**Hep B**

* How do you get it?
	+ - Blood, including fluids contaminated with blood (unprotected sexual contact, blood transfusion, sharing used needles)
* Symptoms
	+ - Fatigue
		- Nausea and vomiting
		- Loss of appetite
		- Jaundice
		- Pale feces/dark urine
		- Pain in upper right part of abdomen
		- Itching all over the body
* Half of people show no symptoms
* Chronic Hep B: infection lasts over 6 months, and may never go away
	+ - Only 5-10% of adults develop chronic infection, much higher in children
		- Can cause scarring of the liver as well as liver cancer.
* Diagnosis: blood tests
* No cure for chronic Hep B, but preventable with a vaccine
* Treatment: anti-retroviral drugs
	+ - Usually started when blood tests show that liver functions are deteriorating and the amount of replicating virus is rising

**Hep C**

* How do you get it?
	+ - Blood borne and mother to child during birth
		- Sharing needles, blood transfusions, unprotected sex
* What are the symptoms?
	+ - 80% of people no symptoms
		- Symptoms may not show up for over 10-20 years
		- Similar symptoms to Hepatitis B
* Chronic Hep C, like chronic Hep B, can lead to cirrhosis and liver cancer
* Diagnosis: blood test
* The cure rate with medication is approximately 50%. Those who do not respond to medications may need a liver transplant.

**Oral Herpes**

* Symptoms?
	+ - Infection of the mouth and lips
		- Painful sores
		- Fever and muscle aches
		- commonly asymptomatic
* How do you get it”
	+ - touching infected saliva, skin or mucous membranes (lips, mouth, nostrils, ears, eyelids, genital area, anus)
* Progression: 3 Stages
	+ - **primary infection**
		- **Latency (dormant or quiet stage)**
		- **Recurrence**
* There is no cure but medication (antiviral drugs like Denavir or Valtrex) does exist to shorten outbreaks and lessen symptoms

**Genital Herpes**

* How do you get it?
	+ - sexual intercourse and oral sex
		- Skin-to-skin contact
* Progression and recurrence:
	+ - Lesions, then progress to ulcers,
* There is no cure but medications do exist to shorten outbreaks and lessen symptoms

**Chlamydia and Gonorrhea**

* Chlamydia and gonorrhea are most common sexually transmitted infections caused by bacteria
* Spread is through vaginal, anal or oral sex, and from mother to baby during birth
* Treatment is with antibiotics
* Limiting sexual partners and safe sex practices are most effective prevention
* Symptoms:
	+ Often asymptomatic
	+ Discharge, painful urination, fever, abdominal pain, tender testicles
* Diagnosis:
	+ Cervical secretions
	+ Cotton swab inserted into penis and sent to the lab for testing

**Head Lice**

* Live on the head and lay eggs
* Easily spread
	+ - Direct contact or sharing hairbrushes
		- Check Family Members
* Symptoms
	+ - Itchy scalp
		- See nits in hair
		- Live lice near scalp
* Treatment
	+ - Insecticides (Found in special shampoo)
		- Noninsecticide
		- Wash bedsheets in hot water

**Scabies**

* Burrows under skin
	+ - Very itchy lesions, worse at night
		- Small papules
* Spread
	+ - Highly contagious with personal contact, infected bedding, sexual relations, handshaking
* Diagnosis
	+ - See burrows
* Treatment
	+ - Topical **Permethrin**
		- Wash bedsheets and clothing with hot water
* Prevention
	+ - Do not share clothes, towels, bedsheets

**Syphilis**

* *Treponema pallidum* infection
* Symptoms
* **Primary syphilis:** Ulcer
* **Secondary syphilis:** Systemic Symptoms
* **Tertiary syphilis**: Neurologic, cardiovascular, gummatous
* **Latent syphilis**: Asymptomatic
* **Congenital syphilis**: to fetus in utero
* Transmission
	+ - Sexually transmitted
		- Direct contact
* Treatment
	+ - **Penicillin G**
		- Doxycycline or tetracycline
		- Abstain from sex during treatment

**Tuberculosis**

* Spread airborne from droplets from coughs, sneezes, talking
* Contributing Factors
	+ - Immunosuppressed
		- Diabetes
		- Alcohol
		- Injection drug use
* Asymptomatic Primary Infection
* Symptomatic Primary TB
	+ - Immunocompromised (ex: AIDS)
* Secondary TB
	+ - Reactivation
* Symptoms
	+ - Lungs common infection area
		- Low grade fever
		- Night sweats
		- Weight loss
		- Chest pain
		- Chronic cough
		- **Depending on organs seeded, variety of symptoms**
* Diagnosis
	+ - Skin test: exposure in the past
		- Chest X-ray: possibly see granuloma
		- Sputum acid-fast stain and culture: active infection
* Treatment
	+ - Fight bacteria with multiple drugs for a long time (~year)

**HIV**

* Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
* Spread
	+ - Sexual activity
		- Blood transfusions
		- Needle sharing
		- Mother to fetus
	+ Enter T-helper cells, which are cells that help protect the body from getting sick
* Acute viral illness
* Clinical latency (average 8 years)
* Constitutional Symptoms
* AIDS
	+ - PCP pneumonia
		- Toxoplasmosis brain mass
		- Cryptococcal meningitis
		- Mycobacterium avium-intracellular
		- CMV
* Diagnosis
	+ - Viral RNA
		- Antigens p24 **AIDS**
			* + CD4 T-lymphocyte count less than 200
* Treatment
	+ - **Antiretroviral therapy**
* Prevention
	+ - * Avoid needle sharing, unprotected sex, become educated!