

INFOGRAPHIC



THING YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT LYMPHOGRANULOMA



What is lymphogranuloma?

Lymphogranuloma venereum is a disease caused by 3 unique strains of *Chlamydia trachomatis* that is characterized by the development of a small, often asymptomatic skin lesion.

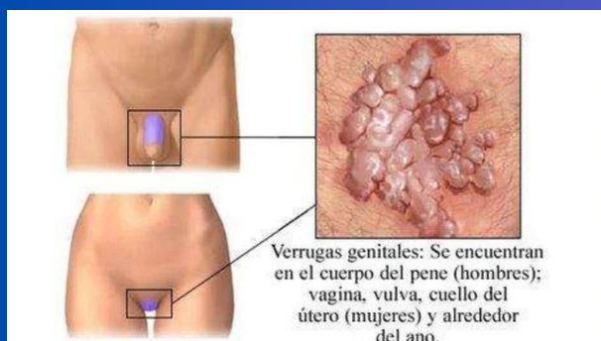
FORMS OF CONTAGION

Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) is primarily transmitted through sexual contact, although it can also be passed from mother to child during childbirth. It can also be transmitted through infected lesions. In rare cases, it is transmitted through blood. This affects both men and women..



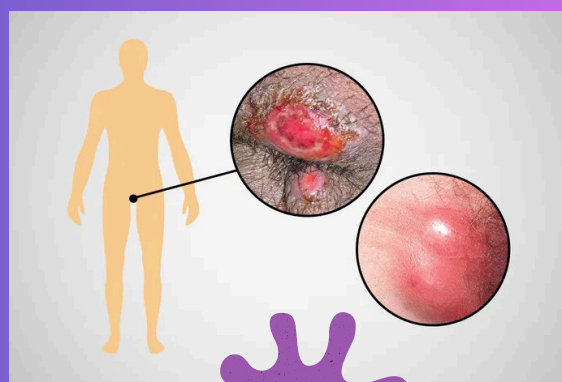
symptoms and complications

Symptoms: Symptoms are small, painless blisters or lesions on the penis or vagina, small, painless ulcer on the genitals, rectal or vaginal discharge.



possible complications

Possible complications are: Proctitis and proctocolitis (rectal inflammation in the colon, abscesses and fistulas in lymph nodes, rectal stenosis, narrowing of the rectum) Elephantiasis (chronic swelling of the genitals) Fertility problems and sexual dysfunction, systemic complications in severe cases.



treatments or cures

The main treatment for lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) is with antibiotics, especially doxycycline or erythromycin, for a period of three weeks. Azithromycin may also be considered. In some cases, aspiration of swollen lymph nodes may be performed to relieve pain.



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How much do you know about TSIs?

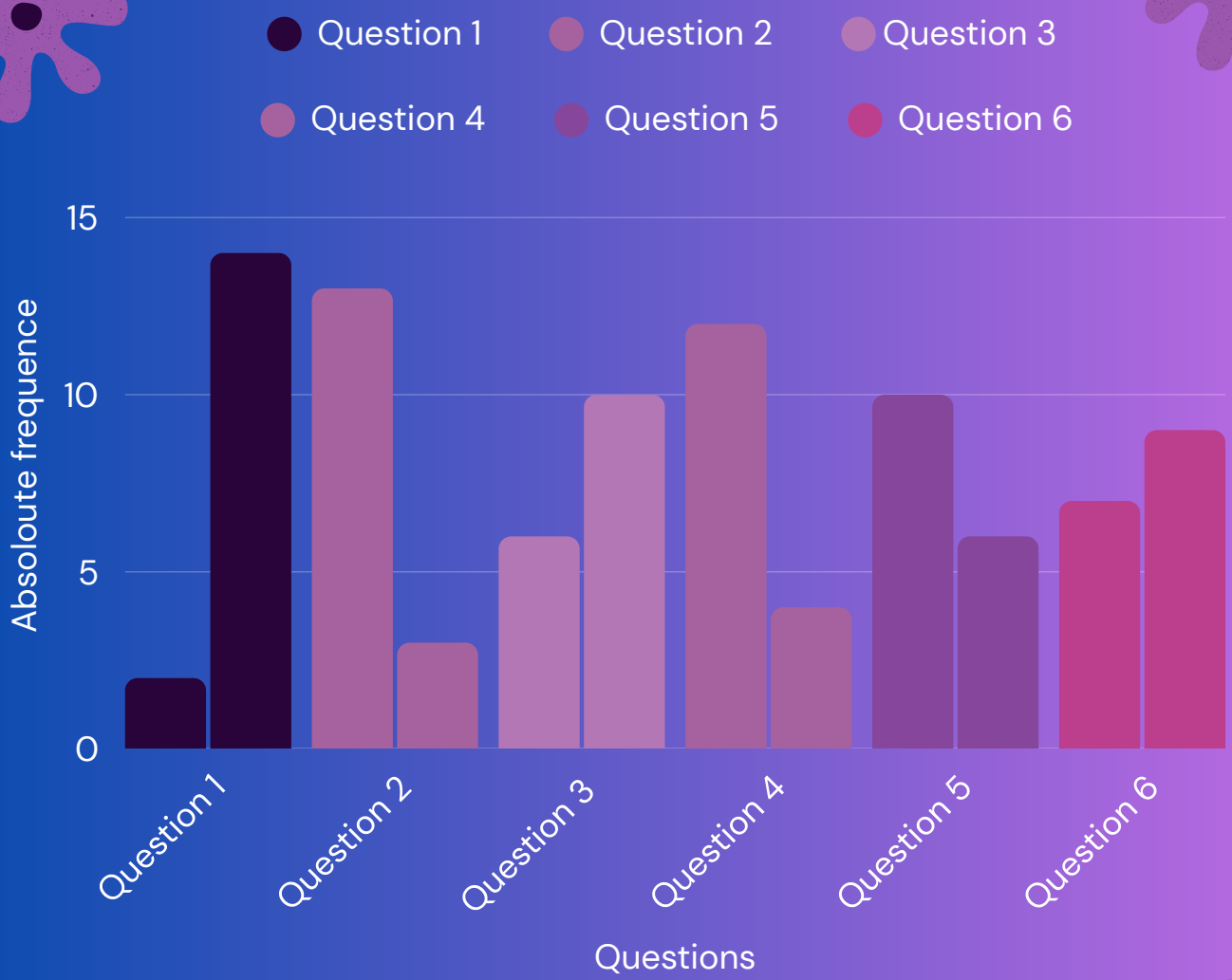


Chart Analysis

Chart analysis: Respondents range in age from 20 to 77. Most are well-informed about sexually transmitted infections; however, when it comes to lymphogranuloma venereum, we observed a lack of awareness, given that this infection is not as well-known as HPV or HIV.

Conclusión

The conclusion is that people know about sexually transmitted infections, but they seem to be familiar with the well-known ones like HPV and HIV. However, the people surveyed don't know much about lymphogranuloma venereum. This suggests that they should educate themselves, for example, by talking about it with family or friends and by discussing it in schools.

Sexo : Hombre _____	Mujer _____
1) ¿ Las infecciones de transmisión sexual siempre se curan solas sin tratamiento médico? SI _____ NO _____	2) ¿Las infecciones de transmisión sexual pueden afectar tanto a hombres como a mujeres? SI _____ NO _____
3) ¿ Las infecciones de transmisión sexual solo se transmiten durante las relaciones sexuales? SI _____ NO _____	4) ¿Se puede tener una infección de transmisión sexual y no saberlo? SI _____ NO _____
5) ¿Crees que la infección sexual de <u>Linfogramulona Venerea</u> tiene cura? SI _____ NO _____	6) ¿Conoces los tratamientos de la <u>Linfogramulona</u> ? SI _____ NO _____