharge. May be sent to lab.