## A STD primer

## Symptoms of sexually transmitted diseases not always apparent

By Douglas Engh Staff Reporter

"Chlamydia is not a flower," says a brochure distributed by the University Health Center, but rather the most common sexually transmitted disease (STD) among UNL students. Like many other STDs, if left undiagnosed and untreated, chlamydia can have devastating effects, such as sterility, blindness, or even Reiter's syndrome, an arthritislike condition.

A recent pilot research test taken by the University Health Center revealed that 15 to 25 percent of the men and women at the university carry the disease. It's estimated that 60 to 80 percent of women, and 10 percent of men show no symptoms, such as painful urination, watery discharge, itching and burning, and for women, bleeding between menstrual periods.

But chlamydia isn't the only STD to

be watched for:
Genital Warts, the second most prevalent STD, causes painless cauliflower-like warts to appear around the sex organs, as the name implies. Also called venereal warts, they can be treated by freezing or by topical medication.

Genital Herpes is now considered epidemic nationwide and comes in two types. Both Herpes Symplex One and Two, are similar and can cause fever blisters or cold sores around the mouth or genitals. The victim may then experience flu-like symptoms that can last for up to three weeks. Afterwhich, the virus lies dormant with occasional outbreaks of symptoms.

Gonorrhea can cause discharge and urinary burning among males, while having no symptoms among the majority of women. Even so, it can lead to pelvic inflammations and severe complica-tions, like sterility, if left untreated by

Syphillis first shows up as painless sores, called chancres, around the sex organs, mouth or skin up to 90 days after exposure. Following symptoms include rash, loss of hair, and swollen glands. These symptoms all clear by themselves after several weeks, leaving the disease difficult to visibly diagnose In later years, victims can suffer crippling, blindness, insanity, and deterioriation of bones. One quarter of syphillis victims eventually die.

**Acquired Immune Deficiency** Syndrome (AIDS) is the most talked about STD in the past years. Its virus can be found in the body fluids: blood, semen and saliva, of those infected. It can be transmitted by contaminated blood transfusions or sexual contact. As of yet, evidence does not prove it can be transmitted by perspiration, saliva,

AIDS leaves the body vulnerable to a variety of other diseases. Since it shows no initial symptoms, the only way for detection is by a blood test. Although homosexuals were once thought to be the only high risk group for contracting AIDS, the virus has been found increas ingly among heterosexuals and IV drug users who share needles.

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The stigma of STDs and the privacy of victims and potential victims creates a great dilemma for those health workers involved. But the sensitive subject of prevention and education must be dealt with, said Dr. Gerald Fleischli, medical director of the University

The reason we're so concerned is that this age group is one in development, and one of the developmental activities is secual activity," he said.

'A lot of sexual activity occurs unplanned. People tend not to think or plan ahead on getting the disease," he said. "Use of drugs, alcohol, peer pres-sure — things happen and the disease transmitted.'

But Fleischli doesn't think the solution is simple. He said that efforts in STD prevention are inherently ambi-

"There's no problem in STD if you

Health Center. He said the STD's are of special concern to college adults. abstain (from sex). But, every parent needs to realize it's an unrealistic ideal, so a backup is needed," he said.

His backup is a system of prevention and treatment programs, Fleischli said. The Health Center offers small group presentations. Any campus group, such as dormitory floors, fraternities, or sororities, can arrange for a special STD counselor to come and give a presentation. This program, Fleischli said, has really developed during the past 18 months.

Other presentations come on a larger scale. Last year, Dr. Richard Keeling, a nationally-recognized authority on STDs, gave a talk on campus. Talks

information, said Dr. Fleischli.

Another form of education is a booklet produced by the Health Center entitled "The Body Works." A student health guide, it is mass mailed to all new freshmen and transfer students. It includes a variety of health and safety tips, along with descriptions of the major STDs, diagnoses and treatments. The Health Center also puts out a semester newsletter sent to all students, faculty and staff which outlines new health information.

Students who suspect they may have a sexually-transmitted disease may go to the Health Center for testing. A

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AIDS is given along with the other tests for no additional charge. However, only one STD can be tested for at a time, and each test is individually charged.

If a person has tested positive, treatment is available along with extensive counseling. Special admissions nurses have been trained in both the testing and counseling of HIV tests. Since these nurses are also a part of the normal admissions system, extensive testing schedules can strain the admissions system, said Dr. Fleischli. If students come to the Health Center at certain times for other health reasons,

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