Types of STI’s : (Sexually Transmitted Infections)  
(ppages 496 - 498)

1. AIDS : Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome  
HIV viral infection, attacks the immune system (destroying white blood cells...helper T cells). You become more affected by other disease infections. Transmitted via unprotected sex, breastfeeding, birth, needle use, and blood transfusions. Early stage...no symptoms...easily transmittable. Second stage...helper T cell count drops...6 to 8 years. Flu like symptoms. Third stage....AIDS......7 to 9 years...open to other infections. No cure.

2. Chlamydia :  
common bacterial infection....new cases ages 15 to 24 usually. Burning urination, fluid discharge, 75 of cases asymptomatic. Cervix sores, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)...could block oviducts...causing infertility. Caught early enough...treated with antibiotics before permanent damage is done. During birth, may cause eye / lung infection in the infant.

3. Hepatitis :  
viral infection....three types...”A” by drinking sewage contaminated water. “B” by sexual contact...body fluids. “C” using needles. Flu like symptoms, jaundice, liver failure / cancer....maybe death. Vaccines for A and B types. Virus may cross the placenta and infect the fetus.

4. Herpes :  
viral infection....Type 1....cold sores....type 2.....blisters / sores inside or out for about a week...with flu like symptoms. Symptoms may disappear. Triggered again by sex, sun, food, stress. Many cases usually asymptomatic. Without sores present...cannot be diagnosed. No cure...only treatment to diminish future outbreaks. Sores can cause blindness, nerve damage, or death to infant.

5. Syphilis :  
bacterial infection....three stages, with latent periods in between. Hard edged Chancres sores during stage 1. Rash on the hands and feet during stage 2. Circulation and nerves affected in stage 3. Mental illness triggered, walking affected, internal / external ulcers. Diagnosed with a blood test, treated with antibiotics early...or permanent damage results. Can cause birth defects or miscarriage.

6. Gonorrhoea :  
bacterial infection...urethra, cervix, throat, rectum. Burning pee, thick discharge. PID in women, blocked oviducts, infertility. Antibiotic treatment, blindness in infants....eye drops given to all newborns.

Reproductive Control : (page 500)

First “test tube baby”.....1978

Reproductive technologies are processes used to either...  
- enhance one’s ability to reproduce (by treating “infertile” individuals)  
- delay or avoid conception (contraceptives)

Obstacles interfering with conception...

Female...  
1. blocked oviducts ( result of long term damage done by P.I.D.)  
2. hormonal imbalances that prevent ovulation  
3. body weight ( over / underweight )  
4. endometriosis ( uterine infection ) that could affect “implantation” of an embryo  
5. Environmental factors ( chemicals, radiation)
Male....
1. Blockage of the vas deferens or epididymis
2. Low sperm count (heat, chemicals, smoking, alcohol)
3. Higher than normal numbers of abnormally developed sperm (two heads, two tails, no tails, etc)

Technological Solutions....
(Improves the chances for conception)

Artificial Insemination -
concentrated sperm samples (from a donor or partner) placed inside the female when there is a male problem

In vitro fertilization - (IVF)
To get around blocked oviducts, ova are fertilized in a lab, then implanted into the female

In vitro maturation - (IVM)
A number of oocytes are removed from the female, mature in a lab, in preparation for IVF treatment using her own eggs

Superovulation -
FSH and HCG injections cause multiple ovulations, and larger numbers of eggs can be collected in a shorter period of time

Surrogate Mothers -
Fertilized egg (IVF) placed inside another woman, who carries the child to term....or male’s sperm sample placed inside a surrogate mom

Cryopreservation -
oocytes, semen, or embryos kept frozen (extras produced during superovulation, IVF, or prior to radiation treatment for cancer)

Contraception - see table 15.2, page 502

devices or processes used to avoid conception in sexually active women.

Contraception Alternatives....

Abstinence
vasectomy / tubal ligation
Birth control pills
depo - provera injections
Norplant implants
Intrauterine devices (IUD’s)
Diaphragms / cervical caps
male / female condoms
spermicidal foams / jellies
rhythm method

Emergency : morning after pill
Dosage of estrogen and progesterone prevents ovulation, or if taken later, prevents implantation.

Issues...

Contraceptives have to be made available to the public, they have to know how to use it effectively. Cultural or religious impacts have to change if countries expect population growth to slow down. People have to want, and be comfortable with, having fewer children. Some governments have legislation controlling how many children a couple may have, or offer prizes, lotteries, homes, or other incentives to families volunteering for sterilization.