

<p><b>In what bodily fluids is HIV transmitted?</b></p>	<p><b>If HIV lives in blood, semen, and vaginal fluid, how do you usually get it?</b></p>
<p><b>Why can't you get HIV from saliva, urine, and feces?</b></p>	<p><b>What are the illnesses that affect people with AIDS?</b></p>
<p><b>Can you get HIV through oral sex?</b></p>	<p><b>Is there a cure for AIDS?</b></p>

<p>You can get HIV from unprotected vaginal sex, anal sex, or oral sex, and from shared needles used for injecting drugs. Infected mothers can pass HIV to their unborn babies before or during labor, or through breast-feeding.</p>	<p>Blood, semen, vaginal fluids, and breast milk.</p>
<p>The most common are pneumonia, tuberculosis (TB) and certain kinds of cancer.</p>	<p>Because there is not enough of the virus in these fluids to contract HIV</p>
<p>There is no cure for AIDS. Although antiretroviral treatment can suppress HIV – the virus that causes AIDS – and can delay illness for many years, it cannot clear the virus completely from the body.</p>	<p>Yes, it is possible to get HIV through oral sex if semen or vaginal fluids get in your mouth and touch any sores or bleeding you might have. However, the risk of transmission is much lower from oral sex than it is from vaginal or anal sex (although you are still at risk of catching other STIs like gonorrhea or herpes).</p>

<p><b>If HIV lives in blood, semen, and vaginal fluid, how do you usually get it?</b></p>	<p><b>Is there a vaccine that can keep you from getting AIDS?</b></p>
<p><b>What are the illnesses that affect people with AIDS?</b></p>	<p><b>What causes AIDS?</b></p>
<p><b>Is there a cure for AIDS?</b></p>	<p><b>If someone is infected with HIV, will they get sick right away?</b></p>

<p>To date no vaccine has been developed.</p>	<p>You can get HIV from unprotected vaginal sex, anal sex, or oral sex, and from shared needles used for injecting drugs. Infected mothers can pass HIV to their unborn babies before or during labor, or through breast-feeding.</p>
<p>A virus called HIV—Human Immunodeficiency Virus.</p>	<p>The most common are pneumonia, tuberculosis (TB) and certain kinds of cancer.</p>
<p>Some people get flu-like symptoms, but they go away. These people are infected but may not look or feel sick. Not everyone will get sick immediately.</p>	<p>There is no cure for AIDS. Although antiretroviral treatment can suppress HIV – the virus that causes AIDS – and can delay illness for many years, it cannot clear the virus completely from the body.</p>

<p><b>Who gets HIV?</b></p>	<p><b>How do marijuana, crack, or amphetamines change your thoughts about sex?</b></p>
<p><b>Can you get tested without parental consent?</b></p>	<p><b>If a person gets infected with HIV, how long might it take for the HIV test to show that they've got it?</b></p>
<p><b>Can HIV-positive mothers have healthy babies? How often?</b></p>	<p><b>Can you get HIV through a knife and fork, dishes, or a toilet?</b></p>

<p>When you are on any kind of drug, your judgment is affected. You may take more risks and have more unprotected sex than if you were sober.</p>	<p>Anyone who engages in risky behaviors like having unprotected sex or sharing unclean needles can get the virus.</p>
<p>Up to six months, but it is often detected within 3 months.</p>	<p>In most states, you can get tested without your parents' permission. Check with your local clinic for the most up-to-date facts on HIV testing.</p>
<p>No, HIV does not survive in the open on objects like these.</p>	<p>Yes, HIV-positive mothers can have a healthy baby. If the mothers get special treatment before the baby is born, the baby has a 95% chance of being born healthy.</p>

<p><b>Does HIV live in the air?</b></p>	<p><b>Can a woman get HIV if she is pregnant?</b></p>
<p><b>Can you tell by looking at someone if they are infected with HIV?</b></p>	<p><b>How are you tested for HIV?</b></p>
<p><b>Can a baby become infected if the mother has HIV?</b></p>	<p><b>Is there any treatment for HIV?</b></p>

<p>Yes, only abstaining from sex or having sex with a latex or polyurethane condom can protect a woman from getting infected with HIV. Also, she should not share needles if using injection drugs.</p>	<p>No, HIV dies when it comes in contact with air.</p>
<p>If being tested using a rapid test, a sample of blood or saliva is collected for testing. If being tested conventionally, blood, saliva, or plasma may be used as sample collections.</p>	<p>No, a person infected with HIV does not look any different.</p>
<p>Yes. There are drugs to slow HIV, but they might not work for everyone. They also can be difficult to take, because they can cause a lot of side effects, making you feel tired, weak, and often sick to your stomach. Also, these drugs are not cures, so you have to remember to keep taking lots of pills every day.</p>	<p>Yes, a baby may become infected with HIV during pregnancy, labor or delivery, or during breast-feeding if a mother does not receive appropriate treatment and medications. If the mother gets treatment while she is pregnant, the baby can be born HIV-free.</p>

<p><b>Can you get HIV from kissing or touching someone who is infected?</b></p>	<p><b>Should I end my pregnancy if I find out I am HIV-positive?</b></p>
<p><b>Should a mother breastfeed her baby if she has HIV?</b></p>	<p><b>How might you get herpes?</b></p>
<p><b>What are the bad things that can happen to me if I get HIV?</b></p>	<p><b>What are the early warning signs of genital herpes?</b></p>

<p>If the mother gets special treatment before the baby is born, the baby has a 95% chance of being born healthy.</p>	<p>No, HIV cannot be passed by casual contact.</p>
<p>You can get herpes from skin-to-skin contact, such as during oral, anal, or vaginal sex. Transmission risk is highest when a person with herpes has an outbreak, but you can still get herpes even if your partner doesn't have any symptoms. Condom use can reduce this risk, but there is still a chance of transmission if you come into contact with skin that isn't covered by the condom.</p>	<p>Because HIV can be passed to the baby in breast milk, breastfeeding isn't recommended. It is better to formula-feed your baby.</p>
<p>Some early signs are itching, tingling, or burning sensations; pain in your legs and butt; and abdominal pain. Genital sores usually occur later. Some people with genital herpes do not have any symptoms at all!</p>	<p>You can get pneumonia that is very difficult to treat. You can get cancer, especially of the brain. Drastic weight loss, and severe pain in your feet and hands are also possible. Also, you can die.</p>

<p><b>What harm can gonorrhea do to you?</b></p>	<p><b>How do you get hepatitis B?</b></p>
<p><b>What harm can Chlamydia do to your baby?</b></p>	<p><b>What harm does hepatitis B do?</b></p>
<p><b>Why is Chlamydia sometimes called the “silent disease”?</b></p>	<p><b>What are the early warning signs of hepatitis B?</b></p>

<p>Mostly through blood exchange and unprotected sex. Also, it can be passed from a mother to her unborn baby.</p>	<p>In women, gonorrhea can spread into the uterus and fallopian tubes. Left untreated, this damage can lead to a difficult pregnancy or prevent her from ever having a baby.</p> <p>In a man, gonorrhea can scar the tube in his penis shaft. Or it can make his balls swell. This damage can prevent him from ever becoming a father. Gonorrhea also makes it easier to catch HIV.</p>
<p>Causes hardening of the liver, and it weakens your immune system.</p>	<p>If exposed during birth, the newborn baby can get eye infections and pneumonia.</p>
<p>There are no clear signs. Some people may have a fever or headache. They may feel very tired or lose their appetite.</p>	<p>Because over half of men and three-quarters of women never show symptoms. While Chlamydia may cause abnormal discharge from the genitals or give a burning sensation during urination, most people don't know they have it unless they get a STI test.</p>

**What is pelvic inflammatory  
Disease (PID)?**

**What are the signs of syphilis?**

**What harm does syphilis do?**

	<p>It's when a STI infects a woman's uterus (womb), fallopian tubes, and reproductive organs. PID can damage the fallopian tubes and tissues in and near the uterus and ovaries. It can lead to serious complications including infertility, ectopic pregnancy (a pregnancy in the fallopian tube or elsewhere outside of the womb), chronic pelvic pain, and even death.</p>
	<p>A painless, red sore on a part of your body that you use for sex (penis, vagina, tongue, butt), a rash on your body, dark blotches on your hands and feet, slimy white patches in your mouth, and/or patchy hair loss.</p>
	<p>Syphilis attacks your heart, spine, and brain. Without treatment you can go blind, become partially paralyzed, have tumors grow inside you, or have brain damage. A pregnant woman can pass syphilis to her unborn baby. The baby can die inside her, or can be born retarded or with other serious health problems. Having syphilis makes it easier to catch and pass on HIV.</p>