

Topic	Medical Review Recommendation	HC Action Taken
Male Anatomy	I would make the connection that since pre-cum contains sperm cells, the recommendation is to always have the penis covered when near the vagina, anus, or mouth to prevent getting or spreading STIs and undesired pregnancy (regarding genital skin-to-skin contact or vaginal or anal sex).	"What's the Story?" added: It is recommended to always have the penis covered when near the vagina, anus, or mouth to prevent getting or spreading STIs and undesired pregnancy. (p.67)
Female Anatomy	For the cervix, third paragraph, first line, I would be add "the opening dilates to approximately 10cm, the size of a bagel". For the last paragraph, on the clitoris, I would add "clitoris, which a small bundle of nerve dings and erectile tissue that hardens and enlarges like the penis during arousal.	<p>"What's the Story?" added to Cervix: This opening dilates to approximately 10 centimeters, the size of a bagel, during labor so that a baby can pass through during childbirth. (p.63)</p> <p>"What's the Story?" added to Clitoris: The inner labia come together to form a protective hood around the clitoris, which is a small bundle of nerve endings and erectile tissue that hardens and enlarges like the penis during arousal. (p.63)</p>
Conception and Fetal Development	Conception and fetal development-Pregnancy is really 10 months or 40 weeks. Thus, ending the curriculum at 9 months or 36 weeks is misleading and medically/obstetrically inaccurate and promotes mistruths and misunderstandings that can lead to poor reproductive and prenatal health behaviors, communications, decision making and outcomes.	Added additional fetal development notes for 40 weeks (approximately 10 months) (p.58-59)
STI Brainstorm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Why are there two lists for STIs you can cure? o Signs/symptoms: Consider adding, lower abdominal pain for female o Clarify- irregular bleeding to bleeding/spotting post sex for female o community help: Consider adding info about Prep and Pep to prevent transmission of HIV to others. 	<p>Removed duplicate list (p.160)</p> <p>Added "lower abdominal pain for female" as a sign/symptom of STIs (p.160)</p> <p>Clarified irregular bleeding/spotting post-sex for female as a sign/symptom of STIs (p.160)</p> <p>"How can someone lower the chance of getting an STI?" added: A person may be prescribed Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) or Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) to prevent possible HIV exposure. PrEP lower the chance of transmission if there is a high risk of being exposed to the virus, for example if a person is in an on-going relationship with a person who is HIV+. PEP may be prescribed if a person may have been exposed. This means a person will be taking antiretroviral medicines after potential exposure to HIV to prevent becoming infected. (p.161)</p>
STI Jeopardy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o How often tested: The question about how often sexually active teens should get tested is a screening question- and answer is different for male, female and also relates to gender of sex partner. I would opt to take out or rephrase question to ask- When is it a good idea to seek testing for an STD- answer would be- before having sex with a new partner, new symptoms or if partner has an STD or STD symptoms o fighting: clarify what is meant by fighting- or just say any activity with possible blood exposure like fighting o HPV testing: Note: might add- when they turn 21 for most (since HIV+ recommendation is earlier based on age of HIV diagnosis) o Session 6 (fix "x" on intro) 	<p>Updated question and answer: Question: When is it a good idea to seek testing for an STI? Answer: Before having sex with a new partner, new symptoms or if partner has an STI or STI symptoms (p.176)</p> <p>Updated question and answer: Question: Name 4 activities that would put someone at risk for HIV Answer: Vaginal sex, oral sex, anal sex, any activity with possible blood exposure like fighting, sharing needles (p.176)</p> <p>Updated question and answer: Question: When should a female get their first Pap test and pelvic exam? Answer: When they turn 21 may be sooner for HIV+ people (p.176)</p> <p>Fixed "x" on Session 6 intro (p.149)</p>

<p>STI Information Sheet</p>	<p>Herpes: Needs updating.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o HSV-1 is not "oral herpes". HSV-1 causes most oral herpes but also can cause genital herpes. Since oral herpes is often acquired in childhood and not thought to be an STD would take it out. <p>Would be accurate to say: Genital herpes; Caused by HSV-1 and HSV-2. Possible to get by skin to skin+B8 contact during vaginal, anal, or oral sex.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o For Herpes and HPV would highlight that many people can have no symptoms. o HPV can be spread by Skin to skin contact during vaginal, oral or anal sex. o For both Gonorrhea and Chlamydia would highlight that these STDs often have no symptoms!!!! o Would highlight that syphilis has a phase that is asymptomatic so people may have the disease but have no symptoms or visible signs of the disease. Need to be tested to see if they have this "latent" phase of syphilis o Add for Trichomonas's that both males and females may be asymptomatic o Regarding IV drug use, no sharing of needles or other equipment/"works" <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Many people with HIV have no symptoms until they progress to having AIDS.CDC info on this: The only way to know for sure whether you have HIV is to get tested. Knowing your status is important because it helps you make healthy decisions to prevent getting or transmitting HIV. o Some people may experience a flu-like illness within 2 to 4 weeks after infection (Stage 1 HIV infection). But some people may not feel sick during this stage. Flu-like symptoms include fever, chills, rash, night sweats, muscle aches, sore throat, fatigue, swollen lymph nodes, or mouth ulcers. These symptoms can last anywhere from a few days to several weeks. During this time, HIV infection may not show up on an HIV test, but people who have it are highly infectious and can spread the infection to other o Many HIV infected people can have a normal life expectancy if they get detected early and they remain on antiretroviral medication. CDC Basics HIV quote: " If taken the right way, every day, ART can dramatically prolong the lives of many people infected with HIV, keep them healthy, and greatly lower their chance of infecting others." 	<p>Added "Genital" to Herpes list of STIs (p.154)</p> <p>Added "HSV-1 & HSV-2: Possible to get from skin-to-skin contact during vaginal, anal, or oral sex" to route of transmission (p.154)</p> <p>Added "no symptoms" to genital Herpes and HPV (p.154)</p> <p>Updated HPV transmission by skin-to-skin contact (p.154)</p> <p>Updated Chlamydia and Gonorrhea may have no symptoms (p.155)</p> <p>Updated syphilis asymptomatic phase and testing to check during latent phase (p.155)</p> <p>Updated Trichomoniasis may have no symptoms (p.156)</p> <p>Updated IV drug use prevention strategies to include no sharing of needles or other equipment (p.156)</p> <p>Added HIV is asymptomatic until progression to AIDS (p.156)</p> <p>Added to HIV information: normal life expectancy - if detected early and remain on antiretroviral medication (p.156)</p>
<p>Final Jeopardy</p>	<p>Final review jeopardy - explain "visual"</p>	<p>o Updated question to: Name 2 types of STI tests a person can receive Possible Answers: Urine, blood, oral swab, visual look at infected area (p.294)</p>