

## Symptom Checklist

- Discharge from vagina or penis
- Painful or frequent urination
- Itching and/or burning of the vaginal area or opening of penis
- Sores, bumps, blisters or redness in genital area
- Pain or itching around genitals, buttocks or legs
- A painless sore, usually in or near the genitals or possibly other body parts such as the mouth, throat, breasts, anus or fingers
- Rashes, especially on palms of hands and bottom of feet

## Communicable Disease Services

- HIV screening
- STD screening and treatment
- STD/HIV Education for individual, units or group

## Our Locations

Carl R. Darnall Army Medical Center  
Communicable Disease Services (CDS)  
& Respiratory Therapy Clinic  
2nd Floor  
(254) 286-7216

Call for appointment: (254) 285-6340  
Monday-Thursday  
7:30-11 a.m. and 1-2 p.m.

Bennett Health Clinic CDS  
(254) 618-8148  
Call for appointment: (254) 618-8148  
Monday-Thursday  
7:30-11 a.m. & 1-3 p.m.

Monroe Health Clinic CDS  
(254) 618-8778  
Call for appointment: (254) 553-3116  
Monday-Thursday  
7:30-11 a.m. - 1-2 p.m.

Thomas Moore Health Clinic CDS  
(254) 285-6340  
Call for appointment: (254) 285-6340  
Monday-Thursday  
07:30-11 a.m. - 1-3 p.m.

West Fort Hood Clinic CDS  
(254) 553-3116  
Call for appointment: (254) 553-3116  
Monday-Thursday  
07:30-11 a.m. - 1-3 p.m.



Carl R. Darnall Army Medical Center  
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**DARNALL**  
ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

Communicable Disease Services



## What You Should Know About STDs

STDs can happen to anyone and they **are preventable**



[www.crdamc.amedd.army.mil](http://www.crdamc.amedd.army.mil)

# About Sexually Transmitted Diseases

In the United States, more than 65 million people are currently living with an incurable sexually transmitted disease (STD). An additional 15 million people become infected with one or more STDs each year, roughly half of whom contract lifelong infections. Yet, STDs are one of the most under-recognized health problems in the country today.

Despite the fact that STDs are extremely widespread, have severe and sometimes deadly consequences and add billions of dollars to the nation's healthcare cost each year, most people in the United States remain unaware of the risks and consequences of STDs.

Many people with these diseases do not have symptoms and remain undiagnosed. These "hidden" epidemics are magnified with each new infection that goes unrecognized and untreated.

## Prevention

The best protection against sexually transmitted diseases is by not having sex (abstinence). Other ways to reduce your risk of STDs include:

- Having sex with only an uninfected partner who only has sex with you
- Use latex condoms correctly and every time you have sex
- AVOID USE OF ALCOHOL OR DRUGS AT SOCIAL EVENTS TO REDUCE RISKS OF CASUAL SEXUAL CONTACT AND STD'S

## Common types of STDs

### Chlamydia

Chlamydia is the most commonly reported bacterial disease in the United States and may be one of the most dangerous sexually transmitted diseases among women today.

### Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is sexually transmitted bacterial disease. The reported gonorrhea rate in the United States remains the highest of any industrialized country and roughly 50 times that of Sweden and eight times that of Canada.

### Syphilis

Syphilis is a bacterial sexually transmitted disease that progresses in stages. The disease is curable and progression of the disease is preventable. If untreated, it can cause blindness, cardiovascular and neurological diseases. Syphilis causes genital sores that increase the likelihood of HIV transmission

### Herpes

Herpes simplex virus is one of the most common sexually transmitted diseases in the United States. Over one million people in the United States become infected each year with Herpes. The disease is potentially fatal in newborns and can be particularly severe in people with HIV infection.



## Human Papilloma-Virus (HPV)

Human Papilloma-Virus (HPV) causes genital warts. Some people can be infected without having symptoms. Genital warts are extremely common and can be treated, but are not curable.

## Hepatitis B

Hepatitis B (HBV) virus is a serious viral infection that attacks the liver and can cause severe illness and even death.

## Hepatitis C

Hepatitis C (HCV) virus is a disease that affects the liver. If the virus doesn't go away after 6 months, it stays in the body for the rest of the person's life. This is called Chronic Hepatitis.

## Human Immune Deficiency Virus (HIV)

Human Immune Deficiency Virus causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Anyone can become infected with HIV. One cannot tell if a person is infected by looking at them. A blood test is the only way a person can find out if they are infected.

*“ A Second of Protection is worth a life-time of Prevention!”*