

Pregnancy and Herpes

An infected mother can pass herpes on to her baby during birth, causing serious illness. This is most serious in women who have their first episode of herpes just before delivery. Women who already have the virus when they get pregnant have protective antibodies which protect the baby too, so it's very unlikely to be infected. If you become pregnant, tell your doctor if you or your partner have ever had a herpes episode. Your doctor can then work out the risk of an episode at birth and any possible risk to the baby.

Coping with Herpes

Herpes only affects a small area of skin. It doesn't usually make you ill, and it has no obvious long-term side effects in healthy adults. If you have herpes, don't feel ashamed or guilty, or think you can't have sex.

The Australian Herpes Management Forum has a web site for people affected with and concerned by Genital Herpes: www.ahmf.com.au

You can contact the Perth Herpes Group on (08) 9487 6999 or www.geocities.com/perthgroup

Where to go

Confidential tests and treatment are available from your GP or a doctor of your choice or you could visit one of these metropolitan health services

(Most are free, please telephone first to see if you need an appointment):

Fremantle Hospital

Infectious Diseases, B2 Clinic
Alma Street, FREMANTLE
(08) 9431 2149

Royal Perth Hospital

Sexual Health Clinic
48 Murray St, PERTH
(08) 9224 2178

FPWA – Sexual Health Services

70 Roe Street, NORTHBRIDGE
(08) 9227 6177 or 1800 198 205 toll-free

Quarry Health Centre (For under 25's)

Rear, 7 Quarry Street, FREMANTLE
(08) 9430 4544

Women's Health Service

100 Aberdeen Street, NORTHBRIDGE
(08) 9227 8122 or 1800 998 399 Toll-free

Derbarl Yerrigan Health Service

156 Wittenoom Street, PERTH
(08) 9421 3888

And some regional Population Health Units and Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services.

For more information contact

HealthInfo 1300 135 030

Sexual Health Helpline

(08) 9227 6178 or 1800 198 205 toll free

Communicable Disease Control Directorate

Department of Health WA
www.public.health.wa.gov.au

Regional Population Health Units

(Those in bold provide clinical services)

Albany	(08) 9842 7500
Broome	(08) 9194 1630
Bunbury	(08) 9781 2350
Carnarvon	(08) 9941 0560
Geraldton	(08) 9956 1985
Kalgoorlie-Boulder	(08) 9080 8200
Northam	(08) 9622 4320
South Hedland	(08) 9172 8333

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Genital Herpes

Your
sexual
health

What are Genital Herpes?

Genital herpes are blisters or sores on the genitals. They are caused by either Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) Type I or Type II. HSV Type I is more common on the mouth (cold sores) and HSV Type II on the genitals. Both viruses can infect the mouth and the genital area.

How is it spread?

Herpes are spread by skin-to-skin contact with someone who has the virus, including contact with infected skin during sex. Cold sores on the mouth can spread the virus to the genitals during oral sex.

There is no cure for herpes. Once you have the virus, it stays in the nerves of the infected area of skin. It can be dormant ('sleeping') for some time and then flare up, sometimes causing an 'episode' of sores.

Herpes are most easily passed on when you can see blisters or sores. But it can be passed on even when there aren't any sores; this is most common in the first 2 years of infection.

Signs and symptoms

When a person is first infected, they may not get sores.

Many people with genital herpes don't know because they have no symptoms.

The first herpes episode is usually the worst. You may feel generally unwell as if you are getting the flu, then small blisters appear. They burst and become sores. Later, scabs form, and finally the skin heals after 1 or 2 weeks.

In females, blisters may appear around the vagina, the urethra, the cervix, or between the vagina and the anus.

In males, blisters may appear on the penis and foreskin, and sometimes inside the urethra, on the scrotum or in the area between the penis and the anus.

It can be very painful to pass urine if it runs over the sores.

Rarely, herpes can appear on the buttocks, lower back and other areas below the waist, as well as the hands, breasts, back, fingers – anywhere that has touched an infected area.

Many cases of genital herpes don't show up as blisters. They can appear as a small area of rash, cracked skin, or some other skin condition on the genitals.

Although herpes sores heal, the virus stays in the body, and you can have more outbreaks. These are called recurrent episodes.

Recurrent episodes

Recurrent episodes usually occur on the same part of the body as the first attack, but are often shorter and milder. Recurrent episodes are less likely with HSV Type I infection. Usually they happen less often and are milder over time, and can just stop. Some infected people never get more than 1 episode. Some people can have herpes but never have symptoms.

Herpes episodes are more likely to happen when your immune system is weak. Illness, tiredness, stress, periods or sexual activity can trigger them, but they can occur for no obvious reason.

Checking it out

If you think you may have genital herpes, go see your doctor who will take a sample from an infected area with a swab and send it to a laboratory. It's best if the sore or blister is less than 4 days old. You may need a blood test as well to see which type of HSV you have.

Treatment

During an episode of genital herpes these things may help:

- Paracetamol or aspirin can reduce pain and soreness.
- Betadine paint will dry out the blisters and help stop the sores from getting infected.
- Bathing sores with salt water (2 teaspoons of salt per litre, or 1 cup of salt in a bath) can help them heal.
- Applying an anaesthetic jelly or cream can reduce the pain, particularly when passing urine.
- If it hurts to urinate, you can also try passing urine while sitting in a warm bath.

Your doctor may prescribe anti-viral drugs. These ease the pain and severity of episodes, especially if you take them within 2 days of any sign of blisters.

If you have lots of outbreaks you need to take medicine all the time. **Anti-viral drugs can't cure you or stop you passing herpes on to another person.** However, they can reduce the symptoms, and lower the risk of infecting another person when you don't have any symptoms.

Protecting yourself and your partner

Herpes is passed on to another person by skin-to-skin contact from an infected area. Herpes is most infectious from the first signs of sores developing (tingling of the skin, numbness or shooting pains) until the scabs have gone. To protect yourself and your partner, avoid sex when there are any signs of sores on the genitals. Don't have oral sex when there is any sign of a cold sore on the mouth.

You can pass on herpes to someone even when you have no visible blisters or sores. This is most likely when you've just caught the virus.

You can't catch herpes or pass it on to another person unless you have skin-to-skin contact with the infected area.

Condoms with water based lubricant or dental dams will reduce the risk, but they only protect the area of skin covered by the condom or dental dam. They do protect you against other sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

Talking about herpes or any STI can be difficult, but any person you have sex with has a right to know if you have herpes. Discuss it when you are feeling relaxed and confident, and not just before you have sex. Your partner will appreciate your honesty and that you don't want to infect him/her. You also have the right to know if they are infected too.

There is no vaccination for genital herpes.

