

## **Activity – HIV/STD Jeopardy Review or In-Class Review**

Objective: Students will analyze the causes, modes of transmission, signs and symptoms, and treatment and prevention of STDs. Students will also determine lifestyle factors which place the student at risk for disease.

### Common Core Tie-In:

- Lifetime Wellness (9-12): Course Standards #1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 6.6, 6.8
- Health Education (6-8): Course Standard #3.2, 7.3, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4

### Supplies Needed:

- Access to a computer with internet access or Jeopardy handouts

### Directions:

You can go to <http://jeopardylabs.com/play/sexually-transmitted-disease-review> and use our online Jeopardy review game, or you can call out the following answers in class. You can split your class into teams to make it a competition or have students raise hands from their seat. This should be an engaging, fun way to cement the knowledge they gained from looking at the slideshow. Here are the questions that are on the Jeopardy game for you to use in a classroom where the game is unavailable or you do not have time for the full game:

### HIV/AIDS Facts:

- 1) True or False: You can catch HIV by making out with your boyfriend or girlfriend because HIV is found in saliva. (A: False. HIV is NOT found in saliva.)
- 2) What is the cause of AIDS? (A: HIV is the cause of AIDS.)
- 3) Name two body fluids HIV can be passed through. (A: Blood, semen, vaginal secretions, breast milk.)
- 4) Name a non-sexual way a person could contract HIV. (A: Dirty needles and syringes, mother to child through childbirth, mother to child through breastfeeding.)
- 5) How long can it take for an infected person to have enough antibodies in their body for HIV to show up on a test? (A: Up to three months.)

### Cure or No Cure?:

- 1) Herpes (A: No cure)
- 2) Syphilis (A: Curable with antibiotics; any damage done prior to treatment is irreversible.)

- 3) Genital warts caused by HPV (A: No cure; may clear up on its own, may continue to occur.)
- 4) AIDS (A: No cure)
- 5) Antibiotic Resistant Gonorrhea, also known as ARG (A: No cure at this time. Gonorrhea is curable, but some strains have become resistant to antibiotics.)

#### Symptoms:

- 1) What can pelvic inflammatory disease, or PID, cause to happen to a woman if left untreated? (A: She can become infertile, or unable to have children.)
- 2) What is at least one thing that makes discharge “abnormal”? (A: color – green or yellow, bad smell, thick or chunky texture.)
- 3) How can you tell if someone you plan to sleep with has an STD? (A: have them get tested, bumps or sores, discharge, usually you CAN’T TELL!)
- 4) True or False. Chlamydia and Gonorrhea often have no symptoms at all. (A: True.)
- 5) Which stage of syphilis has symptoms such as brain damage, heart disease, liver disease, blindness and paralysis? (A: Late stage, or 3<sup>rd</sup> stage syphilis.)

#### HPV Facts:

- 1) True or False: There are over 40 strains of HPV. (A: True.)
- 2) What does HPV stand for? A. Hostile Papilloma Virus B. Human Pustule Virus C. Human Papilloma Virus (A: C. Human Papilloma Virus.)
- 3) What can happen to a person who contracts HPV? (A: They can get cancer, they can get warts, it may clear up on its own within a couple of years. Must answer with at least two of the three answers.)
- 4) What does the HPV vaccine protect against? (A: The most common wart causing and cancer causing strains of HPV.)
- 5) Name 2 types of cancer you can get from the cancer-causing strains of HPV. (A: cervical, penile, anal, throat. Any two of these are correct.)

#### Playing Doctor:

- 1) A teenage patient comes to you and says they had sex with their boyfriend or girlfriend and soon they started itching in their pubic hair. They looked and noticed they have pubic lice. They have decided they are just going to shave their pubic hair off to make it go away. Will this work? Why? (A: No! Pubic lice can burrow into the skin, so shaving off your pubic hair will not make them go away. You have to use lice shampoo to get rid of pubic lice!)

- 2) One of your teenage patients is complaining that they had some sores on their penis after having sex, and now the sores have gone away, but they see a rash on the bottoms of their feet and all over the palms of their hands. What STD might they have? (A: Syphilis, probably already in the second stage!)
- 3) You are seeing a teenage patient and they tell you, "I'm not worried about being abstinent because I'll just use a condom. I can't get any STDs if I wear a condom!" Are they correct? What do you tell them? (A: No, remember that condoms only reduce your risk of STD's, they don't completely prevent them. Many STDs are transmitted skin-to-skin and not all skin is covered by condoms. Abstinence is the only 100% way to prevent STD infections.)
- 4) Your teenage patient says to you, "It is not going to happen to me. I'm only 15! I am not the kind of person that gets STDs." What would you tell your patient? (Hint: What statistic do you know about how many teens get STDs every year?) (A: Anyone can get STDs. 1 in 4 teenagers will get an STD each year. Half of all new STD cases every year happen to teenagers. \*Any portion of this would be a correct answer.\*)
- 5) A teenage patient heard that there was a new STD called blue waffle going around and they are scared of catching it. They want to know the best way to prevent catching ANY STD. What do you tell them? (A: Blue waffle is NOT real. You can prevent catching an STD 100% by being abstinent!)