Symptoms	*STDs*	*Treatments*	*Transmission*	*Complications*
Men: discharge (pus) from penis. In some cases pain in testicles. Men may develop red spots on penis or other body parts. Women: discharge from vagina. In some cases pain in abdomen. Both men and women may experience pain when urinating.	Gonorrhoea Chlamydia Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) Trichomoniasis (Trike) Candidiasis (Thrush) Non-specific urethritis (NSU)	Most infections treatable with antibiotics. Thrush is treated with antifungal agents.	Direct, unprotected contact of genital organs during intercourse or oral-penile or oral-vaginal sex. Thrush commonly effects women when pregnant or when taking antibiotics or contraceptives. It is also common in diabetes.	If untreated may cause painful infections of reproductive organs, leading to infertility and urethral infections in men and women. Gonorrhoea may also cause arthritis, dermatitis and heart conditions. It can also be passed onto infants at birth, as can Chlamydia.
Inflammation of liver that may cause: ⋆ loss of appetite ⋆ nausea and vomiting ⋆ soreness in upper right abdomen ⋆ fever, fatigue ⋆ pains in joints ⋆ dark urine ⋆ yellowing of skin and eyes.	Hepatitis A Hepatitis B Hepatitis C	No treatment available. Rest and isolation from others recommended. Vaccination for A and B forms is available.	A: consuming contaminated food or water and contact with faeces on infected persons anal area (rimming). B: contact with infected blood, unprotected anal and vaginal sex, contaminated sharps and oral sex. C: mainly by contact (injection) with infected blood. Sexual transmission is rare.	B: Can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy or childbirth. C: only rarely transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy or childbirth.
Painless ulcer usually on shaft of penis or around vaginal opening or anus. Secondary stage may include rash and swollen lymph glands.	Syphilis	Important that disease is diagnosed in early stages and treated with antibiotics.	Direct, unprotected contact of genital organs during intercourse. Contact with a partners infected skin. May be spread by non-penetrative sex.	May lead to bladder and urethra infections in men and women. Unborn children may also be affected.
Small wart-like growth on shaft or head of penis or on vagina, vulva vulva, cervix or anal area. Appear as small hard spots or in a clump, often hard to see with naked eye.	Genital warts or human papilloma virus (HPV).	Cryotherapy, laser surgery, liquid nitrogen or application of prepared ointments. Regular pap smears recommended for women with HPV.	Direct unprotected contact of genital organs during intercourse or oral sex.	Some cases do become cancerous. Blisters and patches are infectious and direct genital contact should be avoided.

Symptoms	*STDs*	*Treatments*	*Transmission*	*Complications*
Group of tiny blisters on genitals, anus or surrounding area, or an itchy, painful scratch. Blisters break, weep, dry up and heal, usually within 10 days.	Genital herpes.	No treatment for complete recovery. Antiviral agents such as Acyclovir are often prescribed to reduce severity and frequency of attacks.	Direct unprotected contact with genital organs during intercourse or oral sex.	Recurrent symptoms. No complete cure available.
A small crab-like creature often found on pubic hair and other hairy parts of body, causing itching of skin.	Crabs and public lice.	Applications of prepared creams or lotions.	During genital contact or through contact with bedding or towels of infested person.	Clothing and bedding should be thoroughly washed to avoid further infestation.