Sexually transmitted infections (STIs), also referred to as sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), are infections that are commonly spread by sexual activity, especially vaginal intercourse, anal sex and oral sex. STIs often do not initially cause symptoms, which results in a greater risk of passing the disease on to others. Symptoms and signs of STIs may include vaginal discharge, penile discharge, ulcers on or around the genitals, and pelvic pain. STIs can be transmitted to an infant before or during sexually-transmitted infections. While HIV/AIDS remains incurable, early diagnosis and treatment has allowed those who are HIV-infected to lead longer, productive lives. However, there are many other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) that most teenagers can also contract. Though fatalities are rare among other STIs, they can lead to infertility and ectopic pregnancies—the latter of which is life threatening. In addition, other STIs such as including chlamydia, gonorrhea, herpes and syphilis also make those who are infected with these conditions more vulnerable to HIV infection. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) results from an infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). It is not curable, and potentially deadly. It attacks the body’s immune system.