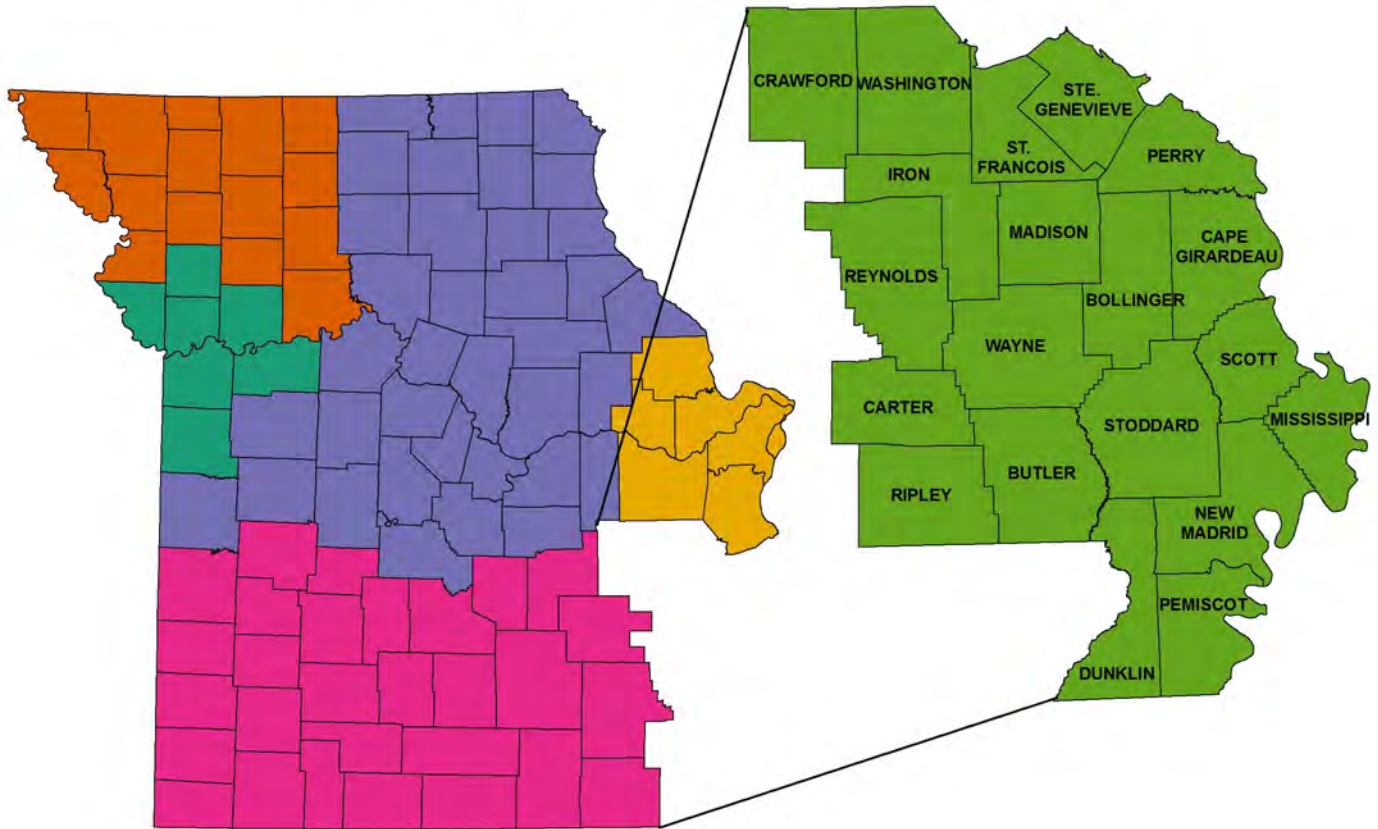


SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION



Population Counts, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016

County	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races/Other Race		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Bollinger County	11,625	96.5%	50	0.4%	143	1.2%	29	0.2%	79	0.7%	126	1.0%	12,052
Butler County	37,873	88.6%	2,373	5.6%	890	2.1%	340	0.8%	265	0.6%	998	2.3%	42,739
Cape Girardeau County	68,028	86.2%	6,002	7.6%	1,854	2.3%	1,265	1.6%	218	0.3%	1,546	2.0%	78,913
Carter County	5,833	94.6%	18	0.3%	146	2.4%	10	0.2%	69	1.1%	92	1.5%	6,168
Crawford County	23,199	95.5%	120	0.5%	466	1.9%	90	0.4%	130	0.5%	297	1.2%	24,302
Dunklin County	24,795	81.2%	3,090	10.1%	1,959	6.4%	109	0.4%	85	0.3%	497	1.6%	30,535
Iron County	9,443	94.2%	142	1.4%	193	1.9%	14	0.1%	63	0.6%	167	1.7%	10,022
Madison County	11,742	94.4%	54	0.4%	318	2.6%	128	1.0%	51	0.4%	150	1.2%	12,443
Mississippi County	9,893	71.7%	3,405	24.7%	272	2.0%	27	0.2%	39	0.3%	163	1.2%	13,799
New Madrid County	14,336	80.0%	2,828	15.8%	316	1.8%	79	0.4%	44	0.2%	312	1.7%	17,915
Pemiscot County	11,755	68.9%	4,502	26.4%	422	2.5%	58	0.3%	52	0.3%	284	1.7%	17,073
Perry County	18,406	95.4%	90	0.5%	423	2.2%	111	0.6%	60	0.3%	195	1.0%	19,285
Reynolds County	6,075	94.1%	64	1.0%	93	1.4%	17	0.3%	55	0.9%	151	2.3%	6,455
Ripley County	13,159	95.2%	85	0.6%	187	1.4%	51	0.4%	127	0.9%	208	1.5%	13,817
Scott County	32,428	83.7%	4,495	11.6%	865	2.2%	188	0.5%	121	0.3%	648	1.7%	38,745
St. Francois County	61,304	92.0%	2,966	4.5%	1,016	1.5%	316	0.5%	239	0.4%	786	1.2%	66,627
St. Genevieve County	16,968	94.1%	141	0.8%	204	1.1%	455	2.5%	56	0.3%	206	1.1%	18,030
Stoddard County	28,288	95.6%	330	1.1%	494	1.7%	90	0.3%	94	0.3%	292	1.0%	29,588
Washington County	23,474	94.5%	573	2.3%	313	1.3%	75	0.3%	105	0.4%	299	1.2%	24,839
Wayne County	12,512	95.2%	74	0.6%	230	1.8%	41	0.3%	66	0.5%	216	1.6%	13,139
Region Total	441,136	88.9%	31,402	6.3%	10,804	2.2%	3,493	0.7%	2,018	0.4%	7,633	1.5%	496,486

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Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, Southeast HIV Care Region, 1982-2017

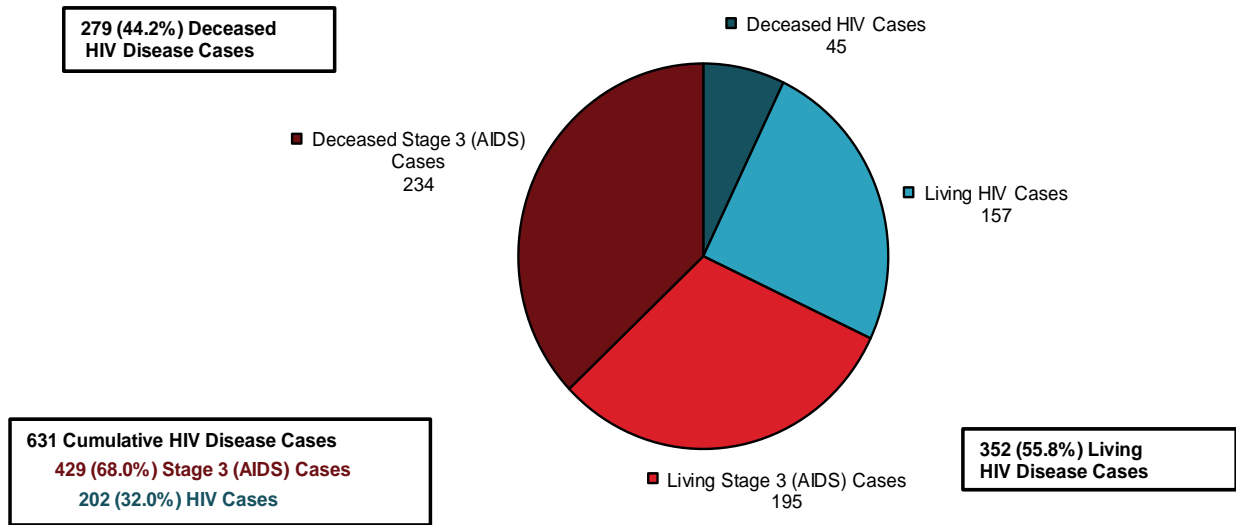
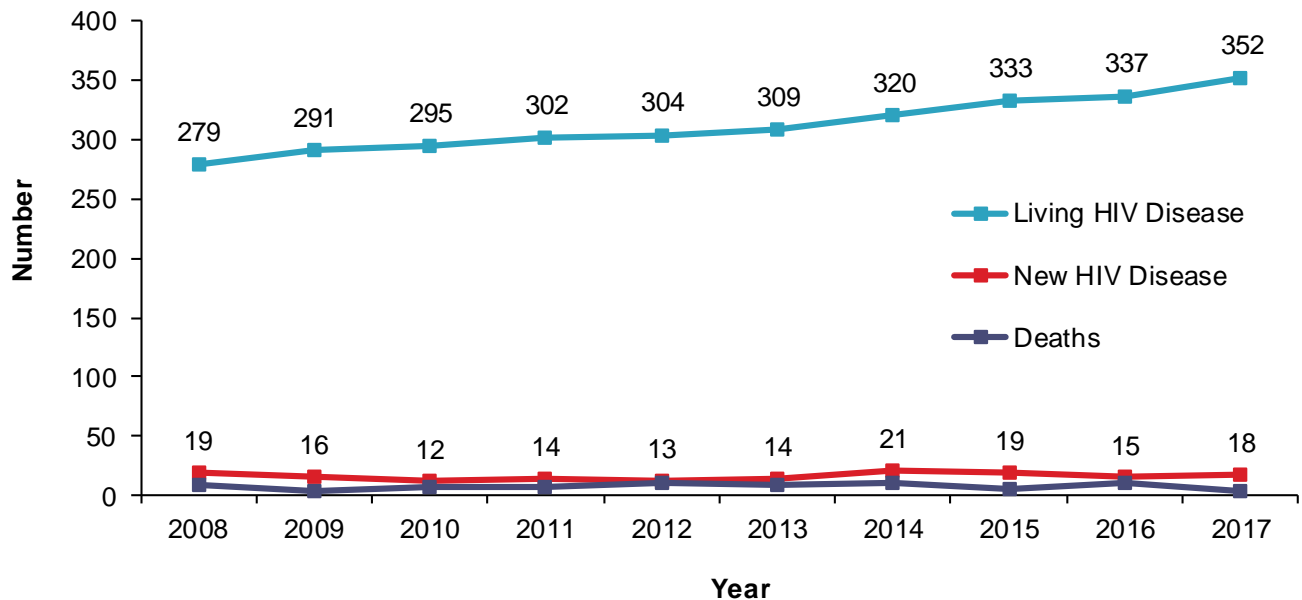


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths, by year*, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2008-2017

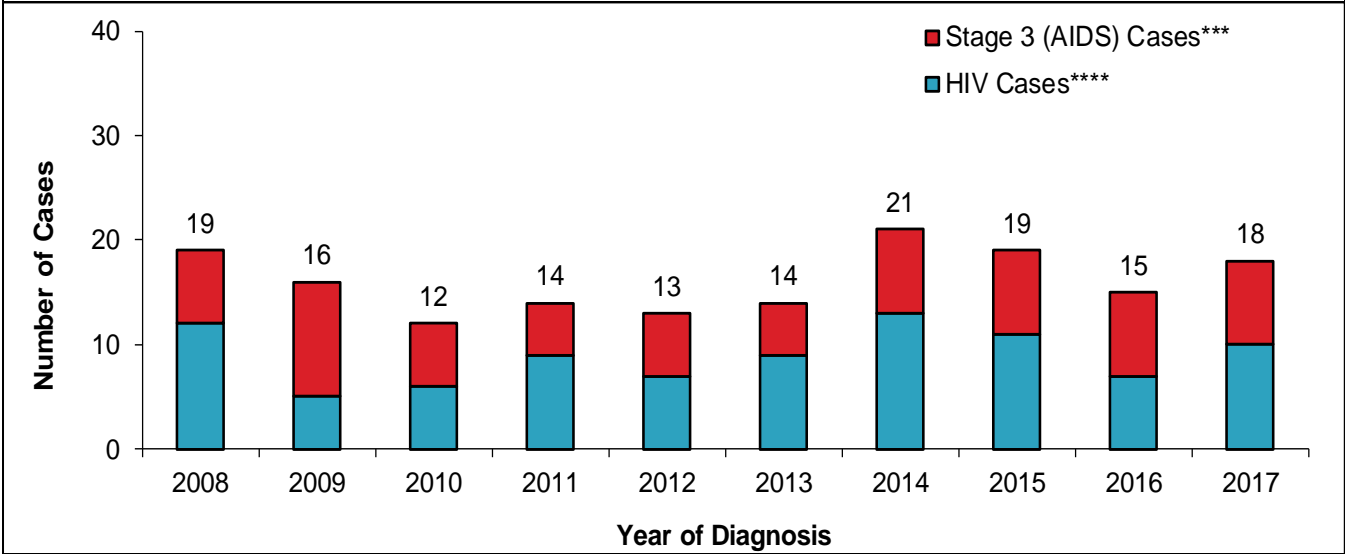


*Living HIV disease cases represent the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. New HIV disease cases represent the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. HIV disease deaths represent the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2017, a total of 631 HIV disease cases were diagnosed in the Southeast HIV Care Region and reported to DHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 55.8% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2017. Among those living with HIV disease, 157 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2017 and 195 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

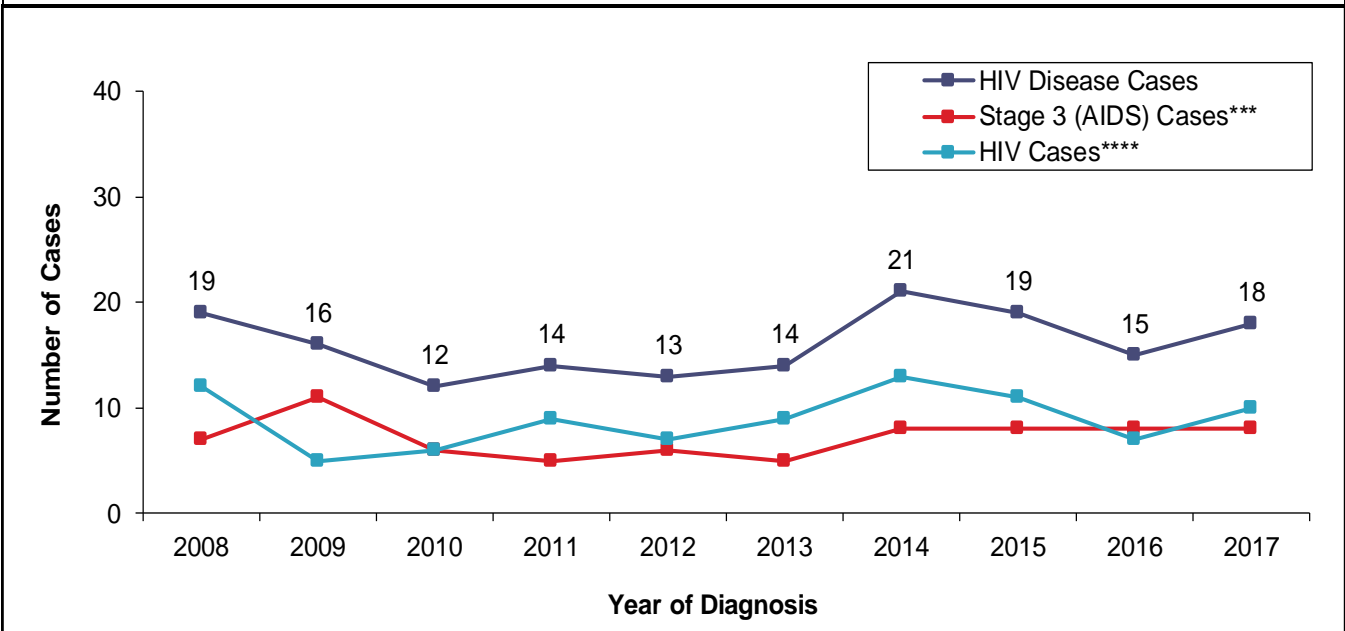
At the end of 2017, there were 352 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southeast HIV Care Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease generally increased over time. There were 18 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2017. The number of new diagnoses decreased from 2008 to 2010 and has been generally stable since 2010, other than slight increases in 2014 and 2017. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease has remained generally stable.

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2008-2017**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case.
 **Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS (i.e., the year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by DHSS).
 ***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.
 ****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2017.

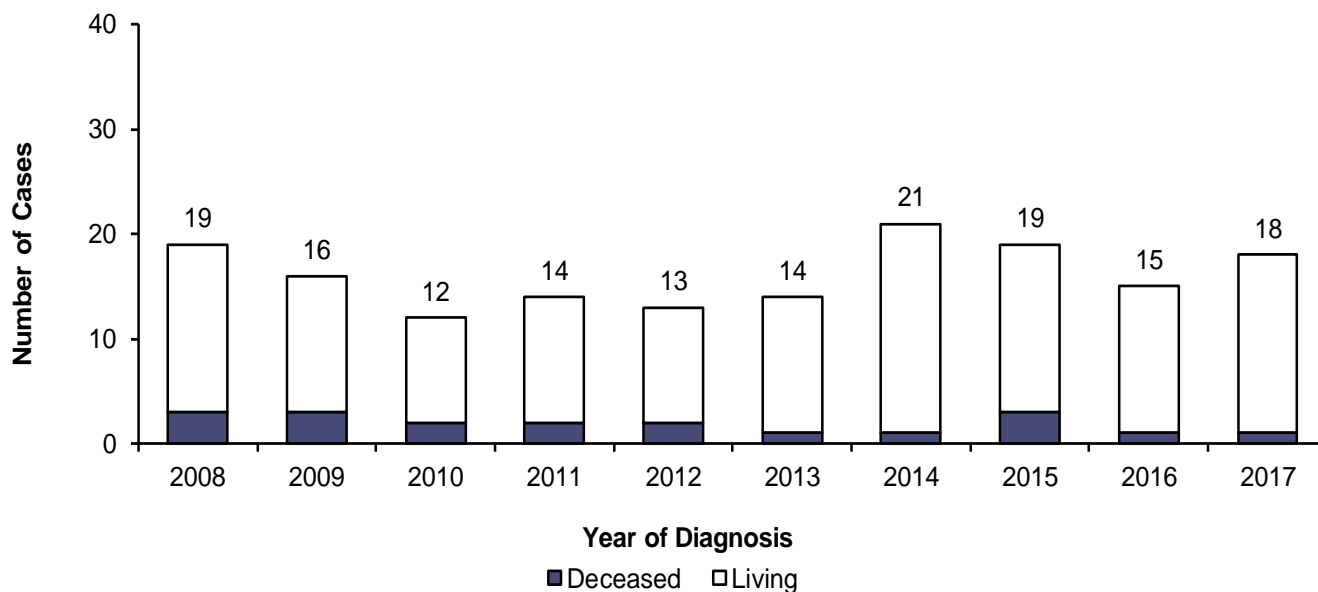
Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2008-2017**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case.
 **Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS (i.e., the year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by DHSS).
 ***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.
 ****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2017.

The number of new diagnoses reported in the Southeast HIV Care Region decreased from 2008 to 2009 and has been generally stable since 2009, other than slight increases in 2014 and 2017 (Figures 3 and 4). Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease, by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2008-2017**



*Vital status on December 31, 2017.

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS (i.e., the year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by DHSS).

Of the 19 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2008, three (15.8%) were deceased by the end of 2017 (Figure 5). Among the 18 persons first diagnosed in 2017, one death (5.6%) had been reported to DHSS at the end of 2017. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	106	67.5%	42.9	138	70.8%	55.9	244	69.3%	98.8
Female	51	32.5%	20.4	57	29.2%	22.9	108	30.7%	43.3
Total	157	100.0%	31.6	195	100.0%	39.3	352	100.0%	70.9
Race/Ethnicity									
White	98	62.4%	22.2	129	66.2%	29.2	227	64.5%	51.5
Black/African American	49	31.2%	156.0	61	31.3%	194.3	110	31.3%	350.3
Hispanic	6	3.8%	55.5	3	1.5%	27.8	9	2.6%	83.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	1.9%	85.9	1	0.5%	28.6	4	1.1%	114.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	1	0.6%	--	1	0.5%	--	2	0.6%	--
Total	157	100.0%	31.6	195	100.0%	39.3	352	100.0%	70.9
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	66	62.3%	30.3	104	75.4%	47.7	170	69.7%	78.0
Black/African American Male	32	30.2%	189.7	31	22.5%	183.7	63	25.8%	373.4
Hispanic Male	5	4.7%	87.3	1	0.7%	17.5	6	2.5%	104.8
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	3	2.8%	185.3	1	0.7%	61.8	4	1.6%	247.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	0	0.0%	--	1	0.7%	--	1	0.4%	--
Total	106	100.0%	42.9	138	100.0%	55.9	244	100.0%	98.8
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	32	62.7%	14.3	25	43.9%	11.2	57	52.8%	25.5
Black/African American Female	17	33.3%	117.0	30	52.6%	206.5	47	43.5%	323.5
Hispanic Female	1	2.0%	19.7	2	3.5%	39.4	3	2.8%	59.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	1	2.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	1	0.9%	--
Total	51	100.0%	20.4	57	100.0%	22.9	108	100.0%	43.3
Current Age‡									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	1	0.6%	2.6	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.3%	2.6
19-24	14	8.9%	37.3	4	2.1%	10.6	18	5.1%	47.9
25-44	80	51.0%	67.0	68	34.9%	56.9	148	42.0%	123.9
45-64	50	31.8%	37.6	107	54.9%	80.4	157	44.6%	117.9
65+	12	7.6%	13.7	16	8.2%	18.3	28	8.0%	32.0
Total	157	100.0%	31.6	195	100.0%	39.3	352	100.0%	70.9

[†]Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the Southeast HIV Care Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.
*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2017.
**Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2017.
***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.
****Per 100,000 population based on 2016 DHSS estimates.
‡Based on age as of December 31, 2017.
Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	6	60.0%	2.4	6	75.0%	2.4	12	66.7%	4.9
Female	4	40.0%	1.6	2	25.0%	0.8	6	33.3%	2.4
Total	10	100.0%	2.0	8	100.0%	1.6	18	100.0%	3.6
Race/Ethnicity									
White	3	30.0%	0.7	4	50.0%	0.9	7	38.9%	1.6
Black/African American	4	40.0%	12.7	3	37.5%	9.6	7	38.9%	22.3
Hispanic	2	20.0%	18.5	1	12.5%	9.3	3	16.7%	27.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	10.0%	28.6	0	0.0%	0.0	1	5.6%	28.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	10	100.0%	2.0	8	100.0%	1.6	18	100.0%	3.6
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	1	16.7%	0.5	4	66.7%	1.8	5	41.7%	2.3
Black/African American Male	2	33.3%	11.9	2	33.3%	11.9	4	33.3%	23.7
Hispanic Male	2	33.3%	34.9	0	0.0%	0.0	2	16.7%	34.9
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	1	16.7%	61.8	0	0.0%	0.0	1	8.3%	61.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	6	100.0%	2.4	6	100.0%	2.4	12	100.0%	4.9
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	2	50.0%	0.9	0	0.0%	0.0	2	33.3%	0.9
Black/African American Female	2	50.0%	13.8	1	50.0%	6.9	3	50.0%	20.6
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	1	50.0%	19.7	1	16.7%	19.7
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	4	100.0%	1.6	2	100.0%	0.8	6	100.0%	2.4
Current Age‡									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
19-24	2	20.0%	5.3	0	0.0%	0.0	2	11.1%	5.3
25-44	5	50.0%	4.2	4	50.0%	3.3	9	50.0%	7.5
45-64	2	20.0%	1.5	4	50.0%	3.0	6	33.3%	4.5
65+	1	10.0%	1.1	0	0.0%	0.0	1	5.6%	1.1
Total	10	100.0%	2.0	8	100.0%	1.6	18	100.0%	3.6

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2017 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2017.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2017 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2017.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2016 DHSS estimates.

‡Based on age as of December 31, 2017.

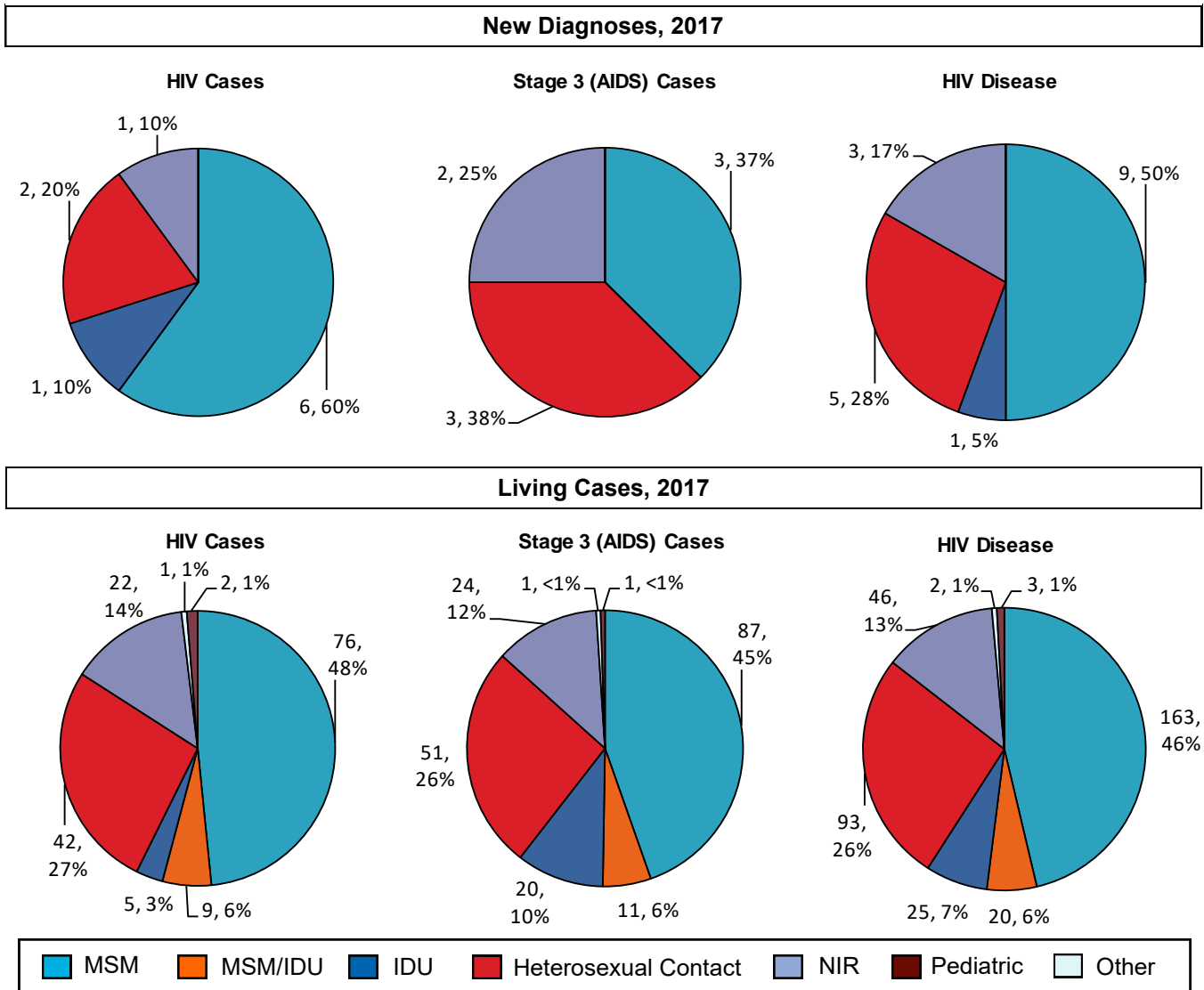
Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: Southeast HIV Care Region

Of the 352 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2017, 69.3% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease among males was 2.3 times as high as the rate among females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (64.5%), the rate of those living with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 6.8 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate was slightly higher among Hispanics compared to whites. However, the difference should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of Hispanics living with HIV disease. Among males, the rate of living cases was 4.8 times as high for blacks/African Americans compared to whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 12.7 times as high among blacks/African Americans compared to whites.

Of the 18 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2017, 44.4% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases by the end of 2017 (Table 2). Males represented 66.7% of new diagnoses. Although whites and black/African Americans had equal proportions of those newly diagnosed with HIV disease (38.9%), the rate of those newly diagnosed with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 13.9 times as high as the rate among whites.

Figure 6. Diagnosed and living HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases by exposure category, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017



Among all categories of living cases in 2017, the largest proportion of cases with a known risk was attributed to MSM (Figure 6). The large proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.

Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2017*			Living			Diagnosed 2017**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Butler County	1	10.0%	2.3	18	10.0%	42.1	0	0.0%	0.0	19	9.7%	44.5
Cape Girardeau County	2	20.0%	2.5	29	20.0%	36.7	2	25.0%	2.5	33	16.9%	41.8
Dunklin County	2	20.0%	6.5	9	20.0%	29.5	0	0.0%	0.0	18	9.2%	58.9
Pemiscot County	1	10.0%	5.9	12	10.0%	70.3	1	12.5%	5.9	9	4.6%	52.7
Scott County	2	20.0%	5.2	20	20.0%	51.6	2	25.0%	5.2	13	6.7%	33.6
St. Francois County	0	0.0%	0.0	19	0.0%	28.5	0	0.0%	0.0	31	15.9%	46.5
Remainder of Region	2	20.0%	0.9	50	20.0%	22.5	3	37.5%	1.4	72	36.9%	32.5
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	10	100.0%	2.0	157	100.0%	31.6	8	100.0%	1.6	195	100.0%	39.3

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to DHSS during 2017 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2017 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2017.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2016 DHSS estimates.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Although the number of living HIV cases was greatest in Cape Girardeau County, the rate of individuals living with HIV was greatest in Pemiscot County (Table 3). Among living stage 3 (AIDS) cases, the number of cases was greatest in Cape Girardeau County while the rate of living cases was greatest in Dunklin County.

Table 4. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	1	16.7%	46	60.5%	2	66.7%	68	78.2%
Black/African American	2	33.3%	23	30.3%	1	33.3%	16	18.4%
Hispanic	2	33.3%	4	5.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%
Other/Unknown	1	16.7%	3	3.9%	0	0.0%	2	2.3%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	6	100.0%	76	100.0%	3	100.0%	87	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2017 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2017.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 5. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity and current age group, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	2	1.8%	5	12.8%	1	20.0%	8	4.9%
25-44	47	41.2%	26	66.7%	3	60.0%	80	49.1%
45-64	58	50.9%	8	20.5%	1	20.0%	68	41.7%
65+	7	6.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	4.3%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	114	100.0%	39	100.0%	5	100.0%	163	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 6. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Butler County	14	12.3%	2	5.1%	0	0.0%	17	10.4%
Cape Girardeau County	23	20.2%	13	33.3%	3	60.0%	41	25.2%
Dunklin County	4	3.5%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	6	3.7%
Pemiscot County	3	2.6%	5	12.8%	0	0.0%	8	4.9%
Scott County	7	6.1%	6	15.4%	0	0.0%	13	8.0%
St. Francois County	27	23.7%	2	5.1%	0	0.0%	30	18.4%
Remaining Counties	36	31.6%	11	28.2%	1	20.0%	48	29.4%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	114	100.0%	39	100.0%	5	100.0%	163	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Nine new HIV disease diagnoses were attributed to MSM in 2017 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 4). Of the 9 new HIV disease diagnoses, 3 (33.3%) were white and 3 (33.3%) were black/African American. There were 163 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM in the Southeast HIV Care Region. Whites represented the greatest proportion of persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2017.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 5). Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the greatest proportion of cases was between 45 and 64 years of age at the end of 2017. The greatest proportions of black/African American and Hispanic MSM living with HIV disease were between 25 and 44 years of age.

The largest numbers of living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM were residents of Cape Girardeau County at the time of their most recent diagnosis (Table 6). The second largest numbers of living cases among MSM resided in St. Francois County.

Table 7. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	0	--	8	88.9%	0	--	9	81.8%
Black/African American	0	--	1	11.1%	0	--	2	18.2%
Hispanic	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	0	--	9	100.0%	0	--	11	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2017 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2017.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity and current age group, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	--
19-24	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	--
25-44	7	41.2%	2	66.7%	0	--	9	45.0%
45-64	9	52.9%	1	33.3%	0	--	10	50.0%
65+	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	--	1	5.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	17	100.0%	3	100.0%	0	--	20	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 9. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017

Geographic Area	Cases	%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	20	100.0%

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM/IDU in 2017 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 7). There were 20 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2017 whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southeast HIV Care Region. The largest proportions of both living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases were white.

Among MSM/IDU living with HIV disease, the largest numbers of cases were among individuals 45 to 64 years of age and 25 to 44 years of age at the end of 2017 (Table 8).

Table 10. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injection drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0	--	9	45.0%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	2	10.0%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
White Female	1	100.0%	2	40.0%	0	--	4	20.0%
Black/African American Female	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0	--	5	25.0%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL †	1	100.0%	5	100.0%	0	--	20	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2017 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2017.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in injection drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and current age group, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
	13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	2	20.0%	1	50.0%	3	50.0%	2	33.3%	9	36.0%
45-64	7	70.0%	1	50.0%	3	50.0%	4	66.7%	15	60.0%
65+	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	10	100.0%	2	100.0%	6	100.0%	6	100.0%	25	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 12. Living HIV disease cases in injection drug users, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017

Geographic Area	Total	
	Cases	%
Butler County	2	8.0%
Cape Girardeau County	4	16.0%
Dunklin County	4	16.0%
Pemiscot County	1	4.0%
St. Francois County	4	16.0%
Remaining Counties	10	40.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION	25	100.0%

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

One new HIV disease diagnosis was attributed to IDU in 2017 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 10). There were 25 living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2017 in the Southeast HIV Care Region. Of the IDU living with HIV disease, 80.0% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of 2017. White males represented the largest proportion of living stage 3 (AIDS) cases (45.0%).

Overall, the largest numbers of living HIV disease cases among IDU in the Southeast HIV Care Region were between 45 and 64 years of age at the end of 2017 (Table 11).

Cape Girardeau County, Dunklin County, and St. Francois County all had the largest numbers of living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU in 2017 (Table 12).

Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	5	11.9%	0	0.0%	8	15.7%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	4	9.5%	1	33.3%	6	11.8%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Female	1	50.0%	21	50.0%	0	0.0%	15	29.4%
Black/African American Female	1	50.0%	10	23.8%	1	33.3%	20	39.2%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	1	2.4%	1	33.3%	2	3.9%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	2	100.0%	42	100.0%	3	100.0%	51	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2017 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2017.

[†]Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex and current age group, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
	19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.8%	3	10.0%	5
25-44	2	15.4%	4	40.0%	13	36.1%	14	46.7%	35	37.6%
45-64	7	53.8%	4	40.0%	18	50.0%	9	30.0%	39	41.9%
65+	4	30.8%	2	20.0%	4	11.1%	4	13.3%	14	15.1%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	13	100.0%	10	100.0%	36	100.0%	30	100.0%	93	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 15. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Butler County	8	61.5%	4	30.8%	0	0.0%	13	14.0%
Cape Girardeau County	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	5	5.4%
Dunklin County	3	37.5%	4	50.0%	1	12.5%	8	8.6%
Pemiscot County	2	25.0%	6	75.0%	0	0.0%	8	8.6%
Scott County	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	0	0.0%	10	10.8%
St. Francois County	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	7	7.5%
Remaining Counties	24	57.1%	16	38.1%	2	4.8%	42	45.2%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	49	52.7%	40	43.0%	3	3.2%	93	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Five new HIV disease diagnoses were attributed to heterosexual contact in 2017 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 13). Black/African American females represented the largest proportion of living stage 3 (AIDS) cases, while white females represented the largest proportion of living HIV cases.

At the end of 2017, the largest proportions of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 25 and 44 years of age for black/African American females (Table 14). Those 45 to 64 years of age represented the largest proportions among white males and white females.

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for heterosexual contact cases (Table 15). In the counties of Dunklin, Pemiscot, and Cape Girardeau, at least half of heterosexual contact cases were black/African American, although the numbers are fairly small.

Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex and age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017

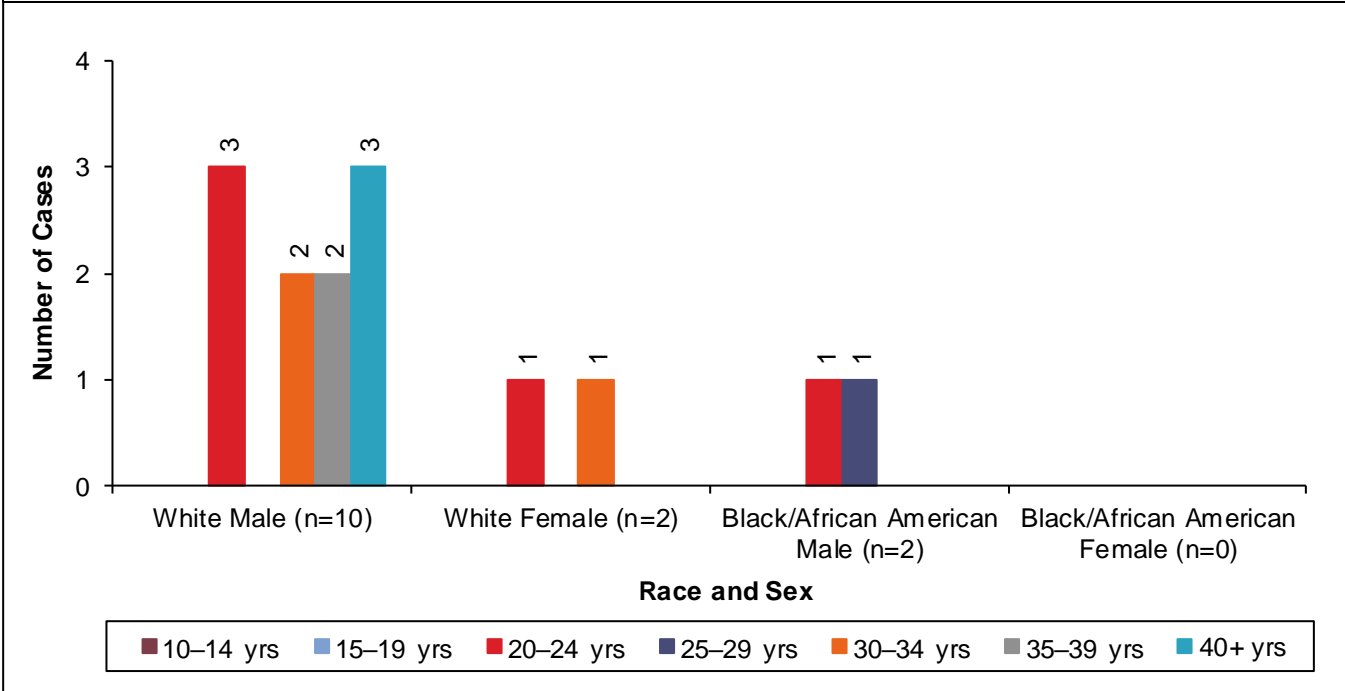
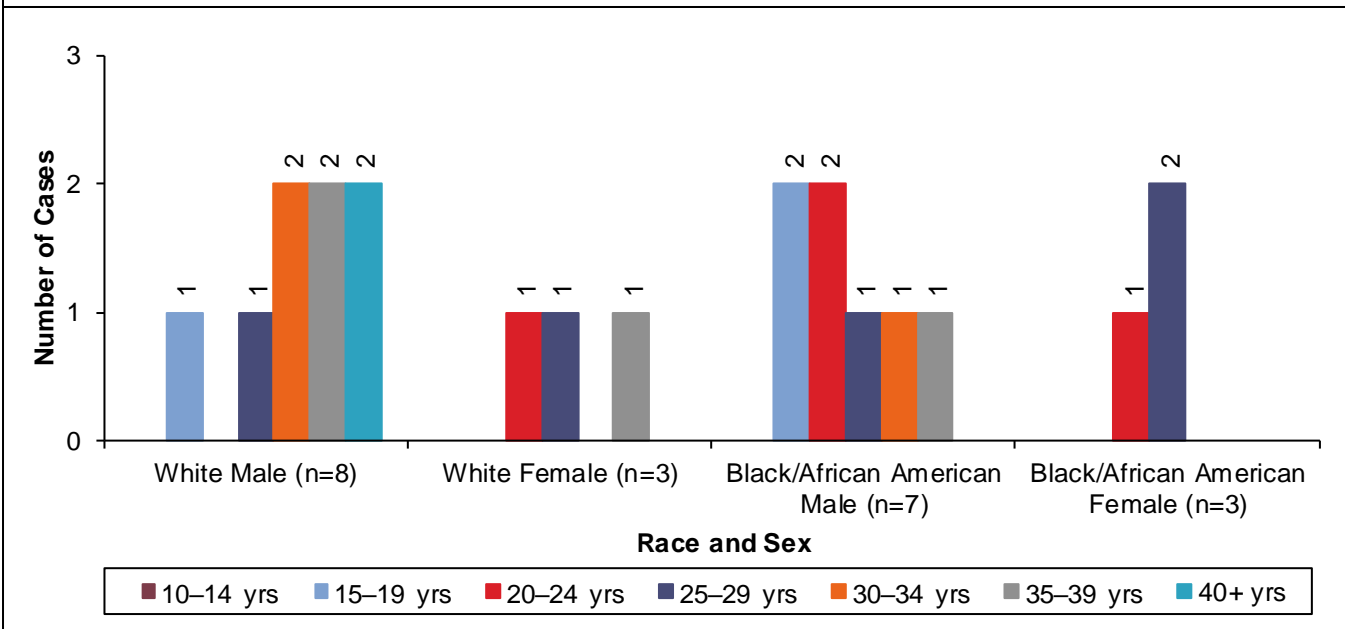


Figure 8. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex and age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017



Fourteen P&S syphilis cases were reported in the Southeast HIV Care Region in 2017 (Figure 7). The number of reported cases increased from 2016 to 2017 (6 to 14). There were no P&S syphilis cases reported among black/African American females.

Twenty-one early latent syphilis case were reported in the Southeast HIV Care Region in 2017. The number of reported cases increased from 2016 to 2017 (6 to 21). Increases were observed among all race and sex categories presented (Figure 8). White males represented the largest proportions of reported P&S syphilis and early latent syphilis cases in 2017.

Figure 9. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex and age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017

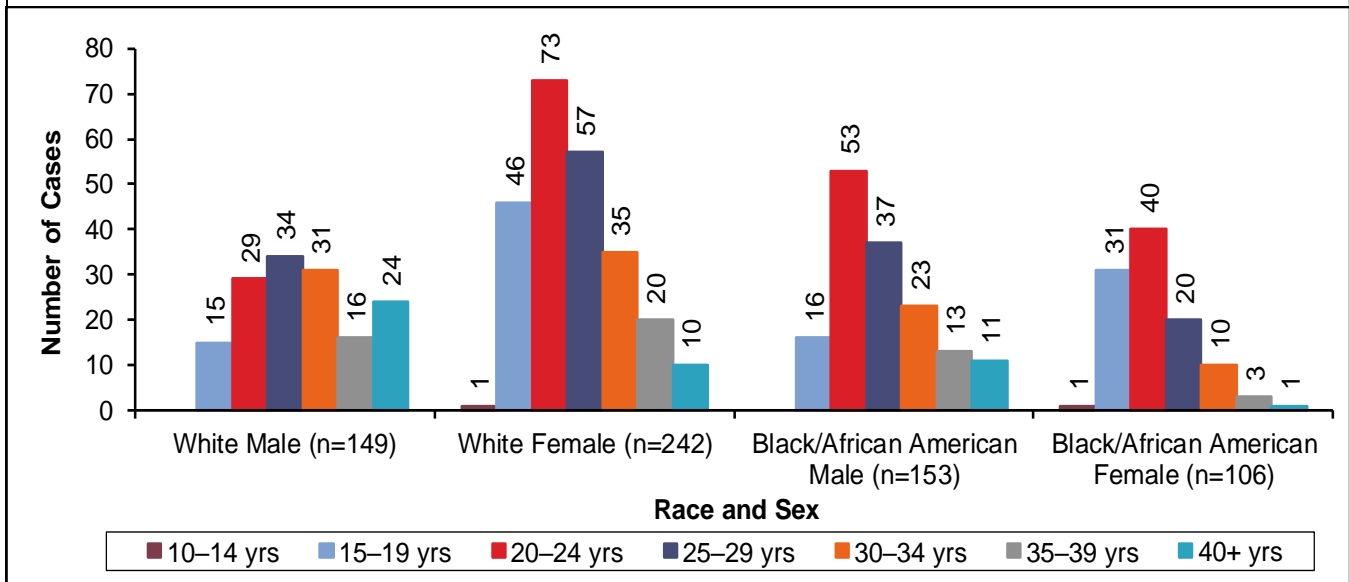
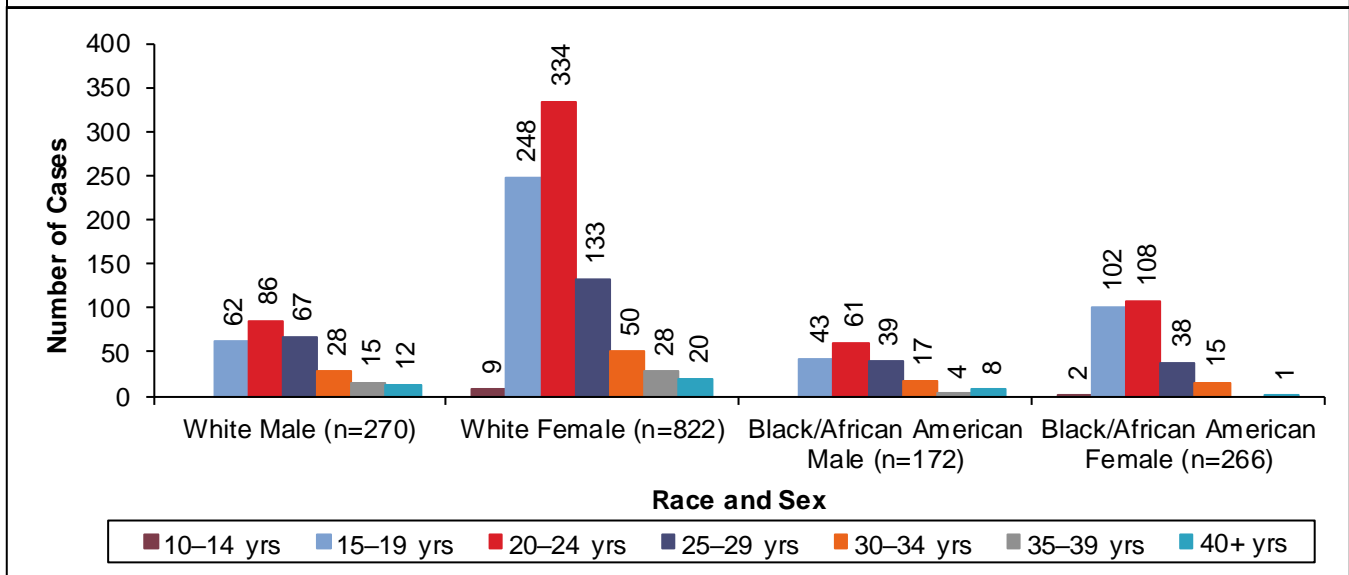


Figure 10. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex and age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017



The largest numbers of gonorrhea cases were reported among white females (242), followed by black/African American males (153) and white males (149) (Figure 9). The largest numbers of reported gonorrhea cases were diagnosed between 20 and 24 years of age for all race and sex categories presented except for white males. The largest numbers of reported gonorrhea cases among white males were diagnosed between 25 and 29 years of age.

The largest numbers of chlamydia cases were reported among white females (822), followed by white males (270) and black/African American females (266) (Figure 10). The largest numbers of reported chlamydia cases were diagnosed between 20 and 24 years of age for all race and sex categories presented.

Figure 11. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017

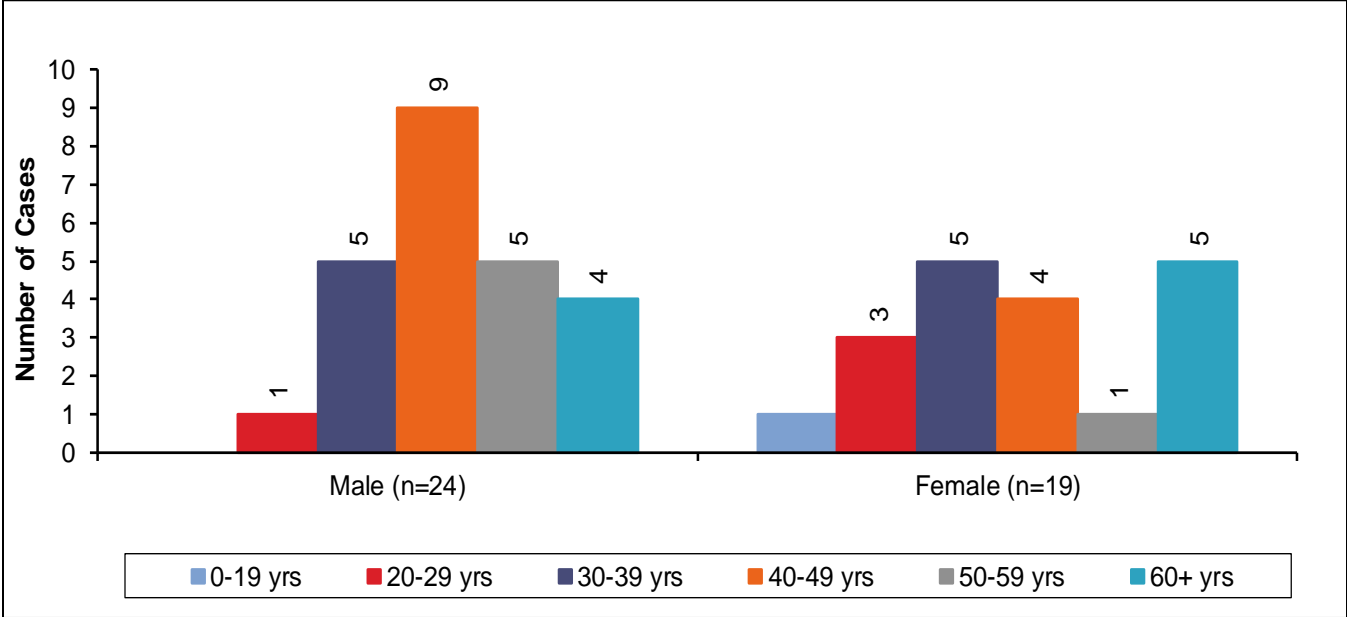
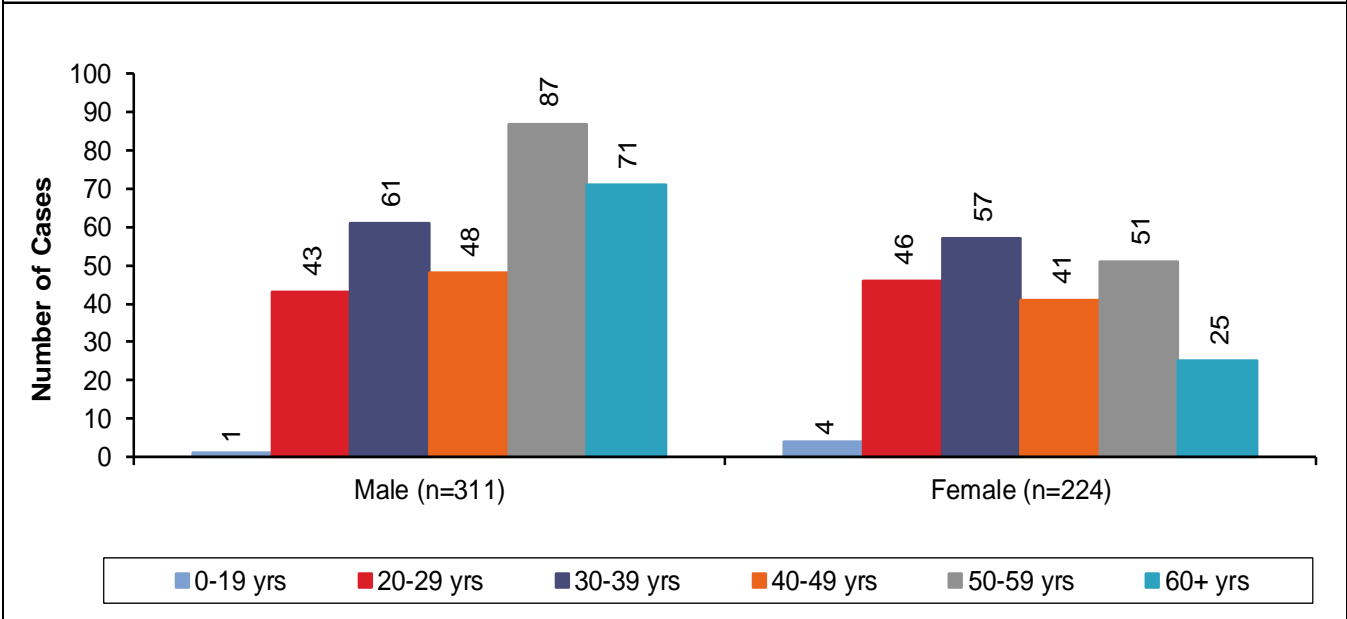


Figure 12. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2017



There were 43 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Southeast HIV Care Region during 2017 (Figure 11). Males represented 55.8% of reported hepatitis B cases. There were differences in the age distribution of reported hepatitis B cases by sex. Equal proportions of females were diagnosed among persons 30 to 39 years of age and 60 years of age and older. The greatest proportion of males was among persons 40 to 49 years of age.

In 2017, there were 535 hepatitis C cases reported in the Southeast HIV Care Region (Figure 12). Of those, 58.1% were male. There were differences in the age at diagnosis of reported hepatitis C cases by sex. Among males, persons 50 to 59 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases. Among females, the largest numbers of reported cases were among those 30 to 39 years of age.