Genital Herpes

Genital Herpes - the basics

Genital herpes is caused by one of two viruses called Herpes simplex virus (HSV) types 1 and 2. The viruses are very similar. Both can cause blisters or ulcers. When these occur on the face they are known as ‘cold sores’ and when they occur on the genitals they are called ‘genital herpes.’ However, both viruses can be caught on other parts of the body.

This means that genital herpes and cold sores on the face can be caused by either HSV1 or HSV2.

The first illness can last from a few days to several weeks. Some people start with flu-like symptoms, followed by tiny bumps on the skin which turn into blisters or ulcers. The ulcers then slowly heal. In most people symptoms appear between two days and two weeks after catching the virus. However, some people develop sores months or even years after catching the virus.

After infecting the skin cells, this virus travels up the nerve to the nearest nerve ganglion (a sort of nerve ‘junction box’ near the spinal cord) where it stays. Here, it is out of reach of the body’s natural defence mechanism (the immune system). In those people who develop sores on their skin some of the virus travels back down the nerve, then into the skin. This is usually the same area of skin where the virus was first caught, although if the virus goes down a different branch of the nerve it can cause sores in a slightly different patch of skin.

A person who has caught HSV may also have caught other infections and so it makes sense to have a full screen at a sexual health clinic. Some family doctors also offer this service.

How common is Genital Herpes?

HSV infection is very common. In the UK, most people (about 70%) will have been infected with either HSV1 and/or HSV2 by their 25th birthday. In some countries the number of people infected is much higher than in the UK.

How do you catch Genital Herpes?

HSV spreads by skin to skin contact, through touching or rubbing. This can happen during any kind of sex: vaginal, anal and oral. If a person has skin sores there is a high risk of them passing on the virus. However, an infected person can sometimes pass on the virus to their partner when their skin looks normal (this is called ‘asymptomatic shedding’). Asymptomatic shedding becomes much less common over time and is rare after two years, apart from in people who are still having lots of recurrences. This means that for most people, most of the time, there will be no virus on the skin when there are no visible sores and no nerve sensations in the affected area such as tingling, aching or itching.

In almost all cases herpes is only found on one area of a person’s body. If your partner’s HSV is in the skin of his penis, you can only catch the virus by contact with this part of his penis. Similarly, if your partner’s HSV is in the vulval skin, you can only catch the virus by touching that part of her vulva. Many cases of genital herpes occur when a person has infection around the mouth and kisses their partner’s genitals.
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HSV cannot be caught from towels, swimming pools, saunas or from toilet seats.

What would I notice if I had Genital Herpes?

Most people with HSV infection don’t realise they have it. This may be hard to believe if you have painful sores, but only 1 person in 5 with HSV knows that they have it. If you do get symptoms these can start with a flu-like illness. An area of skin on the genitals then becomes red and bumps develop which change into blisters or spots. These then break open to leave painful ulcers. Some people get swollen glands in the groin. After several days the ulcers may develop crusts and after a few weeks the skin heals completely. It is very rare to get scars after herpes, although dark-skinned people may sometimes be left with pale patches in the affected skin.

How do I get tested for Genital Herpes?

The doctor or nurse will take a swab from a sore. This is then tested in the labaratory. There is a blood test for herpes simplex but it is not usual for clinics to do it. However, the blood test can be helpful in certain situations. You can discuss this with your doctor.

How is Genital Herpes treated?

It’s not always necessary to treat it. If this is the first time you have had herpes, a course of antiviral tablets may be helpful. However, if you’ve had the sores for more than six days, the treatment probably won’t help. The doctor will advise you about this.

Painkillers such as paracetamol and anti-inflammatory tablets can be used to ease any pain.

You should keep the sores clean by bathing them with salt water every day.

If the sores are near your urethra (water pipe or pee-hole) it may be painful to pass urine (pee). Sitting in a warm bath when you pass urine may help to reduce the pain. Your doctor may give you lidocaine anaesthetic gel to numb the skin and make peeing more comfortable. You can buy lidocaine gel from the chemist without a doctor’s prescription.

All treatments from sexual health clinics are given to you in the clinic, free of charge.

Important information about your treatment

If your doctor gives you treatment, this should make the sores less painful and help them to heal more quickly.

Will my Genital Herpes come back?

In some, but not all, people the herpes sores come back (recur). However, such recurrences are usually much less painful and smaller in size than the first episode. Recurrent herpes symptoms occur more often with HSV 2 infections than with HSV 1.
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How is recurrent Genital Herpes treated?

In most people herpes doesn’t come back very often. This is because over time, the person’s immune system becomes much better at dealing with recurrences. Antiviral treatments do not speed up healing of recurrences, so doctors usually don’t recommend treatment.

However, in a small number of people herpes recurrences can become troublesome. Patients should discuss the problem with a sexual health doctor as antiviral treatment can be very helpful in this situation.

What about my partner?

Testing for genital herpes is not a routine part of a sexual health screen, so if your partner has never had any signs of genital herpes, it is not essential for them to attend a sexual health clinic. However, if your partner is pregnant, or if your partner thinks they may have had genital herpes, or is worried about your diagnosis, they should attend the clinic for advice.

When can I have sex again?

Same Sexual Partner
If you and your partner have the same virus you cannot pass it to each other.

New Sexual Partner
If you are planning to have sex with a new partner and have just had your first episode of herpes you should wait until your skin has fully healed. Delaying sex in this way makes it much less likely you might pass on the virus to your partner. However, it is still sometimes possible to infect your partner even when you have no sores on the skin. Using condoms every time you have sex makes it less likely you can pass the virus on.

Can I pass the virus on if I have no symptoms?

If your partner has not been infected with HSV in the past, it is possible for you to pass the virus on to them even if you have no blisters or sores. This is because of ‘asymptomatic shedding’ (when small amounts of virus are on the skin). The risk is much greater in the months after you first catch herpes and becomes less over time. Asymptomatic shedding is rare after two years, but more common in people who have frequent recurrences. Using condoms offers some protection to your partner.

What happens if my genital herpes is left untreated?

First episode genital herpes will clear up without treatment, but more slowly than if you are treated. Recurrent genital herpes does not heal quicker with treatment.
Can I catch herpes again?

Most people only catch herpes simplex virus once, in one part of their skin. However, there is a risk of infecting other parts of your skin if the virus is transferred, for example, by touching or scratching herpes blisters or sores with your fingers and scratching the skin somewhere else on your body. This risk is greatest when herpes sores develop for the first time.

Catching HSV 1 does not protect you from catching HSV 2 (and vice versa). However, if someone does catch the other type of HSV, that person often has few (if any) symptoms.

Genital Herpes in Pregnancy

First episode genital herpes before 28 weeks of pregnancy

Women are recommended to re-start antiviral medication from week 36 until the baby is born. The woman should expect to have a normal vaginal delivery if that is what she and her midwife/obstetrician had planned.

First episode genital herpes after 28 weeks of pregnancy

Women are advised to continue antiviral medication until the baby is born. The baby may need to be delivered by caesarean section. This is because there is a risk of the baby catching HSV during a normal vaginal delivery.

Aciclovir, one of the treatments for herpes, is safe to use in pregnancy.

Recurrent Genital Herpes

Having recurrent genital herpes during pregnancy does not harm the baby in any way. Antibodies produced by the woman’s immune system against the virus offer some protection for the baby. So a woman who has a genital herpes recurrence when she is in labour will usually have a normal vaginal delivery.

Doctors may advise the woman to take antiviral medication from 36 weeks of pregnancy until the baby is born, to prevent a recurrence at the time of delivery.

The Herpes Viruses Association (HVA)

The HVA is a patient support group which for many years has helped and advised people with herpes infection.

HVA Helpline 0845 123 2305 (weekdays only)
HVA e-mail info@herpes.org.uk
HVA Website www.herpes.org.uk

More information: http://www.bashh.org/guidelines

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