

RELATED FOUNDATIONS:

- Student Engagement

RESOURCES:

- STI Transmission and Symptoms Answer Key
- STI Transmission and Symptoms Cards

STI Transmission and Symptoms Activity

ACTIVITY GOAL: To increase student knowledge of symptoms and modes of transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS:

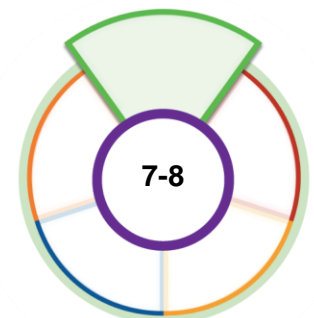
1. Hand out STI symptoms and modes of transmission cards.
2. Post the categories at the front of the class.
3. Have students place the symptoms and modes of transmission under the correct category (based on what they know).
4. Discuss where each symptom and mode of transmission belongs.

EDUCATOR PROMPTS

- Besides sexual vaginal intercourse, what are other ways that STBBIs are transmitted?
 - Oral sex
 - Anal sex
 - Exposure to contaminated blood or equipment (e.g. piercing, tattooing, needles, drug use equipment)
- What is the most effective method for preventing STIs and pregnancy?
 - Abstinence
- How can someone decrease their risk of an STI?
 - Waiting until they are older to have sex, discussing past relationships with their partner and STI testing before having sex
 - A condom, internal condom or dental dam can reduce risk
 - Vaccination against HPV and Hepatitis B can reduce risk
- Who can you talk to about sexually transmitted and blood-borne infections?
 - Parent or trusted adult
 - Healthcare provider
 - Middlesex-London Health Unit 519-663-5317

Curriculum Connections

- Grade 7:D1.4 Sexually transmitted and blood-borne infections (STBBIs)
D1.5 STBBIs and pregnancy prevention
D2.4 Sexual health and decision making
Grade 8:D2.3 Decision making considerations and skills

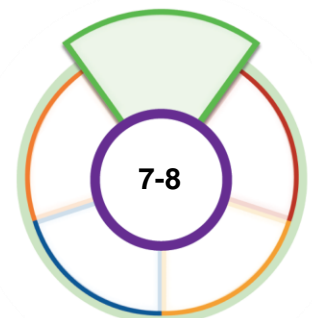


- How is consent related to STIs?
 - Sexual consent is when everyone involved wants and agrees to any physical intimacy
 - When talking about STIs we are talking about sex, and consent is required for any form of sexual activity
 - Consent is more than not saying “no”.

Optional video to share: [Kids Help Phone: What is consent?](#)

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D1.5 STBBIs and pregnancy prevention
D2.4 Sexual health and decision making
Grade 8: D2.3 Decision making considerations and skills



Answer Key

STIs Are Passed on This Way (modes of transmission)

- Contaminated piercing and tattooing equipment
- Vaginal sex (penis in vagina)
- Contaminated razors or toothbrush
- Pregnant woman to her baby
- Sharing needles
- Genital skin to skin contact
- Anal sex (penis in anus)
- Oral sex (mouth on genitals)

STIs Are Not Passed on This Way

- Donating blood
- Mosquitoes
- Shaking hands
- Drinking from a water fountain
- Sharing knives and forks
- Toilet seats
- Hugging
- Contact with animals

Sign or Symptom of STIs

- Change in colour or odour of vaginal discharge
- Discharge from penis
- Burning or pain when urinating
- Lumps or bumps
- Blisters or open sores
- Itching
- Bleeding between periods
- Lower abdominal pain
- No signs or symptoms

Not a Sign or Symptom of STIs

- Loss of appetite
- Headache
- Chest pain
- Blurred vision
- Fainting

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This Way
(modes of
transmission)**

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& tattooing equipment

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(penis in vagina)

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or toothbrush

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(penis in anus)

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**Bleeding between
periods**

Lower abdominal pain

No symptoms

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Loss of appetite

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