

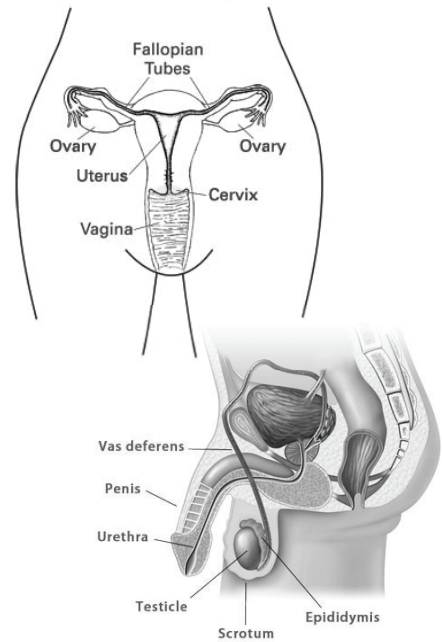
# Pregnancy

Pregnancy begins with \_\_\_\_\_ and an \_\_\_\_\_. Millions of microscopic sperm cells are formed in the \_\_\_\_\_ and mix with fluids to make \_\_\_\_\_. Every month, one egg is released from the \_\_\_\_\_ and travels through the fallopian tubes. If semen gets into the \_\_\_\_\_ during sex, the sperm swim up the cervix into the \_\_\_\_\_ and then into the fallopian tubes.

Sperm can survive \_\_\_\_\_ days, and it only takes \_\_\_\_\_ cell to get someone pregnant. If the sperm reaches and fertilizes an egg, the egg then divides into more cells as it moves towards the uterus. If these cells attach to the wall of the uterus, the person becomes \_\_\_\_\_.

Not interested in getting pregnant? It's simple! Option 1 – Don't have \_\_\_\_\_. This is the only 100% certain way to avoid pregnancy. Option 2 – If you are having sex, use \_\_\_\_\_ control – Condoms, the pill, an IUD – to reduce your chances.

Text: Stay Teen. "Birth Control 101: Pregnancy." *Stay Teen - ouTube*, YouTube, 15 June 2016, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yqu7ZsOt4Ek&feature=youtu.be>. (Accessed October 2, 2019)  
Images: "Know Your Body." *I Wanna Know*, American Sexual Health Association, 2019, <http://www.iwannaknow.org/teens/sexualhealth/know.html>. (Accessed October 1, 2019)



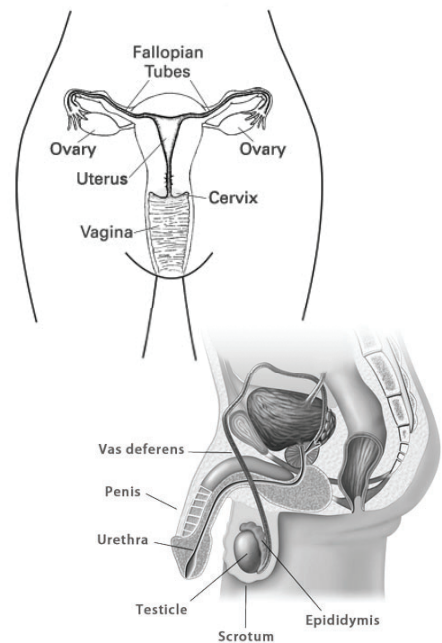
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# Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Sexually transmitted diseases (or STDs) are diseases, infections or illnesses that can be spread from a person with an STD to another through \_\_\_\_\_ contact. That includes genital-to- \_\_\_\_\_ contact, which is contact with penises, scrotums, vulvas or vaginas, to any kind of \_\_\_\_\_ – oral, anal or vaginal sex.

Some STDs are fairly common, so there's nothing to be embarrassed about if you ever get one. Some STDs do not cause any \_\_\_\_\_, so many people who have an STD don't know it and might \_\_\_\_\_ it. For those who do have symptoms, they may experience soreness or \_\_\_\_\_ around the genitals; bumps sores or rashes on the genitals; itching, burning or \_\_\_\_\_ while urinating; and girls may get a vaginal discharge that is different from normal.

If you have any of these symptoms, or if you've had \_\_\_\_\_ sex, it's important to get tested for STDs. STD tests differ. Some are blood tests, some test urine, and still others use a swab of saliva or a discharge. Even if you use \_\_\_\_\_, it's a good idea to get tested for STDs at least once a year. You can get an STD test from your \_\_\_\_\_ provider or at a family planning or STD clinic.

Some STDs can be \_\_\_\_\_, while others cannot. But, their symptoms can be managed with medication. Some STDs, if left untreated, can cause serious health \_\_\_\_\_ later in life. So remember, once a person becomes sexually active, it is important to use \_\_\_\_\_ and other latex barriers and to get tested for STDs regularly.

Saltz, Gail, et al. *What Are STDs?* #FactCheck, Amaze.Org, <https://amaze.org/video/what-are-stds-factcheck/>. (Accessed October 2, 2019)

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# SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AMONG YOUNG AMERICANS

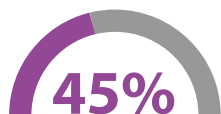
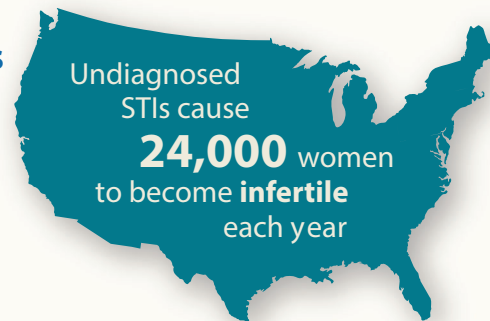
Americans ages 15-24 make up just **27%** of the sexually active population

But account for **50%** of the **20M** new **STIs** in the U.S. each year



Undiagnosed STIs cause

**24,000** women to become **infertile** each year



Total Infections: 820,000 (all ages)

2.9 million

**HPV**  
14.1 million

776,000

**HIV**  
47,500  
Ages 13-24

**Syphilis**  
55,400

**Gonorrhea**

200,000

570,000

**Chlamydia**

1 million

1.8 million

Diagnosed & reported  
Estimated total new infections

Data are cases among youth ages 15-24



Confidentiality Concerns



Lack of Access to Healthcare



Multiple Sex Partners

Young people can protect themselves

**GET TESTED**

**REDUCE RISK BEHAVIORS**

**GET VACCINATED AGAINST HPV**

References



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention