Let’s Talk About Sex

Birth Control Methods and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI’s)
Objectives

- Discuss risky behavior and teens.
- Discuss consequences of risky behaviors
- Review Anatomy
- Types of Birth Control
- Discuss sexually transmitted infections
- Ways to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections
- Questions
What percent of adolescents in high school are sexually active?

A. 10%
B. 33%
C. 25%
D. 50%
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Risky Behavior

- Drugs
- Smoking
- Drinking
- **Sex**
- Driving to fast
- Texting while driving
Anatomy and Definitions

- Penis
- Vagina
- Breast
- Sex
- STI
Medical Anatomy of Penis

- Glans Penis
- External Urethral Meatus
- Corona
- Foreskin
- Neck
- Penis Body
- Dorsal Vein
- Cross Section of Penis
  - Superficial Dorsal Vein
  - Deep Dorsal Vein
  - Corpora Cavernosa
  - Arteries
  - Urethra
  - Corpus Spongiosum
  - Skin
  - Root
Pregnancy Prevention

- Barrier Methods
- Hormonal
- Sterilization
- Emergency Contraception
Barrier Methods

- Male Condom
  - Cheap
  - OTC
  - Must use properly
- Female
  - Sponge (OTC)
  - Diaphragm (Rx)
  - Cervical cap (Rx)
  - Female condom (OTC)
  - Spermicide (OTC)
How to use a condom?

7 Steps to Putting on a Condom
Gametime

How do you put on a Condom?
Where can I get condoms?

Wal-Mart, CVS, Gas stations, grocery stores, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condoms</td>
<td>$2.00 and up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Contraceptives</td>
<td>$35 and up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hormonal Contraceptives

- Pill
- Patch
- Vaginal Ring
- Shot
- Implant
- IUD
Sterilization

- Male – Vasectomy
  - In doctors office procedure
- Female – Tubal Ligation
  - Surgical procedure
Emergency Contraception

- Plan B/One Step or Take Action
  - OTC
  - One pill
  - 88%
  - Must take within 5 days
  - $35-46
What Form of Birth Control is 100%?
Abstinence

- 100% effective against prevention of STD's and pregnancy!

FLIES SPREAD DISEASES SO KEEP YOURS ZIPPED.

SAVE SEX instead of SAFE SEX
Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI’s)

- Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)
- Herpes
- Pubic Lice
- Chlamydia
- Gonorrhea
- Trichomoniasis
- Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)
- Syphilis
- HIV
- Hepatitis B/C
Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)
Herpes

HSV1 - Oral Herpes

HSV2 - Genital Herpes
Pubic Lice (Crabs)
Chlamydia
Gonorrhea

Gonnorhea

Female

Male
Trichomoniasis
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)
Syphilis
Other STI’s

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
Think Before You Act!

- Can you tell if your partner has an STI?
- Can you be certain that the birth control method will prevent STI’s and pregnancy?
What is the best way to prevent sexually transmitted infections?

Abstinence
Sexually transmitted infections (STI’s) very common in adolescents.

If untreated, STI’s can persist and lead to chronic infections, infertility, and even cancer.

Most STI’s can be treated, but not all can be cured.

Only true prevention is abstinence – condoms and spermicidal material provide some but not ideal protection – vaccines for HPV show promise for prevention.