

Disease	Symptoms	Disease Outcomes	Treatment
Gonorrhea	Possible yellowish vaginal discharge, painful urination; burning, itching, or soreness in the genitals; painful intercourse; often no symptoms appear.	If left untreated, may lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), a condition that can cause infertility)	Antibiotics
Chlamydia	Possible yellowish vaginal discharge, painful urination; pelvic pain; painful intercourse; there may be no symptoms.	If not treated, may lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and infertility	Antibiotics
Syphilis	1st Stage: May get painless sore at infection site and swollen lymph nodes ("glands") 2nd stage: Skin Rash, often on palms of hands, soles of feet; 3rd Stage: Heart, nervous system, and other internal organs may be affected	without treatment the symptoms may go away, but the disease remains and can cause major health problems and even death	Antibiotics
Trichomoniasis	Associated with greenish-yellow, frothy vaginal discharge; a patchy rash in the vagina; irritation and soreness in the genitals and thighs; painful urination or intercourse, often no symptoms will appear	Frequently accompanied by bacterial vaginosis	Antibiotics
Genital Herpes	Tingling, itching or burning at site of infection; small, painful blisters; headache, fever, malaise, burning or stinging during urination	May recur weeks or years after treatment; attacks may reappear during stress, menstruation or illness	No known cure; drug treatment makes outbreaks less severe
Genital Warts	Painless, fleshy growths that may grow singly or in cauliflower like groups on external genitals or inside the vagina where they are more difficult to detect	May come back even after treatment; the virus that causes genital warts is associated with precancerous changes on the cervix and cancer of the cervix	Removal can be with surgical methods or topical treatment with chemicals
Hepatitis B (HBV)	Jaundice, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting; may cause no symptoms	No cure; can lead to chronic active hepatitis and liver damage, cancer, and death	HBV can be prevented through vaccination - particularly important for people with multiple sex partners
HIV/AIDS (human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome)	Initial infection with HIV may have no symptoms, or symptoms may include a short, flu-like illness; as disease progresses, symptoms may include weight loss, fatigue, swollen lymph nodes, fever lingering opportunistic infections (pneumonia), severe herpes outbreaks, cancer of the lymph nodes	Most people HIV will develop AIDS, which is almost always fatal; drugs can help slow the disease and help patients live longer.	No cure; there are preventive treatments for related opportunistic infections