

Sexually Transmitted Infections Quiz

Answer Key

Share the correct answers with your class after they take this quiz individually. Encourage them to write down any additional questions about sexually transmitted infections they have to ask the CHEC presenter.

1. Sexually transmitted infections can be transmitted by:

- a) skin to skin contact.
- b) oral sex.
- c) vaginal sex.
- d) anal sex.

e) all of the above. Any contact with an infected partner can potentially pass sexually transmitted infections. Some are passed by bodily fluids (semen, vaginal discharge) present during intercourse, oral and anal sex and some can be on the skin around private parts, especially contagious when sores or bumps are visible.

2. Some common symptoms of sexually transmitted infections include:

- a) bumps or sores around the penis, vagina or anus.
- b) burning when urinating (peeing) or pain when moving bowels (pooping).
- c) itching or unusual discharge or drip from penis or vagina.

d) all of the above. All of these are common symptoms of many bacterial or viral sexually transmitted infections. Other symptoms are also possible and many infected people have NO symptoms at all.

3. You can have a sexually transmitted infection and not feel sick or see any symptoms on your body.

a) True. About 75% of infected females and 50% of infected males have no symptoms ever! Symptoms may also take 2 weeks to 6 months to show up in a newly infected person.

b) False.

4. If a sexually transmitted infection has no cure, that means:

- a) you will die from it.
 - b) you can get symptoms treated, have bumps removed by a doctor or take medicine to alleviate sores etc.
 - c) you can always pass it on to a partner, even when you don't feel sick.
 - d) all of the above.
- e) b and c. Symptoms can be treated with medication or procedures in a doctors office, but it will always be in the infected person's body, and they can always pass it on through sexual activity with a partner. It doesn't mean, however, that the person will die from it.**

5. The only thing that is 100% effective against a sexually transmitted infection is:

- a) abstinence. Only avoiding all sexual contact (oral sex, anal sex, vaginal sex, naked rubbing, or needle sharing) with another person offers a 100% guarantee of not being infected.**
- b) mutual masturbation.
- c) massaging the penis or vagina.
- d) kissing.

6. Only a person who has lots of unprotected sex with many different partners can catch a sexually transmitted infection.

- a) True.
- b) False. Anyone can be infected with a sexually transmitted infection if they have sexual contact with one other infected person. This could be the first time they have sexual contact, while they are married, or even by passing it from infected mother to her baby during pregnancy.**

7. I can reduce my risk of sexually transmitted infections by:

- a) getting routinely tested for STIs by a health care provider.
- b) using latex condoms and/or female condoms for anal, oral, and vaginal sex.
- c) talking with my partner(s) about safer sex options.
- d) limiting the number of different partners I have sexual contact with.
- e) all of the above. While abstinence is the only 100% sure way to avoid the risk, there are several ways to reduce the risk of infection when a person does choose to be sexually active. All of the behaviors described above, when practiced consistently, offer the next best protection against sexually transmitted infection.**

8. Which of the following sexually transmitted infections can be cured, when given antibiotics from a doctor?

- a) HIV.
- b) Herpes.
- c) Chlamydia. This is a bacterial infection that can be cured with prescribed antibiotics. The patient has to use the medication as instructed, take all of the medication until it is gone, and refrain from sexual contact during treatment.**
- d) Genital Warts (HPV).

9. What is the most common sexually transmitted infection amongst teenagers and adolescents in Wisconsin?

- a) Gonorrhea.
- b) HIV.
- c) Chlamydia. This bacterial infection is easily spread through oral, anal and vaginal sex. Many young people have it and have no symptoms so they have no idea they need to go to the doctor and get medication. This is why regular testing, if you're sexually active, is so important. If left untreated, permanent physical damage can occur to your reproductive organs.**
- d) Herpes.

10. What is the difference between bacterial and viral sexually transmitted infections?

- a) Bacterial infections can kill you, viral infections just cause itchiness.
- b) Bacterial infections can be cured with medicine, viral infections can be treated with medicine but not cured. Bacterial infections are curable, viral infections are not. Both may have similar symptoms, or no symptoms at all. Both are spread only by sexual contact with infected human partners.**
- c) Bacterial infections come from other animals (dogs, birds etc), viral infections come from objects like toilet seats.
- d) You will always know if you have a bacterial infection, viral infections often have no symptoms.