

## Bacterial Sexually Transmitted Infections

Name of STI	How you get it	What if you are pregnant?	How are you tested and treated?
<b>Chlamydia</b>	Unprotected oral, vaginal and anal sex.	Baby can develop pneumonia or eye infections during birth.	Urine or swab from the infected area. Curable with antibiotics.
<b>Gonorrhea</b>	Unprotected oral, vaginal and anal sex.	Baby can develop eye infections during birth.	Swab from the infected area. Urine testing is available in some areas. Curable with antibiotics.
<b>Syphilis</b>	Unprotected oral, vaginal and anal sex. Rarely through contact with blood. Can transmit it during primary, secondary and early latent phase (less than a year).	Baby can be infected during pregnancy during primary, secondary and latent stage, possibly leading to preterm labor, birth defects and death. Baby can also be infected at birth.	Swab of any sores and/or blood sample. Curable with antibiotics, length varies with stage of infection. Damage from late stages is not reversed with treatment.
<b>Lymphogranuloma Venereum/ LGV</b>	Unprotected oral, vaginal and anal sex.	Baby can be infected during birth.	Swab of any sores, blood sample or fluid sample from swollen glands. Curable with antibiotics. Damage from tertiary stage is not reversed with typical treatment, may require surgery.

### Durham Region Health Department Sexual Health Clinics

**Oshawa**  
905-433-8901  
1-800-314-8533

**Pickering**  
905-420-8781



HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT

Durham Health Connection Line  
905-668-2020 or 1-800-841-2729

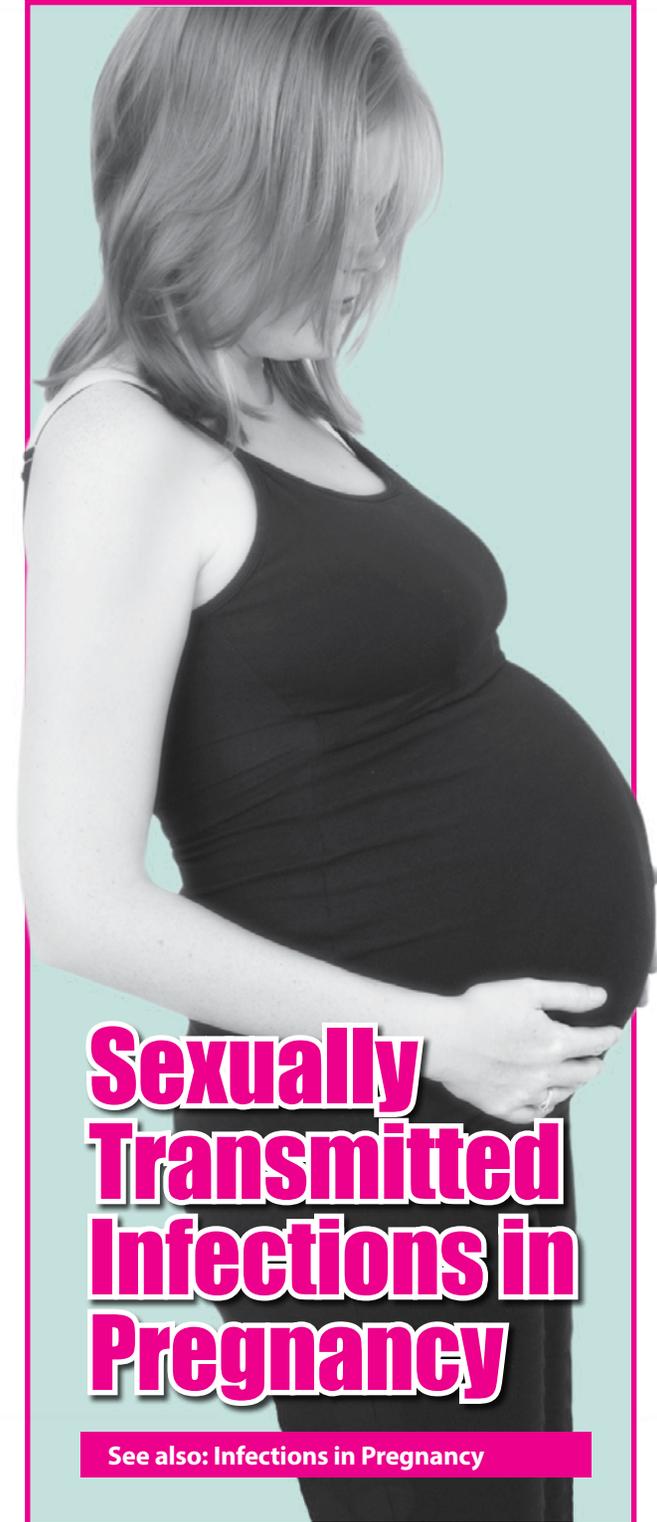
[durham.ca](http://durham.ca)

If you require this information in an accessible format, contact 1-800-841-2729.



Charts have been adapted from Sex Sense (2nd edition) and permission to print has been obtained, courtesy of the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada.

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# Sexually Transmitted Infections in Pregnancy

See also: Infections in Pregnancy

## Parasitic and Fungal Sexually Transmitted Infections

Name of STI	How you get it	What if you are pregnant?	How are you tested and treated?
<b>Trichomoniasis</b>	Unprotected vaginal intercourse. Contact with infested towels, clothes, bedding and washcloths.	Your baby may be born with a low weight or prematurely.	Health care provider will examine you and possibly take a sample from your vagina.  Curable with oral medication.
<b>Pubic Lice / Crabs and Scabies</b>	Close contact, sexual and non-sexual. Contact with infested bed sheets, towels and clothes. Not from pets.	Medications to treat them can be harmful to an unborn baby, so check with your health care provider or pharmacist first.	Health care provider will look at your skin and hair.  Creams, lotions or shampoos are used to get rid of them.
<b>Candidiasis / Yeast Infection</b>	Generally not sexually transmitted. It is related to the presence of other infections and health of the vagina. It can also be related to your general health.	Often present in pregnancy; does not harm the baby. The baby can develop an oral infection during birth.	Health care provider will examine you and possibly take a sample from your vagina.  Pills, creams or ointments. Talk to your doctor if it is your first infection.

## Viral Sexually Transmitted Infections

Name of STI	How you get it	What if you are pregnant?	How are you tested and treated?
<b>Genital Herpes</b>	Direct contact with sores or intact/ healthy looking skin in the genital and anal region of an infected individual. Unprotected vaginal, oral or anal sex with an infected partner. Contact with cold sores (on the mouth) to the genitals can cause genital herpes.	The baby can be infected during pregnancy or at birth, resulting in lesions to the skin and/or serious infection/ illness, which can lead to death. C-section may be needed.	A swab may be taken of any sores. You may need to give a blood sample. No cure exists. There are treatments to decrease symptoms or suppress recurrent outbreaks.
<b>Human Papillomavirus (HPV)/Genital Warts</b>	Contact during sex, vaginal, anal or oral with infected area of the body, which can be internal or external. Direct contact, skin to skin, with an infected person.	The baby can be infected during birth, causing illness.	Typically a physical exam to locate visible warts. No treatment to cure it. Can treat the visible warts, which may also go away on their own in some people. Symptoms can return after treatment. Typically treated by freezing, burning, or using creams or other medications applied to the skin.
<b>Hepatitis B</b>	Unprotected anal, vaginal or oral sex. Contact with blood, both sexual and non sexual contact (e.g. sharing toothbrush, razor).	The baby can be infected during pregnancy or at birth.	Diagnosed with blood test. Most adults can clear the infection on their own, after which they are likely immune; others become lifetime carriers, can develop liver damage and can pass it on. There is treatment to help decrease the effects of the virus on the liver. Hepatitis B vaccination available.
<b>Hepatitis A</b>	Unprotected oral-anal contact. Ingestion of feces from unclean hands, food, water and utensils.	Typically no effect on baby.	Usually no treatment is necessary, it clears in 2 to 6 months, and then you are typically immune. Some people may require hospitalization if symptoms are severe. Diagnosed with blood test. Hep A vaccination available.
<b>HIV/Human Immunodeficiency Virus</b>	Contact with body fluids such as blood, semen, pre-semen, vaginal fluids, and breast milk, which must enter your body.	The baby can be infected during pregnancy, at birth or through breast feeding.	Diagnosed with blood test. It is called the HIV antibody test. HIV has what they call a 3-month window period (for most people), which is usually the time it takes your body to develop the antibodies that they test for. Your test will therefore not tell you if you have been infected by any exposure that occurred in the 3 months prior to the test. Ask about anonymous HIV testing. No cure. Treatment for symptoms and to slow down progression to AIDS.