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QUESTION:
What does S.T.I. stand for?

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QUESTION: Where can you go for
STI testing?

ANSWER: Sexually Transmitted Infection

- STI are sometimes called sexually transmitted diseases or STD.
- Some types of STI are passed through oral, vaginal or anal intercourse, while others can be passed through skin to skin contact.
- STIs can be bacterial, viral or parasitic. Bacterial and parasitic STIs can be cured by medication.

POSSIBLE ANSWERS:

- Family doctor
- Walk-in clinic
- Sexual and Reproductive Health Clinic
- STD Clinic

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QUESTION: TRUE OR FALSE:
One consequence of having an STI might be the inability to have children.

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QUESTION: TRUE OR FALSE: If you want to be extra safe from STI you should use 2 condoms at the same time.

ANSWER: TRUE

Some STI can damage the reproductive organs resulting in infertility.

ANSWER: FALSE

Use only one condom at a time. Doubling up can lead to both condoms slipping off or breaking. Never use a male and female condom together.

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QUESTION: TRUE OR FALSE: You can always tell if someone has an STI by the signs and symptoms that appear.

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QUESTION: What are 3 ways to prevent STI?

ANSWER: FALSE

Some STI such as *Chlamydia* may not show any signs or symptoms. You cannot simply look at someone and tell they have an STI.

POSSIBLE ANSWERS:

- Abstinence
- Using condoms and dental dams
- Getting tested
- Limiting the number of partners
- Knowing your partner's sexual history
- Avoid sharing personal belongings such as toothbrush, sex toys, razors, etc.

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QUESTION: TRUE OR FALSE:
A urine test is a common way to test for STI in males.

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QUESTION:

Common symptoms of STI are:

- a. Painful urination (burns when peeing)
- b. Unusual discharge
- c. Itching
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: TRUE

Urine test (pee-in-a-cup) is the most common STI testing in males. Penile swabs and blood tests can also test for STI when necessary.

ANSWER: d. All of the above.

Other symptoms may include rash, sores or bumps on the genitals, pain during intercourse or spotting between periods.

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QUESTION: TRUE OR FALSE:
Bacteria, Viruses and Parasites **all**
cause Sexually Transmitted
Infections.

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QUESTION: Which of the following
is not a way to test for STI?

- a. DNA test
- b. Urine test
- c. Swabs
- d. Blood test
- e. Visual exam by doctor

ANSWER: True

Infections caused by bacteria and parasites can be treated with medication. Infections caused by viruses can be treated but not cured.

ANSWER: a. DNA tests

Health professionals will decide with you the best test based on your sexual history.

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QUESTION: You are thinking about having sex. Describe 2 things you need to do first?

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QUESTION: Name 3 ways you can get an STI.

POSSIBLE ANSWERS:

- Decide if having sex is right for you
- Discuss the responsibilities and consequences with your partner
- Get tested and treated if necessary.
- Consider using a condom and hormonal method for dual protection

ANSWER:

1. Sexual activity such as oral, anal and vaginal sex
2. Sharing needles for drug use
3. Mother to baby

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CALM

CALM QUESTION: What is this instrument and what is it used for?



Refer to
I5CALM

ANSWER: Speculum

It is used during a vaginal exam so the health professional can see inside the female's vagina and take samples (Pap smear and STI testing) if needed.