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Prevention for Positives: HIV & STD Transmission Issues or, "What About Diseases That Are Spread By Having Sex?"

HIV is just one of many sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). While HIV is one of the most chronic and potentially deadly STDs, there are other STDs which can cause immediate death or cause disastrous chronic problems. See **Table 1**.

All STDs can make it easier for someone with HIV to transmit HIV to someone else through sex. STDs produce sores and inflammation that provide openings and fuel for HIV to attach to another persons' skin or mucous membranes (mouth, vagina, rectum).

Persons with HIV infection may have forms of HIV that are different in how dangerous they are and how they respond to HIV medications. If persons with HIV have sex with each other, those persons can trade strains back and forth that can make the other person more sick and harder to treat for the rest of their lives. For example, if a person with HIV is not taking medications consistently, that person's strain of HIV can become resistant to those medications. If that person has unprotected sex with another person with HIV, then the resistant strain of HIV from the first person can be transferred over to the second person. This transfer makes that second person's HIV infection more resistant to HIV medications and likely much more difficult to treat. Different strains of HIV differ in how dangerous they are also ("virulence.") Virulence refers to how dangerous that strain of HIV is: how fast it makes someone sick by dropping the immune system ("T cell count",) and how fast the amount of virus builds up in the body ("viral load"). There have been many examples in the scientific literature of how one person can transfer a more virulent, more deadly, and more resistant strain of HIV to another person that is already infected.

STDs can also worsen HIV infection by putting more stress on the immune system. Hopefully one can conclude from **Table 1** that whether or not one already has HIV infection, one always needs to avoid the sexual transmission of any STDs including another strain of HIV to stay healthy. *When you have unprotected sex with someone, it's like you're having sex with everyone they ever had sex with* in terms of your risk for HIV and other STDs.

All of the sexually transmitted diseases in Table 1 including HIV can be passed through oral, vaginal and rectal sexual intercourse whenever blood or secretions are exchanged. Surprisingly herpes viruses can be transmitted from intact skin and mucosal surfaces (mouth, vagina, rectum) and there may be no visible spots or blisters.

Possible means of prevention of STDs including HIV include the following:

- 1. Condoms.** These should be used for all forms of intercourse (foreplay, oral, vaginal, and anal) even if ejaculation does not occur. If breakage occurs, intercourse should be halted immediately at least temporarily, and the condom should be replaced. Thin sheets of latex or dental dams may be alternatives for safe oral sex. It is important to use latex rubber condoms and not condoms that are made from any other materials including sheep intestines. Prior to and during sex, condoms need to be lubricated with a water-

based lubricant like KY (there are many others.) Never use anything besides water-based gels, or the condom may be damaged by the lubricant and suffer damage or leakage. It is also important to find the type of condom which is best for the person wearing it in terms of fit, comfort and ease of application. Just like anything else, you get what you pay for. Purchase the best condoms that you can afford or seek out sources of free condoms from STD treatment centers, clinics, or Family Planning. Condoms should be stored in intact wrappers and removed from the wrapper only just prior to use. The expiration date for condoms should not be exceeded. Condoms should be stored where the room temperature is fairly steady and away from very cold or very hot temperatures. Carrying a condom in one's wallet is not recommended as pressure and temperature may weaken the condom.

2. Abstinence. This refers to not having sexual intercourse. While this method in theory is very effective, this philosophy is not as effective as one might think even among believers. In fact many persons who practice abstinence without a backup plan such as condoms often get into trouble with unwanted pregnancies and STDs including HIV.

Methods of STD and HIV prevention that are not effective include the following:

1. Oral contraceptive pills or birth control pills. While these medications prevent pregnancy, they do nothing to prevent STDs. In fact it could be argued that they increase STDs by encouraging sexual intercourse without the fear of pregnancy.

2. Microbicial or spermicidal gels or creams (for example, nonoxynol-9.) Spermicidal gels are gels that are put in the vagina or rectum to kill sperm and prevent pregnancy. Currently there is no approved vaginal or rectal preparation which prevents HIV or other STDs. There is no evidence that douching or any other treatment of the vagina or rectum will protect from infections with HIV and other STDs. In fact spermicidal gels and douching may actually irritate the vagina or rectum just slightly and in doing so make those areas more susceptible to STDS including HIV.

3. Having oral sex only. The exact rate of transmission of STDs and HIV by oral sex is unknown. However, some experts estimate that up to 8-10% of all HIV infections may be due to oral sex. Although saliva tends to inhibit HIV, small crevices in the gums or around the teeth may allow entry for HIV. Other STDs find very fertile ground in the mouth and throat.

4. Having sex without ejaculation. It is well established that the fluid that oozes from the penis prior to ejaculation (pre-cum) can transmit STDs including HIV. Also vaginal fluid and rectal secretions harbor quite a bit of the HIV virus. If there are any small (even microscopic) cuts on the genital organs, rectum, or in the gums, then there may be small amounts of blood present that can transmit the other partner with HIV.

5. One or both partners are taking effective HIV medications. This strategy may not be effective because HIV medications do not always get into the genital secretions as well as into the blood. Therefore, someone may have a very low or undetectable HIV viral load in the blood, but they may have a lot of virus in their vagina or cum. Also there are many other STDs that can be passed which can cause major problems for either or both parties.

6. Questioning your partner about STDs. You cannot rely on someone who is not medically trained to know whether or not they have had or currently have a STD. Many STDs (chlamydia, gonorrhea, herpes, HIV, syphilis) do not have symptoms in many individuals who are nevertheless infected and can infect others.

7. Examining your partner for STDs. Many STDs cannot be detected except with sophisticated medical tests.

Table 1: Sexually Transmitted Diseases and the Problems They Cause

STD	Microbiology	Route of Transmission	Symptoms	Consequences	Treatment
<p>gonorrhea</p>	<p>bacteria <i>Neisseria gonorrhea</i></p>	<p>sex</p>	<p>male: no symptoms or greenish, yellow drainage from penis, burning with urination; sore throat (oral sex); rectal pain and tenderness (anal sex)</p> <p>female: no symptoms or greenish, yellow drainage from vagina or uretha or cervix, abdominal pain/ tenderness (also known as pelvic inflammatory disease); sore throat (oral sex); rectal pain and tenderness (anal sex)</p>	<p>Possible infertility; easier to transmit HIV</p>	<p>antibiotic injection</p>

<p>syphilis</p>	<p>spirochete <i>Treponema pallidum</i></p>	<p>sex</p>	<p>sometimes no symptoms noticed; painless ulcer on penis or vagina, skin rash all over body or on palms and soles</p>	<p>Possible brain damage, blindness: easier to transmit HIV;</p>	<p>penicillin injections</p>
<p>herpes</p>	<p>virus herpes simplex I or II</p>	<p>sex, kissing</p>	<p>sometimes no symptoms; burning or itching blisters on vagina or penis or other areas of the body which come and go indefinitely</p>	<p>long term recurrences of blisters on genitals or in rectal area; easier to transmit HIV: possible worsening of HIV infection</p>	<p>acyclovir or valacyclovir or famciclovir</p>
<p>Kaposi's sarcoma virus</p>	<p>virus human herpes virus 8</p>	<p>sex</p>	<p>usually none</p>	<p>possible skin cancer (Kaposi's sarcoma or KS); lymphoid cells in lungs (Castleman's disease)</p>	<p>chemotherapy or radiation or surgery for KS</p>
<p>venereal warts</p>	<p>virus human papilloma virus (HPV)</p>	<p>sex</p>	<p>warts on genital organs, mouth, rectum, anus</p>	<p>progressive warts which can block urine, vagina, rectum; warts can transform into cancer in the rectum, vagina, and cervix; bleeding</p>	<p>freezing, surgery, acids, chemicals, lasers</p>

<p>chlamydia</p>	<p>bacteria <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i></p>	<p>sex</p>	<p>sometimes no symptoms; drainage from penis, vagina, or cervix; abdominal pain (pelvic inflammatory disease)</p>	<p>infertility; easier to transmit HIV</p>	<p>oral antibiotics</p>
<p>hepatitis A</p>	<p>virus hepatitis B virus</p>	<p>daycare facilities, fecal oral contact, sex</p>	<p>sometimes no symptoms; loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, turning yellow with jaundice, bleeding, delirium</p>	<p>liver damage</p>	<p>none</p>
<p>hepatitis B</p>	<p>virus hepatitis B virus</p>	<p>fecal oral contact, contaminated seafood, sex, IV drug use</p>	<p>sometimes no symptoms; loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, turning yellow with jaundice, bleeding, delirium: acute infection is rarely fatal</p>	<p>rarely fatal; liver damage; chronic ongoing liver damage; liver cancer</p>	<p>usually none; oral medications and sometimes interferon for chronic disease</p>

hepatitis C	virus hepatitis C virus	blood products, IV drug use, sex	sometimes no symptoms; loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, turning yellow with jaundice, bleeding, delirium	liver damage, usually chronic liver damage that worsens slowly; liver cancer: possible worsening of HIV infection	interferon and ribavirin for chronic disease
chancroid	bacteria <i>Hemophilus ducreyi</i>	sex	painful genital ulcers, enlarged genital lymph nodes	easier to transmit HIV	antibiotics
campylobacter	bacteria <i>Campylobacter</i>	fecal oral contact, contaminated food, sex	diarrhea		sometimes no treatment or antibiotics
lymphogranuloma venereum	bacteria <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	sex	enlarged groin lymph nodes	easier to transmit HIV; proctocolitis; connections between rectum and vagina; constriction of the rectum	antibiotics

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