



Sexual & Reproductive Health Day · February 12, 2010
Journée de sensibilisation à la santé sexuelle et génésique · Le 12 février 2010

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) Quiz

Answer Key

1. A person can have an STI and not know it. TRUE
2. It is normal for women to have some vaginal discharge. TRUE
3. Once you have had an STI and have been cured, you can't get it again. FALSE
4. HIV is mainly present in semen, blood, vaginal secretions, and breast milk. TRUE
5. Chlamydia and gonorrhea can cause pelvic inflammatory disease. TRUE
6. A pregnant woman who has an STI can pass the disease on to her baby. TRUE
7. Most STIs go away without treatment, if people wait long enough. FALSE
8. STIs that aren't cured early can cause sterility. TRUE
9. Birth control pills offer excellent protection from STIs. FALSE
10. Condoms can help prevent the spread of STIs. TRUE
11. If you know your partner, you can't get an STI. FALSE
12. Chlamydia is the most common STI. TRUE
13. A sexually active woman should get an annual pap test from her doctor. TRUE
14. What advice would you give someone who thought s/he might have a STI?
Go to an STI clinic or physician's office for a check-up.
15. How can you avoid getting an STI?
Abstain from sexual intercourse.
Engage in lower risk sexual activities.
Use condoms every time you have sexual intercourse.
Get a hepatitis B vaccination.
Refuse to share needles.

Adapted from CFSH's Beyond the Basics: Sourcebook for Sexual and Reproductive Health

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