

STI Bingo Statements

1. This Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) can cause damage to the liver. **(Hepatitis)**
2. This STI is also known as the Human Immunodeficiency Virus. **(HIV)**
3. This STI can cause painless sores called chancres. **(Syphilis)**
4. These parasites, also called “crabs,” attach themselves to pubic hair and can be passed on to a sexual partner. **(Pubic Lice)**
5. This can be a symptom of both an Urinary Tract Infection (UTI), and a STI. **(Pain with urination/hurts to pee)**
6. This barrier method of birth control can help prevent the spread of most STI’s. **(Condoms)**
7. This latex barrier is placed over the woman’s vulva to provide some protection against STI’s when engaging in oral sex. **(Dental Dam)**
8. This STI is a leading cause of cervical cancer and the vaccine Gardasil can help prevent it. **(HPV)**
9. These two STI’s often have no symptoms and can be cured by antibiotics. **(Chlamydia/Gonorrhea).**
10. This is a fluid that without proper treatment, can transmit HIV to a baby. **(Breast Milk)**
11. This virus can cause outbreaks of cold sores and genital blisters and can be spread through oral, anal or vaginal sex. **(Herpes)**
12. These may or may not be experienced by some people with an STI. **(Symptoms)**
13. This term applies to the presence of Herpes genital blisters and cold sores on the mouth. **(Outbreak)**
14. These tiny parasites can live underneath the skin and can be passed on to another person by skin to skin contact. **(Scabies)**
15. This body fluid has the greatest risk of transmitting HIV. **(Blood)**
16. This fluid contains sperm and can transmit STI’s. **(Semen)**
17. This fluid is produced in the vagina and can transmit STI’s. **(Vaginal Fluid)**
18. This is a common method of HPV transmission apart from sexual contact. **(Skin to skin contact).**
19. This test can confirm if a person has the HIV infection. **(Blood test)**
20. The tine organisms, pubic lice, scabies and trichomonas are also known as what type of infections? **(Parasitic infections)**
21. This method is 100 percent effective in preventing pregnancy and STI infection. **(Abstinence)**
22. This syndrome may develop in a person with untreated HIV. **(AIDS- Acquired Immune Disease Syndrome)**
23. The infections Chlamydia and Gonorrhea are what type of STI’s? **(Bacterial Infections)**
24. This group of STI’s cannot be cured by antibiotics, but some medications can help manage symptoms. **(Viral infections).**

25. The birth control pill, patch and Nuvaring do not protect against STI's and are known as what types of birth control. **(Hormonal methods).**
26. The following practices: sex without protection, sharing needles, having multiple sexual partners, and having unprotected sex are considered how risky for STI transmission? **(High risk).**
27. The following practices: sex with condoms, sex with dental dams, are considered how risky for STI transmission? **(Low risk)**
28. The following practices: body rubbing, abstinence, showering together, are considered how risky for HIV transmission? **(No risk)**