Slide 1:
Expressing our sexuality in healthy ways can undoubtedly be an intimate, exciting, and fulfilling experience. However, sexual interactions can also sometimes be risky, unhealthy and even dangerous. In this presentation, we will explore two important threats to our sexual health and ways to minimize these threats.

Slide 2:
The two sexual health threats we will discuss are sexually transmitted diseases and sexual assault.

Slide 3:
There are over 25 infectious organisms that can be transmitted by intimate body contact and there are approximately 18.9 new STD cases occurring annually in the U.S.

Slide 4:
Almost half of these STD cases occur in college-aged adults. If you are a sexually-active college student concerned about your sexual health, then you should take measures to protect yourself from STDs. What are these important protective measures?

Slide 5:
The risk of contracting STDs rises with the number of sexual partners a person has. Studies show that especially for women, acquiring a new sexual partner significantly increases STD risk. Many are reluctant to ask a new partner about their sexual history and STD status and what you DON'T know can hurt you. Remember it takes only a single sexual encounter with an infected partner for you to become infected with the disease.

Slide 6:
Studies reveal that an intoxicated person is more likely to have unplanned and unprotected sexual encounters. He or she is also more likely to have sex with people they may not have had sex with had they been sober. Finally, people who have been drinking are less likely to discuss sexual history or STD status when they are their partner has been drinking.

Slide 7:
You should always protect yourself against STDs by using a condom and using it correctly. Let's see if you know the correct way to use a condom.

Slide 8:
Tonight is the night! Joe and Sadie are going to have sex for the first time...and Joe is ready! He has his condom. Unfortunately he makes a few mistakes. See if you can spot the eleven mistakes that Joe and Sadie make.

Slide 9:
From this list choose the 11 mistakes that you think Joe and Sadie made.
STDs are transmitted through the exchange of body fluids during intimate sexual contact. Notice I didn’t say just through sexual intercourse. So do you think you are putting yourself at risk if you are only engaging in oral sex?

So, is oral sex sex? What do you think? How do you think other ECU students would answer that question?

Many couples do protect themselves from unwanted pregnancy by using the pill or some other contraceptive methods. However, they do not protect themselves from STDs. The pill does not provide STD protection. Sexually active college students should also ALWAYS use condoms when engaging in oral, anal or vaginal sex.

Clearly, any sexual activity that involves the coercion, assault, abuse or exploitation of another person is a serious threat to sexual health.

It is a disturbing conclusion, and yet one based on the evidence... sexual coercion and persistence appears to be a relatively common experience among college students. In a recent study, 78 percent of women and 58 percent of men reported having been subjected to persistent efforts to engage in sexual activity, even after they had refused.

Most of the time, sexual coercion occurs in the form of emotional manipulation, lies or false promises and taking advantages of women who are intoxicated.

So just as with STDs, alcohol also increases your chances of experiencing forced or coerced sex. Forty-two percent of college women in a recent study reported having been sexually exploited when they were intoxicated. Sometimes the victim was so drunk she had little memory of the encounter. Occasionally, the victim was purposefully drugged and exploited. The bottom line for women is that when you surrender your wits to alcohol you put yourself at higher risk of being sexually exploited or assaulted.

National data suggests that, contrary to stereotypes, few men who force women to have sex are strangers. As this graph suggests, for more than 75 percent of of the women who had experienced forced sexual contact, the perpetrator was either a loved one, someone she knew well or her husband.
Acquaintance, or date, rape is a sexual encounter forced by someone who is known to the victim. Acquaintance rape happens on all college campuses as well in other non-academic settings. Twenty percent of college women report having been forced to have sexual intercourse by someone they knew.

Slide 19:
Lack of communication between partners, often intensified by alcohol use, appears to be a crucial factor in acquaintance rape. Men and women can misinterpret what experts call sexual cues. Sexual cues are those non-verbal signals we give which indicate that we want to have sex.

Slide 20:
This is the story of David and Vikki who met at a bar one night and later had sexual intercourse. Unfortunately, they view what happened very differently. You will have the opportunity to see the encounter from both of their perspectives.

Slide 21:
So, do you think David raped Vikki? What sexual cues did David see that he thought indicated that Vikki wanted to have sex? Do you think Vikki intended for any of these to be indicators of a desire to have sex? What could both have done differently to keep this from happening?