

***Sexually Transmitted
Diseases
STI***

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STIs Definitions

They are a diverse group of infections that are transmitted exclusively or primarily by sexual or intimate personal contact.

These include infection caused by

- 1. **Bacteria**
 - Gonorrhoea/ G.Neisseria
 - Chancroid / Bacillus ducris (Soft Chancre).
 - Gonococcal Conjunctivitis (oph. Neonatorum).
 - Chlamydial Conjunctivitis (C. trachomatis).
 - Spirochate Syphillis (Tr. Pell.)
 - Lymphogranuloma Venereum (Chl. Tracomatis. Serovares)

- 2. **Virus**
 - Human Papilloma Virus Gemital warts (HPV)
 - Herpes simplex (Genital Herpes)
 - HB
 - HAV
 - HIV / AIDS

- 3. **Ectoparasitic**
 - Pediculosis pubis (phthirus pubis)
 - Scabies

- 4. **Protozoa / Fungal**
 - Trichomoniasis

STI

- Major global cause of :-
 - ❖ Acute illness.
 - ❖ Infertility
 - ❖ Long term disability, death.
 - ❖ Severe medical & psychological consequences.

25 million new cases of STIs occurred globally.

- ❖ Syphilis 12 million.**
- ❖ gonorrhea 12 million.**
- ❖ Chlamydia 89 million.**
- ❖ Trichomoniasis 17 million.**

101 million new cases in South & Southeast Asia

Prevalence

0.1 / 1000

There are more than 50 pathogens that are transmissible through sexual intercourse.

→ Many of them curable by antimicrobial treatment

ex. Syphilis

gonorrhea

chlamydial infections

trichomoniasis

Factors play a role that increase risk of STIs

- Increase mobility of population across the world .
- Urbanization/ industrialization.
- Poverty.
- Socio-demographic changes.
- Sexual exploitation of women.
- Changes in sexual behavior.
- Rural → urban migration.



high incidence and prevalence



high rate of complications



Increase antimicrobial resistance

Increase risk of transmission



Acquiring HIV Infection



**Increase unsafe commercial
sexual activities that
contribute to the spread
of STIs and HIV**

Classification of STI

- 1. UL Cerative : Syphilis, chancroid
Lymphogranuloma
venereum , genital
herpes**

- 2. Non Ulcerative : Gonorrhoea,
Chlamydia,
trichomoniasis.**

**Υ. STI not infecting
Reproductive tract**

**HIV / AIDS
hepatitis B**

**Σ. Non sexually
transmitted
RTI**

**Candidiasis
bacterial vaginitis**

***Approximately 30 different organisms
can be transmitted through
sexual contact and cause STI***

. Transmission

**STIs are transmitted by several ways and
transmission can be horizontal or vertical.**

Horizontal transmission

- **Sexual intercourse.**
- **Intravenous drug use.**
- **Physical contact during sexual intercourse.**
- **Through blood & blood product.**
- **Through breast feeding .**
- **Medical procedures and sharps.**

Vertical transmission

- **During pregnancy.**
- **At delivery**

Factors affecting transmission

Many social factors (economic, educational, individual awareness of STIs, social stigma, health services).

- ❖ Lack of knowledge and awareness.
- ❖ Failure to follow safer sex practices.
- ❖ Inadequate availability of condoms.
- ❖ Inadequate STIs health services.
- ❖ Unaffordable Cost for STI treatment.
- ❖ Poor compliance to STI management.
- ❖ Improper partner treatment due to lack of contact tracing.
- ❖ Poverty (social instability, natural disasters, food insecurity, child labor, gender inequity, community inequalities)
- ❖ Sexual Stigma.

EX HIV / AIDS Pandemic

- ❖ **70% of patients remain asymptomatic for up to 10 years without developing any symptoms.**
- ❖ **HIV Virus takes about 1-3 months to become detectable in the blood from the time of entering the body (window period).**
- ❖ **of the HIV Cases about 50% after 8 years and 70% after 10 years develop AIDS, (with treatment → 12 years) .**

Behaviors through which AIDS not spread

- Talking, sneezing, coughing or through air.
- Insect bite.
- Shaking hands.
- Sharing toilet or swimming pool.
- Playing or eating together.
- Using towels or clothes.
- Living together.
- Taking care of a person with HIV.
- Going to the same school.
- Masturbation.
- Having sex with a mutually faithful person who does not have HIV.
- Correct and consistent use of Condoms.

High risk behavior for transmission of HIV

- **Having sex with more than one partner, or with partner having more than one partner or with an unknown partner without using condoms.**
- **Taking infected blood or blood products.**
- **Sharing contaminated needles, syringes.**
- **Mother to child infection.**

Low risk behavior

- **Kissing.**
- **breast feeding by an infected mother.**
- **Piercing the ear and nose with a contaminated needle.**
- **Visiting beauty parlors.**

Prevention

- **Practice safer sex.**
- **Information or education.**
- **Avoid IV drugs.**
- **Safe blood transfusion.**
- **Early effective STI management.**

Prevalence of different asymptomatic STIs in men & women

<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Gonococcal infection 1♦0%	6♦0%
Chlamydial infection 0♦0%	8♦ – 9♦ %
T. Vaginalis x	0♦0%

Asymptomatic patients are potentially more dangerous as they

- **Do not seek treatment due to lack of physical discomfort.**
- **Perceive false security.**
- **Less motivated for condom use.**
- **Transmit infection to partner (s) for a long period of time.**
- **Develop complications.**
- **Infected mother can transmit the infection to the fetus.**

Female Cancers

Breast Cancer

- ❖ Breast cancer ranked first among female cancer in Jordan.
- ❖ It accounts for 70% of all female cancers.
- ❖ Female to male ratio in Jordan = 17 : 1 In 1990.
- ❖ Median age at diagnosis in Jordan (Female breast cancer) = 58 years In 1990.
- ❖ Infiltrating ductal carcinoma showed more than 80% of cancer histo-pathology in Jordan .

The background is a smooth blue gradient, transitioning from a lighter blue at the top to a darker blue at the bottom. On the left side, there is a bright, glowing area that resembles a sun or moon reflecting on water, creating a shimmering effect. The overall atmosphere is serene and calm.

Thank You