



RELATIONSHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Rebuilding a Country

You have just been elected President of your country. Before you were elected the country was ruled by a very mean dictator who took everything away from the people. They are very poor. Something is killing your people and you must decide how to handle the problem. The country has no medicine, not much food and clean water is scarce.

You are trying to rebuild the country. You decide to send your military officers to another country for training. The President of the other country calls you and says several of your officers are very sick with some disease that they will eventually die from. You discover that many people in your country also have this disease and are dying. Your Health Minister advises you that people are spreading this disease by having too many sexual partners. Condoms cannot stop this disease from spreading. The Health Minister says the only way to stop the disease is to change behavior. You must tell people to wait to have sex until marriage and to only have one sexual partner for life.

Your job is to come up with a plan that will save your people. Their lives and your entire country are in your hands. What will you do? You must not only stop the epidemic but care for the people who are dying and the children left as orphans.

List 8 points for your plan. Record who will be responsible for each part of the plan.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Name: _____

Date: _____



RELATIONSHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

STI/STD Worksheet (Side 1)

Parent or Guardian Signature: _____

What character traits will you need to live an abstinent lifestyle?

Self-_____, self-_____, perseverance, _____ for others and for self.

Living an abstinent lifestyle shows respect for oneself and for others and reflects the qualities of personal integrity. It is an _____ way to live.

Sexual Abstinence: Avoiding Sexual Activity Until Marriage

_____ **Sexual Activity For Marriage**

Choosing abstinence after you have been involved sexually is called **renewed** abstinence.

STI = sexually transmitted infection

STD = sexually transmitted disease

STI/STDs are at epidemic levels. There are over _____ million new infections each year.

There are _____ types of STI/STDs – Bacterial, Viral and Protozoan.

HPV – Human Papilloma Virus:

Fact: HPV is the _____ viral STI/STD and the _____ most common STI/STD. There are 6.2 million new infections per year in the U.S.

Fact: 98-99% of those infected with HPV have _____ symptoms at the onset. 1-2 % have soft gray warts in or around their genital area.

Fact: In 90% of the cases of HPV, the body's immune system clears the HPV infection naturally within two years. _____ percent of cases can result in cervical cancer.

Fact: We now have a vaccine for _____ strains of HPV. There are 100 strains of HPV; 40 of which cause genital infection. The vaccine protects against two strains that cause 70% of cervical cancer and two more strains that cause warts. This is a very important breakthrough to have a vaccine against cancer, but there are also many side effects with the vaccine.

HSV 2 – Herpes 2:

Fact: Over _____ million Americans over the age of 12 are now infected with Herpes 2. _____ have no symptoms.

Fact: Antiviral drugs are used to treat Herpes 2. People can transmit Herpes 2 to others whether they have symptoms or not. Herpes is not curable, but symptoms are not always evident.

HIV/AIDS or Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Disease

Fact: About _____ Americans contract HIV each year. Approximately 1,100,000 or 1.1 million Americans are living with the AIDS virus.

Fact: It is possible to be infected with more than one strain of HIV at the same time which makes treatment more difficult. Some strains are resistant to treatment.



RELATIONSHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

STI/STD Worksheet (Side 2)

Hepatitis B

Fact: About _____ acute infections occur each year. 1- 1.25 million chronically infected people have Hepatitis B in our country today. Babies are now inoculated against Hepatitis B at birth.

Fact: _____ have no symptoms. There is no cure for Hepatitis B. It can cause severe liver damage or liver cancer and about 5,000 people in the U.S. die each year from this disease.

Chlamydia:

Fact: Chlamydia is the _____ bacterial STI/STD.

Fact: There are approximately 2-3 million estimated new infections per year.

Fact: _____ of females and _____ of males show no symptoms at the onset.

Fact: Untreated, chlamydia can cause pelvic inflammatory (____) disease in women. Chlamydia is known as the silent destroyer and often does much damage to the reproductive system in females. It can even make young women unable to have a baby, which we call infertility.

Gonorrhea:

Fact: Gonorrhea is the _____ bacterial STI/STD. There are about 650,000-700,000 reported cases each year.

Fact: Gonorrhea can also cause PID in women.

Fact: Some strains of gonorrhea are resistant to antibiotics.

Syphilis:

Fact: Syphilis is the _____ bacterial STI/STD. There are 70,000 estimated cases each year.

Fact: Syphilis causes infection and disease in stages.

Stage 1 is a chancre (shanker) which forms in 1090 days from the point of infection and goes away in two to five weeks. It is _____ painful.

Stage 2 can be a rash, especially on the hands or feet, a low-grade fever which comes and goes. Stage 2 can last for one to two years.

Latent stage can last indefinitely.

Stage 3 syphilis can still be cured, but the disease has often done its damage. Outcome is severe damage to the brain and body organs and eventually death.

Fact: There are _____ major sexually transmitted diseases. How many major STDs were there in the 1960s? _____

The Family Planning Prospectives Report in 1999 reported that for girls who report using condoms, over _____ of them were pregnant in the 'first year of use' and that there is a 13% failure rate of the Pill for girls in their teens.

Condom use has gone up over the last decade. What has happened to STI/STDs? _____ levels

What is the only 100% effective method of preventing teen pregnancy and STI/STDs? _____

Using condoms, or any other form of birth control, cannot protect your _____ – your emotional and psychological health.

Sexually Transmitted Infections/Diseases can be controlled by our _____.

Name: _____

Date: _____



RELATIONSHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Condoms vs. Abstinence

<i>Condoms</i>	<i>Abstinence from Sexual Activity</i>
Risk _____ Risk of pregnancy and STI/STDs not eliminated.	Risk _____
Can still _____ Herpes 2, Syphilis stage 1, HPV – Doesn't stop skin-to-skin diseases. Doesn't cover all skin. Only reduces other STI/STDs. Mother can pass to baby.	Little Chance of STI/STDs – _____ from STI/STDs
Condom use is up but STI/STDs are at _____ levels.	STI/STDs _____ a problem
15% failure rate for adults in preventing pregnancy. Up to _____ failure rate in preventing pregnancy for teens.	Pregnancy not a problem – _____ from out-of wedlock pregnancy, which means pregnancy outside of marriage.
Does _____ prevent emotional and psychological problems.	Greatly reduces emotional problems – freedom from emotional and psychological problems. _____ whole person adolescent health.
Can _____ education. Consequences can be financially expensive to family and society.	Less chance of education being interrupted. Consequences are often _____ expensive.

Use these: 23% Avoidance Contract Develops Epidemic Freedom
 Not Interrupt Less Freedom Not Reduction

Name: _____

Date: _____



RELATIONSHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Teen Pregnancy

Parent's signature: _____

How many teen pregnancies do we have in the U.S. each year? We now have _____ out-of-wedlock teen pregnancies each year, or _____ per day which is more than _____ each minute.

Just ten years ago we had over one million teen pregnancies each year or _____ per day.

Out-of-wedlock teen pregnancy rates have been increasing since the 1940s until the middle of the 1990s. Since then they have been decreasing. What is the main reason they have been declining?

When a teen guy and girl get pregnant, _____ percent of guys leave. They may still be responsible to provide child support at any time in the child's first 18 years. If you are under 18 at the time of the pregnancy, your parents may have to pay. The government is serious because if you do not pay, the government must pay. Someone must be financially _____ for each child.

Average Monthly Child Support Payment	\$350.00
Multiply x 12 months per year	x 12
	\$ _____
18 years of financial responsibility	x 18
Pay total of	\$ _____

You may spend time in jail if you do not pay. If you do not pay to support this child then the state must pay. How much does it cost the federal government to pay for child support each year? _____ billion

Studies show that only _____ of ten girls who get pregnant as a teenager actually graduates or gets their GED.

The average amount to raise one child to the age of 18 is \$150,000 to \$225,000. For our math problem, let's make it easy and say \$200,000.

	\$200,000.00
	-76,600.00
Mother will have to provide	\$ _____

_____ and the government may need to help provide for this child.

On the back of your paper, let's list some characteristics that would help someone be a good parent.

Do you think a teenager would have all the characteristics necessary to be a good parent?

Name: _____

Date: _____



RELATIONSHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Adoption

Adoption: While viewing the DVD, write down ten points about adoption. Use back of paper if you need more room.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

Adoption is not giving up a baby. Adoption is _____ a baby with a couple who is prepared to parent that baby.

New options for types of adoption allow varying degrees of contact with child as he/she grows. Options range from no contact with birth mother to periodic visits with child. These are called _____ or closed adoptions.

Adoption gives the birth mother a _____ chance.

Pregnant teens that choose adoption are concerned for the baby's _____ well being.

The main reason couples want to adopt is for _____ reasons.

Research shows that infant adoptions result in well adjusted children and normal _____ families.

Teens and their parents often don't _____ about adoption.

Teens are often made to feel guilt and shame as if they are _____ if they don't want to raise their baby.

Parents often feel teens they need to take _____.

Often friends and family say they will _____ but...

- how much help?
- how long – 18 years?
- what kind of help?

Over 30% of single or cohabitating women live in _____.

Approximately 15-38% of _____ is caused by STI/STDs.

What could be the best option for the baby, if the teen mother cannot provide financially, emotionally, intellectually, socially, and physically for the baby? _____

_____ percent of teen pregnancies are fathered by men over the age of 20.