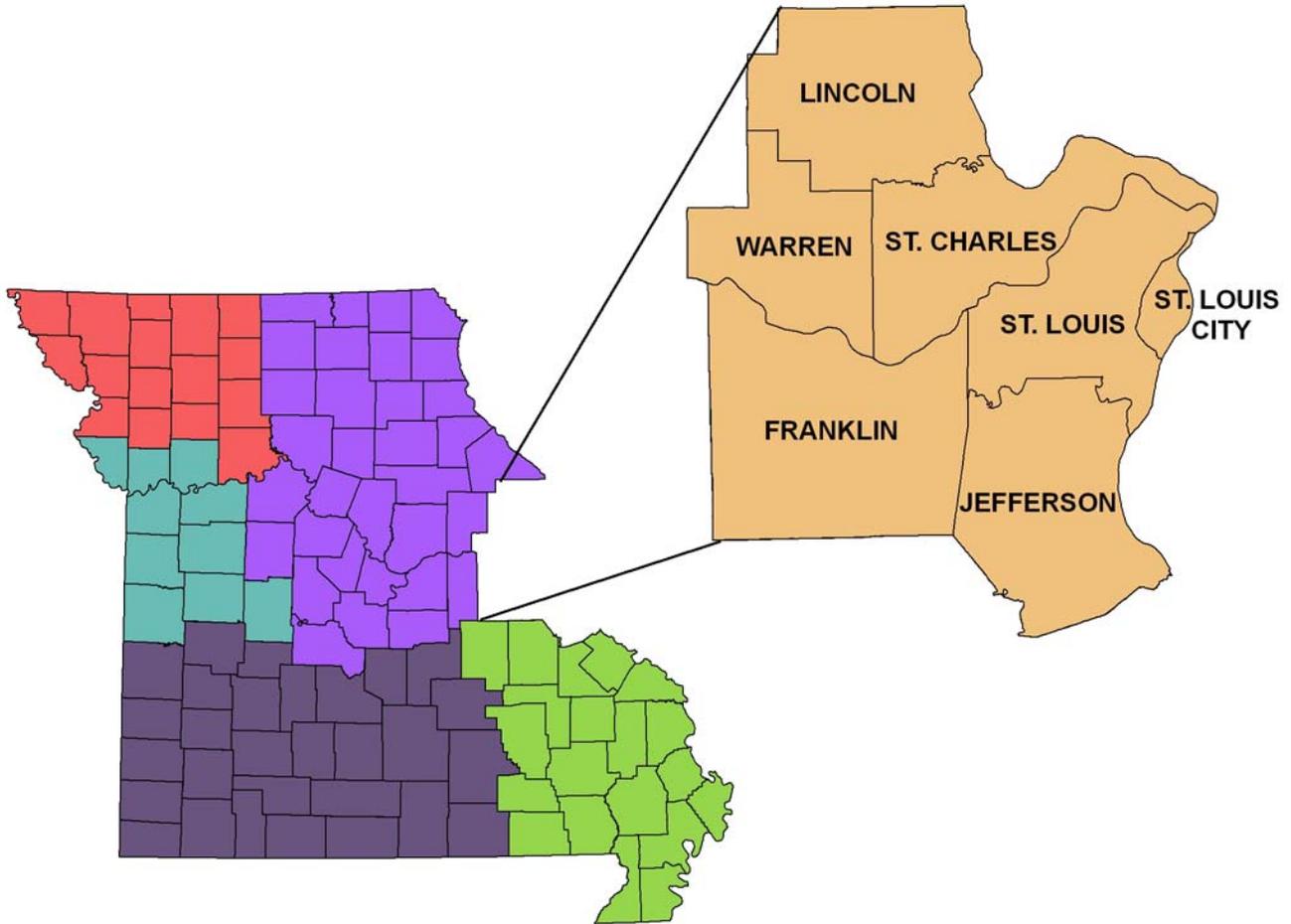


ST. LOUIS REGION



Population Estimates, St. Louis HIV Region, 2007

County	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Total
Franklin County	97,082 97.0%	1,161 1.2%	1,060 1.1%	307 0.3%	435 0.4%	100,045
Jefferson County	207,742 96.1%	2,956 1.4%	2,956 1.4%	726 0.3%	1,696 0.8%	216,076
Lincoln County	49,034 95.2%	1,300 2.5%	867 1.7%	165 0.3%	162 0.3%	51,528
St. Charles County	313,537 91.2%	14,952 4.3%	7,796 2.3%	1,031 0.3%	6,636 1.9%	343,952
St. Louis County	718,836 72.2%	219,433 22.1%	21,366 2.1%	2,502 0.3%	32,981 3.3%	995,118
St. Louis City	157,458 44.9%	174,644 49.8%	9,406 2.7%	1,271 0.4%	7,980 2.3%	350,759
Warren County	28,739 94.3%	840 2.8%	652 2.1%	127 0.4%	109 0.4%	30,467
Region Total	1,572,428 75.3%	415,286 19.9%	44,103 2.1%	6,129 0.3%	49,999 2.4%	2,087,945

Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. AIDS status, St. Louis HIV Region, 1982—2008

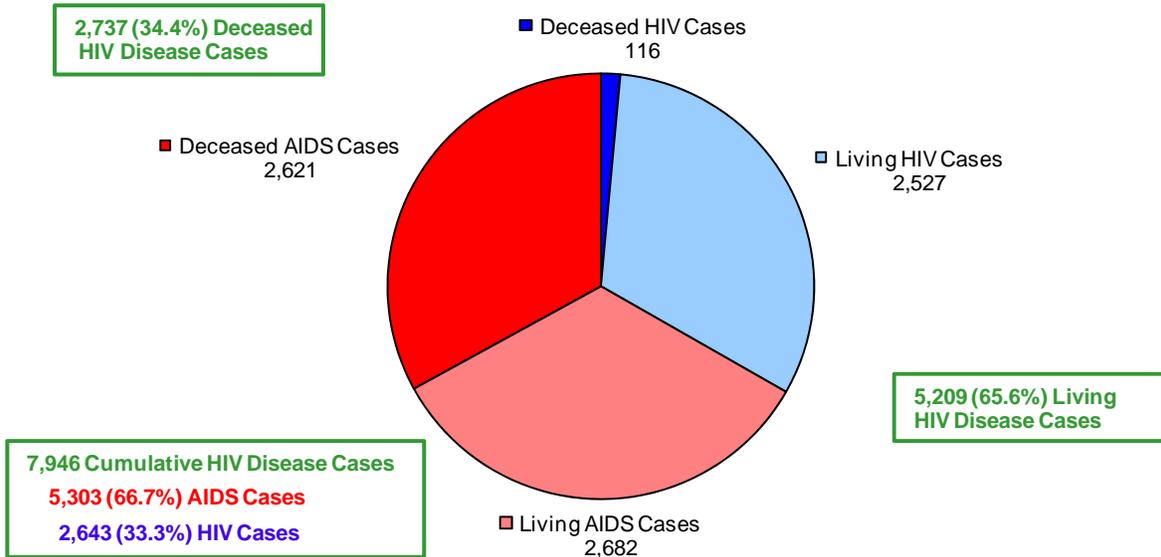
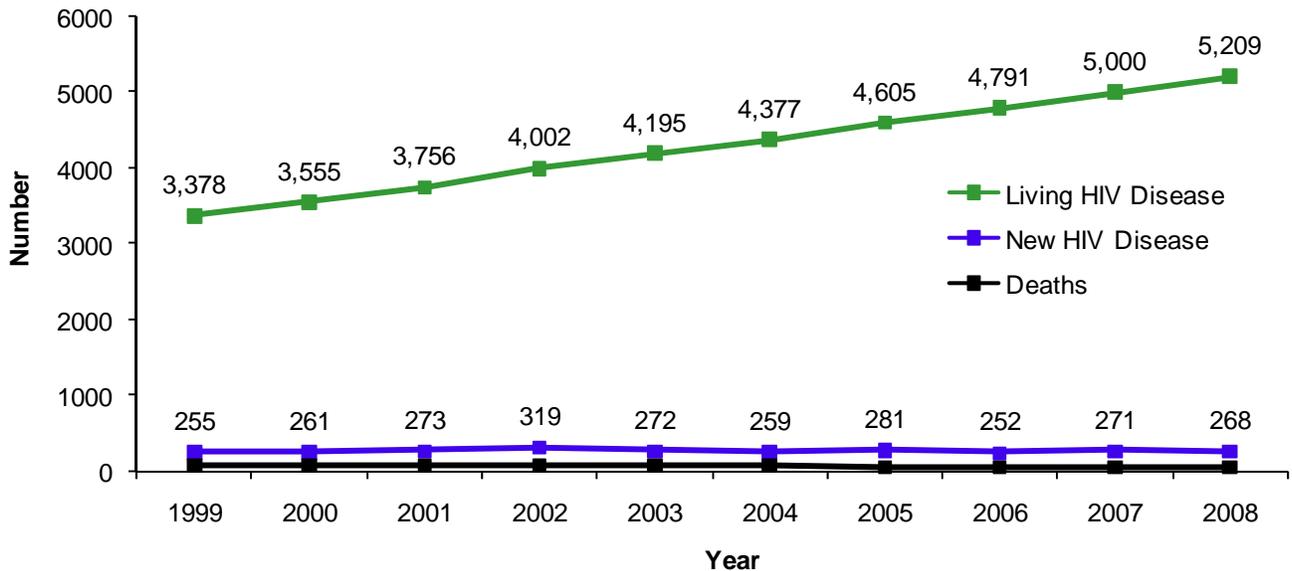


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, St. Louis HIV Region, 1999—2008

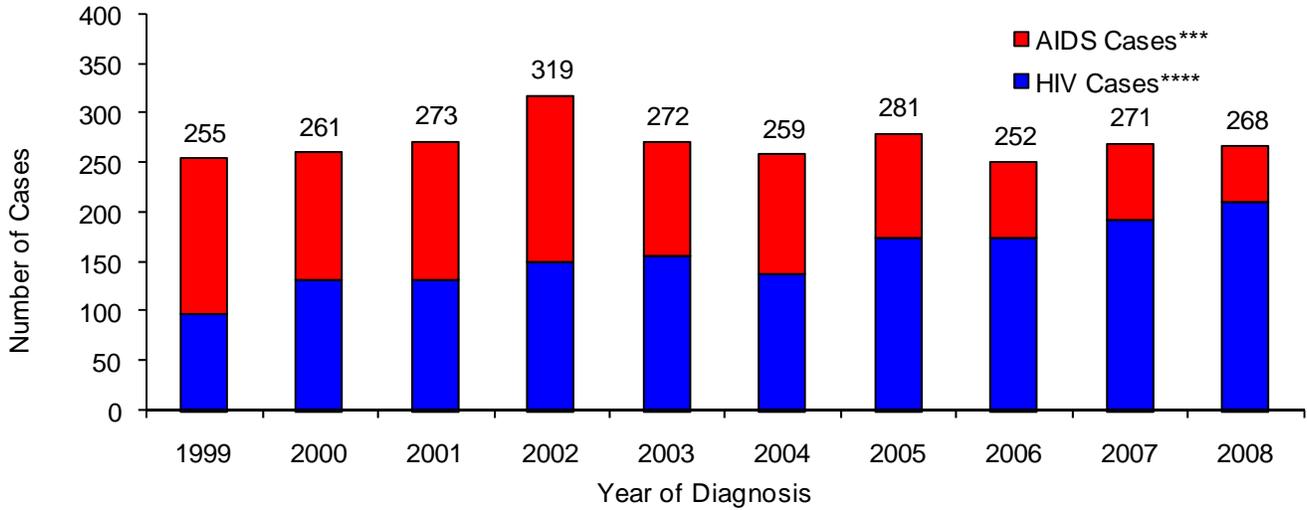


*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year; For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year, For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2008, there have been a total of 7,946 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the St. Louis HIV region and reported to MDHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 66% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2008. Among those living with HIV disease, 2,527 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2008 and 2,682 were classified as AIDS cases.

At the end of 2008, there were 5,209 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the St. Louis region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased every year. There were 268 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2008. The number of new diagnoses has fluctuated slightly over time. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease has remained generally steady.

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 1999—2008**



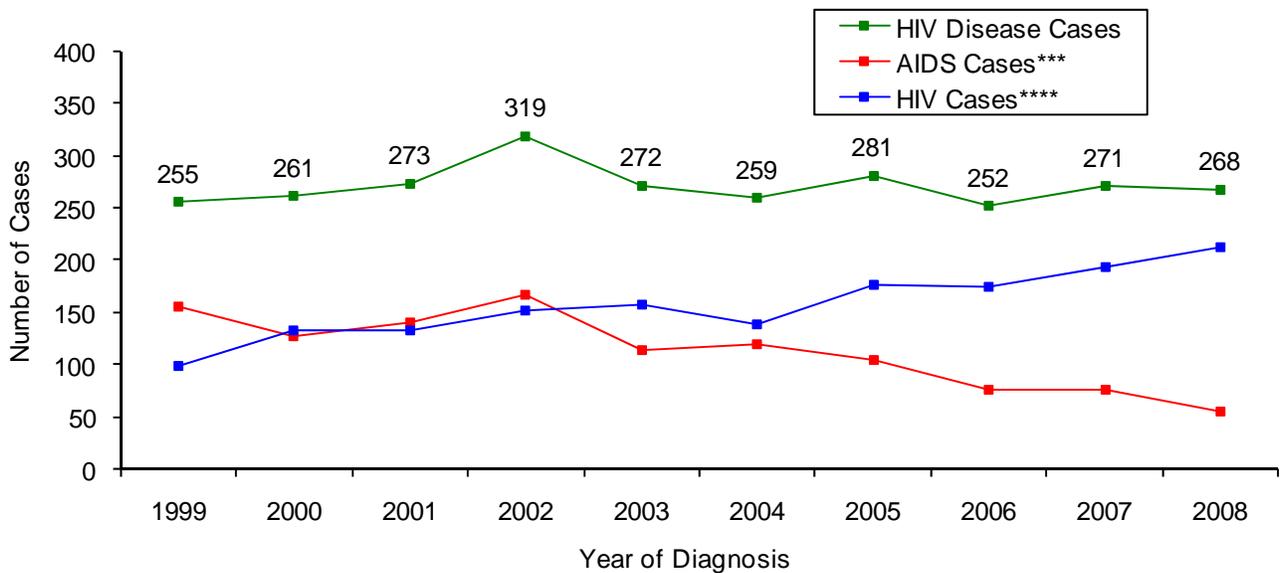
*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for AIDS as of December 31, 2008.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 1999—2008**



*HIV case vs. AIDS case

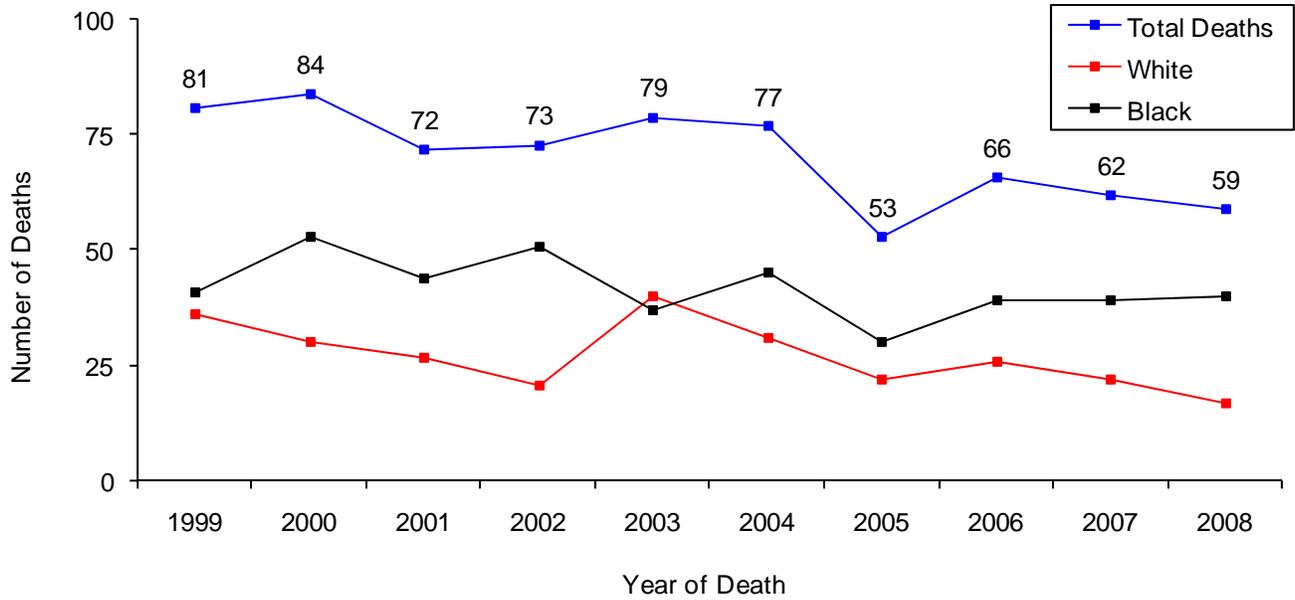
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for AIDS as of December 31, 2008.

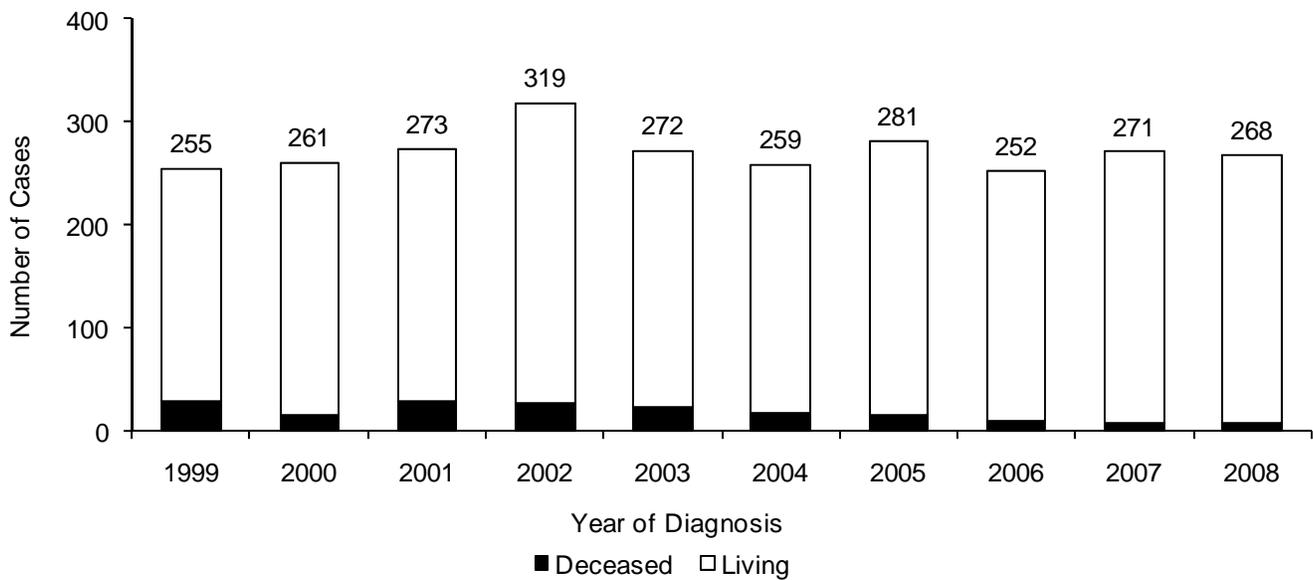
The number of new diagnoses has remained fairly stable from 1999 to 2008, with increases observed in 2002 and 2005. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as AIDS cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race, by year of death, St. Louis HIV Region, 1999—2008



*Includes deaths that have occurred among those diagnosed with HIV disease in the St. Louis HIV region.
 †Only includes deaths through December 31, 2008, and reported by February 25, 2009.

Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 1999—2008**



*Vital status on December 31, 2008.
 **Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease generally decreased from 1999-2005, increased from 2005-2006, and then decreased through 2008 (Figure 5). The general decrease in the number of deaths over time is likely related to the use of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART).

Of the 255 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 1999, 29 (11%) were deceased by the end of 2008 (Figure 6). Among the 268 individuals first diagnosed in 2008, 8 (3%) were deceased at the end of 2008. 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, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, St. Louis HIV Region, 2008

Sex	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Male	2,048	81.0%	203.3	2,286	85.2%	226.9	4,334	83.2%	430.1
Female	479	19.0%	44.3	396	14.8%	36.7	875	16.8%	81.0
Total	2,527	100.0%	121.0	2,682	100.0%	128.5	5,209	100.0%	249.5
Race/Ethnicity									
White	1,091	43.2%	69.4	1,226	45.7%	78.0	2,317	44.5%	147.4
Black	1,321	52.3%	318.1	1,387	51.7%	334.0	2,708	52.0%	652.1
Hispanic	71	2.8%	161.0	46	1.7%	104.3	117	2.2%	265.3
Asian	11	0.4%	22.0	9	0.3%	18.0	20	0.4%	40.0
American Indian	2	0.1%	32.6	2	0.1%	32.6	4	0.1%	65.3
Other/Unknown	31	1.2%	N/A	12	0.4%	N/A	43	0.8%	N/A
Total	2,527	100.0%	121.0	2,682	100.0%	128.5	5,209	100.0%	249.5
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	979	47.8%	127.5	1,142	50.0%	148.7	2,121	48.9%	276.1
Black Male	978	47.8%	516.3	1,087	47.6%	573.9	2,065	47.6%	1090.2
Hispanic Male	55	2.7%	239.5	39	1.7%	169.8	94	2.2%	409.4
Asian Male	9	0.4%	37.3	6	0.3%	24.9	15	0.3%	62.2
American Indian Male	2	0.1%	67.2	2	0.1%	67.2	4	0.1%	134.5
Other/Unknown Male	25	1.2%	N/A	10	0.4%	N/A	35	0.8%	N/A
Total	2,048	100.0%	203.3	2,286	100.0%	226.9	4,334	100.0%	430.1
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	112	23.4%	13.9	84	21.2%	10.4	196	22.4%	24.4
Black Female	343	71.6%	151.9	300	75.8%	132.8	643	73.5%	284.7
Hispanic Female	16	3.3%	75.7	7	1.8%	33.1	23	2.6%	108.8
Asian Female	2	0.4%	7.7	3	0.8%	11.6	5	0.6%	19.3
American Indian Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Other/Unknown Female	6	1.3%	N/A	2	0.5%	N/A	8	0.9%	N/A
Total	479	100.0%	44.3	396	100.0%	36.7	875	100.0%	81.0
Current Age[‡]									
<2	1	0.0%	1.8	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.0%	1.8
2-12	16	0.6%	5.3	2	0.1%	0.7	18	0.3%	6.0
13-18	22	0.9%	11.9	11	0.4%	6.0	33	0.6%	17.9
19-24	176	7.0%	107.8	35	1.3%	21.4	211	4.1%	129.2
25-44	1,286	50.9%	233.4	1,119	41.7%	203.1	2,405	46.2%	436.5
45-64	941	37.2%	164.8	1,387	51.7%	242.9	2,328	44.7%	407.6
65+	85	3.4%	32.5	128	4.8%	48.9	213	4.1%	81.4
Total	2,527	100.0%	121.0	2,682	100.0%	128.5	5,209	100.0%	249.5

[†]Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the St. Louis HIV Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2008.

**Cases classified as AIDS by December 31, 2008.

***The sum of HIV cases and AIDS cases.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2007 MDHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2008.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, St. Louis HIV Region, 2008

Sex	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Male	167	78.8%	16.6	45	80.4%	4.5	212	79.1%	21.0
Female	45	21.2%	4.2	11	19.6%	1.0	56	20.9%	5.2
Total	212	100.0%	10.2	56	100.0%	2.7	268	100.0%	12.8
Race/Ethnicity									
White	75	35.4%	4.8	16	28.6%	1.0	91	34.0%	5.8
Black	127	59.9%	30.6	37	66.1%	8.9	164	61.2%	39.5
Hispanic	8	3.8%	18.1	0	0.0%	0.0	8	3.0%	18.1
Asian	1	0.5%	2.0	1	1.8%	2.0	2	0.7%	4.0
American Indian	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.8%	16.3	1	0.4%	16.3
Other/Unknown	1	0.5%	N/A	1	1.8%	N/A	2	0.7%	N/A
Total	212	100.0%	10.2	56	100.0%	2.7	268	100.0%	12.8
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	69	41.3%	9.0	14	31.1%	1.8	83	39.2%	10.8
Black Male	89	53.3%	47.0	28	62.2%	14.8	117	55.2%	61.8
Hispanic Male	7	4.2%	30.5	0	0.0%	0.0	7	3.3%	30.5
Asian Male	1	0.6%	4.1	1	2.2%	4.1	2	0.9%	8.3
American Indian Male	0	0.0%	0.0	1	2.2%	33.6	1	0.5%	33.6
Other/Unknown Male	1	0.6%	N/A	1	2.2%	N/A	2	0.9%	N/A
Total	167	100.0%	16.6	45	100.0%	4.5	212	100.0%	21.0
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	6	13.3%	0.7	2	18.2%	0.2	8	14.3%	1.0
Black Female	38	84.4%	16.8	9	81.8%	4.0	47	83.9%	20.8
Hispanic Female	1	2.2%	4.7	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.8%	4.7
Asian Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Other/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A
Total	45	100.0%	4.2	11	100.0%	1.0	56	100.0%	5.2
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	7	3.3%	3.8	0	0.0%	0.0	7	2.6%	3.8
19-24	51	24.1%	31.2	8	14.3%	4.9	59	22.0%	36.1
25-44	108	50.9%	19.6	28	50.0%	5.1	136	50.7%	24.7
45-64	46	21.7%	8.1	19	33.9%	3.3	65	24.3%	11.4
65+	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.8%	0.4	1	0.4%	0.4
Total	212	100.0%	10.2	56	100.0%	2.7	268	100.0%	12.8

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2008 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2008.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2008 with HIV, which progressed to AIDS in 2008.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2007 MDHSS estimates.

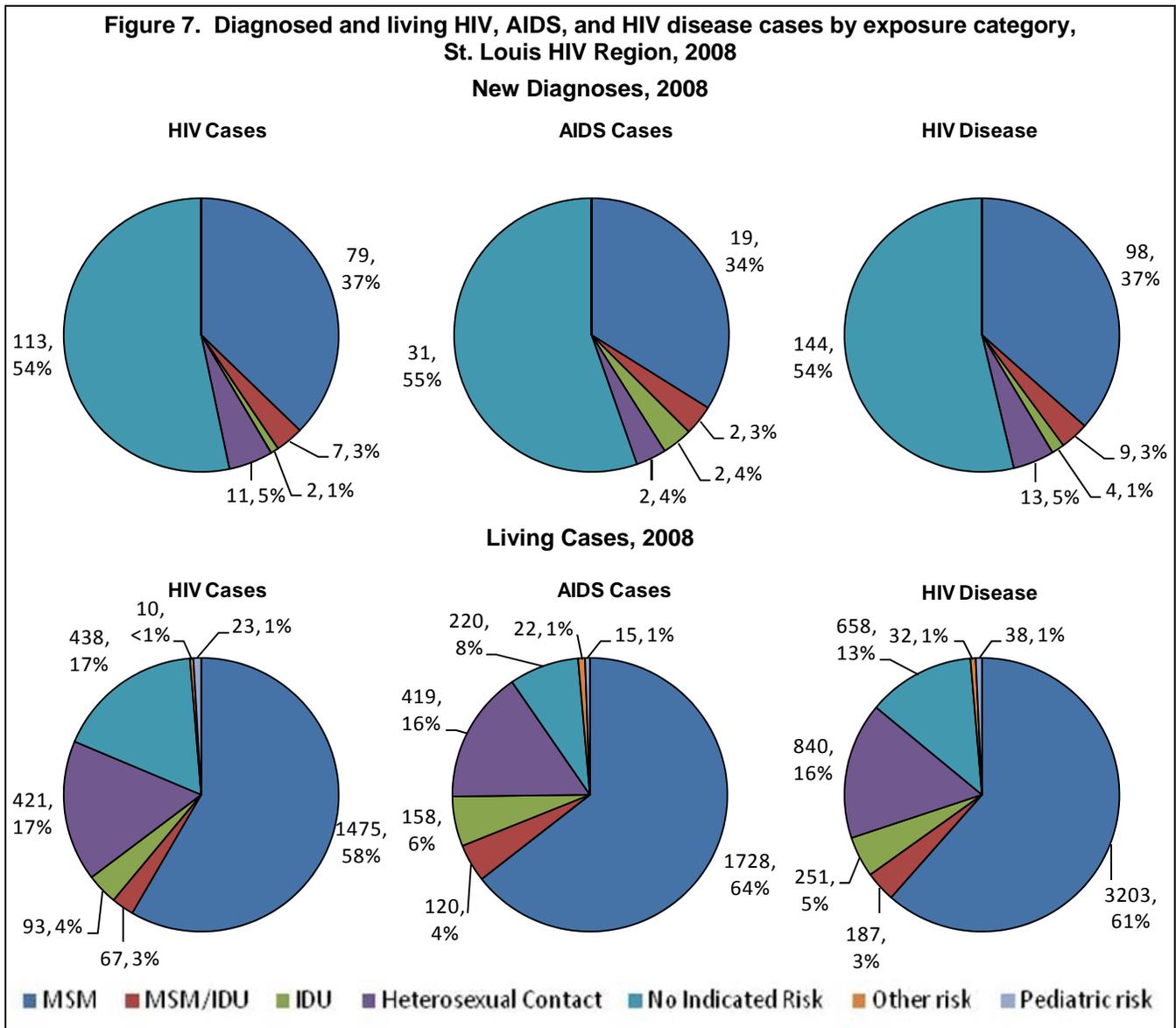
‡Based on age as of December 31, 2008.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Of the 5,209 persons living with HIV at the end of 2008, 83% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 5.3 times greater among males than females. Blacks represented the largest number of persons living with HIV disease in the St. Louis HIV region. In contrast, whites represented the largest number of persons living with HIV disease in all other HIV regions. The rate of persons living with HIV disease was 4.4 times greater among blacks than whites. The rate was 1.8 times greater among Hispanics than whites. Among males, the rate of individuals living with HIV disease was 3.9 times greater for blacks than whites, and 1.5 times greater for Hispanics than whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 11.7 times greater among blacks than whites, and 4.5 times greater among Hispanics than whites.

Of the 268 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2008, 21% were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2008 (Table 2). The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses was 4.0 times greater in males than females. Blacks represented a greater proportion of the new AIDS cases compared to new HIV cases. The rate of new HIV disease cases was 6.8 times greater among blacks than whites, and 3.1 times greater among Hispanics than whites. The disproportionate impact of HIV disease on minorities appears to be greater for new diagnoses compared to those currently living with the disease in the St. Louis HIV region.



Among all categories, the largest proportion of cases with a known risk was attributed to MSM (Figure 7). 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.

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2008*			Living			Diagnosed 2008**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
St. Louis City	109	51.4%	31.1	1,554	61.5%	443.0	39	69.6%	11.1	1,667	62.2%	475.3
St. Louis County	89	42.0%	8.9	807	31.9%	81.1	15	26.8%	1.5	828	30.9%	83.2
St. Charles County	7	3.3%	2.0	85	3.4%	24.7	1	1.8%	0.3	86	3.2%	25.0
Remainder of Region	7	3.3%	1.8	81	3.2%	20.3	1	1.8%	0.3	101	3.8%	25.4
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	212	100.0%	10.2	2,527	100.0%	121.0	56	100.0%	2.7	2,682	100.0%	128.5

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2008 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2008 that progressed to AIDS in 2008.
***Per 100,000 population based on 2007 MDHSS estimates.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Area	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	35	32.1%	22.2	69	63.3%	39.5	3	2.8%	31.9	109	100.0%	31.1
St. Louis County	31	34.8%	4.3	54	60.7%	24.6	4	4.5%	18.7	89	100.0%	8.9
St. Charles County	4	57.1%	1.3	3	42.9%	20.1	0	0.0%	0.0	7	100.0%	2.0
Remainder of Region	5	71.4%	1.3	1	14.3%	16.0	1	14.3%	18.1	7	100.0%	1.8
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	75	35.4%	4.8	127	59.9%	30.6	8	0.0%	18.1	212	100.0%	10.2

*Per 100,000 population based on 2007 MDHSS estimates.
**Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.
Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Area	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	9	23.1%	5.7	29	74.4%	16.6	0	0.0%	0.0	39	100.0%	11.1
St. Louis County	6	40.0%	0.8	7	46.7%	3.2	0	0.0%	0.0	15	100.0%	1.5
St. Charles County	0	0.0%	0.0	1	100.0%	6.7	0	0.0%	0.0	1	100.0%	0.3
Remainder of Region	1	100.0%	0.3	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	100.0%	0.3
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	16	28.6%	1.0	37	66.1%	8.9	0	0.0%	0.0	56	100.0%	2.7

*Per 100,000 population based on 2007 MDHSS estimates.
**Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.
Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The rates of new diagnoses and living cases were higher in St. Louis City compared to other areas in the St. Louis HIV region (Table 3). Those diagnosed in St. Louis City represented a greater proportion of the new AIDS cases (70%) compared to the new HIV cases (51%).

There were differences in the proportion of new HIV cases diagnosed by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas (Table 4). Greater proportions of the new HIV cases diagnosed in St. Louis City and St. Louis County were black compared to St. Charles County and the remainder of the HIV region.

There were also differences in the proportion of new AIDS cases diagnosed by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas (Table 5). The proportion of newly diagnosed AIDS cases that occurred among blacks was higher for St. Louis City compared to St. Louis County.

Table 6. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region, 2008

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	25	31.6%	773	52.4%	7	36.8%	940	54.4%
Black	50	63.3%	641	43.5%	12	63.2%	745	43.1%
Hispanic	3	3.8%	45	3.1%	0	0.0%	30	1.7%
Other/Unknown	1	1.3%	16	1.1%	0	0.0%	13	0.8%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	79	100.0%	1,475	100.0%	19	100.0%	1,728	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2008 that progressed to AIDS in 2008.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 7. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, St. Louis HIV Region, 2008

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-18	0	0.0%	9	0.6%	0	0.0%	9	0.3%
19-24	18	1.1%	105	7.6%	2	2.7%	126	3.9%
25-44	641	37.4%	712	51.4%	49	65.3%	1,419	44.3%
45-64	962	56.2%	525	37.9%	21	28.0%	1,519	47.4%
65+	92	5.4%	35	2.5%	3	4.0%	130	4.1%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	1,713	100.0%	1,386	100.0%	75	100.0%	3,203	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 due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2008

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	1,024	51.1%	929	46.3%	33	1.6%	2,005	62.6%
St. Louis County	534	52.6%	435	42.8%	38	3.7%	1,016	31.7%
St. Charles County	84	84.0%	13	13.0%	2	2.0%	100	3.1%
Remaining Counties	71	86.6%	9	11.0%	2	2.4%	82	2.6%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	1,713	53.5%	1,386	43.3%	75	2.3%	3,203	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 due to rounding.

There were a total of 98 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM) in 2008 for the St. Louis HIV region (Table 6). Blacks represented the greatest proportion of new HIV and AIDS cases diagnosed in 2008 among MSM. Of the newly diagnosed cases among MSM, 19% progressed to AIDS by the end of 2008. Among MSM living with HIV disease, whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV and AIDS cases.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 7). Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the majority (56%) were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2008. In contrast, the majority of black (51%) and Hispanic (65%) MSM living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age.

There were differences in the distribution of persons living with HIV disease by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for MSM (Table 8). Black MSM comprised a larger proportion of persons living with HIV disease in St. Louis City and St. Louis County compared to other areas.

Table 9. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region, 2008

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	4	57.1%	28	41.8%	2	100.0%	62	51.7%
Black	3	42.9%	37	55.2%	0	0.0%	58	48.3%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	7	100.0%	67	100.0%	2	100.0%	120	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2008 that progressed to AIDS in 2008.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 10. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, St. Louis HIV Region, 2008

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	1	1.1%	3	3.2%	0	0.0%	4	2.1%
25-44	31	34.4%	31	32.6%	1	100.0%	63	33.7%
45-64	54	60.0%	58	61.1%	0	0.0%	113	60.4%
65+	4	4.4%	3	3.2%	0	0.0%	7	3.7%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	90	100.0%	95	100.0%	1	100.0%	187	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 due to rounding.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2008

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	54	41.2%	75	57.3%	1	0.8%	131	70.1%
St. Louis County	24	55.8%	19	44.2%	0	0.0%	43	23.0%
St. Charles County	7	87.5%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	8	4.3%
Remaining Counties	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.7%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	90	48.1%	95	50.8%	1	0.5%	187	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 due to rounding.

There were a total of nine new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) in 2008 for the St. Louis HIV region (Table 9). There were 187 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM/IDU at the end of 2008 in the St. Louis HIV region. The largest proportion of living HIV cases were black, whereas whites represented the largest proportion of living AIDS cases.

The majority of persons living with HIV disease among both white and black MSM/IDU were 45-64 years old at the end of 2008 (Table 10).

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for MSM/IDU (Table 11). Black MSM/IDU comprised a larger proportion of living cases in St. Louis City and St. Louis County compared to other areas.

Table 12. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, St. Louis HIV Region, 2008

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	22	23.7%	0	0.0%	27	17.1%
Black Male	1	50.0%	39	41.9%	2	100.0%	73	46.2%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
White Female	0	0.0%	15	16.1%	0	0.0%	15	9.5%
Black Female	1	50.0%	16	17.2%	0	0.0%	40	25.3%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL†	2	100.0%	93	100.0%	2	100.0%	158	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2008 that progressed to AIDS in 2008.

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

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 13. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, St. Louis HIV Region, 2008

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	2	0.8%
25-44	18	36.7%	31	27.7%	15	50.0%	24	42.9%	89	35.5%
45-64	29	59.2%	75	67.0%	14	46.7%	29	51.8%	150	59.8%
65+	1	2.0%	6	5.4%	0	0.0%	3	5.4%	10	4.0%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	49	100.0%	112	100.0%	30	100.0%	56	100.0%	251	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 due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2008

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	26	15.9%	136	82.9%	1	0.6%	164	65.3%
St. Louis County	21	38.9%	31	57.4%	1	1.9%	54	21.5%
St. Charles County	13	92.9%	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	14	5.6%
Remaining Counties	19	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19	7.6%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	79	31.5%	168	66.9%	2	0.8%	251	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 due to rounding.

There were a total of four new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to injecting drug users (IDU) in 2008 for the St. Louis HIV region (Table 12). There were 251 persons living with HIV disease attributed to IDU at the end of 2008 in the St. Louis HIV region. Black males represented the largest proportion of living HIV and AIDS cases.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity and sex among IDU (Table 13). Among white males, black males, and black females, the greatest proportion of living cases was 45-64 years of age at the end of 2008. Among white females, a nearly equal number of persons living with HIV disease were between 25-44 and 45-44 years of age.

There were differences in the distribution of individuals living with HIV disease by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for IDU (Table 14). St. Louis City had the largest proportion of black IDU living with HIV disease (83%). St. Louis County had the second largest proportion of black IDU living with HIV disease (57%).

Table 15. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, St. Louis HIV Region, 2008

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	28	6.7%	0	0.0%	28	6.7%
Black Male	1	9.1%	77	18.3%	0	0.0%	97	23.2%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	4	1.0%
White Female	2	18.2%	74	17.6%	0	0.0%	57	13.6%
Black Female	8	72.7%	229	54.4%	2	100.0%	224	53.5%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	7	1.7%	0	0.0%	4	1.0%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL†	11	100.0%	421	100.0%	2	100.0%	419	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2008 that progressed to AIDS in 2008.

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

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 16. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, St. Louis HIV Region, 2008

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
	13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	2	0.4%	3
19-24	0	0.0%	5	2.9%	0	0.0%	9	2.0%	14	1.7%
25-44	15	26.8%	87	50.0%	70	53.4%	299	66.0%	487	58.0%
45-64	31	55.4%	68	39.1%	53	40.5%	130	28.7%	292	34.8%
65+	10	17.9%	14	8.0%	7	5.3%	13	2.9%	44	5.2%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	56	100.0%	174	100.0%	131	100.0%	453	100.0%	840	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 due to rounding.

Table 17. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2008

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
	St. Louis City	76	14.8%	424	82.7%	9	1.8%	513
St. Louis County	67	24.6%	195	71.7%	5	1.8%	272	32.4%
St. Charles County	15	71.4%	4	19.0%	1	4.8%	21	2.5%
Remaining Counties	29	85.3%	4	11.8%	1	2.9%	34	4.0%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	187	22.3%	627	74.6%	16	1.9%	840	100.0%

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

**Percentage of race in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total 13 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2008 for the St. Louis HIV region (Table 15). All but one of the newly diagnosed persons were females. There were 840 persons living with HIV disease attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2008 in the St. Louis HIV region. Black females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and AIDS cases among heterosexual contact cases.

At the end of 2008, the majority of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age for white females, black males, and black females (Table 16). Among white males, the greatest proportion of individuals living with HIV disease was between 45-64 years of age.

There were differences in the distribution of individuals living with HIV disease by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for heterosexual contact cases (Table 17). Black heterosexual contact cases comprised a larger proportion of living cases in St. Louis City and St. Louis County compared to other areas.

Table 18. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases with exposure category assignments for St. Louis HIV Region, 2008

Exposure category	HIV cases				AIDS cases			
	2008*		Living		2008**		Living	
Adult/Adolescent								
Men who have sex with men	149	70.3%	1,744	69.6%	38	67.9%	1,871	70.2%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	15	7.1%	80	3.2%	3	5.4%	130	4.9%
Injecting drug use	6	2.8%	114	4.6%	4	7.1%	175	6.6%
Heterosexual contact	42	19.8%	555	22.2%	11	19.6%	469	17.6%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	9	0.4%	0	0.0%	22	0.8%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
No indicated risk (NIR)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	212	100.0%	2,504 †	100.0%	56	100.0%	2,667	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	0	0.0%	23	100.0%	0	0.0%	15	100.0%
TOTAL	212		2,527		56		2,682	

*HIV cases reported during 2008 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to AIDS.

†Includes 1 case with a confirmed "other" exposure category.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The data in Table 18 have been adjusted to proportionately re-distribute individuals with no indicated risk factor based on sex and race/ethnicity to known exposure categories. These data do not reflect the true counts of persons reported in each exposure category. Among both new and living HIV and AIDS cases, MSM represented the greatest proportion of cases. The proportion of new diagnoses attributed to MSM was greater for new HIV case diagnoses compared to the proportion among living HIV cases. No diagnoses were reported among children less than 13 years of age in 2008 in the St. Louis HIV region.

Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis Region, 2008

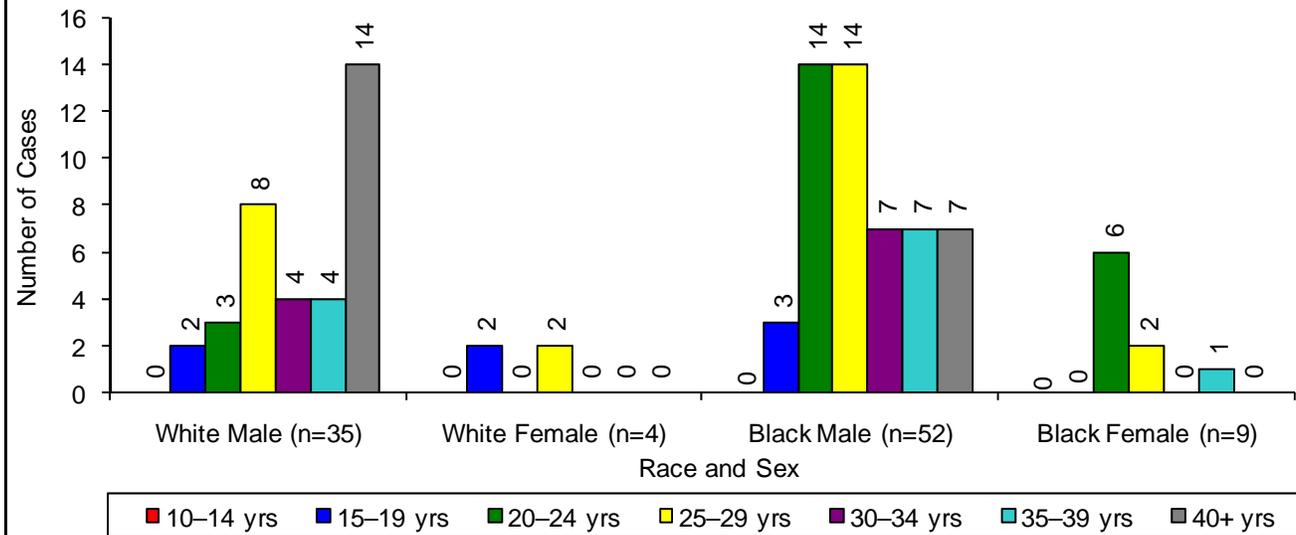
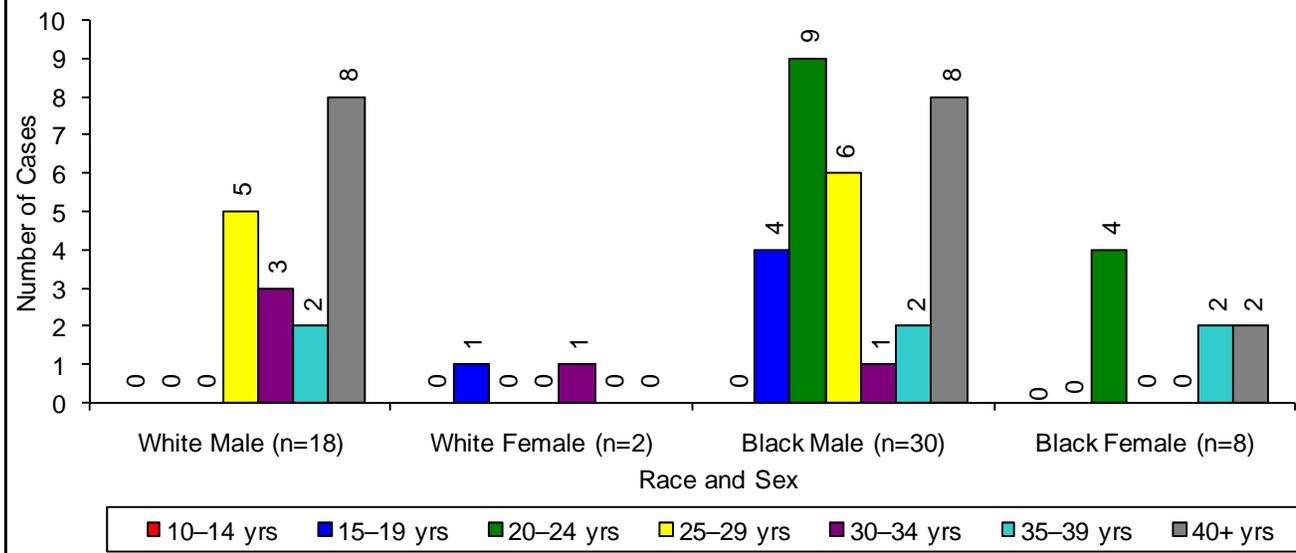


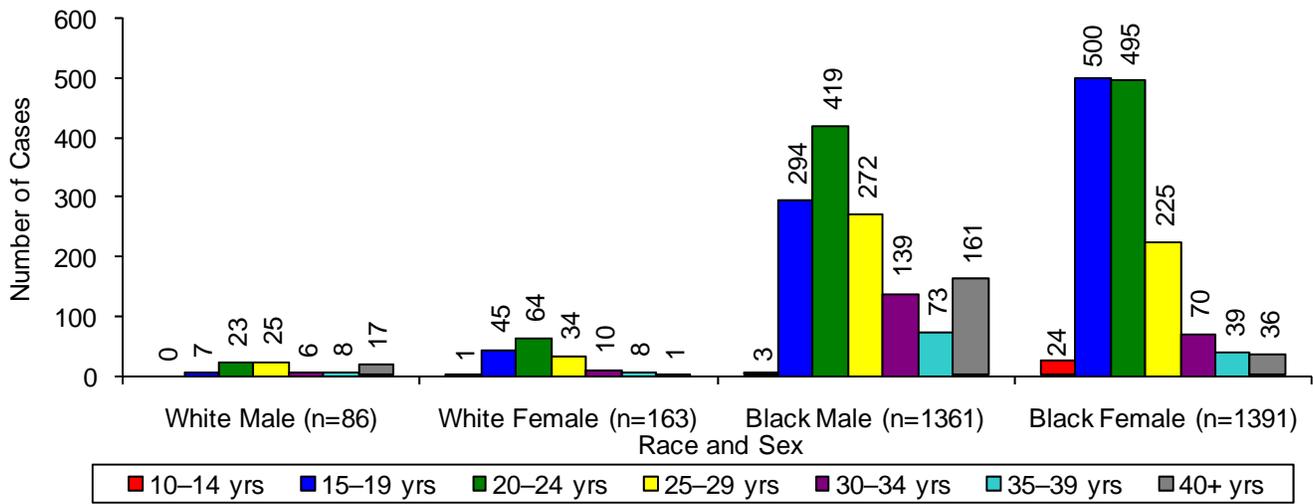
Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis Region, 2008



The largest number of P&S syphilis cases was reported among black males (52), followed by white males (35) (Figure 8). The number of reported cases decreased from 2007 to 2008 among black males (74 to 52), but increased among all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. There were differences in the distribution of reported cases by age at diagnosis among the race and sex categories. A greater proportion of diagnoses were 40 or more years old (40%) among white males compared to the other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

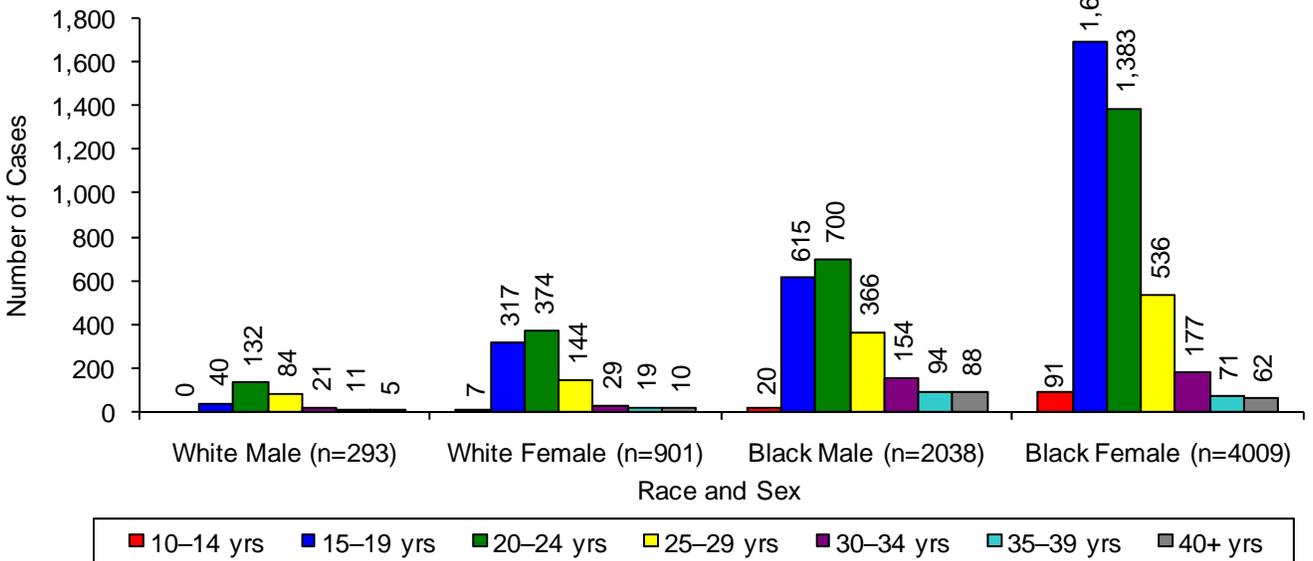
The largest number of early latent syphilis cases was reported among black males (30), followed by white males (18) (Figure 9). The number of reported early latent syphilis cases increased from 2007 to 2008 among white males (8 to 18), decreased among black males (32 to 30) and black females (9 to 8), and remained the same for white females. Among white males, individuals 40 or more years of age represented the greatest number of diagnoses. Among black males, a nearly equal number of cases was reported among individuals 20-24 and 40 or more years of age.

Figure 10. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis Region, 2008



Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Figure 11. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis Region, 2008

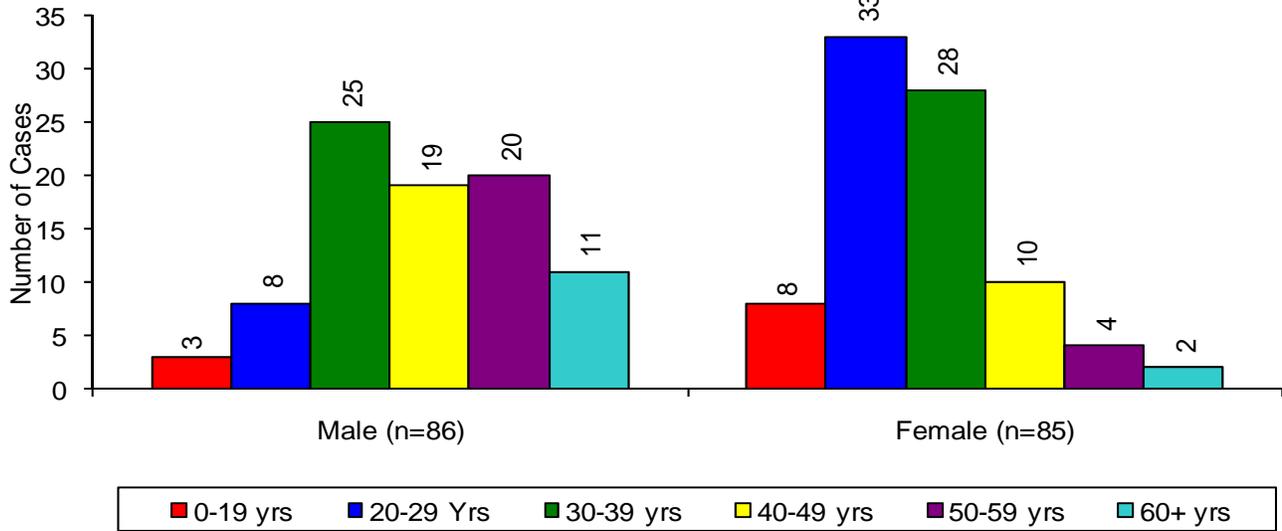


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among black females (1,391), followed by black males (1,361) (Figure 10). The number of reported cases decreased from 2007 to 2008 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. Among black females, a nearly equal number of gonorrhea cases were reported among those 15-19 and 20-24 years of age. The largest number of cases was diagnosed between 20-24 years of age among white females and black males. A nearly equal number cases was diagnosed between 20-24 and 25-29 years of age among white males.

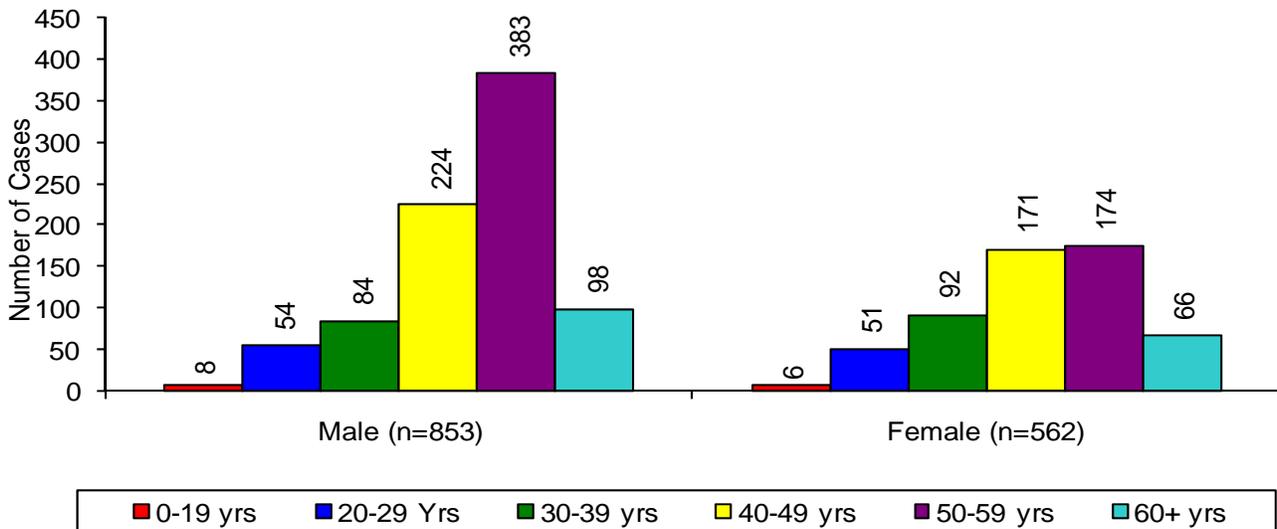
The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among black females (4,009), followed by black males (2,038). The number of reported chlamydia cases increased from 2007 to 2008 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. Among black females, individuals 15-19 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases. For all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented, 20-24 years olds represented the largest number of diagnosed cases.

Figure 12. Reported Hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis Region, 2008



Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Figure 13. Reported Hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis Region, 2008



Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 171 reported cases of Hepatitis B in the St. Louis HIV region during 2008 (Figure 12). Females represented 50% of reported Hepatitis B cases. There were differences in the age distribution of reported Hepatitis B cases by sex. Among males, the largest proportion of cases was between 30-39 years of age at diagnosis. The largest proportion of cases was 20-29 years old among females.

In 2008, there were 1,415 Hepatitis C cases reported in the St. Louis HIV region (Figure 13). Of the reported Hepatitis C cases, 60% were male. There were slight differences in the age at diagnosis of reported Hepatitis C cases by sex. Among males, the largest numbers of cases were between 50-59 years of age. A nearly equal number of diagnoses was reported for persons 40-49 and 50-59 years of age among females.