CONSUMER NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ CHART #:

**WHAT ARE STDS, SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT?**

Sexually transmitted diseases, commonly called STDs, are diseases that are spread by having sex with someone who already has an STD. You can get a sexually transmitted disease from any sexual activity that includes oral, anal, and the reproductive organs. STDs are serious illnesses that require treatment. Many STDs are treated with antibiotics.

**WHAT IS AIDS?**

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a group of life-threatening signs and symptoms caused by infection with the Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV), the AIDS virus. The HIV weakens the body’s immune system by invading and destroying certain white blood cells called T cells. When the T cells are damaged, the immune system cannot respond properly to viruses, bacteria, parasites or other invaders which cause disease. Eventually, infection or cancer kills the person with AIDS. There is currently no cure. HIV can be transmitted through direct contact with semen, vaginal secretions, or blood of an infected person in the following ways: Sexual activity; Direct blood contact; and Perinatally. If a non-infected person engages in high-risk behavior, becomes infected, and is tested HIV positive, they may experience flu-like illness after one or two months and can take up to six months for the antibody test to become positive. There may be no other symptoms for up to 10 years and yet the HIV positive person can pass this virus to others during this time. In addition to the HIV related symptoms (unexplained weight loss, night sweats, prolonged fevers, prolonged unexplained diarrhea, extreme tiredness, prolonged swollen glands in the neck, groin and armpits, skin rash, white spots in the mouth, vaginal yeast infections), a person with AIDS will develop diseases or infections that result from their inability to fight infection.

**WHAT IS HEPITITIS C?**

Hepatitis C is a viral disease that leads to swelling (inflammation) of the liver. Other types of viral hepatitis include: Hepatitis A; Hepatitis B; Hepatitis D. Things that can be done to prevent the spread of [hepatitis C](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/PMHT0022399) from one person to another include: Health care workers should follow precautions when handling [blood](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/PMHT0022037); Do not share needles with anyone; Do not get tattoos or body piercings or receive acupuncture from someone who does not have a permit or license; Do not share personal items such as razors and toothbrushes; Practice [safer sex](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/n/pmh_adam/A001949/). If you or your partner is infected with [hepatitis C](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/PMHT0022399) and you have been in a stable and monogamous (no other partners) relationship, the risk of giving the virus to, or getting the virus from, the other person is low. Hepatitis C virus cannot be spread by casual contact, such as holding hands, kissing, [coughing](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/PMHT0022707) or sneezing, breastfeeding, sharing eating utensils or drinking glasses. Currently there is no vaccine for [hepatitis C](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/PMHT0022399).

**WHAT IS PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS?**

Pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious bacterial infection involving the lungs that may spread to other organs. The following persons are at high risk of active TB; Elderly; Infants; People with weakened immune systems, for example due to [AIDS](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/n/pmh_adam/A000594/), [chemotherapy](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/n/pmh_adam/A002324/), diabetes, or medicines that weaken the immune system. The following factors can increase the rate of TB [infection](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/PMHT0022085) in a population; Increase in HIV infections; Increase in number of homeless people (poor environment and nutrition); The appearance of drug-resistant strains of TB. The primary stage of TB does not cause symptoms. When symptoms of [pulmonary](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/PMHT0022202) TB occur, they can include; Breathing difficulty; [Chest](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/PMHT0022185) pain; [Cough](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/PMHT0022714) (usually with [mucus](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/PMHT0022773)); [Coughing](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/PMHT0022707) up [blood](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/PMHT0022037); Excessive sweating, especially at night; Fatigue; [Fever](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/PMHT0022197); Weight loss; and Wheezing. Contact your Doctor to perform a physical exam. **You, your partner, and family may obtain confidential testing and counseling free of charge at your local/county health department.**

When was your last TB test?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Have you ever had a TB skin test come back positive?\_\_\_\_\_If so, when?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Have you worked in health care, or stayed in a homeless shelter, jail, or prison for more than 8 hours at a time in the past year?\_\_\_\_\_

Have you lived with or spent more than 8 hours at a time with someone who you knew was sick with TB?\_\_\_\_\_Were you born outside of the United States of America?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**If you do not know where your county health department is, call the State Health Department @ 1-800-522-0203**

**□** I am requesting HIV/AIDS/STD/Hep C/TB education, testing, and/or counseling for myself and/or significant others.

**□** I am refusing HIV/AIDS/STD/Hep C/TB education, testing, and/or counseling for myself and/or significant others.

I understand that I am being offered and may accept a referral for HIV/AIDS/STD/Hep C/TB education, testing, and counseling for myself and significant others through a provider close to my home. I further understand that should I decline this service now, I may later request a referral for myself or significant others through my Primary Counselor. I further acknowledge I have received a copy of this information.

Signed by Consumer Date

Signed by EFCMHC Staff Date

**Okla. AIDS Information National AIDS Hotline (CDC Info) National AIDS Clearing House Okla. State Health Department**

 **1-800-535-24 1-800-232-4636 1-800-458-5231 1-800-522-0203**