Sexually Transmitted Infections (A Mini Review)

M Kannadasan1* and R K Roy2

1Dr. K. N. Modi University, Newai-304 021(RJ) India.
2Doon Valley institute of Pharmacy and Medicine, Karnal-132 001(Haryana) India

A B S T R A C T
Sexually Transmitted Infections, STIs - also known as Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). Unlike HIV, many STDs can be treated and cured relatively easily and cheaply if diagnosed early enough. STIs still thrive today because STIs are not just biological and medical problems, but also behavioral, social, and economic problems. Rural communities face unique challenges in implementing HIV/STD prevention education programs. In rural areas, specific identification of high-risk groups may be difficult.

Keywords: World Health Organization, Sexually Transmitted Infections, Sexually Transmitted Diseases.

A R T I C L E I N F O

CONTENTS
1. Introduction ................................................................. 1004
2. Syphilis ................................................................. 1004
3. Conclusion ............................................................. 1005
4. Acknowledgement .................................................... 1005
5. References .............................................................. 1005

Article History: Received 28 January 2015, Accepted 31 March 2015, Available Online 15 July 2015

*Corresponding Author
M Kannadasan
Dr. K. N. Modi University, Newai-304 021(RJ) India
Manuscript ID: IJCTPR2487


Copyright© 2015 M Kannadasan and R K Roy. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

1. Introduction
Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs - also known as Sexually Transmitted Diseases(STDs)) present a major public health concern in both industrialized and developing countries. Sexually transmitted diseases are a major global cause of acute illness, infertility, long term disability and early death. However, information about infection rates is hard to come by, especially for many developing countries. STIs still thrive today because STIs are not just biological and medical problems, but also behavioral, social, and economic problems. World Health
Organization [1] estimates that 340 million new cases of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Chlamydia and Trichomoniasis occurred throughout the world in 1999 in men and women aged 15-49 years. The largest number of new infections occurred in the region of South & Southeast Asia. Infection rates can vary enormously between countries in the same region and between urban and rural populations. In general, however, the prevalence of STDs tends to be higher in urban residents, in unmarried individuals, and in young adults. The World Health Organization states that: “in developing countries, STDs and their complications are amongst the top five disease categories for which adults seek health care. The presence of an untreated STD can also “increase the risk of both acquisition and transmission of HIV by a factor of up to 10”. Unlike HIV, many STDs can be treated and cured relatively easily and cheaply if diagnosed early enough. To fight these epidemics, authorities must act to expand access to testing and treatment facilities; to educate people about safer sex and risk reduction; and to counter the prejudice surrounding STD infections.

Chlamydia [2]

It is the most common treatable bacterial STD. It can cause serious health problems such as pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy and infertility if it is not treated. It is estimated that around 92 million Chlamydia infections occurred worldwide in 1999, affecting more women (50 million) than men (42 million).

Gonorrhea [3-4]

It is a bacterial infection. It is sexually transmitted and can infect the cervix, urethra, rectum, anus and throat. Gonorrhea is a curable STD but if left untreated can cause serious health problems such as infertility, meningitis and septicemia. An estimated 62.35 million cases of gonorrhea occurred in 1999, affecting more women than men.

3. Conclusion

Unlike HIV, many STDs can be treated and cured relatively easily and cheaply if diagnosed early enough. To fight these epidemics, Govt. authorities and NGO must act actively to expand access to testing and treatment facilities; to educate people about safer sex and risk reduction; and to counter the prejudice surrounding STD infections. Now a day’s work for awareness and prevention of STIs, HIV and AIDS in rural communities, through education are paramount need of hours. And it can be easily achieved by digital technology and its use in communicating social issues to mankind indifferently for the cause of rural communities.

4. Acknowledgements

Authors wish to thank Director, Dr. K. N. Modi Institute of Pharmaceutical Education & Research, Modinagar - 201 204, Uttar Pradesh-India, for extending Library-ICT facility for this work. The technical support by Mr. Anuj kumar choudhary of the same institute is heartily acknowledged.

5. References

