The Damage of Unprotected Sex: STDs, Cancer, Pregnancy and more

Abstract

Sexually transmitted diseases(STD) are infections that are passed from one person to another through sexual contact (Medline 2017). Men are most likely to receive a STD. The classic STD's such as (gonorrhea, syphilis, cancroid, and chlamydial infection) share a primary mode of transmission with HIV infection and may interact with HIV in other ways, especially because the presence of a STD seems to facilitate infection with HIV (Buve and Laga 1993). Unprotect sex is one of the leading factors of contracting a sexually transmitted diseases(STD's). Having protected sex using a latex condom can minimize the any sexually transmitted diseases. Not only can unprotected sex lead to many differents types of disease, but it can lead to teen pregnancy. Teen pregnancy can put a holt on earning a degree and furthing your education. Three out of ten teens will become pregnant before the age of 20 (Garner et al 2017). Practing unprotected sex can also lead to different types of cancers. HPV which is a STD can turn into cervical cancer.

Introduction

Most STD's affect both men and women, but in many cases the health problems they cause can be more severe for women (Medline 2017). Women can pass the health problems down to their children, if pregnant. Antibiotics can treat STD's caused by bacteria, yeast, or parasites. There is no cure for STD's caused by a virus, but medicines can often help with the symptoms and keep the disease under control (Medline 2017). Correctly using protection, latex condoms, can minimize a person's chance of receiving a sexually transmitted diseases (STD's). It's noted that the increased incidence of STD's are due to factors such as urbanization, industrialization, education, changed moral values, and tourism (Pal 201). Beginning in the 1970's, a series epidemiological investigation found that aspects of sexual behavior are associated with the risk of prostate cancer, suggesting the role of sex hormones or sexually transmitted disease(STD's) or aetiology of prostate cancer (Ross and Schottonfield, 1996). One of the more common STD's that can lead to cancer is Human Papillomavirus (HPV). HPV is so common anyone with a sexual history either had HPV or probably will get it (Schnchat et al 2015). HPV can lead to genital warts and cervical cancer. Although most cases of HPV clears up on it own, if the virus does not clear up a person will have to go through different treatments to clear try and clear the virus.

Result



Figure 1: The average rate of sexually transmitted diseases out of a population of 100,000.

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Figure 2- Different types of STD's and rates throughout the world.



Figure: Teen pregnancy from the age 15-19

Men are most likely to receive cancer results from an sexually transmitted diseases due to high sexual activity. As shown in figure one males have a higher rate of STD's per 100,000 people. Although women have a lower average of receiving sexually transmitted diseases; they still have a chance of contracting cancer. Of course, only women are the only one to have a baby, but the the parenting responsibilities lies on both women and man.

Discussion

Teens who practice unprotected sex can potentially receive sexually transmitted diseases(STD), become pregnant, or get cancer. Men have a higher chance of contracting an STD, as well as get different types of cancer. Another study tested some of the leading factors of cancer. In that study the proved we found that in men, a history of receptive anal intercourse (related to homosexual behavior) was strongly associated with the occurrence of anal cancer (relative risk, 33.1; 95 percent confidence interval, 4.0 to 272.1) ( Janet et al 1987). Many precautions are put into place like sexual education classes and schools giving away free condoms. Condoms are not going to prevent everything, but the chances of recieving diseases are lowered.

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