



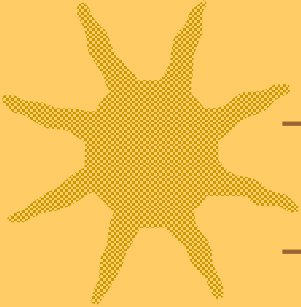
GENERAL INFORMATION - CONDOMS

→ What are condoms?

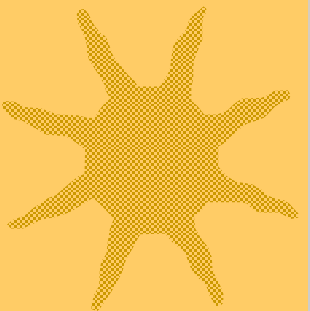
- Tube like device made of thin, flexible material commonly latex or polyurethane and is closed at one end.
- Latex is the most common material for condoms. Viruses can not get through it. However, some people are allergic to it. Polyurethane is an option for people whom are allergic to latex, but only the female condom and selected brand of male condoms are made of polyurethane.
- Some studies shown that polyurethane condoms are more likely to break or slip than the latex condoms. These findings indicate that polyurethane condoms may offer less protection against STDs.

→ What are they made of?

- Natural Skin (sheep' s caeca - large pouch forming the beginning of large intestine), latex or polyurethane.
- Most common - latex.



Types Of Condoms :-



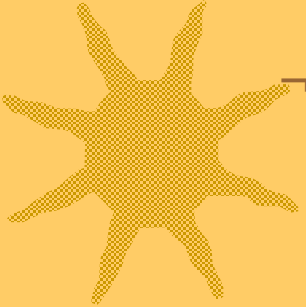
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TYPES OF CONDOMS 图示	DESCRIPTION 说明
	49mm (Small) 小号 Ø 33 (49mm)
	52mm (Regular) 中号 Ø 35 (52mm)
	56mm (Big) 大号 Ø 37 (56mm)
	Spermicidal N-9 双保险 + N-9 杀精剂
	Ultra Thin 超薄型
	Colour 彩色型
	Flavoured/Fragrance 香味型/果味型
	Ribbed 螺纹型
	Dotted 痒点型
	Contoured Ultra Thin 超薄凹凸型
	Contoured Dotted 粗痒凹凸型
	Contoured Ribbed 螺纹凹凸型
	Contoured Ribbed Dotted (3 in 1) 三合一凹凸型
	Thick Head 防护型
	Ultra Thick 特稠型
	Bi-Coloured 双色型
	Tri-Coloured 三色型
	Baggy/Big Head 大头型
	Baggy/Ribbed 大头螺纹

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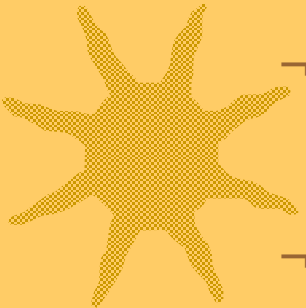




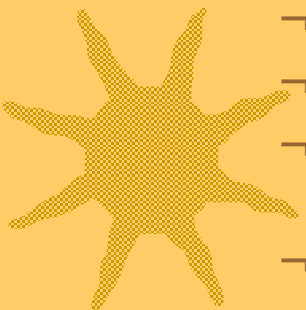
Why use condom?



- Evidence suggests that, if used consistently and correctly, the male latex condom is an effective contraceptive that has no systemic side-effects and is an effective means of protection against STDs, including the human immune deficiency virus (HIV) that causes AIDS.



- The protection offered not being offered by other contraceptives.



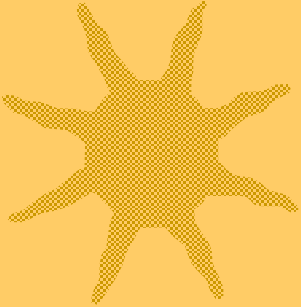
- However, the actual effectiveness among users is only between 80% to 90%. This difference is due to:-
 - (a) The occasional rupture of a condom during intercourse.
 - (b) Spillage of semen from a condom during withdrawal
 - (c) Delayed placement of condom on the penis (penis comes into contact with vagina before condom is on).
 - (d) Rupture due to manufacturing defects (rare)
 - (e) Failure to use condom during each act of intercourse.



Do condoms fail?

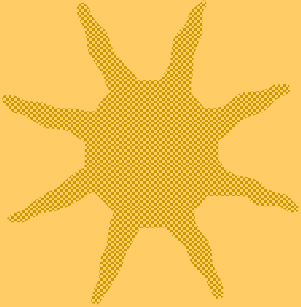
→ 1. Condom Breakage

- A large number of studies on condom breakage report rates that vary from less than 1% to more than 10%.
- The wide variation in breakage rates is attributable to variations across studies with respect to both condom characteristics (e.g. old condoms are more likely to break than new ones) and user characteristics (e.g. less experienced users break condoms more frequently).





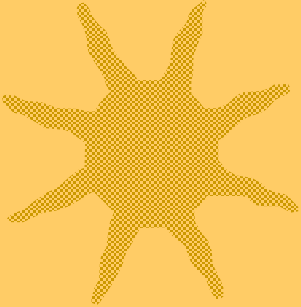
It is a fact that: -



- Poor quality condoms break more frequently
- Younger and less experienced users break condoms more frequently
- Keeping in wallet
- Exposure to direct sunlight
- Use together with petroleum / or oil based lubricant
- Old or near to expired condoms
- Improper handling and usage of condoms
- *(Remember to read instruction for use - 1st time user or try using a condom on a cucumber or similar)
- Bursting due to unexpelled air trapped in tip of condom.



The Condom Slippage



- The choice of width of condoms is determining whether the condom is easy to put on, stays on during use, and is comfortable to the users
- The dimensions of the condom need to conform to the intended population of users. There are considerable variations between individuals, and generally, there is no established market of differently sized condoms.
- In general terms, condom sizes are classified as either wide or narrow. The wider condoms (flat width 51-54mm) will be preferred in Africa, Europe, Latin American, the Middle East and North American and the narrow (47-50mm) are preferred in several Asian Countries).



IMPORTANT POINTS TO NOTE BEFORE USE:

1. Condoms are for single use only. **DO NOT RE-USE THE SAME CONDOM.** A new condom is necessary for each act of sexual intercourse.
2. If extra lubrication is needed, use water-based lubricants. **DO NOT USE OIL BASED LUBRICANTS** such as petroleum jelly, mineral oil or cold cream, as they may damage the condom and cause subsequent failure of product.
3. Consult a doctor or pharmacists about the compatibility of condoms with prescriptions or over-the-counter medicines that are applied to the penis or vagina.
4. In the unlikely event of the condom breaking or semen spills or leak outs during use, partners should clean themselves where contact may have occurred as soon as possible.
5. Do not use the condom if the rubber material is sticky or brittle or obviously damaged.
6. Designed for vaginal use. Non-vaginal use of condom increases the risk of it slipping or being damaged.



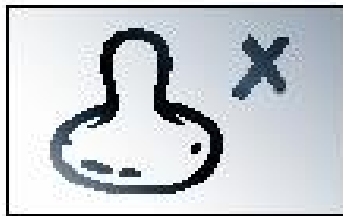


How to use condom & the correct storage?

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

1. Gently tear off the end of foil pack and remove the condom from the foil. Make sure no tear or damage is done to the condom.

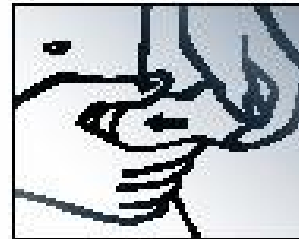
2. Ensure the part to be unrolled is on the outside.



3. Squeeze the closed end of the condom (reservoir) gently with thumb and forefinger to expel the air out of the reservoir and put the condom on the tip of the erect penis. Make sure the condom is put on the erect penis before any contact with the vaginal area as early fluid from the penis can contain semen.



4. While holding the reservoir, unroll the condom over full length of the penis. Make sure the condom stays in place during intercourse. If it comes off, put on a new condom.



5. After ejaculation, hold on to the rim of the condom firmly in place at the base of the penis and slowly withdraw the penis while it is still erect so that the condom does not slip off to avoid spills.

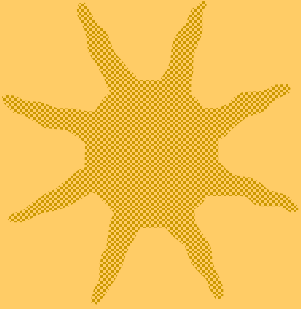


6. Avoid any contact between the genital areas until a new condom is put on.

7. Wrap used condom in a tissue and dispose it properly. Do not flush it down the toilet. Never reuse condoms.



The Bottom Line



→ When used correctly, condoms are the best way to prevent the spread of HIV and other STDs during sexual activity.



→ **BE SAFE, NOT SORRY !**

