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[Subject]

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# Human Sexuality

Any STDs or STIs can be spread by involving in sexual activity which includes physical intercourse, but some STD can be spread through close contact with body fluids and genitals of someone. A person who is suffering from STD can spread this disease to his sexuality as well.

It has been believed that man is less susceptible to STD than women due to their anatomy and the consequences of STDs which are considered to be untreated are worse for women than for men. For Example, chlamydia can spread to fallopian tubes and uterus which can cause disease of pelvic inflammatory. According to the research, it has been believed that women can also pass the STDs to their children on becoming pregnant. For example, the bacteria which is considered to be responsible for causing syphilis can pass to child from mother by the placenta. Similarly, the women who suffer from genital herpes or specifically those women who adopt it while pregnancy can transfer such infection to their child as well while delivery (Siracusano, et, al., 201).

It is also possible that STD can be pass from genital of one person to another throat or mouth and vice versa. Similarly, men who have physical intercourse with other men can have the highest chances of getting STD. The number of primary and secondary syphilis which is considered to be the type of STD is diagnosed in the US increased by seventy-six percent between 2013 and 2017, and more than seventy percent of cases are for those men who have physical intercourse with other men (Tsevat, et, al., 8).

So everyone should be aware of this harmful disease as it can destroy the life of a person and should use the condom and proper treatment in case of any symptoms related to STD.

# Question:

The question which I could ask related to a method of Contraception is as follow:

“ Which method of contraception is considered to be most reliable? “

# Works Cited

# Siracusano, Salvatore, Tommaso Silvestri, and Daniela Casotto. "Sexually transmitted diseases: epidemiological and clinical aspects in adults." *Urologia Journal* 81.4 (2014): 200-208.

# Tsevat, Danielle G., et al. "Sexually transmitted diseases and infertility." *American journal of obstetrics and gynecology*216.1 (2017): 1-9.