

Venereal disease . . .

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At the University Health Center, confirmed cases of gonorrhea nearly doubled: 59 in 1984 compared to 30 the previous year.

Gerald Fleischli, medical director at the health center, said he thinks more effort should be made to control STD's, especially gonorrhea. Otherwise, he said, the diseases will keep spreading.

Sexual promiscuity has long been associated with the surge of STD's. But Fleischli said he thinks students have begun to take a harder look at the promiscuous lifestyle.

"I think it's beginning to become less of a problem," he said. "When the birthcontrol pill first came in, people took an 'if it feels good, do it' attitude, and promiscuity rose rapidly."

Consequently, he said, more venereal disease and unwanted pregnancies developed. Relationships lacked commitment.

"But now, students are seeing that this may not be a good thing," he said.

Both Fleischli and Bernum said more government money for research and prevention would curtail the spread of STD's. But the government and the medical profession can't do it alone. Real progress can only occur if people change their habits, Fleischli said.

He advised students to practice one of two preventative measures: abstinence from sex or bilateral monogamy — staying faithful to each other.

Bernum said condoms also prevent transmission of STD's.

About 25 STD's infect people in the United States. Many of them pose serious threats to the infected people. Health officials advise people who suspect they have an STD to seek medical attention immediately. Some STD's can be cured. Others, like herpes and AIDS, remain unsolved. But doctors can treat most STD's.

A list of several common STD's follows, with symptoms, possible consequences and treatments.

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● **Gonorrhea** — Symptoms usually appear within three to eight days. Men: burning sensation when urinating; white discharge from penis. Women: nine of 10 women have no symptoms; possible consequences if untreated include sterility, arthritis and sometimes blindness.

Treatment: Antibiotics can cure this STD.

● **Syphilis** — Symptoms appear within 10 to 90 days. First signs: sores, called chancres, appear at points where germs entered. Chancres often cause no pain, and usually disappear without treatment. However, the person still carries the infection.

Second signs: two to six months after infection, the person may experience sore throat, fever, chancres, rash and hair loss. After two years, an infected person can't spread the disease to others. Consequences if untreated: damage will continue, possibly causing crippling, blindness, insanity and death. Infected mothers can transmit the disease to unborn infants.

Treatment: Antibiotics can cure syphilis.

● **Chlamydia** — Symptoms differ between the sexes. Men: mild pain and a minor discharge. Women: often have no symptoms. Consequences for women: the virus often moves into the uterus and Fallopian tubes, causing pelvic inflammatory disease.

Treatment: Antibiotics can cure chlamydia.

● **Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)** — Occurs only in women. Symptoms include abdominal pain, increased menstrual cramps and lower back pain, in addition to other problems. Consequences: damage to reproductive system. Scar tissue can form in the Fallopian tubes, causing infertility and blocking the tubes. Increases the risk of tubular pregnancy, in which the egg is implanted in the tube. Greatly increases the risk of infant death.

Treatment: Antibiotics can cure this STD.

● **Herpes** — Several types exist, including genital herpes (affecting the sexual organs) and labial herpes (affecting the mouth).

Symptoms: sores appear in the genital area or around the lips. In genital herpes, the sores may be followed by itching, burning, a feeling of pressure or recurring pain. The virus can become "dormant" for long periods. Infected persons can have sex during the dormant periods without infecting others.

Complications: touching the eyes after touching a herpes sore can cause herpes keratitis. A recurring disease, herpes keratitis causes eye irritation, pain and sensitivity to light.

Treatment: Herpes can be treated, but not cured.

For more information about these and other STD's, contact your doctor or local health department.

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 - Register: (Maximum of two courses)
Where: 255 Nebraska Center for Continuing Education
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When: 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Monday, April 22-Friday, May 10
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When: April 25, 1985, from 5:00-7:00 p.m.
Cost: Full payment of tuition is required at time of registration
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- Complete course requirements by the date established by the instructor (before October 11, 1985).

The following courses are offered this summer:
Unless otherwise noted, regular P/N registrations are possible.

Course No.	Sec.	Title	Cr. Hr.	Instructor
CLASSICS				
180x	(831)	Classical Mythology	(3)	Rinkevich
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*303x	(831)	Introduction to Money	(3)	Hauswald
307x	(831)	Principles of Insurance	(3)	Rejda
ENGLISH				
205x	(831)	Modern Fiction	(3)	Miller
205x	(832)	Modern Fiction	(3)	Abinader
205x	(833)	Modern Fiction	(3)	Goebel
216Ax	(831)	Children's Literature	(3)	Lac
216Ex	(831)	Survey of Women's Literature	(3)	Beilman
230Ax	(831)	Shakespeare	(3)	Holland
261Ex	(831)	American Literary Works	(3)	Benaquista
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT				
484x	(831)	Problems in Middle and Later Years	(3)	Van Zandt
HUMAN NUTRITION AND FOODSERVICE MANAGEMENT				
453x	(831)	Cultural Aspects of Diet	(3)	Kies
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MODERN LANGUAGES				
283x	(831)	Czech Literature in Translation	(3)	Stromsik
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225x	(831)	Nebraska Government and Politics	(3)	Miewald
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TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND DESIGN				
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*438x	(831)	Textile Issues for Interior Designers	(3)	Laughlin

* May not be taken Pass/No Pass

Watch the Daily Nebraskan on April 4 and 5 for full page listing of the Summer Reading Courses and the times and places for the April 8-19 Spring Meetings.

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