

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

Chlamydia can cause infertility in women if left untreated.

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

Chlamydia is a common STI that can't be cured

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

You have to have penetrative sex with someone to get an STI

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

You can tell if someone has genital warts because you can see them

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

The 'withdrawal method' or withdrawing the penis before ejaculation is an effective way of preventing pregnancy

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

You can catch gonorrhoea by having unprotected oral sex

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

You can always tell if someone has an STI

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

You only need an STI check up if you have some sort of symptoms

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

Some STI tests only require a urine sample

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

Some STI tests you can do yourself

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

Pap tests check for STIs

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

Some STIs such as chlamydia don't always have symptoms

**A: FALSE**

Chlamydia can be easily cured with antibiotics

**A: TRUE**

Chlamydia can cause scarring in the fallopian tubes that may lead to infertility

**A: FALSE**

You can't tell if someone has the wart virus and it can be passed on even if they don't have any warts at the time

**A: FALSE**

Some infections can occur from oral sex or skin to skin contact

**A: TRUE**

Some STIs, including gonorrhoea can be transmitted through unprotected oral sex (without a condom or dam). This can be tested by getting a throat swab at a GP or clinic

**A: FALSE**

Fluid called pre-cum or pre-ejaculate, which may contain sperm and STIs, can be present on the tip of an erect penis before penetration even begins

**A: FALSE**

It's a good idea to get tested for STIs regularly if you have been sexually active and if you have had unprotected sex

**A: FALSE**

Many infections are asymptomatic. The most common symptom is no symptom at all. Even a person who has an STI may not know

**A: TRUE**

You can do some of the STI tests yourself. But only if you don't have any symptoms. Some are as simple as a urine sample or self-collected swabs. There are also websites that allow you to screen for STIs

**A: TRUE**

These infections include chlamydia, gonorrhoea and syphilis

**A: TRUE**

The only way to know is to get tested. Getting tested is quick, easy and painless. It's usually just a pee in a cup. Chlamydia is easily treated

**A: FALSE**

Pap tests check for cell changes that may lead to cancer. They do not test for STIs

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

If you're having sex you should get tested for STIs

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

Chlamydia can be detected with a simple urine test

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

You can take the emergency contraceptive pill up to 5 days after unprotected sex

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

If you've had an STI it's important to let your previous sexual partners know

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

Condoms are the only form of protection that prevent STIs and pregnancy

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

Condoms are expensive

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

You can get an STI from oral sex

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

You can get tested for chlamydia by a GP/family doctor

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

Chlamydia if not properly treated can cause infertility

**Q: WHAT ARE CRABS?**

**Q: TRUE OR FALSE**

Wearing two condoms is safer than one

**Q: IF TWO GIRLS HAVE SEX, CAN THEY GET AN STI?**

**A: TRUE**

A self-collected urine is used to test. A self-collected vaginal swab may be suggested sometimes. Treatment is easy – 1 dose of antibiotics

**A: TRUE**

You should test for STIs if you've had unprotected sex, if you and a long-term partner decide to stop using condoms, if you change sexual partners or once every 6 – 12 months (condoms aren't 100% effective)

**A: TRUE**

You have a responsibility to notify your sexual partners that you have an STI to ensure their health is looked after too. You can do it yourself, ask your health worker to do it for you or you can do it anonymously via a text or email using [letthemknow.org.au](http://letthemknow.org.au)

**A: TRUE**

The emergency contraceptive pill can be taken up to 5 days after unprotected sex. They are available via GPs, sexual health clinics, chemists. It is free at sexual health and youth health services

**A: FALSE**

You can get free condoms in places such as sexual health clinics, youth services, and Aboriginal medical services. Look into Family Planning NSW and the condom credit card. You can buy them at pharmacies, convenience stores, supermarkets, petrol stations

**A: TRUE**

Other forms of contraception don't protect you from STIs. Condoms provide the most effective prevention from STIs, including HIV

**A: TRUE**

GPs are a good place to request STI tests. They are free when a GP bulk bills through Medicare. They are confidential

**A: TRUE**

You can catch an STI during oral sex on a penis, vulva or anus. A condom or dam will provide a barrier to transmission. It's a good idea to use condoms on shared sex toys such as dildos too

**ANSWER:**

Pubic lice or 'crabs' are small insects that attach to the pubic hair around the genital area. They feed on blood and can make the area very itchy. They can be passed on during sex or by sharing sheets or underpants. You can treat them using a cream from the chemist

**A: TRUE**

Long-term consequences for males and females include pelvic inflammatory disease and infertility. Chlamydia often has no symptoms so testing is the only way to know. It is easily treated

**ANSWER:**

Yes, sexual health risks are not about who you have sex with but what you do during sex. Oral sex, fingering and sharing toys can all transmit STIs if not done safely

**A: FALSE**

One condom and water-based lube is enough, when used correctly. Condoms are strong and durable. Two condoms can create friction, which causes them to break

## Q: HOW CAN YOU TELL IF YOUR PARTNER HAS AN STI?

### Q: WHAT AM I?

I can protect you from pregnancy but not STIs

I have to be taken every day to be effective

I can only be used by women

Diarrhoea, vomiting and some antibiotics  
can make me less effective

### Q: WHAT AM I?

I can protect you from STIs and pregnancy

I can only be used once

I work best with lube

I come in many shapes, sizes and colours

### Q: WHAT AM I?

I can protect you from STIs but not pregnancy

I can only be used once

If you don't have me you can cut a condom  
along one side to make me

I can be paced over the vagina or anus before oral sex

### Q: WHAT AM I?

I make sex safer and feel better

I can be used with condoms or dams

I can be bought at chemists

You should always use me instead  
of Vaseline or moisturiser

### Q: WHAT AM I?

When people turn 15 they can have me

You might need me to see a doctor

You don't need me at a youth health service  
or sexual health clinic



**ANSWER:**

You can't always tell by looking, as most STIs have no symptoms. Some might leave some bumps, blisters or sores. Even if there are no symptoms, STIs can still be infectious. The best protection is a condom with lube or other barrier every time.

**ANSWER:  
THE PILL**

**ANSWER:  
A CONDOM**

**ANSWER:  
A DAM**

**ANSWER:  
LUBE**

**ANSWER:  
A MEDICARE CARD**