Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are infections that pass from one person to another through sexual contact. They are also known as sexually transmitted infections (STIs) or venereal diseases (VD). Some STDs can spread through the use of unsterilized drug needles, from mother to infant during childbirth or breast-feeding, and blood transfusions. The genital areas are generally moist and warm environments, ideal for the growth of many STD-causing microorganisms. The Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines, 2015, prepared by Kimberly A. Workowski, MD1,2, Gail A. Bolan, MD1 1Division of STD Prevention National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention 2Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. Summary. These guidelines for the treatment of persons who have or are at risk for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) were updated by CDC after consultation with a group of professionals knowledgeable in the field of STDs who met in Atlanta on April 30–May 2, 2013. The information in this report updates the Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treat