

To receive a marriage license in Michigan, you must be provided with written educational materials about sexually transmitted infections (STIs), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and prenatal care.

It is important to have regular, open, and honest communication with your partner about sex, including HIV/STIs, pregnancy, health, and pleasure to keep you and your partner healthy.

What are STIs?

STIs, also known as sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), are infections spread through vaginal, anal and oral sex. **STIs don't always cause symptoms or may only cause mild symptoms.** The most common are syphilis, chlamydia, gonorrhea, genital warts, genital herpes, and HIV.

What are symptoms of STIs?

- Sores on the mouth, genitals, rectal areas, hands, feet, or torso.
- Burning or pain during urination or sex.
- Discharge from the penis or vagina.
- Swelling of the glands in your groin.



What is PrEP?

PrEP is a medication that, when taken as prescribed, prevents a person from getting HIV if exposed to the virus. **Taking PrEP as prescribed can reduce your chances of getting HIV by up to 99 percent for sexual encounters and 74 percent for injection drug use.** PrEP does not protect you from other STIs. Talk with a health care provider to see if PrEP is right for you.

What are my testing options?

You can be tested for HIV and STIs by a health care provider, local health department or community clinic. Michigan law requires all testing results are kept confidential.

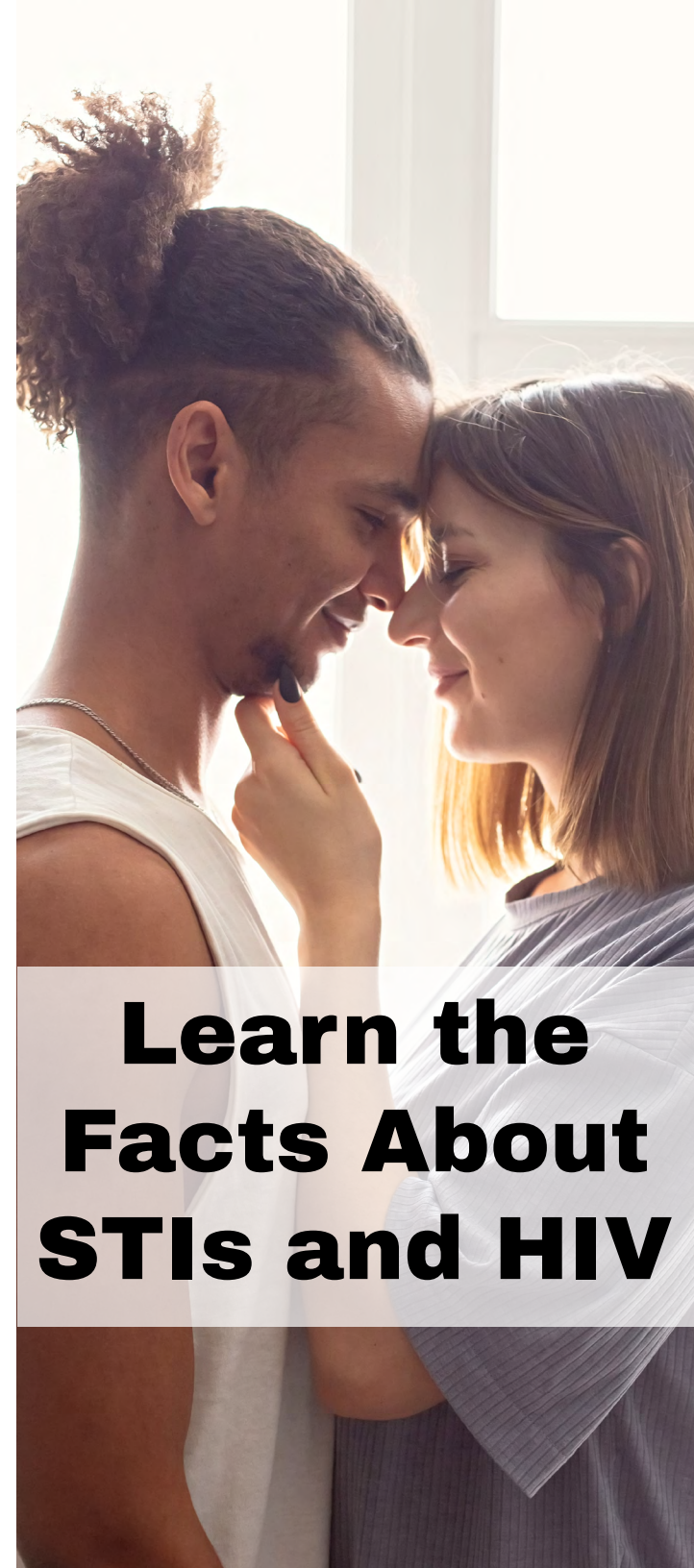
For more information on STIs and HIV and to find a testing location near you, call the Michigan HIV/STI hotline at 1-800-872-2437 or visit Michigan.gov/HIVSTI.



The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) does not discriminate against any individual or group on the basis of race, national origin, color, sex, disability, religion, age, height, weight, familial status, partisan considerations, or genetic information. Sex-based discrimination includes, but is not limited to, discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, sex characteristics, and pregnancy.

The images used in this brochure are for illustrative purposes only. The persons depicted in these images are models.

DCH-1071 (8-23)



Learn the Facts About STIs and HIV

How are STIs spread?

- Sexual contact with someone who has an STI. **Sexual contact includes oral, anal and vaginal sex and genital skin-to-skin contact.**
- From the parent to baby during pregnancy/delivery.
- Sharing of needles when injecting drugs or other substances.

Some STIs, like chlamydia and gonorrhea, are spread through semen and vaginal fluids. Other STIs, including hepatitis B, are spread through blood. Genital herpes, syphilis, HPV, and HSV are often spread through genital skin-to-skin contact. A number of STIs, including herpes, syphilis, chlamydia, and gonorrhea, are known to be transmitted through oral sex.

How are STIs treated?

Some STIs, like gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis, can be cured with medicine. Other STIs, like HIV, HPV and HSV, cannot be cured, but medicines can manage symptoms. **Without treatment, STIs will not go away and can cause long-lasting harm to your body.** If you are ever treated for an STI, finish all medicine, even if you feel better.



What is HIV?

HIV stands for human immunodeficiency virus. The virus can lead to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) if not treated. If left untreated, a person can have HIV for many years before becoming sick or developing AIDS. A person who has HIV, and does not outwardly seem sick, can still pass the virus to others. **When treated, a person with HIV can live a long, productive life.**

How do you get HIV?

HIV can be passed through semen, pre-seminal fluids, vaginal fluids, rectal fluids, blood, and breast milk. **In the United States, the most common ways are through vaginal or anal sex with someone who has HIV without using a condom, and sharing injection drug equipment, such as needles, syringes, or other drug-injection works.**

Having any STI can break down the body's natural defense system and increase a person's risk of HIV infection.

How do I know if I have HIV?

Getting tested is the only way to know if you have HIV. Most people exposed to HIV will show it on a test within four weeks after exposure. Knowing about your HIV status early and getting treatment can help you stay healthy longer.

How do babies get HIV?

Babies may be born with HIV if the parent is living with HIV. Someone living with HIV can transmit the virus to the baby while still pregnant, during birth or through breast/chestfeeding. **Getting tested and, if positive,**



starting treatment are important steps to help prevent transmitting the virus to the baby. Decisions about breast/chestfeeding should be discussed with a provider. Pregnant people should be offered an HIV test in the first trimester, third trimester and at delivery.

How can I prevent STIs and HIV?

There are more tools than ever to help prevent HIV and STIs. **Limiting number of sexual partners, never sharing needles and using condoms correctly every time you have sex can help prevent STIs and HIV.** In addition to using condoms, medications like pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) can help prevent you from getting HIV.