

# What Do You Know about Sexually Transmitted Infections

Self testing quiz

Question	True	False
STI is the same thing as an STD		
A person can have a sexually transmitted infection (STI) and not know it		
Once you have had an STI and have been treated, you can't get it again		
A pregnant female who has an STI can pass the disease to her fetus or newborn		
Most STIs go away without treatment, if people wait long enough		
STIs that are not treated can cause infertility.		
If you know your partner, you can't get an STI.		
Early-stage sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) without symptoms are not contagious.		
Gonorrhea is contracted sexually and from public or shared toilet seats.		
STDs affect only the genitals		
There is a vaccine to help protect against HPV (Human Papilloma Virus)		
An STI that is very easily treated is Chlamydia.		
A cold sore on the mouth is caused by the herpes virus		
You can get herpes from a toilet seat.		
A negative test result means you're in the clear.		

1. STD's can be passed from person to person through
  - A. Sexual contact
  - B. Casual contact such as shaking hands
  - C. Droplets such as coughing and sneezing
  - D. All the above
  
2. Left untreated, which STD can cause deafness and death in its advanced stages?
  - A. Syphilis
  - B. Pubic Lice
  
3. Which of the following is a possible symptom of an STD?
  - A. Bumps, sores, or warts near the mouth, anus, vagina, penis
  - B. V.Painful urination
  - C. Painful sex
  - D. All of the above
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a tumor associated with HIV-infected men.
  - A. Prostate carcinoma
  - B. Liver cell carcinoma
  - C. Osteosarcoma
  - D. Kaposi's sarcoma
  
5. The bacterium Chlamydia trachomatis can cause:
  - A. Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) and orchitis
  - B. Epididymitis and urethritis
  - C. Chlamydia
  - D. All of the above
  
6. Which is the more unusual sexually transmitted infection?
  - A. Hepatitis B
  - B. Hepatitis C
  
7. Which is not a high-risk behavior?
  - A. Engaging in unprotected sexual activity
  - B. Engaging in sexual activity with multiple partners
  - C. Using alcohol and other drugs
  - D. Abstaining from sexual activity

8. Getting a diagnoses and treatment is
  - A. Crucial for those infected with std's
  - B. Acting responsibly
  - C. A healthy behavior
  - D. All of the above
  
9. During the course of HIV/AIDS, the infected person
  - A. Needs Less and less medication
  - B. Gets stronger
  - C. Should not hug anyone or shake hands
  - D. Becomes vulnerable to opportunistic illnesses
  
10. It is difficult for antibodies to fight AIDS because:
  - A. HIV destroys white blood cells
  - B. HIV is protected once it enters cells
  - C. HIV weakens antibodies
  - D. HIV mutates rapidly
  
11. What is one reason STD's often go untreated
  - A. Most STD's are not serious
  - B. Most STD's disappear on their own
  - C. STD's may be asymptomatic
  - D. There is no treatment or cure for most STD's
  
12. Which STD is sometimes difficult to cure because of drug-resistant strains
  - A. Genital HPV
  - B. Genital herpes
  - C. Gonorrhea
  - D. HIV
  
13. How do you get tested for STIs?

---

---

---

---

Answer Key	True	False
STI is the same thing as an STD	X	
A person can have a sexually transmitted infection (STI) and not know it	X	
Once you have had an STI and have been treated, you can't get it again		X
A pregnant female who has an STI can pass the disease to her fetus or newborn	X	
Most STIs go away without treatment, if people wait long enough		X
STIs that are not treated can cause infertility.		X
If you know your partner, you can't get an STI.	X	
Early-stage sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) without symptoms are not contagious.		X
Gonorrhea is contracted sexually and from public or shared toilet seats.		X
STDs affect only the genitals		X
There is a vaccine to help protect against HPV (Human Papilloma Virus)	X	
An STI that is very easily treated is Chlamydia.	X	
A cold sore on the mouth is caused by the herpes virus	X	
You can get herpes from a toilet seat.		X
A negative test result means you're in the clear.		X

Answer Key:

1. STD's can be passed from person to person through
  - A. Sexual contact**
  - B. Casual contact such as shaking hands
  - C. Droplets such as coughing and sneezing
  - D. All the above
  
2. Left untreated, which STD can cause deafness and death in its later stages?
  - A. Syphilis**
  - B. Pubic Lice
  
3. Which of the following is a possible symptom of an STD?
  - A. Bumps, sores, or warts near the mouth, anus, vagina, penis
  - B. V.Painful urination
  - C. Painful sex
  - D. All of the above**
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a tumor associated with HIV-infected men.
  - A. Prostate carcinoma
  - B. Liver cell carcinoma
  - C. Osteosarcoma
  - D. Kaposi's sarcoma**
  
5. The bacterium Chlamydia trachomatis can cause:
  - A. Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) and orchitis
  - B. Epididymitis and urethritis
  - C. Chlamydia
  - D. All of the above**
  
6. Which is the more unusual sexually transmitted infection?
  - A. Hepatitis B
  - B. Hepatitis C**
  
7. Which is not a high-risk behavior?
  - A. Engaging in unprotected sexual activity
  - B. Engaging in sexual activity with multiple partners
  - C. Using alcohol and other drugs
  - D. Abstaining from sexual activity**

Answer Key:

8. Getting a diagnoses and treatment is
  - A. Crucial for those infected with std's
  - B. Acting responsibly
  - C. A healthy behavior**
  - D. All of the above
  
9. During the course of HIV/AIDS, the infected person
  - A. Needs Less and less medication
  - B. Gets stronger
  - C. Should not hug anyone or shake hands
  - D. Becomes vulnerable to opportunistic illnesses**
  
10. It is difficult for antibodies to fight AIDS because:
  - A. HIV destroys white blood cells**
  - B. HIV is protected once it enters cells
  - C. HIV weakens antibodies
  - D. HIV mutates rapidly
  
11. What is one reason STD's often go untreated
  - A. Most STD's are not serious
  - B. Most STD's disappear on their own
  - C. STD's may be asymptomatic**
  - D. There is no treatment or cure for most STD's
  
12. Which STD is sometimes difficult to cure because of drug-resistant strains
  - A. Genital HPV
  - B. Genital herpes
  - C. Gonorrhea**
  - D. HIV
  
13. How do you get tested for STIs?

**STI tests include urine tests, blood tests, a pelvic exam and/or a swab (e.g. vaginal, cervical, anal, throat). The test will depend on the STI(s) you are being tested for. The most common STIs are Chlamydia and Gonorrhea which only require urine tests.**