

DIGITAL ASSIGNMENT – 3

Course: Ethics and Values

Course Code: HUM1021

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SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

(STDs)

1. TYPES
2. CAUSES
3. EFFECTS
4. CASE-STUDY

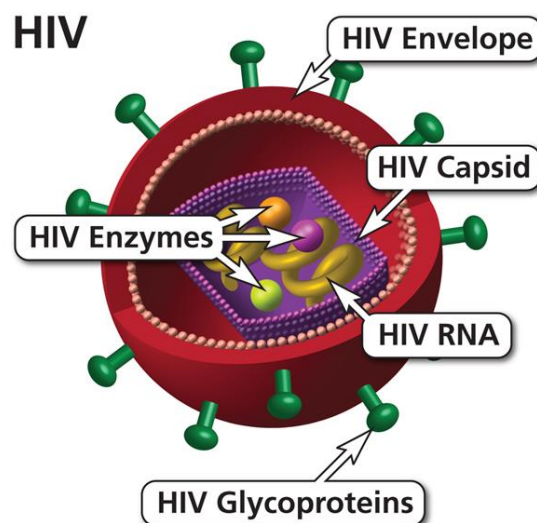
Types, causes & effects of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs):

1. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) & Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) attacks the immune system, leaving its host much more vulnerable to infections and diseases. If the virus is left untreated, the susceptibility to infection worsens.

HIV can be found in semen, blood, breast milk, and vaginal and rectal fluids. HIV can be transmitted through blood-to-blood contact, sexual contact, breast-feeding, childbirth, the sharing of equipment to inject drugs, such as needles and syringes, and, in rare instances, blood transfusions.

If HIV progresses without treatment and reaches stage 3, known as **AIDS**, it can be fatal. However, modern medicine means that HIV need not reduce life expectancy.



2. Chlamydia

Chlamydia is an STD caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis* (C. trachomatis). This bacterium only infects humans. Chlamydia is the most common infectious cause of genital and eye diseases globally. It is also the most common bacterial STD.

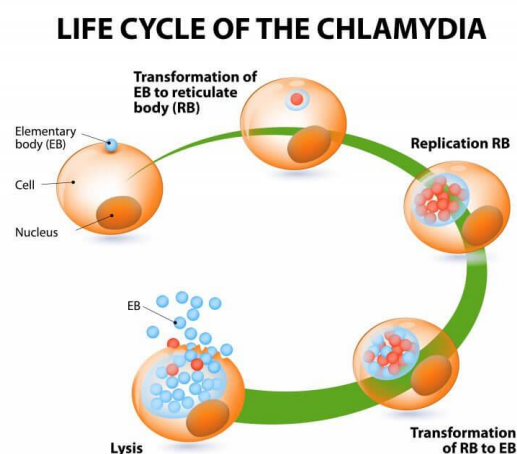
According to the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in 2015, nearly 3 percent of girls aged 15 to 19 years had chlamydia.

Women with chlamydia do not usually show symptoms. Any symptoms are usually non-specific and may include:

- bladder infection
- a change in vaginal discharge
- mild lower abdominal pain

If a person does not receive treatment for chlamydia, it may lead to the following symptoms:

- pelvic pain
- painful sexual intercourse, either intermittently or every time
- bleeding between periods



3. Gonorrhoea

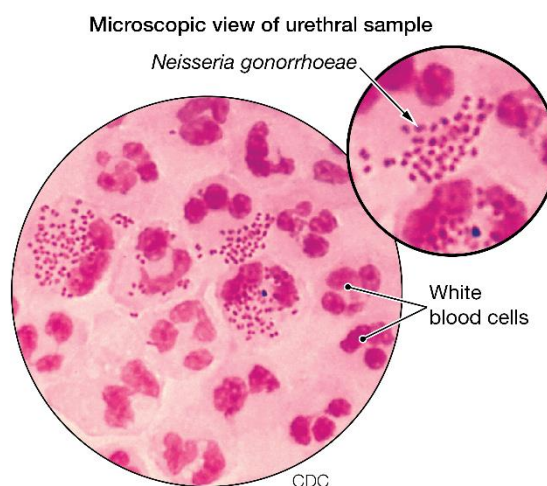
Gonorrhoea is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by bacteria called *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* or gonococcus. Gonorrhoea symptoms normally appear within 10 days of infection but they can occur many months later. Roughly 10% of men and 50% of women will not experience any symptoms at all.

In women, symptoms include:

- unusual discharge from the vagina that is thick and green or yellow in colour
- pain when urinating or in the lower abdomen
- bleeding between periods and/or heavy periods
- bleeding after sex - this is rare.

Men may experience:

- unusual discharge from the tip of the penis that may be white, yellow or green in colour
- pain when urinating
- inflammation or swelling of the foreskin
- pain in the testicles - this is rare.



4. Genital Herpes

This STD is caused by the herpes simplex virus (HSV). The virus affects the skin, cervix, genitals, and some other parts of the body. There are two types:

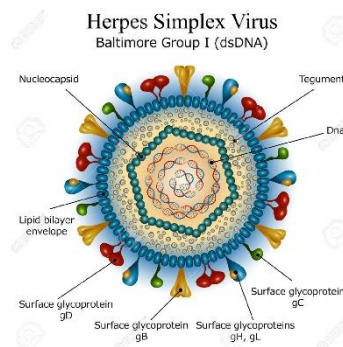
- HSV-1, also known as herpes type 1
- HSV-2, also known as herpes type 2

Herpes is a chronic condition. A significant number of individuals with herpes never show symptoms and do not know about their herpes status.

HSV is easily transmissible from human to human through direct contact. Most commonly, transmission of type 2 HSV occurs through vaginal, oral, or anal sex. Type 1 is more commonly transmitted from shared straws, utensils, and surfaces. In most cases, the virus remains dormant after entering the human body and shows no symptoms. The symptoms associated with genital herpes, if they do occur, may include:

- blisters and ulceration on the cervix
- vaginal discharge
- pain on urinating
- fever
- generally feeling unwell
- cold sores around the mouth in type 1 HSV

Also, red blisters may occur on the external genital area, rectum, thighs, and buttocks. These can be painful, especially if they burst and leave ulcers.



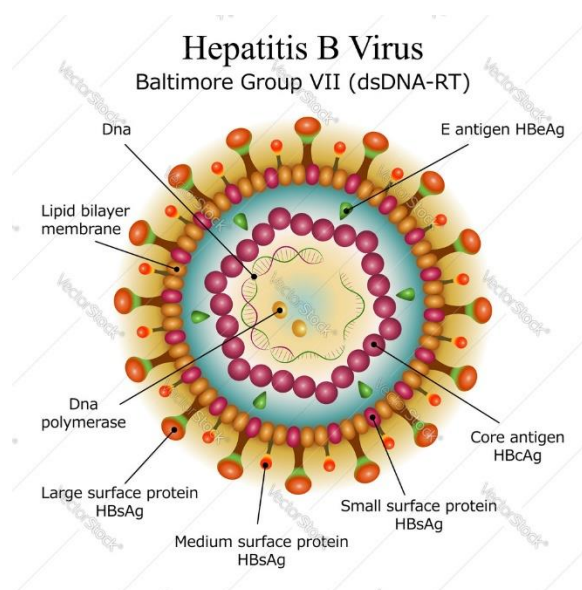
5. Hepatitis B

The **hepatitis B** virus (HBV) causes this STD.

It is transmitted through contact with infected semen, blood, and other bodily fluids. HBV is passed on in the following ways:

- unprotected sex
- using an unsterilized syringe
- being accidentally pricked by a sharp object
- drinking infected breast milk
- being bitten by a person with hepatitis B

The liver swells, and an individual can experience serious liver damage as a result of HBV. This can eventually lead to cancer, and the disease can sometimes become chronic. Blood donation centres always check to make sure that any donors do not have hepatitis B.



Case Study of HIV/AIDS Patient

ABSTRACT:

Introduction

Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) is a disease of the human immune system caused by infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

Case Report

Mr. A came to a general internal medicine clinic at a university hospital after he tested HIV positive in a previous private clinic. His purpose of the visit was to confirm whether he was really infected with HIV virus. Dr. B checked the test result and found it positive.

The patient had anticipated the bad news. He thought that there is no chance for a cure and he will eventually die no matter what he does. It is pointless to come to the hospital every two weeks and take expensive drugs whose effect are uncertain if he will die anyway.

To make the matter worse, he has to work if he wants to earn money to pay the medical cost. If he discontinues working, his family cannot live. He would not have a day off to visit the clinic, fearing his employer becomes suspicious about his health condition. [The employer would dismiss him if he knew that Mr. A is infected with HIV.](#) He also thinks that he never wants to be a guinea pig used in human experiments.

Discussion

We know that among patients who are fearful of HIV infection, the rate of not coming for a second visit is very high, so the counselling should be started from the first visit. In some cases, AIDS patients' group will help the patient to cope with this severe disease. The first thing the doctor should do is educate the patient. He should let him know being HIV positive is not equal to death. There are some people who can live their life with HIV. Dr. B needs to check his disease stage properly. He can give the precise information and treatment to the patient depending on the result. If the patient will not come, the doctor needs to call him sometimes to discuss with the patient to find the best way to deal with his disease. He needs to build a good relationship with the patient. The approach to the family is also important. If the patient and the family are too anxious about the medical cost, the doctor can ask the Social Worker in the hospital to help this patient.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

References

1. <http://www.eubios.info/EJ81/ei81i.htm>
2. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4105092/>
