**What happens if I test negative?**
- A negative test result means HIV was not found in your body now.
- You will need to protect yourself and others by practicing safer sex and by not sharing needles.

**What if I test positive?**
- A positive test means HIV was found in your body. Remember that people with HIV often remain healthy for years.
- If you are HIV positive:
  - See a healthcare provider right away, even if you feel healthy.
  - Find out about drug treatments that can help you stay healthy.
- Make sure you don’t pass HIV to other people.

If you have had unprotected sex or shared needles, you could become infected with HIV without knowing. The only way to know for sure is to take an HIV test. For more information or to find an HIV testing site, visit gettested.cdc.gov

This pamphlet is not a substitute for medical care. If you have questions or concerns, please talk with a healthcare provider.

Written by Mardi Richmond. Designed by Eva Bernstein. Illustrated by Meg Biddle. Special thanks to all of our reviewers.

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ARE YOU AT RISK?
Results of the Test

Will anyone else know the test result?

If you have been sexually assaulted, get pregnant or are planning to have a baby or are thinking someone who has done any of the above

What about home tests?

Prevention and what your results mean:

Definitely use a place that also provides

Who should get tested?

Here is what you need to know about getting tested:

Infectected with HIV: Taking an HIV test means you are taking control of your health.
You Can Have an STI Without Knowing It

- People with STIs often have no symptoms.
- Even if you don't have symptoms, you can pass an STI to another person.
- If you are sexually active, get regular STI tests.
- All STIs can be treated. Some cannot be cured, but treatment will help with symptoms.
- If an STI is not treated, it can cause serious health problems.

You Can Protect Yourself

- You can reduce your risk of STIs by abstaining from vaginal, anal and oral sex and never sharing needles.
- If you choose to have sex, lower your risk by using latex or polyurethane condoms for vaginal, anal and oral sex.
- Ask your doctor about vaccines that can protect against certain STIs.
- Talking with your partner(s) about safer sex may help lower your risk.
- Having sex with one uninfected person who only has sex with you may also lower your risk.
- The most important thing to know about STIs is that you can prevent them.

Protect yourself. You're worth it.

If You Think You Have an STI

- Talk to a health care provider and ask to be checked for STIs.
- You can get more information about STIs and testing from your local health department, clinic or health care provider. Or visit: www.cdc.gov/std on the Internet.

This pamphlet is not a substitute for professional medical care. If you have questions or concerns, please talk with a health care provider.

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HIV/AIDS

HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. If not treated, HIV can cause AIDS. Getting tested and knowing your status is very important. Many people who are HIV-positive do not know they have HIV. The only way to know if you have HIV is to get tested. HIV can be spread by sexual contact or sharing needles with an HIV-positive person. HIV is spread by having unprotected sex. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. See your health care provider.

Syphilis

Symptoms develop in the first, second, or third month after the infection. The first symptoms include a sore at the site of infection, mouth sores, and rash. Other symptoms include fatigue, fever, and headache. If untreated, syphilis can cause a painful sore around the vagina, penis, mouth.

Chlamydia

Chlamydia is spread by contact with open sores (usually during sex). Symptoms of Chlamydia include an unusual genital discharge, pain, and bleeding between menstrual periods. Most people do not have symptoms. If not treated, Chlamydia can cause infertility. In women, Chlamydia can cause pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), and in men, it can cause infertility. Men should get tested for Chlamydia early, before it affects fertility.

Herpes

Herpes is a virus that can live in your body for life. Herpes can be spread by sexual contact. Herpes cannot be cured. The virus stays in your body forever. Herpes can be passed through kissing, touching, sores, and sexual contact.

Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted disease (STD). Gonorrhea can be spread by sexual contact and can cause an increase in the risk of cervical cancer. Some types of Gonorrhea can cause infertility. Men should get tested for Gonorrhea early, before it affects fertility.
PROTECT YOURSELF!

To lower your risk of hepatitis B and C:

✓ Talk to your health care provider about getting tested for hepatitis.
✓ Get vaccinated for hepatitis B.
✓ Don’t share needles or other supplies for drugs, tattoos or body piercing.
  If you use needles, use a new, clean needle every time.
✓ If you choose to have sex, use a latex or polyurethane condom for vaginal, anal or oral sex.
✓ Use a latex barrier such as a dental dam or a condom cut in half for oral-vaginal and oral-anal contact.
✓ Talk with your partner about safer sex. Insist on condoms.
✓ Don’t share razors or toothbrushes.
✓ Cover all cuts and open sores.

**Talk to your health care provider about your risk for hepatitis B and C. Many people have hepatitis and do not know it.**

For more information about hepatitis A, B and C, visit: www.cdc.gov/hepatitis
NO SYMPTOMS. YOU CAN BE INFECTED

WHAT ABOUT HEPATITIS A?

There is a vaccine for hepatitis A.
Sexual contact with an infected person.
You can also get hepatitis A by having
bathroom habits between the hands of
washing your hands after going to the
food, water, or with household
underly, this is through contaminated
an infected person's feces (dog's)

ds, food, etc. A is spread by contact with
A, you cannot get it again.
A is also a serious disease.

WHAT ABOUT HEPATITIS B?

There is a vaccine for hepatitis B.
Injection will remain infected. This is called a chronic
infection. People who enter hepatitis
within 6 months of birth
Most people recover completely from hepatitis
infections

HEPATITIS C

Not sharing needles can help prevent the spread of

HEPATITIS B AND C

There is no vaccine against hepatitis C.
Test of their lives.

A chronic infection. They will have it for the rest of their lives.
Who people who have hepatitis C will develop
From mother to baby at birth
Sexual contact when blood is present
Needles or other drug supplies
Blood to body contact, including sharing
Hepatitis C can be passed through:

HEPATITIS B

There is no vaccine against hepatitis B.
Test of their lives.

A chronic infection. They will have it for the rest of their lives.
Who people who have hepatitis B will develop
From mother to baby at birth
Sexual contact when blood is present
Needles or other drug supplies
Blood to body contact, including sharing
Hepatitis B can be passed through:

HEPATITIS B AND C

WHY SHOULD YOU

BE CONCERNED ABOUT

HEPATITIS B & C

Hepatitis B & C are much more contagious than HIV.
Hepatitis B is much more difficult to treat.

Hepatitis B and C are very important because the becoming infected with Hepatitis
becoming infected with Hepatitis
understanding the risks of hepatitis

Anyone who is sexually active or
and may lead to their starving cancer
Hepatitis B and C can cause liver damage
Hepatitis B and C can cause liver disease
Greater chance of developing serious
A person with chronic hepatitis has a
consequences to a person's health.
chronic infection with long-term chronic infection within 6 months

There are several different types of viral
7. Not everyone with TB will feel sick.
   ✓ If you do feel sick, it is called TB disease.
   ✓ If you have TB but do not feel sick, it is called latent TB.
   ✓ Even if you do not feel sick, talk with your doctor. Treatment now can help you avoid getting sick later.

8. TB can be treated.
   ✓ TB can be treated with TB drugs.
   ✓ TB drugs must be taken for six months or longer.
   ✓ The drugs must be taken exactly as your doctor says. If the drugs are stopped too soon, or not taken as told, TB can become much harder to treat.

TB is a serious disease. It can make you very sick and even cause death. Inside, you will learn the basics about TB.
To learn more, visit: www.cdc.gov/tb

This pamphlet is not a substitute for medical care. If you have questions or concerns, please talk with a health care provider.

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TB. 8 THINGS EVERYONE NEEDS TO KNOW

1. What is TB?

TB stands for tuberculosis. It is a disease that affects the lungs and can be passed from one person to another.

2. What are the symptoms of TB?

Symptoms of TB may include:
- Feeling very weak or tired all the time
- Coughing up blood or mucus
- Cough that lasts 3 weeks or longer
- Coughing up blood
- Chest pain
- Night sweats
- Fever
- Weight loss
- Diarrhea

3. TB is serious.

TB can be deadly if not treated. It can kill people if they don't get treatment.

4. TB is easily passed from one person to another.

TB is spread when a person with the disease coughs or sneezes. The germs can be inhaled by others and cause them to get TB.

5. What should I do if I have been around someone with TB?

If you do not feel sick, you need to get tested. Get tested even if you do not feel sick.

6. Who else should be tested?

If you live or work in crowded conditions such as nursing homes, shelters or prisons, you should be tested.

7. Use drugs.

TB is common. TB is not treated if you use drugs.

8. Have a healthy lifestyle.

TB is common. Having a healthy lifestyle can help you avoid getting TB.


See a doctor right away if you have any TB symptoms.

TB 8 THINGS EVERYONE NEEDS TO KNOW