

The Impact of Sexually Transmitted Diseases(STD) on Women

GAL Community Symposium

AUM

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STD DIVISION

Goals

- To provide current information on common Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) impacting women's life.

Objective

- Describe STDs impacting women's life.
- List complications of untreated STDs in women.
- Describe STD prevention control programs available for women.

Common STDs

COMMON SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STD) IN WOMEN

Common Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) in Women

- Vaginitis: Bacterial Vaginosis (BV); Candidiasis (yeast); and Trichomoniasis
- Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
- Chlamydia (CT)
- Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) Type 2 (genital herpes)
- Gonorrhea (GC)
- Hepatitis B
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- Syphilis

Risk Factors Associated with most STDs

- New sex partner or multiple sex partners
- Teenager
- Douching
- Low socioeconomic status
- History of STDs
- Lack of barrier protection (condom use)
- High-risk heterosexual contact
- Injection drug use

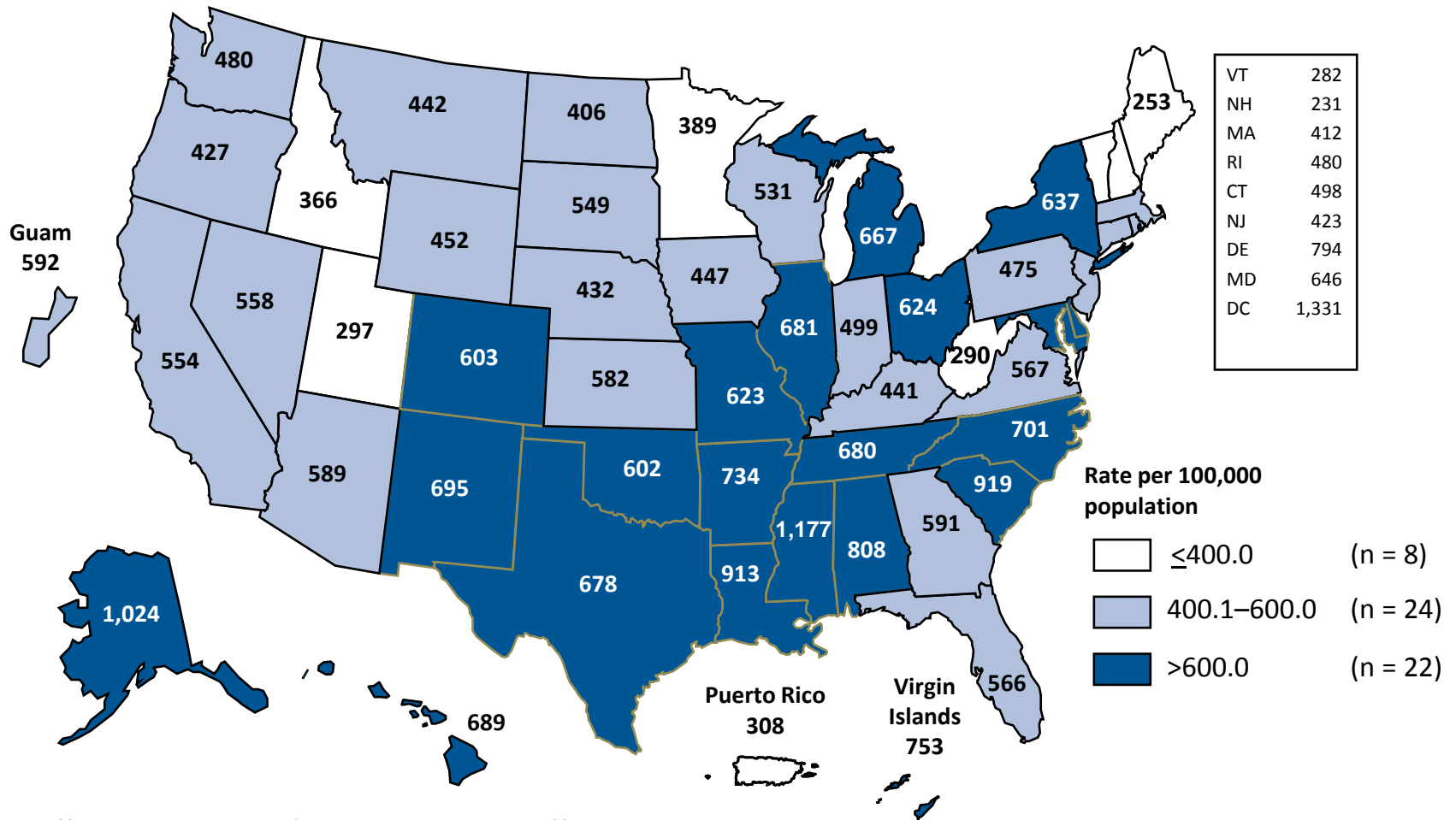
Selected STDs by Gender, 1996-2009

Disease	Women	Men	Rate Per 100,000	
			Women	Men
Chlamydia	9,026,526	2,628,037	553.85	170.37
Gonorrhea	2,388,405	2,287,843	145.22	147.04
Primary & Secondary Syphilis	32,250	92,354	1.96	5.94

Estimated Number of STDs in Pregnant Women each Year

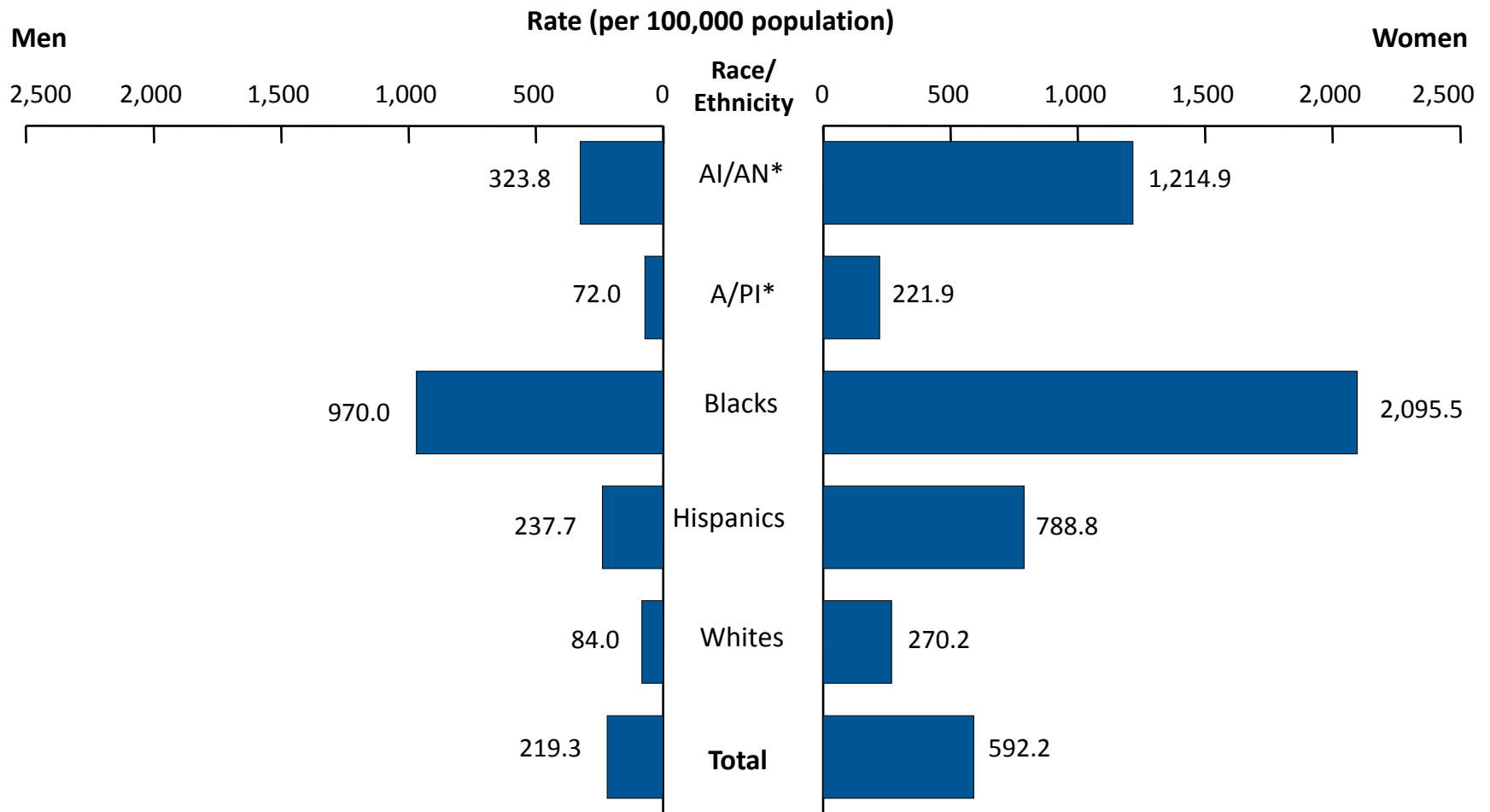
- Bacterial vaginosis: 1,080,000
- Herpes simplex virus 2: 880,000
- Chlamydia: 100,000
- Trichomoniasis: 124,000
- Gonorrhea: 13,200
- Hepatitis B: 16,000
- HIV: 6,400
- Syphilis: <1,000

Chlamydia—Women—Rates by State, United States and Outlying Areas, 2009

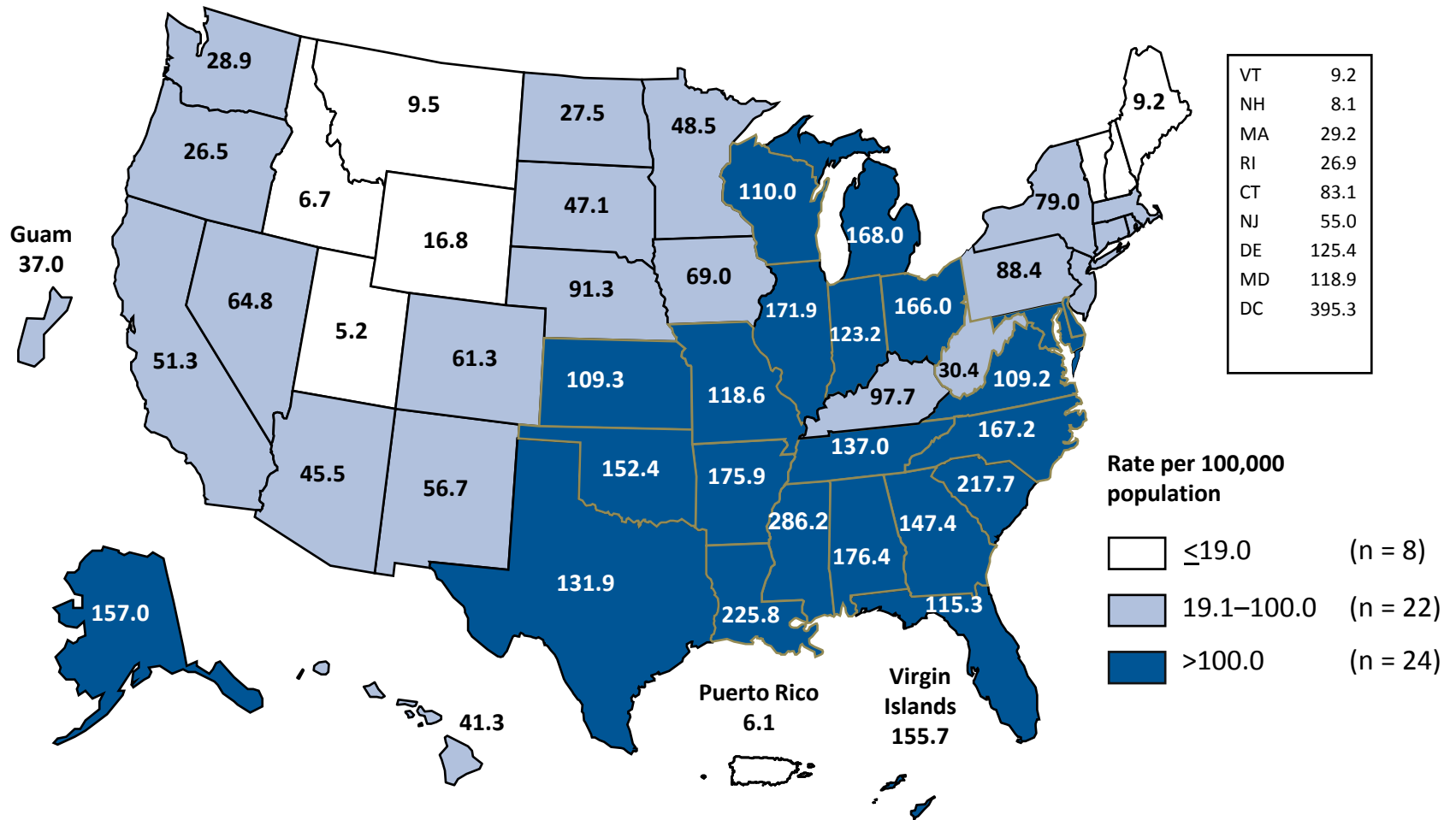


Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance 2009
Division of STD Prevention

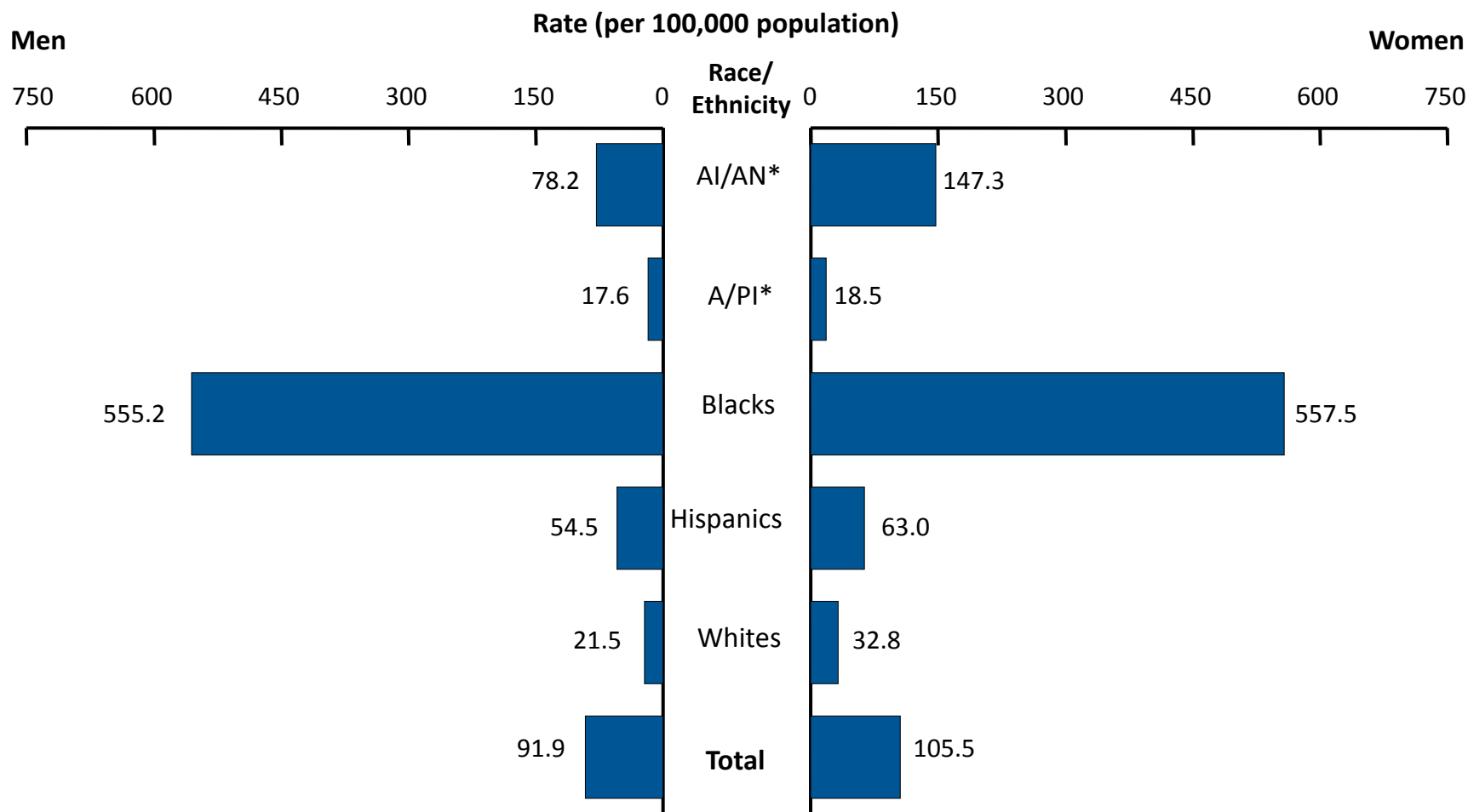
Chlamydia—Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, United States, 2009



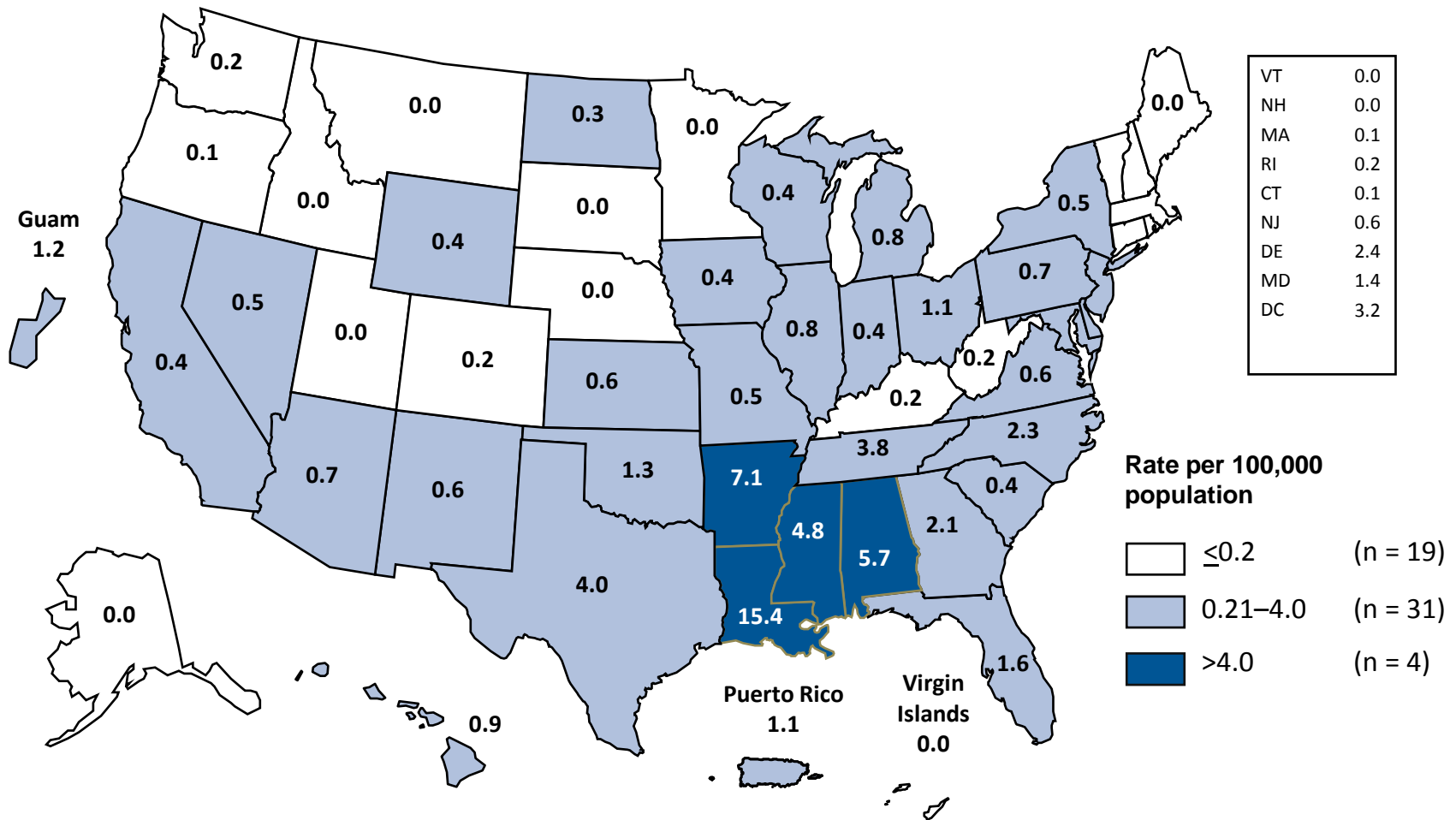
Gonorrhea—Women—Rates by State, United States and Outlying Areas, 2009



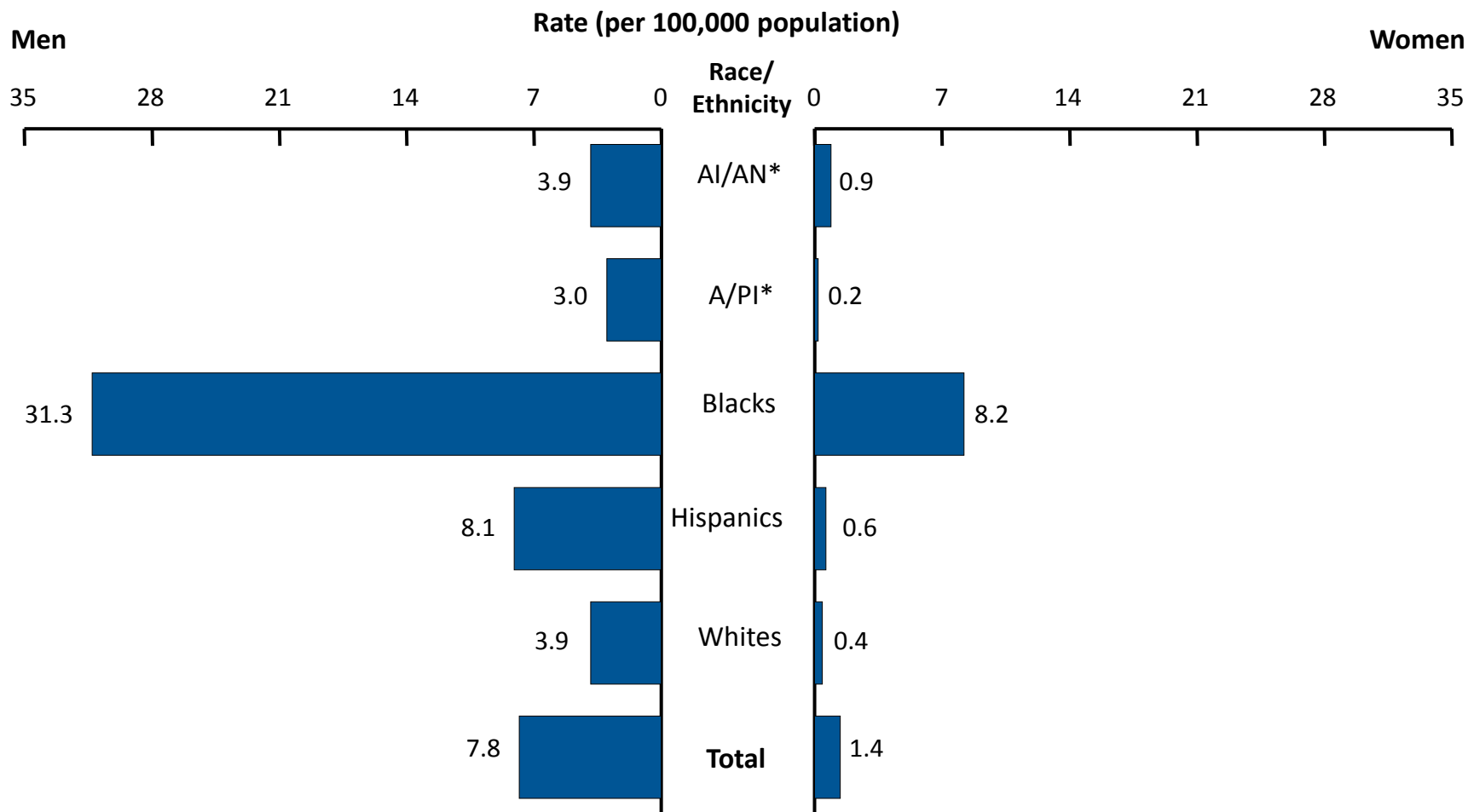
Gonorrhea—Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, United States, 2009



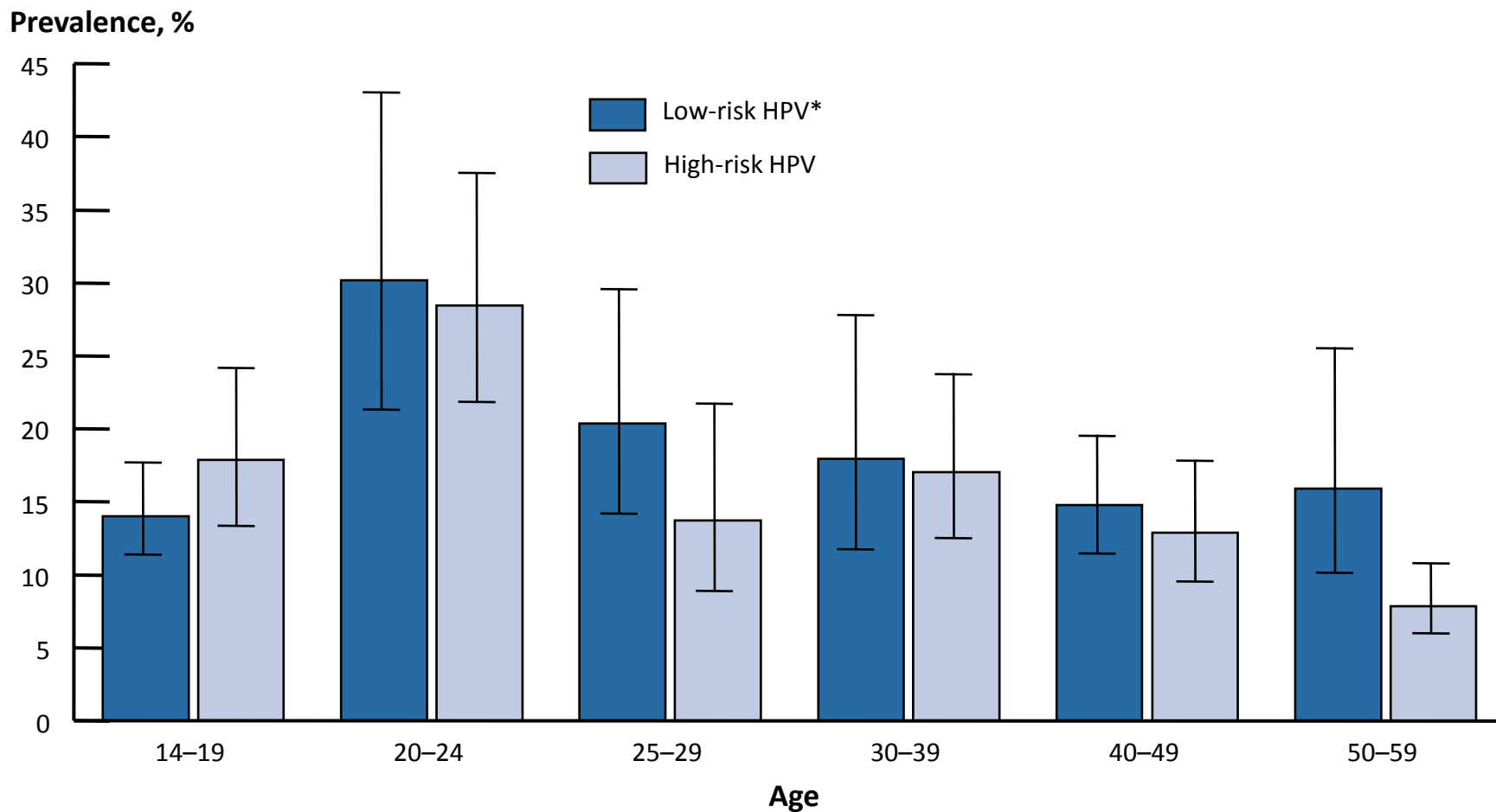
Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Women—Rates by State, United States and Outlying Areas, 2009



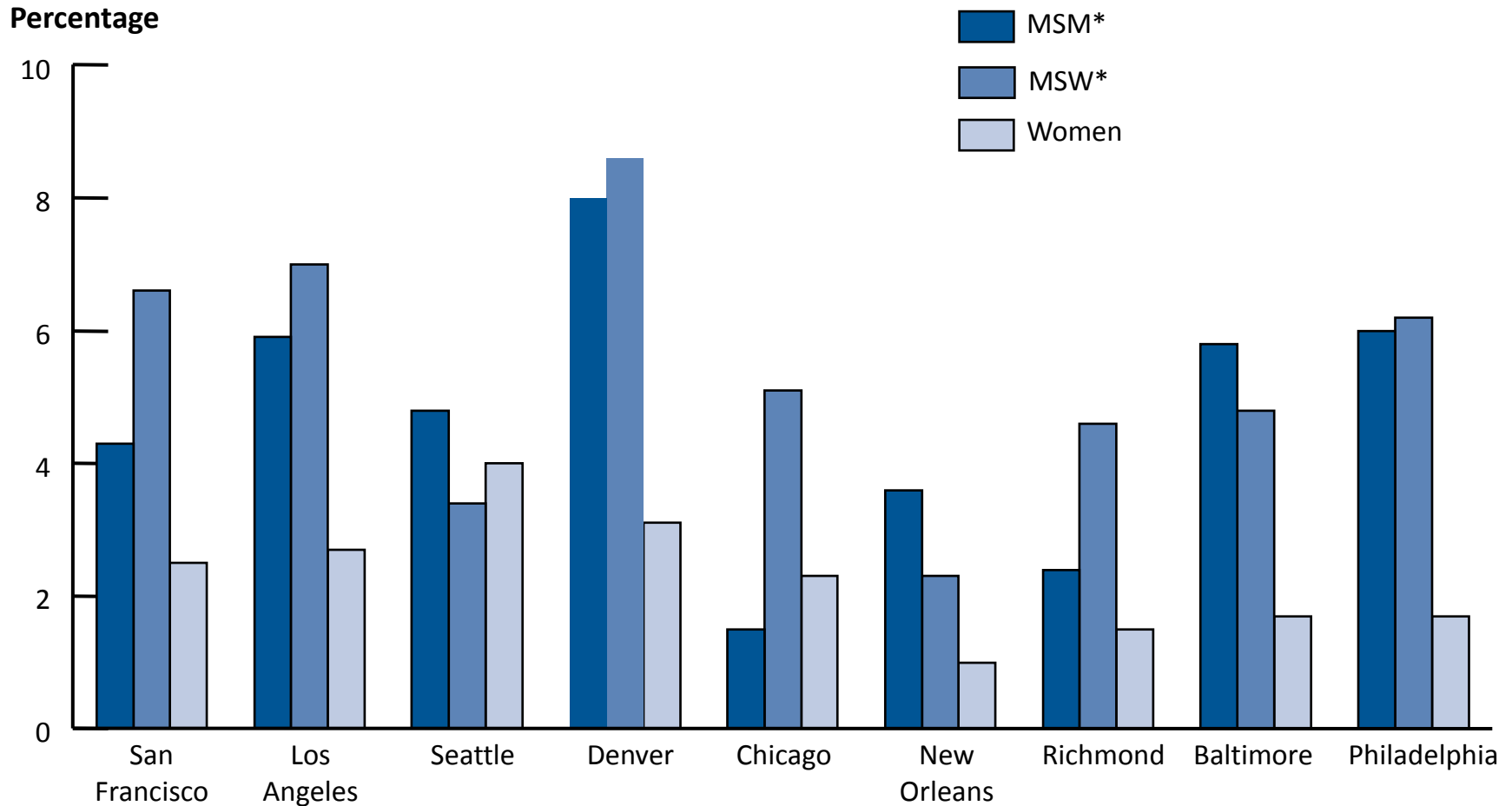
Primary and Secondary Syphilis—Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, United States, 2009



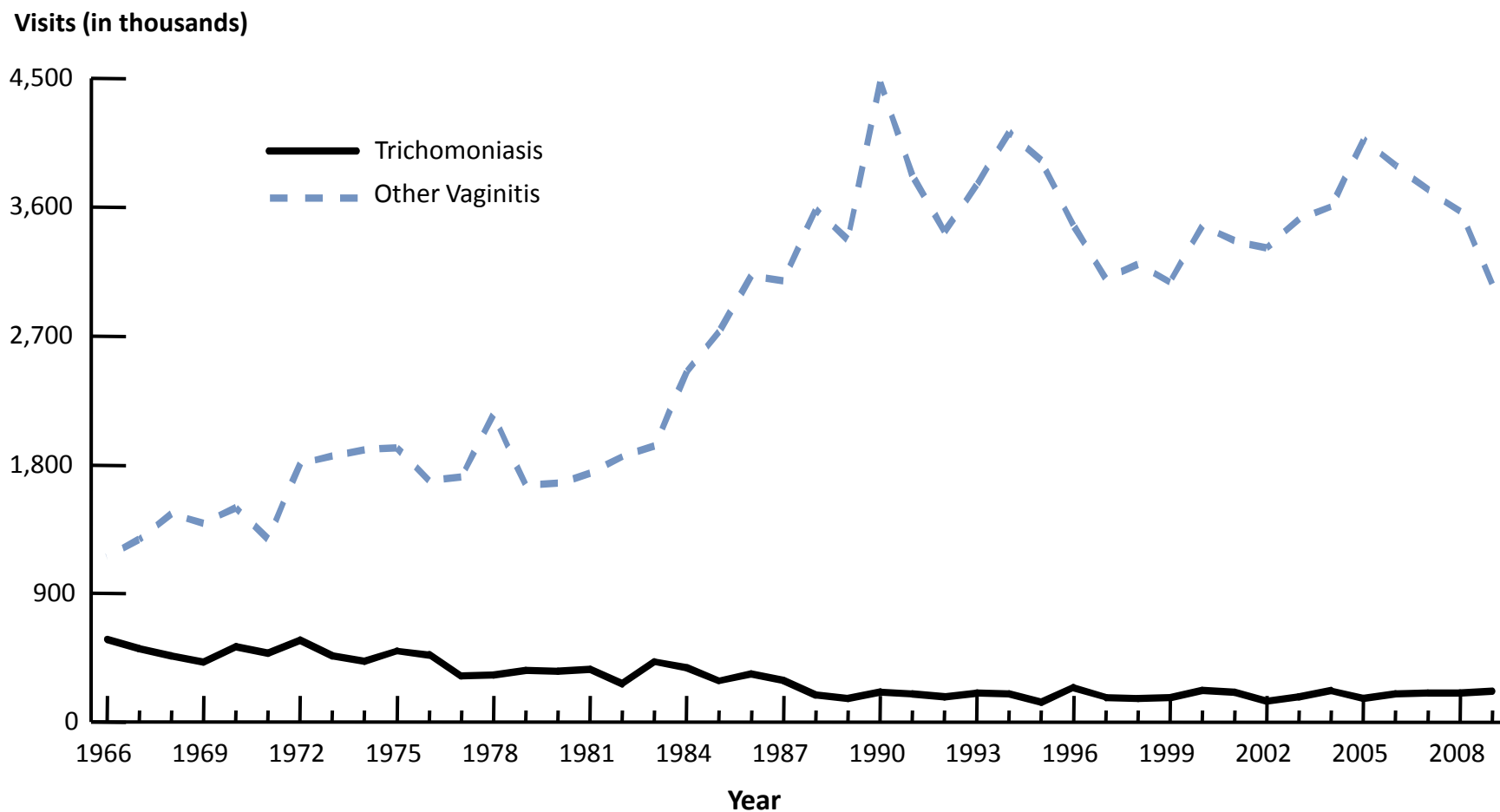
Human Papillomavirus—Prevalence of High-risk and Low-risk Types Among Females Aged 14–59 Years, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2003–2004



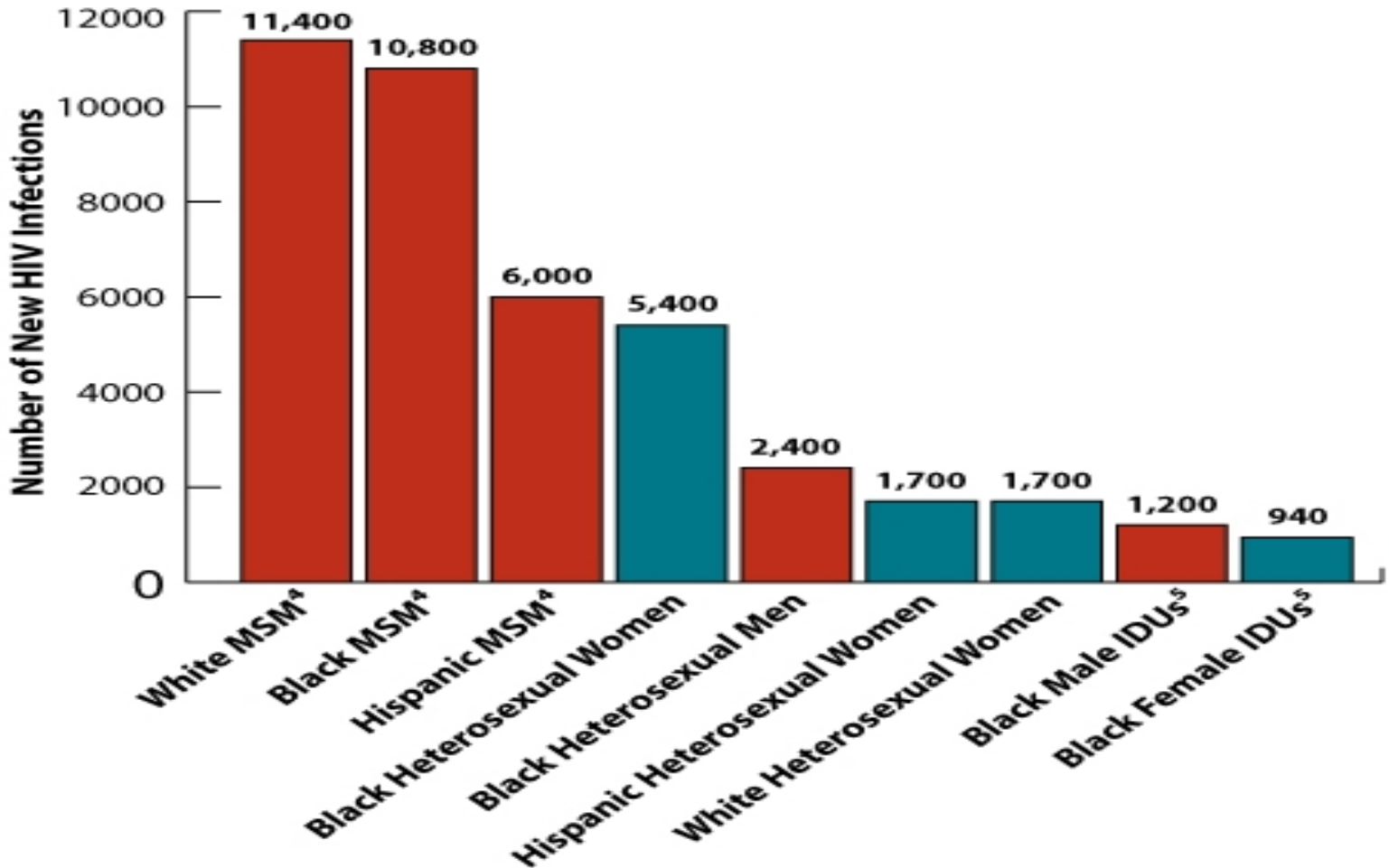
Genital Warts—Prevalence Among Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Clinic Patients by Sex, Sex of Partners, and Site, STD Surveillance Network, 2009



Trichomoniasis and Other Vaginal Infections— Women—Initial Visits to Physicians' Offices, United States, 1966–2009



HIV among men and women, United States, 2009



Subpopulations representing 2 percent or less of the overall US epidemic are not reflected in this chart.

HIV Among Women

- Estimated new HIV infections among women in the United States in 2009-- 11,200.
- In 2009, women comprised 51% of the US population and 23% of those newly infected with HIV.
- Of the total number of new HIV infections in US women in 2009, 57% occurred in blacks, 21% were in whites, and 16% were in Hispanics/Latinas.
- At this rate 1 in 139 women will be diagnosed with HIV infection.

Complications

COMPLICATIONS OF UNTREATED SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Complications of Untreated Bacterial Vaginosis

- Having BV increases the chances that an HIV-infected woman can pass HIV to her sex partner.
- Having BV has been associated with an increase in the development of an infection following surgical procedures such as a hysterectomy or an abortion.
- Having BV while pregnant may put a woman at increased risk for some complications of pregnancy, such as preterm delivery.
- BV can increase a woman's susceptibility to other STDS such as, Herpes, Chlamydia, and Gonorrhea if she is exposed.

Complications of Untreated Trichomoniasis

- The genital inflammation caused by trichomoniasis can increase a woman's susceptibility to HIV infection if she is exposed to the virus.
- Having trichomoniasis may increase the chances that an HIV-infected woman passing HIV to her sex partner(s).
- Pregnant women with trichomoniasis may have babies who are born early or with low birth weight (low birth weight is less than 5.5 pounds).

Complications of HPV Infection

- **Genital warts** usually appear as a small bump or group of bumps in the genital area.
- **Cervical cancer** usually does not have symptoms until it is quite advanced.
- **Respiratory papillomatosis (RRP)** is a condition in which warts grow in the throat.

Complications of Untreated Chlamydia in Women

- Serious reproductive and other health problems with both short-term and long-term consequences.
- The damage that chlamydia causes is often "silent."
- CT can spread into the uterus or fallopian tubes and cause pelvic inflammatory disease (PID).
- The damage can lead to chronic pelvic pain, infertility, and potentially fatal ectopic pregnancy (pregnancy outside the uterus).
- Chlamydia may also increase the chances of becoming infected with HIV, if exposed.
- Chlamydia can lead to premature delivery.
- The leading cause of early infant pneumonia and conjunctivitis (pink eye) in newborns.

Complications of Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2 in Women

- Recurrent painful genital sores in many adults.
- Psychological distress in people who know they are infected.
- Genital HSV can lead to potentially fatal infections in babies.
- If a woman has active genital herpes at delivery, a cesarean delivery is usually performed.

Complications of Untreated Gonorrhea in Women

- Can lead to serious and permanent reproductive health problems
- Gonorrhea is a common cause of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID).
- PID can lead to internal abscesses (pus-filled “pockets” that are hard to cure) and long-lasting, chronic pelvic pain.
- PID can damage the fallopian tubes enough to cause infertility or increase the risk of ectopic pregnancy.
- More susceptible to HIV acquisition and spread
- Gonorrhea can spread to the blood or joints.
- Blindness, joint infection, or a life-threatening blood infection in babies.

Complications of Hepatitis B Infection in Women

- Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in a pregnant woman poses a serious risk to her infant at birth.
- Without post exposure immunoprophylaxis, approximately 40% of infants born to HBV-infected mothers in the United States will develop chronic HBV infection.
- Approximately one-fourth of these infants will eventually die from chronic liver disease.

Complications of HIV Infection in Women

- Pregnant women with the disease can pass it to the babies they are carrying.
- AIDS
- Women accounted for more than 25% of the estimated 34,247 AIDS diagnoses in 2009.
- Women represent nearly 20% of cumulative AIDS diagnoses (including children) in the United States to date.

Complications of Syphilis Infection in Women

- Pregnant women with the disease can pass it to the babies they are carrying.
- Genital sores (chancres) caused by syphilis make it easier to transmit and acquire HIV infection sexually.

Prevention and Control

STD PREVENTION AND CONTROL FOR WOMEN

STD Prevention and Control for Women

- Infertility Prevention Project (IPP):
 1. Clinical (screening, treatment, partner management)
 2. Training and Education (of clinicians and laboratorians)
 3. Laboratory (tests, bulk purchasing, performance, turn-around-time, quality assurance)
 4. Surveillance (local, state, regional data collection, management, and analysis).
- STD Awareness Month (April)
- Get Yourself Tested (GYT) Campaign
- Syphilis Elimination Effort (SEE)

STD Prevention and Control: Responsibility of a Women

- Abstinence
- Monogamous sexual relationship
- Proof of partner negative test results for all common STDs including HIV and herpes before sexual contact
- Barrier Protection (condom use -male or female condom)
- Hepatitis B Vaccine

STD Prevention and Control: Responsibility of a Women

- Routine STD screening (CT, GC, HIV, HPV, Syphilis)
- Prompt notification of healthcare provider of any unusual vaginal discharge, sore, rash or lower abdominal pain and request STD testing
- Correct contact information to healthcare provider
- Prompt treatment/Complete all antibiotics
- Partner management

STD Prevention and Control: Responsibility of a Women

- Risk reduction
 - Avoid unprotected sex
 - Avoid having sex with a new partner before knowing the person's STD status
 - Avoid having multiple sex partners
 - Avoid douching
 - Avoid unnecessary antibiotic use
 - Complete course of treatment
 - Have partners get tested and treated