

Sexually transmitted infections

Sexually transmitted diseases include infectious diseases, whose spread is closely **linked to intercourse and other sexual practices**. It is transmitted by mucous secretions, blood, saliva or semen. They primarily affect the genital system, possibly the urinary tract or other organs. The most common STDs include: syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydial infection (*lymphogranuloma venereum*), trichomoniasis, HPV infection, genital herpes (HSV), HIV infection a viral hepatitis type B.

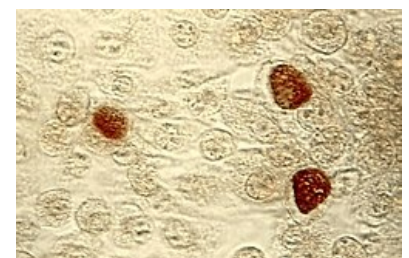
In recent years, there has been a **worldwide increase in the incidence** of this disease (approx. 375 million newly infected annually).

Compulsory reporting: syphilis, gonorrhea, *lymfogranuloma venereum* and HIV/AIDS.^[1]

Sexually transmitted infections and their agents		
	Disease	Agent
Bacterial	Gonorrhea – gonorrhea	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>
	Syphilis – lues	<i>Treponema pallidum</i>
	Ulcus molle – Chancroid	<i>Haemophilus ducreyi</i>
	Granuloma inguinale – donovanosis	<i>Calymmatobacterium granulomatis</i>
	Chlamydia	<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>
	Mycoplasma	<i>Mycoplasma hominis</i> , <i>M. genitalium</i>
	Ureaplasma	<i>Ureaplasma urealyticum</i>
Viral	HIV/AIDS	<i>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</i>
	Viral hepatitis type B	<i>Hepatitis B virus</i>
	Herpes genitalis	<i>Herpes simplex virus 1, 2</i>
	Condylomata accuminata	<i>Human papillomavirus</i>
	Molluscum contagiosum	<i>Molluscum contagiosum virus MCV</i>
Yeast	Candida infections	<i>Candida albicans</i>
Parasitic	Pediculosis pubis	<i>Pthirus pubis</i>
	Scabies – scabies	<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>
Protozoan	Trichomonad vulvovaginitis	<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>

Chlamydia trachomatis

A common infection in women that also affects the cervix. Clinically, it manifests as a mucopurulent discharge, but the majority of those infected are symptomatic. In women, we usually encounter vaginitis (unpleasant itching of the genitals with discharge) and cervicitis, next there can be Salpingitis, endometritis or involvement of the pelvic organs can also occur. In men, the typical manifestation is urethritis (excretion of secretions), but conjunctivitis, proctitis, epididymitis and prostatitis can also occur. In both sexes, it can manifest as *lymphogranuloma venerum* (rare in the Czech Republic).



Chlamydia trachomatis

Trichomoniasis

Gonorrhea occurs in both women and men. In addition to purulent inflammation of the urethra, it manifests itself as cervicitis and salphingitis and, depending on the method of sexual intercourse, as proctitis, pharyngitis and conjunctivitis. Untreated, it can even cause inflammation of the joints, endocarditis or purulent infection of the pelvic floor. It can also be the cause of septic abortion.

Trichomoniasis

It also occurs in both women and men. In women, it is manifested by a characteristic foamy, smelly discharge.

Yeast infections

In the case of yeast infections, there is a so-called "ping-pong" transmission from partners, which means that it is necessary to treat the sexual partner/s as well.

Mycoplasma hominis

A bacterium that often colonizes the urogenital tract. It causes urethritis, prostatitis, endometritis or neonatal pneumonia.

HPV (*human papillomavirus*)

A set of many virus serotypes that cause a diverse clinical picture. Sexually transmitted types tend to be risk factors for cervical, laryngeal or colorectal cancer. Clinically, they manifest as papillomas, *verruca vulgaris*, hyperplasia of the mucous membranes, or as *condylomata accuminatum* in the area of the vulva and anus. We use vaccination for primary prevention (Cervarix – against 2 serotypes, covered by the insurance company for girls and boys between 13-14 years old; Gardasil 9 – against 9 serotypes)

Herpes genitalis (HSV)

After contracting this infection, the penis or labia are affected superficially.

Bacterial vaginosis

Typical fluoride with a "fishy smell". It occurs mainly in women, in men it causes maximum pain in the urethra.

Syphilis (Lues)

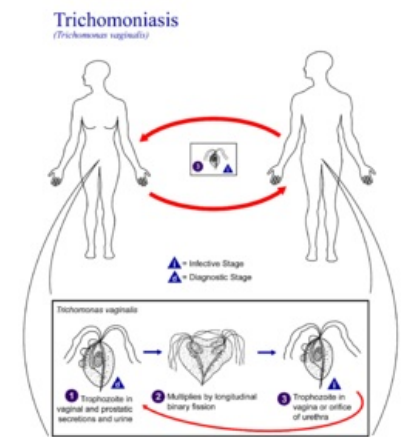
A chronic, systemic disease with a characteristic course of alternating symptomatic and asymptomatic periods.

Molluscum contagiosum

Molluscum contagiosum are proliferative infections on or around the genitals.

Selected sexually transmitted diseases and principles of therapy

Disease	Agent	Example of treatment
Gonorrhoea	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	Ceftriaxone, Azithromycin
Urethritis	<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	Tetracycline
	<i>Ureaplasma urealyticum</i>	Fluoroquinolone
Vaginitis	<i>Candida albicans</i>	Fluconazole
	<i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	Metronidazole
Vaginosis	<i>Gardnerella vaginalis</i>	Metronidazole
Syphilis	<i>Treponema pallidum</i>	Penicillin
Ulcus molle	<i>Haemophilus ducreyi</i>	Ceftriaxone, azithromycin
Granuloma inguinale	<i>Calymmatobacterium granulomatis</i>	Tetracycline, erythromycin
Pelvic floor inflammatory disease	<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	Tetracycline, erythromycin
Herpes genitalis	<i>Herpes virus hominis</i>	Aciclovir
Condyloma accuminatum	Papillomavirus	Topical treatment
AIDS	HIV	Zidovudine, Nevirapine



Trichomoniasis

Links

Related articles

- Infection threatening the fetus
- Microbial picture of the vagina

References

1. KUBICOVÁ, M. Pohlavně přenosné nemoci u dospívajících. *Pediatric pro praxi*. 2015, y. 16, no. 6, p. 404-409,
- SCHINDLER, Jiří. *Mikrobiologie pro studenty zdravotnických oborů*. 1. edition. Grada, 2010. ISBN 978-80-247-3170-4.