

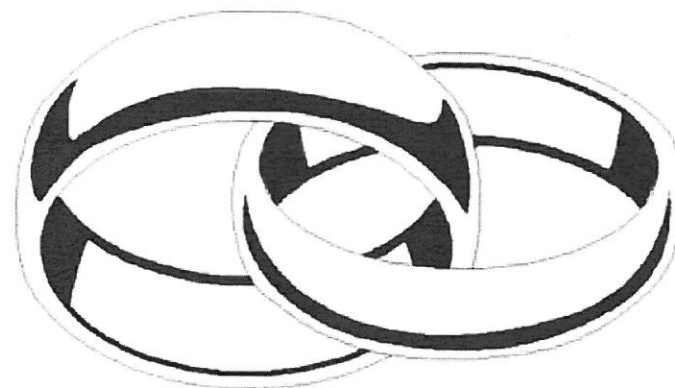


Office of HIV/AIDS

Peachtree Street, NW
15th Floor
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3186
<https://dph.georgia.gov>
(404) 657-2700

GETTING MARRIED?

■ Learn about HIV and AIDS



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GET THE FACTS ABOUT HIV:

Anyone can be infected with HIV. It doesn't matter if you are gay or straight, male or female.

HIV is spread through infected body fluids. These body fluids include:

Blood
Semen
Vaginal secretions
Breast milk
Anal secretions

Any other body fluids that have blood in them

Knowing your HIV status and being under proper care can reduce the chance of your baby becoming HIV positive to an almost 0% chance.

Consider HIV testing for you and your partner if either of you has ever had sex, shared needles or other drug equipment or taken part in any other risky behavior.

You get HIV because of what you do, not who you are. You can get HIV through:

Having vaginal, anal, or oral sex with an infected partner
Sharing needles to shoot drugs, make tattoos, pierce body parts
Mother to child during the birth process or breast feeding

You can't tell by looking if someone has HIV.

There are no obvious signs that a person has HIV
An HIV test is the only way to know for sure
A person can pass HIV to you even if he or she doesn't look sick.

How does an HIV test work?

The HIV test looks for signs of HIV in your body (antibodies).
A positive or reactive test result means you have been infected with HIV
A negative or non-reactive test results may mean you are not infected.
A negative test result may also mean not enough time has passed after infection for signs (antibodies) to be found in your body
It can take up to 30 days for signs (antibodies) to show up in your body. In rare cases, it can take up to 3 months.
An HIV test in most county health departments is free or very low cost.

If you are HIV positive and pregnant - or thinking about becoming pregnant, ask your doctor what you can do to reduce the risk of your baby becoming HIV positive.

WHAT ABOUT CONDOMS?

Using a latex or polyurethane condom every time you have sex until you are sure that you and your partner do not have HIV.

You may need to be retested if either of you took part in any risky behavior since the last test.

Condoms are not 100% effective (and some STD's* can be spread, even with a condom). But when used properly, condoms can help protect you and your partner. *STD's are sexually transmitted diseases

For anal and vaginal sex:

Put the condom on as soon as the penis is hard. Do this before any vaginal, anal, or oral contact.

Hold the tip of the condom. Unroll it to the base of the penis. Make sure there is no air in the tip.

Use a water based lubricant for vaginal and anal sex.

Do not use any oils, petroleum jelly, lotions, or vaginal products that have oil. These can make latex condoms break.

Pull out right after "coming." Hold on to the condom as you pull out.

Ask your healthcare provider about PrEP (pre-exposure prophylaxis) A medication taken every day to help prevent the transmission of HIV.

Not having sex is the only sure way to avoid getting HIV through sex.

For oral sex:

Use an unlubricated latex condom for mouth to penis contact.
Use a barrier, such as a latex square, for mouth to vagina or mouth to anus contact.

Do not make yourself or your partner bleed:

Consider other ways to show love.

NOTE: This fact sheet is not a substitute for the advice of a qualified healthcare provider.

DO NOT USE DRUGS

If you use drugs, get help to stop.
Until you stop, Never share needles or other drug "works" Clean your drug equipment with water, bleach, and more water - before and after each use.

Using alcohol or other drugs can cause you to have sex without using a condom

HELP IS ONLY A PHONE CALL AWAY

To find out where to get an HIV test or for more information, call:
Your doctor or a local health department

Georgia HIV Resource Hub: <https://www.gacapus.com/>
The Georgia HIV/STD Information Line: 1-800-551-2728

BE SAFE. START YOUR MARRIAGE RIGHT!



DISTRICT HIV PREVENTION DIRECTORY

* Call for information on free HIV testing and other resources

DISTRICT 1-1 / ROME / Northwest Georgia Health District				
1309 Redmond Road NW Rome, Georgia 30165-9655		Phone No: 706-295-6704 Fax No: 706-802-5435 www.nwgapublichealth.org		
Bartow, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd*, Gordon, Haralson, Paulding, Polk, Walker				
Title	Name	Phone	Fax	Email
HIV Prevention	Viktoriiia Mamford	706-295-6123		viktoriiia.mamford@dph.ga.gov

DISTRICT 1-2 / DALTON / North Georgia Health District				
1710 Whitehouse Court Dalton, Georgia 30720-8427		Phone No: 706-529-5757 Fax No: 706-529-5740 www.nghd.org		
Cherokee*, Fannin, Gilmer, Murray, Pickens, Whitfield				
Title	Name	Phone	Fax	Email
HIV Prevention	Hannah Becht	706-281-2360		hannah.becht@dph.ga.gov

DISTRICT 2 / GAINESVILLE / North Health District				
1280 Athens Street Gainesville, Georgia 30507-7000		Phone No: 770-535-5743 Fax No: 770-535-5958 www.phdistrict2.org		
Banks, Dawson, Forsyth, Franklin, Habersham, Hall*, Hart, Lumpkin, Rabun, Stephens, Towns, Union, White				
Title	Name	Phone	Fax	Email
HIV Prevention	Janet Davis	770-532-5583		janet.davis@dph.ga.gov

DISTRICT 3-1 / MARIETTA / Cobb/Douglas Health District				
1650 County Services Parkway Marietta, Georgia 30008-4010		Phone No: 770-514-2300 Fax No: 770-514-2320 www.cobbanddouglasspublichealth.org		
Cobb*, Douglas				
Title	Name	Phone	Fax	Email
HIV Prevention	Karrie Pate	678-784-1083		karrie.pate@dph.ga.gov

DISTRICT 3-2 / ATLANTA / Fulton County Board of Health				
Fulton County Board of Health		Phone No: 404-613-1205 F 10 Park Place South, SE Fax No: 404-612-2285 www.fultoncountypgahealth.org		
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3045		ulton*		
Title	Name	Phone	Fax	Email
HIV Prevention	Tonya King	404-613-1410		tonya.king@fultoncountypga.gov

DISTRICT 3-3 / JONESBORO / Clayton County Health District				
1117 Battlecreek Road Jonesboro, Georgia 30236-2407		Phone No: 678-610-7199 Fax No: 770-603-4872 www.claytoncountypublichealth.org		
Clayton*				
Title	Name	Phone	Fax	Email
HIV Prevention	Crystal Fuller	678-479-2225		crystal.fuller@dph.ga.gov

* Indicates county where district office resides

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DISTRICT HIV PREVENTION DIRECTORY

DISTRICT 3-4 / LAWRENCEVILLE / East Metro Health District				
2570 Riverside Parkway Lawrenceville, Georgia 30045-3339 P.O. Box 897 Lawrenceville, Georgia 30046-0897		Phone No: 770-339-4260 Fax No: 770-339-2334 www.gnrhealth.com		
Gwinnett*, Newton, Rockdale				
Title	Name	Phone	Fax	Email
HIV Prevention	Marty Carpenter	770-335-0443		marty.carpenter@gnrhealth.com

DISTRICT 3-5 / DECATUR / DeKalb Health District				
445 Winn Way, Suite 553 Decatur, Georgia 30030-1707 P.O. Box 987 Decatur, Georgia 30031-1701		Phone No: 404-294-3700 Fax No: 404-297-7154 www.dekalbhealth.net		
Title	Name	Phone	Fax	Email
HIV Prevention	Darryl Richards	404-270-2415		darryl.richards@dph.ga.gov

DISTRICT 4 / LAGRANGE / District 4 Health District				
301 Main Street LaGrange, Georgia 30240-5740		Phone No: 706-845-4035 Fax No: 706-845-4350 www.district4health.org		
Butts, Carroll, Coweta, Fayette, Heard, Henry, Lamar, Meriwether, Pike, Spalding, Troup*, Upson				
Title	Name	Phone	Fax	Email
HIV Prevention	Tito Terry	706-298-7733		tito.terry@dph.ga.gov

DISTRICT 5-1 / DUBLIN / South Central Health District				
105 E. Jackson Street Dublin, Georgia 31021-2998		Phone No: 478-275-6545 Fax No: 478-275-6575 www.southcentralhealth.info		
Bleckley, Dodge, Johnson, Laurens*, Montgomery, Pulaski, Telfair, Treutlen, Wheeler, Wilcox				
Title	Name	Phone	Fax	Email
HIV Prevention	George Mims	478-275-6551		george.mims@dph.ga.gov

DISTRICT 5-2 / MACON / North Central Health District				
201 Second Street Macon, Georgia 31201-2198		Phone No: 478-751-6303 Fax No: 478-751-6099 www.northcentralhealthdistrict.org		
Baldwin, Bibb*, Crawford, Hancock, Houston, Jasper, Jones, Monroe, Peach, Putnam, Twigg, Washington, Wilkinson				
Title	Name	Phone	Fax	Email
HIV Prevention	Amber Erickson	478-751-6214		amber.erickson@dph.ga.gov

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DISTRICT HIV PREVENTION DIRECTORY

DISTRICT 6 / AUGUSTA / East Central Health District				
1916 North Leg Road Augusta, Georgia 30909-4437		Phone No: 706-667-4250 Fax No: 706-667-4365 www.ecphd.com		
Title	Name	Phone	Fax	Email
	HIV Prevention	Yhanea Gregory	706-691-8130	yhanea.gregory@dph.ga.gov

DISTRICT 7 / COLUMBUS / West Central Health District				
2100 Comer Avenue Columbus, Georgia 31904-8725 P.O. Box 2299 Columbus, Georgia 31902-2299		Phone No: 706-321-6300 Fax No: 706-321-6126 www.westcentralhealthdistrict.com		
Title	Name	Phone	Fax	Email
	HIV Prevention	Antonio Lawrence	706-321-6412	antonio.lawrence@dph.ga.gov

DISTRICT 8-1 / VALDOSTA / South Health District				
325 W. Savannah Avenue Valdosta, Georgia 31601-5901 P.O. Box 5147 Valdosta, Georgia 31603-5147		Phone No: 229-333-5290 Fax No: 229-333-7822 www.southhealthdistrict.com		
Title	Name	Phone	Fax	Email
	HIV Prevention	Sharah Denton	229-245-8711	sharah.denton@dph.ga.gov

DISTRICT 8-2 / ALBANY / Southwest Health District				
1109 North Jackson Street Albany, Georgia 31701-2022		Phone No: 229-352-4275 Fax No: 229-430-5143 www.southwestgeorgiapublichealth.org		
Title	Name	Phone	Fax	Email
	HIV Prevention	Remy Hutchins	229-638-6424 ext. 7766	remy.hutchins@dph.ga.gov

DISTRICT 9-1 / SAVANNAH/BRUNSWICK / Coastal Health District				
400 Mall Boulevard Suite G Savannah, Georgia 31406		Phone No: 912-644-5210 Fax No: 912-349-5691 www.gachd.org		
Title	Name	Phone	Fax	Email
	HIV Prevention	Diane Devore	229-644-5828	diane.devore@dph.ga.gov

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DISTRICT HIV PREVENTION DIRECTORY

DISTRICT 9-2 / WAYCROSS / Southeast Health District				
1101 Church Street Waycross, Georgia 31501-3525	Phone No: 912-285-6002 Fax No: 912-284-2980 www.sehdph.org	Appling, Atkinson, Bacon, Brantley, Bulloch, Candler, Charlton, Clinch, Coffee, Evans, Jeff Davis, Pierce, Tattnall, Toombs, Ware*, Wayne		
Title	Name	Phone	Fax	Email
HIV Prevention	Trevor Thomas	912-287-4892		trevor.thomas@dph.ga.gov
DISTRICT 10 / ATHENS / Northeast Health District				
220 Research Drive Athens, Georgia 30605-2738	Phone No: 706-583-2870 Fax No: 706-548-5181 www.publichealthathens.com	Barrow, Clarke*, Elbert, Greene, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Walton		
Title	Name	Phone	Fax	Email
HIV Prevention	Patrick Reilly	706-227-7125		patrick.reilly@dph.ga.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON HIV TESTING AND OTHER RESOURCES:

- STATEWIDE HIV/STD HOTLINE: 1-800-551-2728
- GEORGIA HIV RESOURCE HUB: www.gaCAPUS.com

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Quick Sickle Cell Facts

Sickle Cell is not restricted to one group.

- People in many ethnic groups can have sickle cell traits or disease. Although sickle cell trait and disease is most common among African Americans, people of Greek, Hispanic, Italian, Turkish, Asian and Mediterranean ancestry, Native Americans, and people in other groups may have it, too.

Sickle Cell disease is not contagious

- A person cannot catch sickle cell disease through the air, water, skin, sharing of person items, etc. The only way to get it is to have it passed on from your parents.

Sickle Cell trait cannot develop into sickle cell disease

- Sickle cell trait is not a disease. There is no chance that a person with sickle cell trait will get sickle cell disease.

Sickle Cell disease does not affect the mind.

- The disorder has nothing to do with intelligence. It only affects the body.

Sickle Cell disease is not a death sentence

- Many people with sickle cell disease lead long, productive lives.

The State of Georgia recommends that couples obtain a blood test for sickle cell disease prior to obtaining a marriage license.

How can I find out my Sickle Cell status?

A simple blood test called the hemoglobin electrophoresis can be done in your doctor's office or at your local sickle cell foundation. This test will tell if you are a carrier of the sickle cell trait or if you have sickle cell disease. It will also let you know if you have any of the other hemoglobin-producing genes that could lead to sickle cell disease. Everyone should have this test done once in their lifetime, but especially before getting pregnant.

Where can I find more information on Sickle Cell Disease?

The Sickle Cell Foundation of Georgia, Inc
The McGhee/ King Building
2391 Benjamin E. Mays Drive, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30311-3291
Toll-free: 1-800- 326-5287
Email: geninfo@sicklecellatlaga.org
Web Site Address: <http://www.sicklecellga.org>

About Sickle Cell Disease

*Information for Couples
Applying for a Marriage License
in the State of Georgia*

Brought to you by:



The Council of Probate Court Judges
Administrative Office of the Courts
and
Sickle Cell Foundation of Georgia

What is Sickle Cell Disease?

Sickle cell disease refers to a group of similar hemoglobin disorders. The disease affects red blood cell and ultimately endangers the body's oxygen supply. Under normal conditions a substance in red blood cells, called hemoglobin, carry oxygen to all parts of the body. Because red blood cells are soft, smooth and round, they move easily through the body. In persons with sickle cell disease, the red

blood cells may become hard, sticky and banana-shaped (sickles). As a result the sickle shaped cells can clog blood vessels, causes excruciating pain and serious health problems.

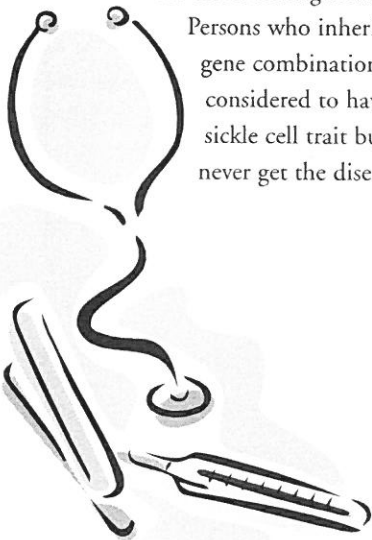
All forms of sickle cells are disease are marked by anemia (a low red blood cell count) and by crescent-shaped red blood cells.



What causes Sickle Cell Disease?

Sickle cell disease is passed from mother and father to their children. If both parents have sickle disease, all their children will have sickle cell disease. However, people may inherit one gene for regular hemoglobin and one gene for sickle hemoglobin.

Persons who inherit this gene combination are considered to have sickle cell trait but will never get the disease.



Several possibilities exist for children whose parents or parents have sickle cell trait:

WHEN ONE PARENT HAS SICKLE CELL TRAIT and the other has regular hemoglobin, the chances for each pregnancy are:

- 1 in 2 (50%) that the baby will have regular hemoglobin.
- 1 in 2 (50%) that the baby will have sickle cell trait.

WHEN BOTH PARENTS HAVE SICKLE CELL TRAIT, the chances for each pregnancy are:

- 1 in 4 (25%) that the baby's hemoglobin will be regular.
- 2 in 4 (50%) that the baby will have sickle cell trait.
- 1 in 4 (25%) that the baby will have sickle cell disease.

WHEN ONE PARENT HAS SICKLE CELL DISEASE and the other parent has regular hemoglobin, all their children will have sickle cell trait.

WHEN ONE PARENT HAS SICKLE CELL TRAIT AND THE OTHER HAS SICKLE CELL DISEASE, the chances for each pregnancy are:

- 1 in 2 (50%) that the baby will have the trait.
- 1 in 2 (50%) that the baby will have the disease.

What health complications are associated with Sickle Cell Disease?

Sickle cell disease has been known to cause the following: severe headaches; episodes of pain (due to blocked blood flow to muscles and bone marrow); backaches; stomach cramps; liver damage; delayed growth and puberty; spleen damage; infection gall stones; jaundice; kidney failure; painful joints; strokes; eye damage (retinopathy); and for some, death in early childhood or adulthood. Comprehensive medical care, nutritional management and up-to-date information are the key weapons for fighting the devastating disease.