

CONVERSATION MATERIAL FOR INFORMATION ON SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

1. Explain that you will now talk about sexually transmitted infections, and that you will start by watching a film about it. Explain that the film will include drawings of naked bodies..

2. Watch the film together.

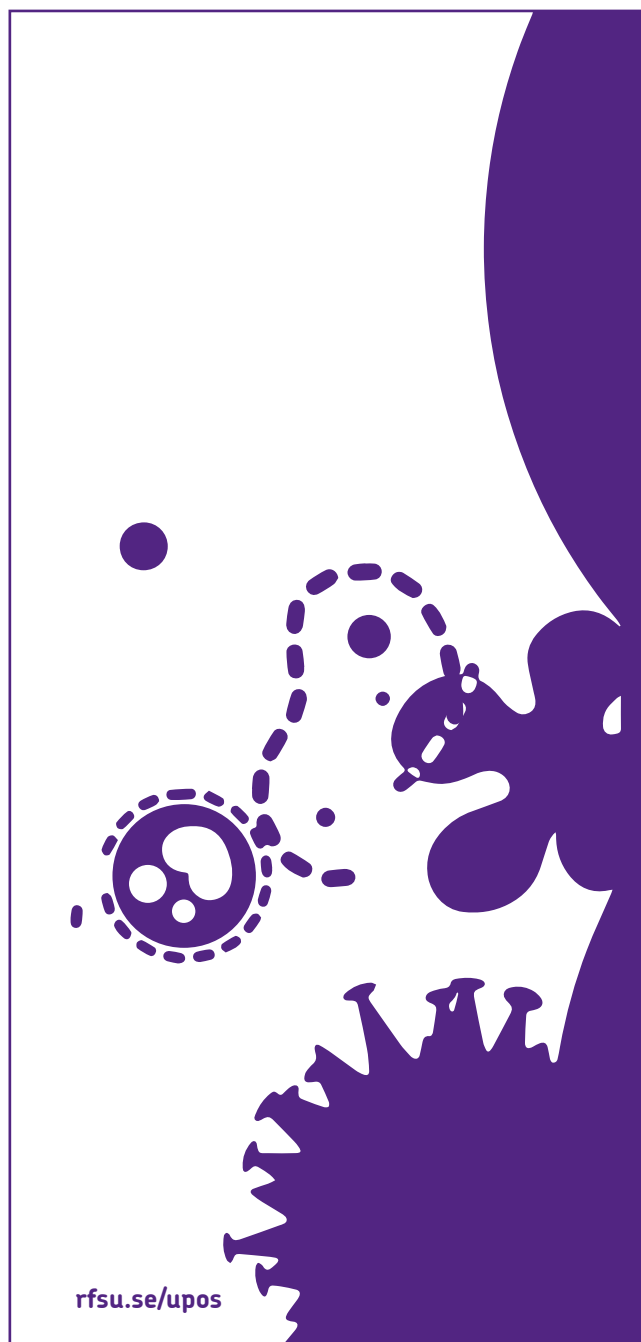
3. Explain that you will now discuss the topic together, and that the participants may ask questions. Feel free to let the participants themselves decide what the conversation focuses on. Below are examples of questions for discussion that you may use.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- Ask the participants to summarize what they thought the film dealt with – was there anything unexpected, new or interesting?
- Summarize together:
 - In which way might a sexually transmitted infection be transferred from one person to another?
 - Which bodily fluids may contain virus or bacteria resulting in a sexually transmitted infection? Which cannot?
 - At which areas of the body are there mucous membranes through which sexually transmitted infections can enter the body?
 - How can one know if one has a sexually transmitted infection?
 - Who can one contact for testing and treatment?
- How can one avoid transmitting a sexually transmitted infection to someone? Which ways of having sex involve less risk of being infected with or infecting someone with a sexually transmitted infection?
- There are several laws in Sweden covering sexually transmitted infections mentioned in the film. What laws are there in your country?
- How might it feel talking with a partner about safer sex and testing?
- How can one suggest using a condom?
- There are different myths and prejudices involving sexually transmitted infections. Give some examples. How can such myths be counteracted?

IMPORTANT TO DISCUSS:

- You can't tell by looking at a person whether they have a sexually transmitted infection or not, and it has nothing to do with intimate hygiene.
- The only way you can know for sure whether you have a sexually transmitted infection is by testing yourself, and many sexually transmitted infections are asymptomatic. Sexually transmitted infections are not transferred through kissing, hugging, or sharing of food or toilets with others.
- There are many ways to have safer sex. E.g. making out, caressing and having oral sex, where sperm is not swallowed, if applicable.



FIGHTING FOR BODY RIGHTS SINCE 1933

- Condoms (along with lubricant for anal sex) provides very good protection against sexually transmitted infections.
- It is not acceptable to discriminate against anyone for having a sexually transmitted infection, or anyone living with HIV.

RFSU was founded in 1933 and is a pioneering Swedish organisation working in the field of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR).

RFSU is a non-profit, non-governmental organisation without party-political, trade union or religious affiliation. Our aim is to spread a knowledge-based and open view of sexuality and relationships issues to overcome prejudices, bridge knowledge gaps and improve sexual health and wellbeing. We run projects and programmes to promote access to sexual and reproductive health and rights — both in Sweden and internationally. Much of this work is done with partners and other organisations. RFSU has a rights perspective of sexuality based on everyone's freedom to be what they want to be, to choose to live as they want and enjoy what they want. The International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) was founded by RFSU and other actors, and RFSU remains IPPF's Swedish member association

**You can read more about RFSU's activities at
www.rfsu.se/upos**



rfsu.se • 08-692 07 00 • info@rfsu.se