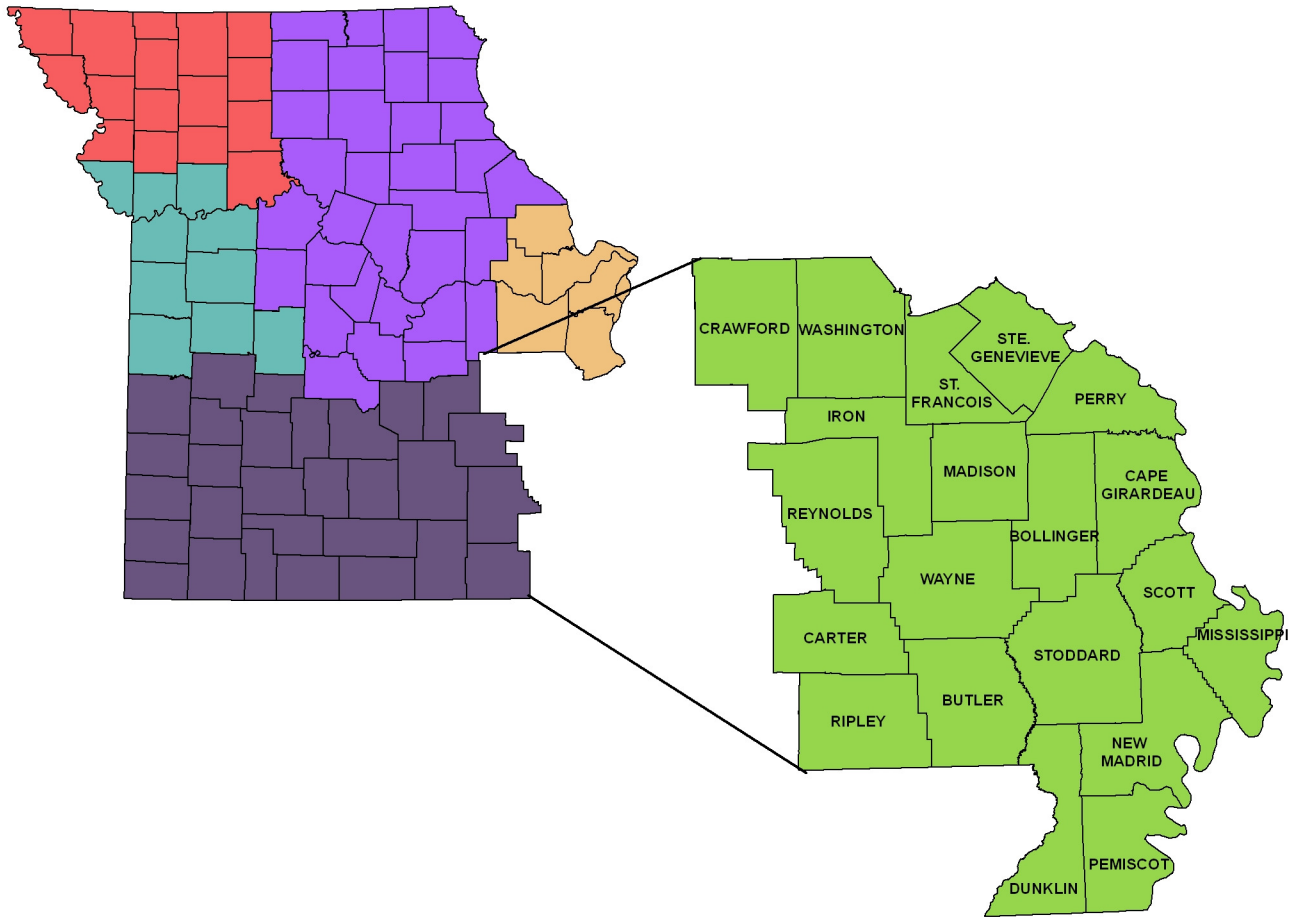


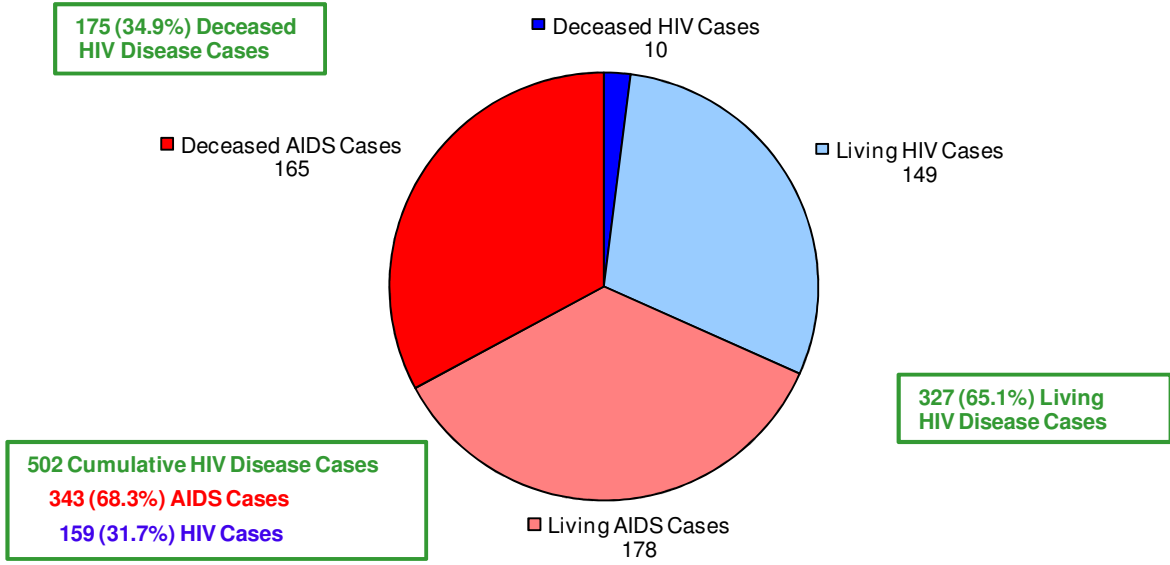
# SOUTHEAST REGION



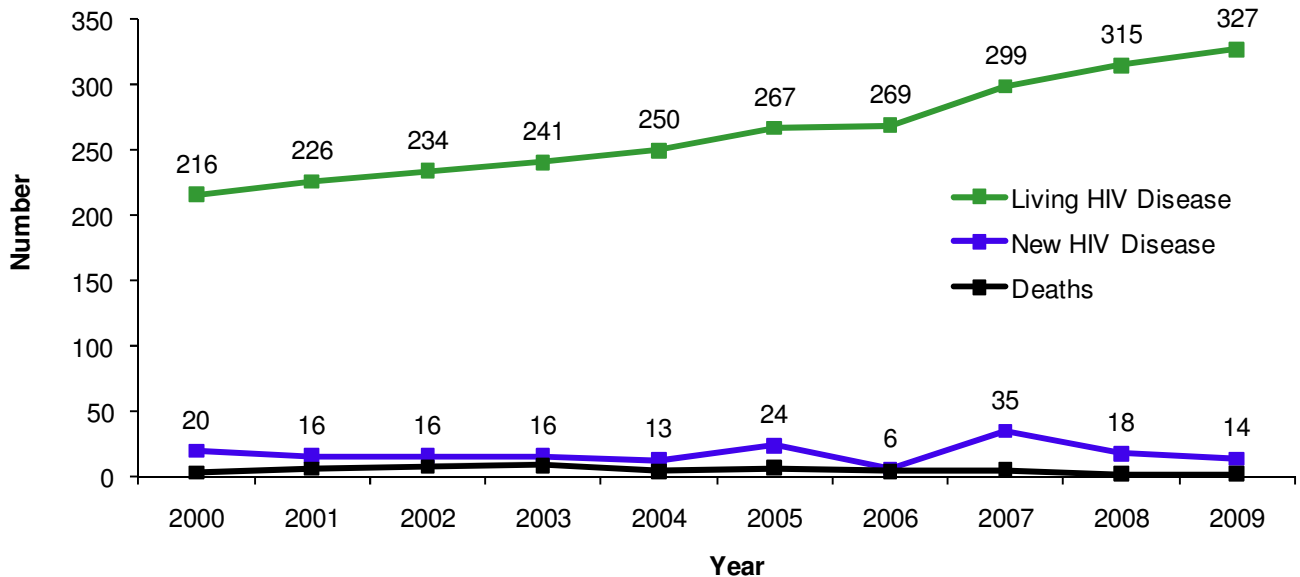
Population Estimates, Southeast HIV Region, 2008													
County	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Bollinger County	11,612	96.8%	40	0.3%	94	0.8%	28	0.2%	90	0.8%	126	1.1%	11,990
Butler County	37,442	90.5%	2,201	5.3%	615	1.5%	318	0.8%	232	0.6%	575	1.4%	41,383
Cape Girardeau County	65,922	90.0%	4,336	5.9%	1,029	1.4%	762	1.0%	268	0.4%	926	1.3%	73,243
Carter County	5,591	94.9%	5	0.1%	86	1.5%	9	0.2%	85	1.4%	114	1.9%	5,890
Crawford County	23,065	96.2%	127	0.5%	374	1.6%	44	0.2%	115	0.5%	245	1.0%	23,970
Dunklin County	26,584	84.5%	2,892	9.2%	1,392	4.4%	99	0.3%	105	0.3%	382	1.2%	31,454
Iron County	9,412	94.9%	221	2.2%	92	0.9%	12	0.1%	39	0.4%	142	1.4%	9,918
Madison County	11,892	96.9%	53	0.4%	139	1.1%	43	0.4%	33	0.3%	116	0.9%	12,276
Mississippi County	10,326	76.5%	2,743	20.3%	202	1.5%	70	0.5%	39	0.3%	124	0.9%	13,504
New Madrid County	14,530	82.6%	2,588	14.7%	224	1.3%	29	0.2%	34	0.2%	184	1.0%	17,589
Pemiscot County	13,259	71.6%	4,556	24.6%	418	2.3%	65	0.4%	52	0.3%	165	0.9%	18,515
Perry County	18,079	96.5%	95	0.5%	261	1.4%	145	0.8%	45	0.2%	118	0.6%	18,743
Reynolds County	6,045	94.6%	37	0.6%	59	0.9%	13	0.2%	89	1.4%	145	2.3%	6,388
Ripley County	12,853	95.3%	50	0.4%	182	1.3%	45	0.3%	185	1.4%	170	1.3%	13,485
Scott County	34,723	85.4%	4,606	11.3%	657	1.6%	145	0.4%	128	0.3%	414	1.0%	40,673
St. Francois County	59,021	93.4%	2,195	3.5%	755	1.2%	321	0.5%	252	0.4%	670	1.1%	63,214
Ste. Genevieve County	17,081	96.4%	220	1.2%	191	1.1%	37	0.2%	50	0.3%	141	0.8%	17,720
Stoddard County	28,321	95.9%	407	1.4%	317	1.1%	74	0.3%	122	0.4%	296	1.0%	29,537
Washington County	23,125	94.2%	649	2.6%	269	1.1%	44	0.2%	155	0.6%	306	1.2%	24,548
Wayne County	12,151	96.0%	83	0.7%	123	1.0%	26	0.2%	78	0.6%	191	1.5%	12,652
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>441,034</b>	<b>90.6%</b>	<b>28,104</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>7,479</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>2,196</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>5,550</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>486,692</b>



**Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. AIDS status, Southeast HIV Region, 1982—2009**



**Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year\*, Southeast HIV Region, 2000—2009**

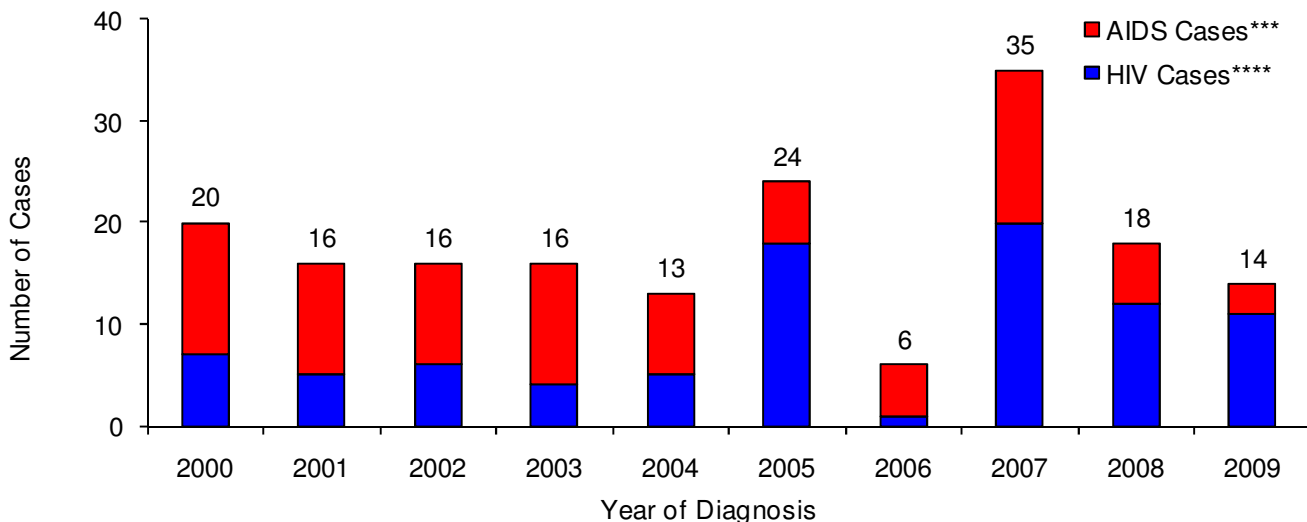


\*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year; For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year, For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2009, there have been a total of 502 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Southeast HIV region and reported to MDHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 65% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2009. Among those living with HIV disease, 149 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2009 and 178 were classified as AIDS cases.

At the end of 2009, there were 327 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southeast HIV region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased over time. There were 14 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2009. The number of new diagnoses has fluctuated from 2005 to 2009. A new testing initiative implemented in 2007 may be one reason for the greater number of HIV disease diagnoses in 2007. 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 Region, 2000—2009**



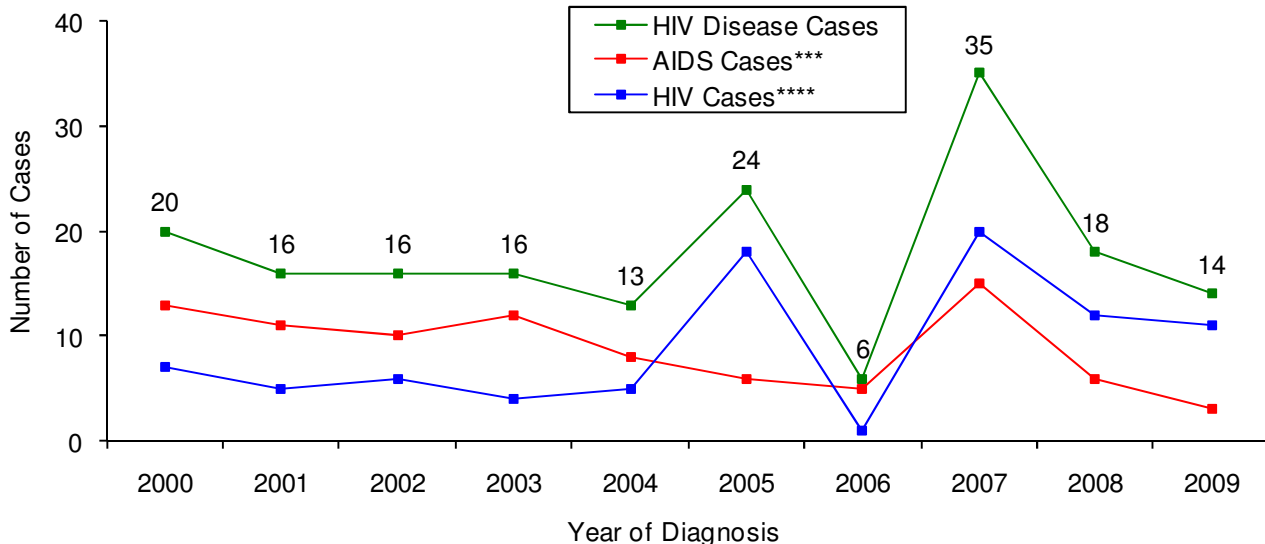
\*HIV case vs. AIDS case

\*\*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, 2009.

**Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status\* and year of diagnosis\*\*, Southeast HIV Region, 2000—2009**



\*HIV case vs. AIDS case

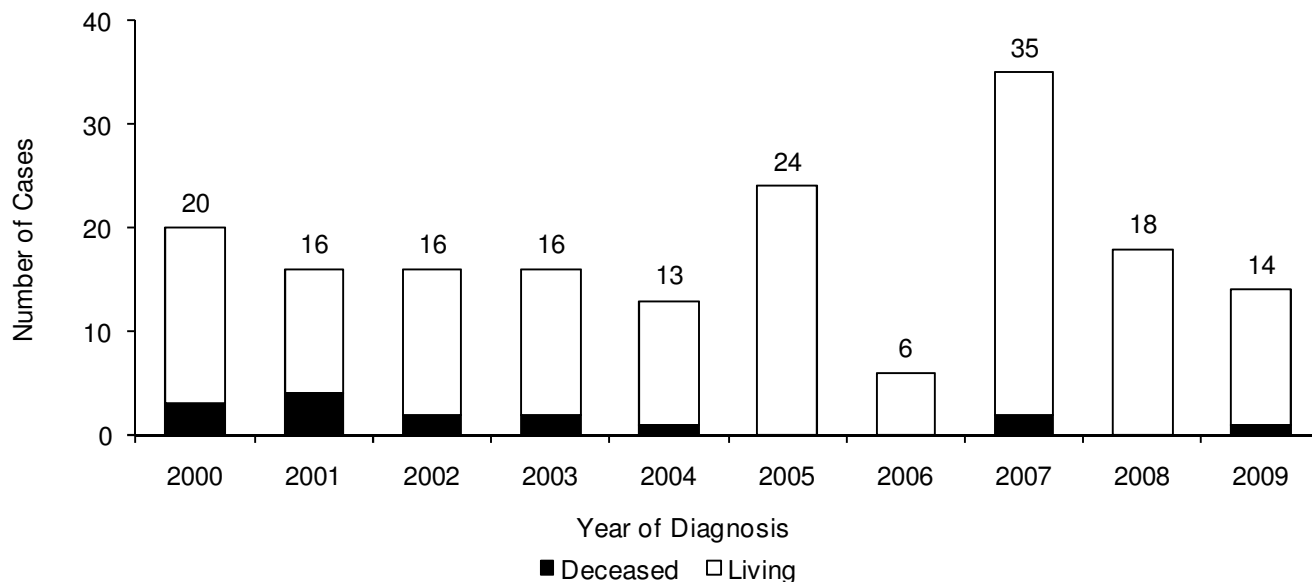
\*\*Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

\*\*\*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, 2009.

The number of new diagnoses has fluctuated between 2005 and 2008 in the Southeast region (Figures 3 and 4). A new testing initiative implemented in 2007 may be one reason for the greater number of HIV disease diagnoses in 2007. 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. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status\* and year of diagnosis\*\*, Southeast HIV Region, 2000—2009**



\*Vital status on December 31, 2009.

\*\*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).

Of the 20 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 1999, three (15%) were deceased by the end of 2009 (Figure 5). Among the 14 persons first diagnosed in 2009, one (7%) was deceased at the end of 2009. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease. Among persons diagnosed in 2005, 2006, and 2008 no deaths have been reported to MDHSS.

**Table 1. Living<sup>†</sup> HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Southeast HIV Region, 2009**

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	110	73.8%	46.0	126	70.8%	52.7	236	72.2%	98.7
Female	39	26.2%	15.8	52	29.2%	21.0	91	27.8%	36.8
Total	149	100.0%	30.6	178	100.0%	36.6	327	100.0%	67.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	98	65.8%	22.2	130	73.0%	29.5	228	69.7%	51.7
Black	46	30.9%	163.7	46	25.8%	163.7	92	28.1%	327.4
Hispanic	4	2.7%	53.5	1	0.6%	13.4	5	1.5%	66.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
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	0.7%	--	1	0.6%	--	2	0.6%	--
Total	149	100.0%	30.6	178	100.0%	36.6	327	100.0%	67.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Males</b>									
White Male	77	70.0%	35.7	104	82.5%	48.2	181	76.7%	83.9
Black Male	29	26.4%	205.0	20	15.9%	141.4	49	20.8%	346.5
Hispanic Male	3	2.7%	73.5	1	0.8%	24.5	4	1.7%	98.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
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	1	0.9%	--	1	0.8%	--	2	0.8%	--
Total	110	100.0%	46.0	126	100.0%	52.7	236	100.0%	98.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Females</b>									
White Female	21	53.8%	9.3	26	50.0%	11.5	47	51.6%	20.9
Black Female	17	43.6%	121.8	26	50.0%	186.2	43	47.3%	308.0
Hispanic Female	1	2.6%	29.4	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.1%	29.4
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	39	100.0%	15.8	52	100.0%	21.0	91	100.0%	36.8
<b>Current Age<sup>‡</sup></b>									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	2	1.3%	2.9	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.6%	2.9
13-18	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.6%	2.5	1	0.3%	2.5
19-24	6	4.0%	16.8	4	2.2%	11.2	10	3.1%	28.0
25-44	82	55.0%	63.1	72	40.4%	55.4	154	47.1%	118.6
45-64	51	34.2%	41.0	95	53.4%	76.5	146	44.6%	117.5
65+	8	5.4%	10.5	6	3.4%	7.8	14	4.3%	18.3
Total	149	100.0%	30.6	178	100.0%	36.6	327	100.0%	67.2

<sup>†</sup>Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the Southeast HIV Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.

\*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2009.

\*\*Cases classified as AIDS by December 31, 2009.

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

\*\*\*\*Per 100,000 population based on 2008 MDHSS estimates.

<sup>‡</sup>Based on age as of December 31, 2009.

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, Southeast HIV Region, 2009**

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	7	63.6%	2.9	2	66.7%	0.8	9	64.3%	3.8
Female	4	36.4%	1.6	1	33.3%	0.4	5	35.7%	2.0
Total	11	100.0%	2.3	3	100.0%	0.6	14	100.0%	2.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	7	63.6%	1.6	1	33.3%	0.2	8	57.1%	1.8
Black	4	36.4%	14.2	2	66.7%	7.1	6	42.9%	21.3
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
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	11	100.0%	2.3	3	100.0%	0.6	14	100.0%	2.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Males</b>									
White Male	6	85.7%	2.8	1	50.0%	0.5	7	77.8%	3.2
Black Male	1	14.3%	7.1	1	50.0%	7.1	2	22.2%	14.1
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
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%	--
Total	7	100.0%	2.9	2	100.0%	0.8	9	100.0%	3.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Females</b>									
White Female	1	25.0%	0.4	0	0.0%	0.0	1	20.0%	0.4
Black Female	3	75.0%	21.5	1	100.0%	7.2	4	80.0%	28.7
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
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	1	100.0%	0.4	5	100.0%	2.0
<b>Current Age<sup>†</sup></b>									
<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	1	9.1%	2.8	0	0.0%	0.0	1	7.1%	2.8
25-44	8	72.7%	6.2	0	0.0%	0.0	8	57.1%	6.2
45-64	2	18.2%	1.6	2	66.7%	1.6	4	28.6%	3.2
65+	0	0.0%	0.0	1	33.3%	1.3	1	7.1%	1.3
Total	11	100.0%	2.3	3	100.0%	0.6	14	100.0%	2.9

\*HIV cases diagnosed during 2009 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2009.

\*\*\*The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2009 with HIV, which progressed to AIDS in 2009.

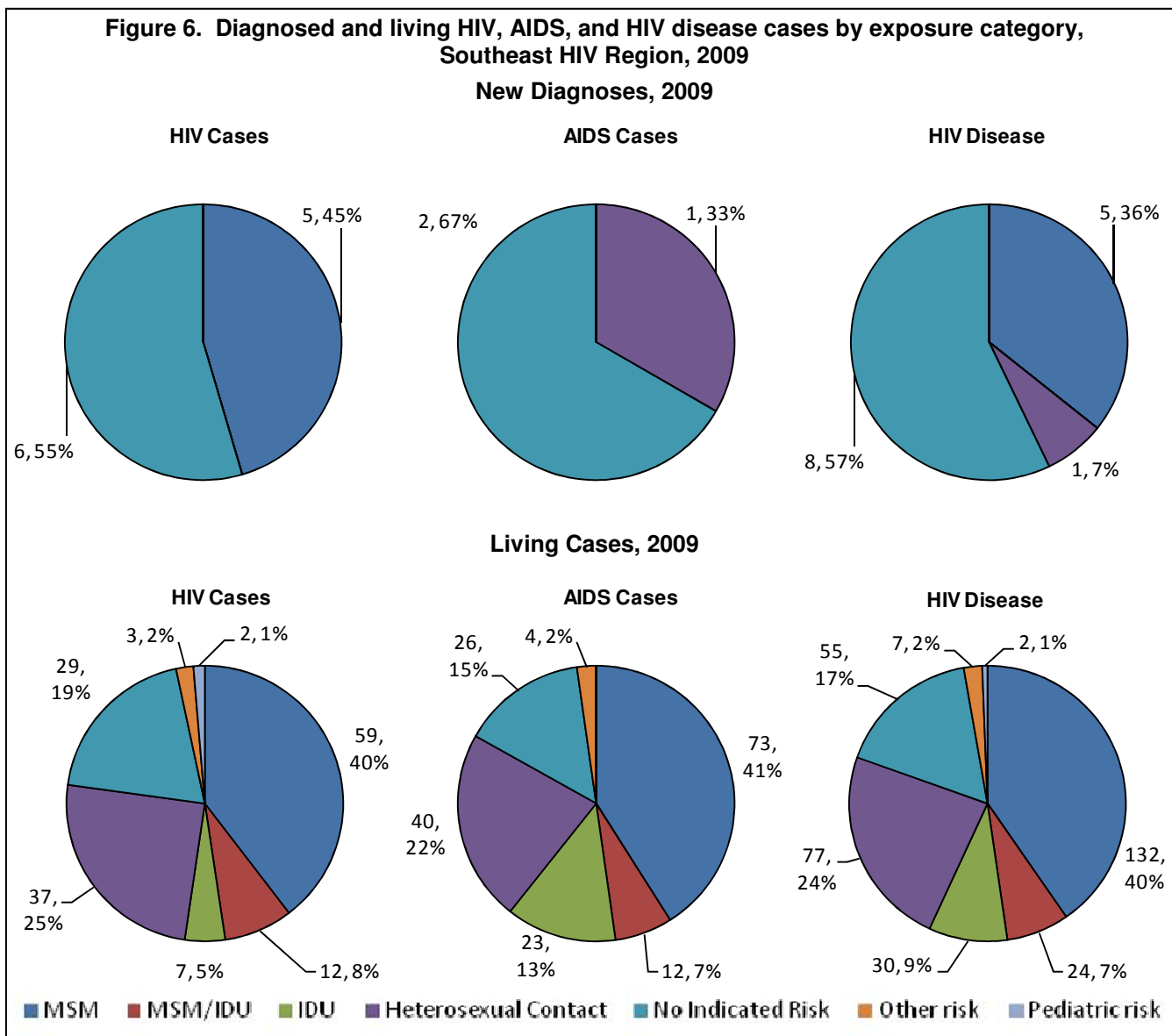
\*\*\*\*Per 100,000 population based on 2008 MDHSS estimates.

†Based on age as of December 31, 2009.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 327 persons living with HIV at the end of 2009, 72% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 2.7 times greater among males than females. The difference in the rates between males and females was smaller than that observed in Missouri overall. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (70%), the rate of those living with HIV disease was 6.3 times greater among blacks than whites. The rate was 1.3 times greater among Hispanics than 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 4.1 times greater for blacks than whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 14.7 times greater among blacks than whites.

Of the 14 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2009, 21% were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2009 (Table 2). Males represented 64% of new diagnoses. Whites represented the majority of new HIV disease diagnoses (57%).



Among all categories, except new AIDS cases, the largest proportion of cases with a known risk were 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 AIDS cases and rates, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Region, 2009**

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2009*			Living			Diagnosed 2009**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Cape Girardeau County	0	0.0%	0.0	25	16.8%	34.1	0	0.0%	0.0	25	14.0%	34.1
Scott County	0	0.0%	0.0	17	11.4%	41.8	0	0.0%	0.0	10	5.6%	24.6
St. Francois County	1	9.1%	1.6	18	12.1%	28.5	0	0.0%	0.0	30	16.9%	47.5
Pemiscot County	3	27.3%	16.2	18	12.1%	97.2	1	33.3%	5.4	7	3.9%	37.8
Dunklin County	1	9.1%	3.2	9	6.0%	28.6	1	33.3%	3.2	22	12.4%	69.9
Butler County	1	9.1%	2.4	12	8.1%	29.0	0	0.0%	0.0	15	8.4%	36.2
Remainder of Region	5	45.5%	2.3	50	33.6%	22.9	1	33.3%	0.5	69	38.8%	31.6
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>36.6</b>

\*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2009 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

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

\*\*\*Per 100,000 population based on 2008 MDHSS estimates.

Note: Percentages may not total 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 AIDS cases, the largest numbers were residents of St. Francois County at the time of their AIDS diagnosis. However, the rate of individuals living with AIDS was highest in Dunklin County.

**Table 4. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Southeast HIV Region, 2009**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	5	100.0%	47	79.7%	0	--	64	87.7%
Black	0	0.0%	10	16.9%	0	--	7	9.6%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	2	3.4%	0	--	1	1.4%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	1	1.4%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2009 that progressed to AIDS in 2009.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 5. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southeast HIV Region, 2009**

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	0.9%	1	5.9%	1	33.3%	3	2.3%
25-44	61	55.0%	11	64.7%	2	66.7%	74	56.1%
45-64	48	43.2%	5	29.4%	0	0.0%	54	40.9%
65+	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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 6. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Region, 2009**

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Cape Girardeau County	31	23.5%
Scott County	9	6.8%
St. Francois County	24	18.2%
Pemiscot County	7	5.3%
Dunklin County	8	6.1%
Butler County	12	9.1%
Remaining Counties	41	31.1%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

There were five new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM) in 2009 for the Southeast HIV region (Table 4). All new diagnoses remained sub-classified as HIV cases at the end of 2009. Whites represented all of the new HIV diagnoses. There were 132 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM in the Southeast HIV region. Whites represented a greater proportion among living AIDS cases compared to living HIV cases.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 5). Greater proportions of black and Hispanic MSM living with HIV disease were 44 years of age or less at the end of 2009 compared to whites in the Southeast HIV region. The distribution by current age for Hispanics should be interpreted with some caution due to the small number of cases.

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 number of living cases among MSM resided in St. Francois County.

**Table 7. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Southeast HIV Region, 2009**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	0	--	12	100.0%	0	--	9	75.0%
Black	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	3	25.0%
Hispanic	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2009 that progressed to AIDS in 2009.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southeast HIV Region, 2009**

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
25-44	9	42.9%	2	66.7%	0	--	11	45.8%
45-64	12	57.1%	1	33.3%	0	--	13	54.2%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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 9. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Region, 2009**

Geographic Area	Cases	%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) in 2009 for the Southeast HIV region (Table 7). There were 24 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2009 whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southeast HIV region. The largest proportion of both living HIV and AIDS cases was white.

Among white MSM/IDU living with HIV disease, the number of cases was greatest among individuals 45-64 years old at the end of 2009 (Table 8). Among the three black MSM/IDU living with HIV disease, two were between 25-44 and the other was between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2009.

**Table 10. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Region, 2009**

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	--	4	57.1%	0	--	12	52.2%
Black Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	2	8.7%
Hispanic Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
White Female	0	--	1	14.3%	0	--	6	26.1%
Black Female	0	--	2	28.6%	0	--	3	13.0%
Hispanic Female	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL†</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2009 that progressed to AIDS in 2009.

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

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southeast HIV Region, 2009**

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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	3	18.8%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	3	60.0%	8	26.7%
45-64	12	75.0%	2	100.0%	5	71.4%	2	40.0%	21	70.0%
65+	1	6.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.3%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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 12. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Region, 2009**

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Dunklin County	6	20.0%
St. Francois County	6	20.0%
Remaining Counties	18	60.0%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to injecting drug users (IDU) in 2009 for the Southeast HIV region (Table 10). There were 30 living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2009 in the Southeast HIV region. Of the IDU living with HIV disease, 77% were classified as AIDS at the end of 2009. White males represented the largest proportion of living HIV and AIDS cases.

Overall, the largest numbers of living HIV disease cases among IDU in the Southeast HIV region were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2009 (21) (Table 11). Among black females, the largest numbers of individuals were between 25-44 years of age at the end of 2009. For all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented, the largest numbers of persons were between 45-64 years of age.

Dunklin County and St. Francois County had the largest numbers of living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU in 2009 (Table 12).

**Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Region, 2009**

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	--	6	16.2%	1	100.0%	6	15.0%
Black Male	0	--	10	27.0%	0	0.0%	4	10.0%
Hispanic Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Female	0	--	13	35.1%	0	0.0%	13	32.5%
Black Female	0	--	7	18.9%	0	0.0%	17	42.5%
Hispanic Female	0	--	1	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL†</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2009 that progressed to AIDS in 2009.

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

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Southeast HIV Region, 2009**

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	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.8%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%
25-44	3	25.0%	9	64.3%	11	42.3%	18	75.0%	42	54.5%
45-64	5	41.7%	4	28.6%	12	46.2%	5	20.8%	26	33.8%
65+	4	33.3%	1	7.1%	2	7.7%	1	4.2%	8	10.4%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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 15. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Region, 2009**

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Butler County	4	44.4%	5	55.6%	0	0.0%	9	11.7%
Scott County	4	50.0%	4	50.0%	0	0.0%	8	10.4%
Cape Girardeau County	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	0	0.0%	5	6.5%
Dunklin County	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	0	0.0%	7	9.1%
St. Francois County	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	5	6.5%
Pemiscot County	2	28.6%	5	71.4%	0	0.0%	7	9.1%
Remaining Counties	20	55.6%	15	41.7%	1	2.8%	36	46.8%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>49.4%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>49.4%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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.

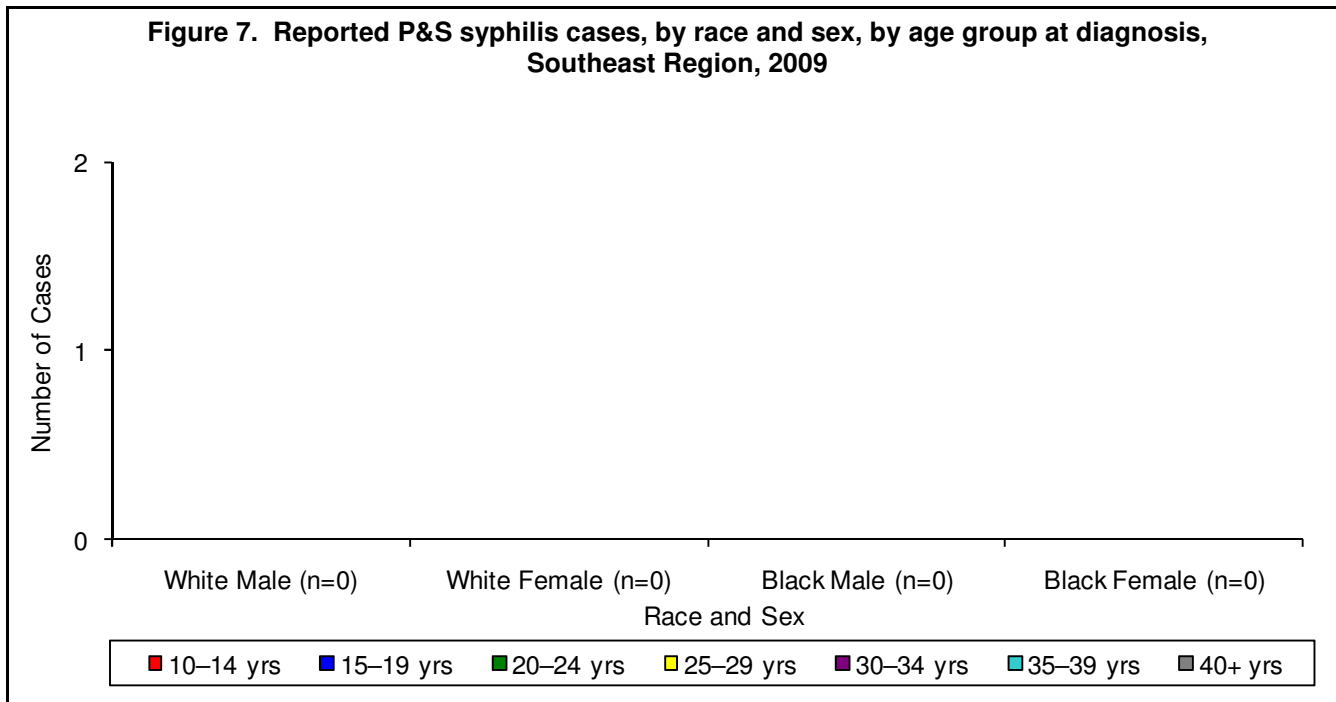
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There was one new HIV disease diagnosis attributed to heterosexual contact in 2009 for the Southeast HIV region (Table 13). Black females represented the largest proportion living AIDS cases, whereas white females represented the largest proportion of living HIV cases among heterosexual contact cases.

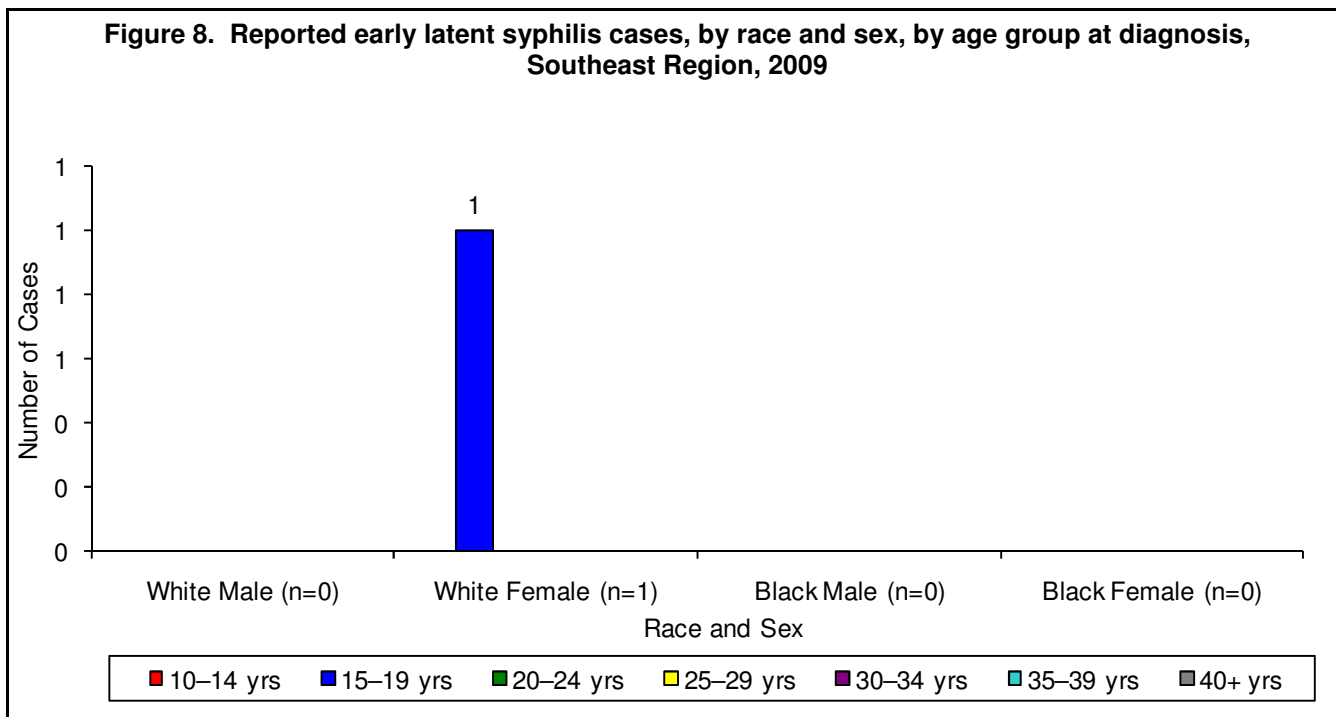
At the end of 2009, the majority of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age for black males and black females (Table 14). Those 45-64 years of age represented the largest proportion among white males and white females.

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for heterosexual contact cases (Table 15). In Cape Girardeau County and Pemiscot County, black heterosexual contact cases comprised a larger proportion of living cases compared to other areas.

**Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast Region, 2009**



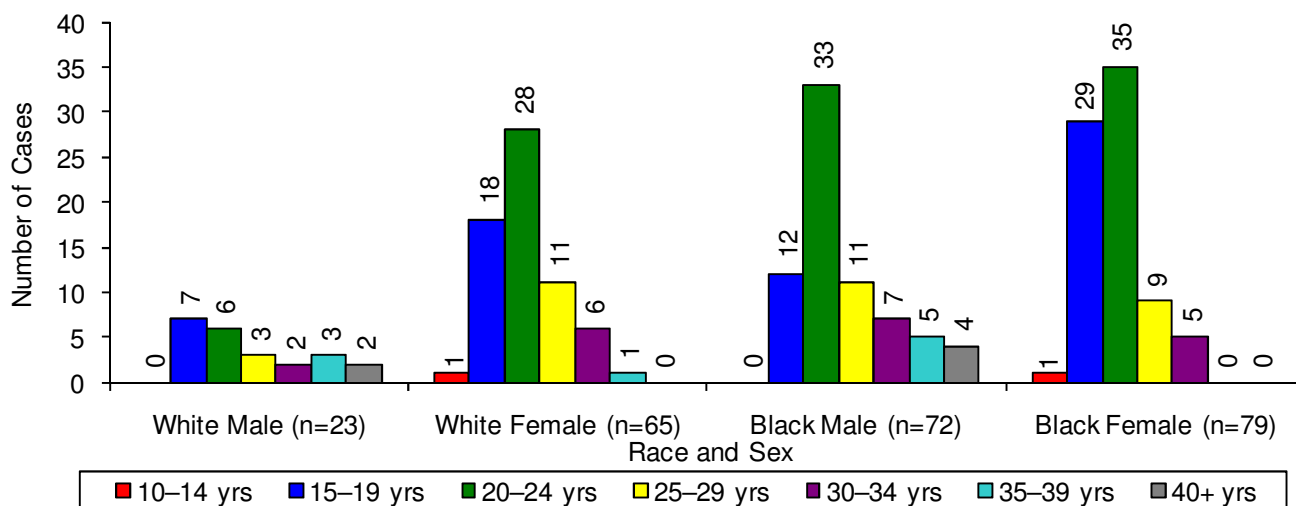
**Figure 8. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast Region, 2009**



In the Southeast region, no P&S syphilis cases were reported in 2009 (Figure 7). In 2008, there were two P&S syphilis cases reported among white males.

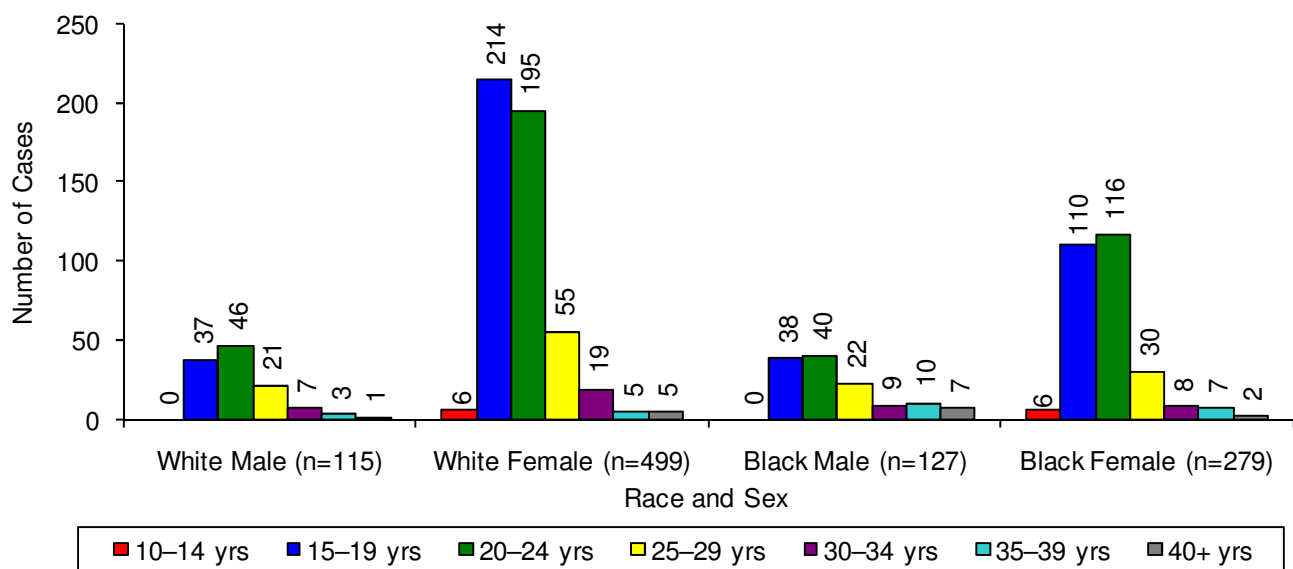
There was only one early latent syphilis case reported in 2009, compared to seven cases reported in 2008 (Figure 8). The number of reported early latent syphilis cases decreased from 2008 to 2009 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

**Figure 9. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast Region, 2009**



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

**Figure 10. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast Region, 2009**

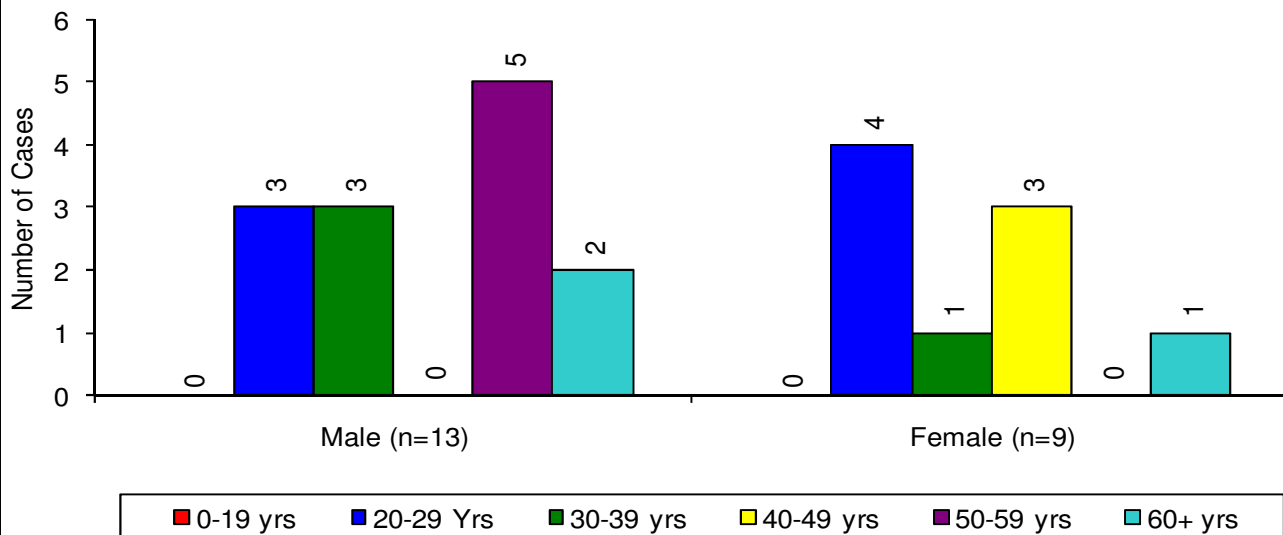


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among black females (79) and black males (72) (Figure 9). The number of reported cases decreased from 2008 to 2009 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. Among white and black females and black males, the largest numbers of cases were diagnosed between 20-24 years of age. Among white males, the largest numbers of cases were diagnosed between 15-19 years of age.

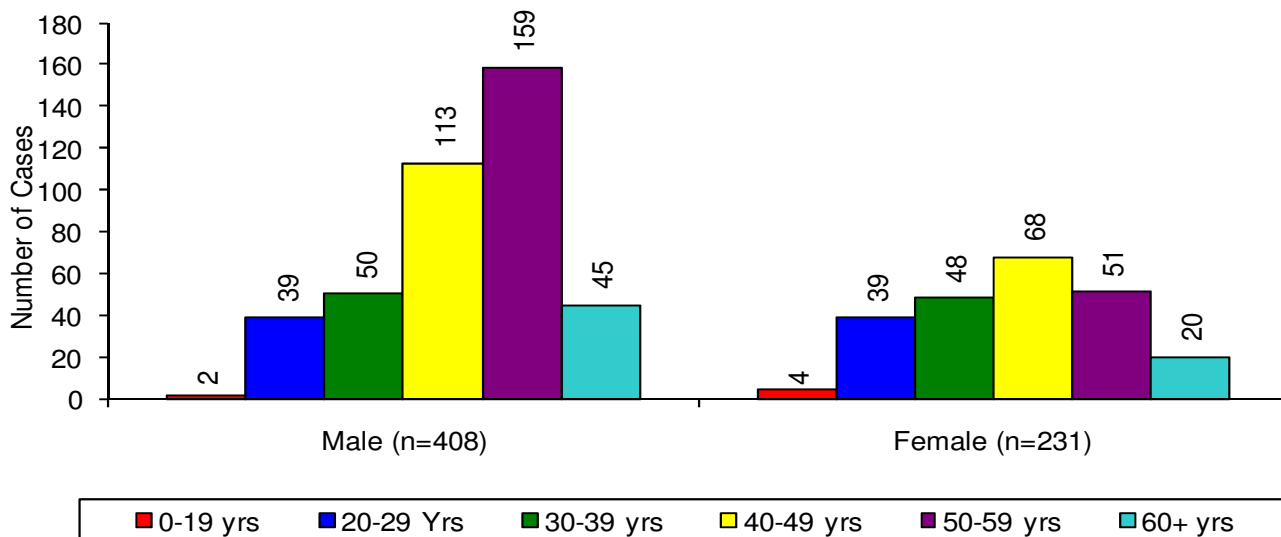
The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among white females (499) followed by black females (279). The number of reported chlamydia cases decreased from 2008 to 2009 among black females (297 to 279), but increased among all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. Among white females, individuals 15-19 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases. Among white and black males and black females, the largest numbers of reported cases were diagnosed between 20-24 years of age.

**Figure 11. Reported Hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Southeast Region, 2009**



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

**Figure 12. Reported Hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Southeast Region, 2009**



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

There were 22 reported cases of Hepatitis B in the Southeast HIV region during 2009 (Figure 11). Females represented 41% of reported Hepatitis B cases, which was lower than the proportion of females cases reported in Missouri overall (60%). There were differences in the age distribution of reported Hepatitis B cases by sex. Among males, the largest numbers of cases were diagnosed between 50-59 years old. Among female cases, nearly an equal number of cases were reported among those 20-29 years old and those 40-49 years old.

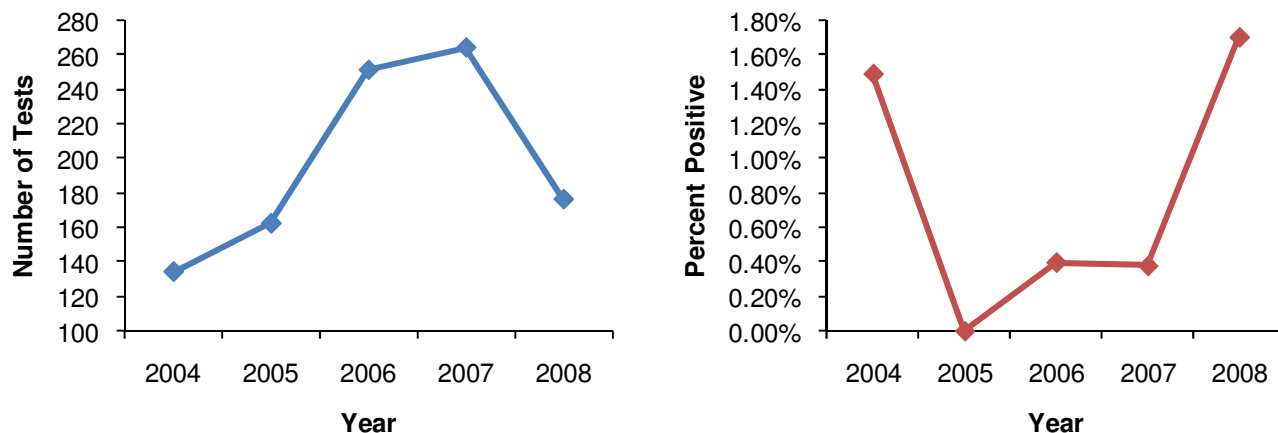
In 2009, there were 639 Hepatitis C cases reported in the Southeast HIV region (Figure 12). Of the reported Hepatitis C cases, 64% were male. There differences in the age at diagnosis of reported Hepatitis C cases by sex. A greater proportion of females was diagnosed at less than 50 years of age (69%) compared to males (50%).



<b>Table 16. Number of HIV tests* and positive tests among counseling, testing and referral program sites, by current gender, race/ethnicity, age, exposure category, and test method, Southeast HIV Region, 2008</b>				
	<b>Total Tests</b>		<b>Positive Tests</b>	
	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Total</b>	176		3	1.7%
<b>Current Gender</b>				
Male	72		3	4.2%
Female	101		0	0.0%
Transgender	0		0	--
Unknown	3		0	0.0%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
White	85		3	3.5%
Black	84		0	0.0%
Hispanic	2		0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	5		0	0.0%
<b>Age at Test</b>				
<13	0		0	--
13-18	28		0	0.0%
19-24	57		1	1.8%
25-44	58		1	1.7%
45-64	32		1	3.1%
65+	1		0	0.0%
Unknown	0		0	--
<b>Exposure Category</b>				
MSM	18		3	16.7%
MSM/IDU	1		0	0.0%
IDU	10		0	0.0%
Heterosexual Contact**	15		0	0.0%
Presumed Heterosexual Contact***	76		0	0.0%
Unknown	56		0	0.0%
<b>Test Method</b>				
Rapid	84		1	1.2%
Conventional	92		2	2.2%
Unknown	0		0	--
*Includes only tests where a result was available and where the individual did not self-report a previously positive HIV test and reported residing in the Southeast HIV Region.				
**Includes males and females who reported no injection drug use and reported high risk heterosexual behaviors with the opposite gender; corresponds with the CDC definition of high risk heterosexual contact.				
***Includes females who reported no history of injection drug use and reported sex with males without additional risk behaviors.				
Source: Missouri Counseling and Testing data				

Table 16 presents testing characteristics only among those tests performed at MDHSS counseling and testing sites among persons residing in the Southeast HIV region where the results were available and for tests where the individual did not report a previously positive HIV test; there were 176 tests that met these criteria. Overall, only three of tests were positive for HIV disease.

The number of tests increased from 2004-2007 and decreased from 2007-2008 in the Southeast HIV region among persons who were tested at MDHSS counseling and testing sites (Figure 13). The percent of tests that were positive fluctuated during the same time period. Trends in the percent of positive test results over time should be interpreted with caution due to the small number of positive test results.

**Figure 13. Number of HIV tests and percent positive results at Missouri counseling and testing sites, Southeast HIV Region, 2004-2008**

Source: Missouri Counseling and Testing data

There were variations in the distributions of case management enrollment, ADAP enrollment, and persons living with HIV disease by current gender (Table 17). Males and persons 25-44 years of age tended to represent a greater proportion of persons enrolled in ADAP compared to all persons living with HIV disease in the region and persons enrolled in case management. Differences in demographic information may exist because data regarding persons living with HIV disease were obtained from a different source (eHARS) than information on persons enrolled in case management or ADAP (FACTORS).

**Table. Demographic characteristics of persons enrolled in HIV medical case management, persons enrolled in ADAP, and persons living with HIV disease, Southeast HIV Region, 2009**

	<u>Enrolled in Case Management</u>		<u>Enrolled in ADAP*</u>		<u>Living HIV Disease</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Current Gender</b>						
Male	174	72.8%	88	76.5%	235	71.9%
Female	64	26.8%	26	22.6%	91	27.8%
Transgender	1	0.4%	1	0.9%	1	0.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	239	100.0%	115	100.0%	327	100.0%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White	168	70.3%	77	67.0%	228	69.7%
Black	65	27.2%	33	28.7%	92	28.1%
Hispanic	3	1.3%	3	2.6%	5	1.5%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0.8%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%
Two or More Races/Unknown	1	0.4%	1	0.9%	2	0.6%
Total	239	100.0%	115	100.0%	327	100.0%
<b>Current Age<sup>‡</sup></b>						
<13	2	0.8%	0	0.0%	2	0.6%
13-18	1	0.4%	1	0.9%	1	0.3%
19-24	12	5.0%	9	7.8%	10	3.1%
25-44	113	47.3%	65	56.5%	154	47.1%
45-64	108	45.2%	39	33.9%	146	44.6%
65+	3	1.3%	1	0.9%	14	4.3%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	239	100.0%	115	100.0%	327	100.0%

\*ADAP=AIDS Drug Assistance Program

‡As of December 31, 2009

Source: FACTORS and eHARS