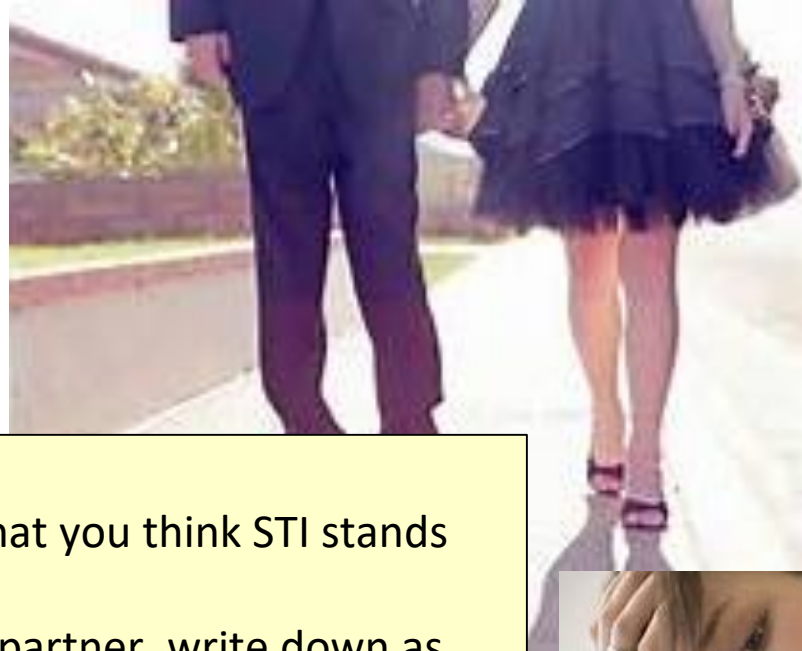


What are the different STIs?

How can we keep good sexual health?



Starter:

Challenge – Write down what you think STI stands for.

More challenging – With a partner, write down as many different STIs as you can.

Mega challenging: As above, but label them in order of how common you think they are.

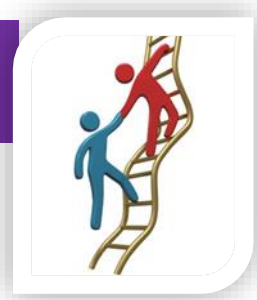
Today's LOs:

Identify the most common STIs and the best ways of preventing them.

Describe the symptoms of the most common STIs and how we can protect ourselves from ever getting these diseases.

Explain why using protection is so important and which method of protection best prevents each of the most common STIs





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LOs

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Key words:

STIs – sexually transmitted infections. Also referred to as STDs (sexually transmitted diseases).





Task One

<https://www.truetube.co.uk/film/secret-lives-stis>

As you watch the clip, answer two questions on your sheet according to your challenge colour.

- 1) What are the most common STIs?
- 2) How are these diseases usually passed on?
- 3) Name three short-term problems they can cause.
- 4) Name three long-term problems they can cause.
- 5) Which of these STIs sounds worst in your opinion? Why?
- 6) Explain what should a person do if they suspect they have an STI.

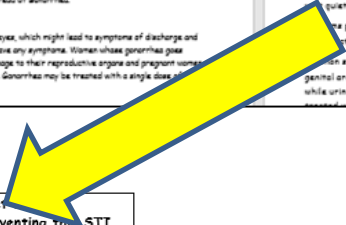




Task Two

Each of you have an STIs chart and an information pack to share on your table. You now have 20 minutes to complete your chart in as much detail as you can. Be prepared to share your answers with the class.

<p>Chlamydia</p> <p>Chlamydia is a bacterial infection that usually does not have severe symptoms but can severely damage a woman's reproductive organs and even lead to infertility. Women who are infected with chlamydia may notice unusual vaginal discharge, vaginal bleeding, pain during sex or while urinating and/or a more general lower abdominal pain. Condoms should always be used to prevent this, until a partner has been treated and tests have come back clear.</p> <p>Women infected with chlamydia can pass this infection on to their babies if they become pregnant. Men who are infected with chlamydia may notice a discharge from the penis and/or pain while urinating. A more general pain in the testes may also occur. Chlamydia can also infect the rectum, throat and eyes. It can be treated with antibiotics.</p>	<p>Gonorrhoea</p> <p>Gonorrhoea is another bacterial infection which may not have any severe symptoms. In fact, the symptoms it does bring are quite similar to those of chlamydia, including vaginal discharges and bleeding as well as pain while urinating for women and an unusual discharge and pain during urination for men. Condoms prevent the spread of Gonorrhoea.</p> <p>Gonorrhoea can also infect the rectum and eyes, which might lead to symptoms of discharge and pain, as well as the throat which may not have any symptoms. Women whose gonorrhoea goes untreated will be at increased risk for damage to their reproductive organs and pregnant women can transfer this infection to their babies. Gonorrhoea may be treated with a single dose of antibiotics.</p>	<p>Genital Herpes</p> <p>Genital Herpes is a form of the herpes simplex virus, the same virus that can cause cold sores. This virus penetrates small cracks in the skin or mucous membranes and therefore can affect the mouth, vagina and rectum. Herpes is a sneaky virus and can quietly in the nerve cells until something triggers it and you become infectious.</p> <p>Condoms can help to prevent the spread of Genital Herpes. They should be worn throughout any sexual contact with a possibly infected person.</p> <p>Common symptoms of genital herpes include pain (stinging or burning) or itching in the genital area, small blisters on the genitalia, buttocks or general groin area, and pain while urinating. While there is currently no cure for genital herpes this STI can be treated with antiviral drugs which reduce symptoms and shorten outbreaks.</p>	<p>Genital Warts</p> <p>Genital warts are believed to be the most common of all STIs. The human papilloma virus (HPV) causes genital warts, a few types of which can cause cervical cancer in women. Genital warts can be transmitted during sex but also during skin-to-skin contact. Most often genital warts develop on the vagina and urethra as well as on the vulva, cervix, anus, penis, and scrotum. Thankfully, we now have immunisation programs (injections) to prevent this developing, but it's always best to use a condom anyway, as there are so many other STIs about as well and still not everyone has been immunised. Though rare, warts can also be passed from the genitalia to the mouth or lips during oral sex or from a pregnant woman to her baby. Some genital warts may be itchy. There is no cure for genital warts, but outbreaks can be treated directly with creams, preparations, heat or freezing treatments and even surgery.</p>
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Name of STI	What it looks like under a microscope (sketch)	Symptoms it presents in people.	How it is transmitted.	How it is treated and whether it can be cured.	Best preventing this STI
Chlamydia					
Gonorrhoea					
Genital Herpes					
Genital Warts					
HIV					

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Is HIV still really a problem in the UK?

<https://www.truetube.co.uk/film/hivs-here>

HIV Facts	Why its still such a problem



Complete the table in your books, then chose a challenge:

Challenge: Write down 3 reasons HIV is so dangerous.

More challenging: Explain why HIV is such a problem in the UK today and the fact about HIV which surprised you the most.

Mega Challenging: Why do you think young people are still taking risks when their health is at stake? Explain what more could be done to raise awareness of HIV in the UK.





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Progress Check:

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Reflection

Create an acrostic poem to warn others about the dangers of STIs and how to prevent them.



- **P**revention is best, cure is not possible for HIV...
- **R**
- **O**
- **T**
- **E**
- **C**
- **T**
- **I**
- **O**
- **N**

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