

How many are there?

Current sexually transmitted diseases identified:

- Concerned Women for America's report identifies **49 sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)**, 14 of which are incurable.
- Of those 49 STDs, two have multiple types and strains.
 - Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) has 65 types, subtypes, groups, and strains as of this writing. The virus continues to mutate, creating new hybrids.
 - Human Papillomavirus (HPV) has 100 types of viruses, at least 40 of which are sexually transmitted and 30 of which may cause cancer.

People infected:

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimated in 2000 that **more than 65 million people in the United States are living with an incurable STD.**
- As of 2008, the CDC estimated there are **19 million new STD infections each year.**
- People between the ages of 15 and 24 account for almost half of those 19 million cases (9.1 million).
- A 2008 CDC study indicated that 26 percent of girls between the ages of 14 and 19 had at least one of the following STDs: HPV, Chlamydia, Herpes Simplex Virus-2 and Trichomoniasis.

*The facts and figures found throughout this brochure are documented and referenced in the full report, *Sexually Transmitted Diseases: The Cost of Free Love*, which may be found in its entirety on Concerned Women for America's website – www.ConcernedWomen.org.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Bacterial Vaginosis • Campylobacteriosis
Epididymitis • Chancroid • Chlamydia • Gonorrhea
Granuloma Inguinale • Lymphogranuloma
Venereum • *Moraxella Catarrhalis* • Yersinia
Mycoplasma genitalium • *Mycoplasma hominis*
Neisseria Meningitidis • Salmonellosis • Shigellosis
Adenovirus • Cytomegalovirus • Syphilis • Scabies
Ureaplasma parvum • *Ureaplasma urealyticum*
Trichomoniasis • Genital Herpes Simplex Virus 1
Genital Herpes Simplex Virus 2 • Enteritis
Genital Warts • Cryptosporidiosis • Hepatitis A Virus
Hepatitis B Virus • Hepatitis C Virus
Hepatitis D Virus • Hepatitis E Virus • Amebiasis
Human Immunodeficiency Virus 1 and 2 (HIV/AIDS)
Tinea Cruris • Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
Human T-Cell Lymphotropic Virus Type I
Human T-Cell Lymphotropic Virus Type II
Kaposi's Sarcoma/Human Herpes Virus 8 • Giardiasis
Molloscum contagiosum • Proctitis • Proctocolitis
Pubic Lice • Pelvic Inflammatory Disease
NonGonococcal Urethritis • Cervicitis • Candidiasis



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Sexually Transmitted Diseases:
The Cost of *Free*
Love

Parental
discretion
advised

The Beverly LaHaye Institute
Concerned Women for America

Avoid STDs by practicing abstinence and monogamy

The Centers for Disease Control states, “The most reliable ways to avoid becoming infected with or transmitting sexually transmitted diseases (STD)s are:

- “Abstain from sexual intercourse (i.e., oral, vaginal, or anal sex)
- “Be in a long-term, mutually monogamous relationship with an uninfected partner.”

The Mayo Clinic lists 13 risk factors that increase STD transmission. Two of the factors listed are becoming sexually active at a young age and having multiple sex partners throughout your life.

Given those guidelines, how are young Americans behaving?

The 2009 Youth Risk Behavior Survey showed:

- 46 percent of 9th through 12th graders had already had sex
- 5.9 percent of those had sex for the first time before the age of 13
- Almost 14 percent had four or more sex partners in their short lifetime
- A 2002 CDC study on sexual behavior showed:
 - 20.7 percent of males aged 15-19 had from three to six sex partners; 6.2 percent had 7-14 sex partners, and 2.5 percent had 15 or more in their lifetime
 - 19.1 percent of females aged 15-19 had three to six sex partners, 5 percent had 7-14 and 1.9 percent had 15 or more in their lifetime
 - For those in the 20-24 age group, 32.2 percent had three to six sex partners, 14.4 percent had 7-14 sex partners and 6.9 percent had 15 or more sex partners in their lifetime.

Do condoms prevent STDs?

The short answer, as seen in CWA’s report, is “no”; condoms reduce, but do not eliminate, the risk.

The CDC states the answer clearly and concisely:

“Consistent and correct use of the male latex condom reduces the risk of sexually transmitted disease (STD) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) transmission. However, condom use cannot provide absolute protection against any STD. The most reliable ways to avoid transmission of STDs are to abstain from sexual activity, or to be in a long-term mutually monogamous relationship with an uninfected partner. However, many infected persons may be unaware of their infection because STDs often are asymptomatic and unrecognized.”

According to the 2006 School Health Policies and Programs Study, 88.2 percent of high schools in the United States require the teaching of STD prevention to high school students.

The *Guidelines for Comprehensive Sexuality Education*, distributed by the liberal Sexuality Information and Education Council of the United States (SEICUS) gives a mixed message on condoms.

- “Latex condoms can greatly reduce, but not eliminate, the risk of HIV transmission during intercourse.”
- “Condoms can be effective in preventing the spread of STDs/HIV; individuals should learn when and how to use them.”

Are America’s children taking heed? The CDC’s sexual behavior study showed:

- For teens 15-19 years of age, 66.3 percent of males and 43.9 percent of females reported using a condom during their last sexual encounter.

What is the transmission risk?

Sex education curricula, like those proposed in Helena, Montana, in 2010, teach children about vaginal, oral, anal, and oral-anal sex, thereby normalizing some inherently risky practices.

Anal sex

- The CDC reports unprotected insertive anal intercourse has an HIV transmission risk of 6.5 per 10,000, and receptive anal sex has a risk almost eight times higher at 50 per 10,000.
- The CDC sexual behavior study showed 40 percent of men and 35 percent of women ages 25-44 have had anal sex with a partner of the opposite sex; 6.5 percent of men ages 25-44 engaged in oral or anal sex with another man.
- The CWA report lists anal sex as a transmission route for 33 of the 49 diseases.

Oral sex

- The CDC reports unprotected insertive oral sex has an HIV transmission risk of .5 per 10,000 and receptive oral sex doubles the risk to 1 per 10,000
- The CDC study showed 83 percent of males and 82 percent of females ages 15-44 had engaged in oral sex with a partner of the opposite sex; 5.7 percent of males ages 15-44 engaged in oral sex with another man.
- The CWA report lists oral and oral-anal sex as a transmission route for 46 of the 49 diseases.

Vaginal sex

- The CDC study showed unprotected insertive penile-vaginal acts have an HIV transmission risk of five per 10,000, and the receptive acts rate doubles to 10 per 10,000.
- The CDC study showed 97 percent of men and 98 percent of women ages 25-44 have engaged in vaginal intercourse.
- The CWA report lists vaginal sex as a transmission route for 34 of the 49 diseases.