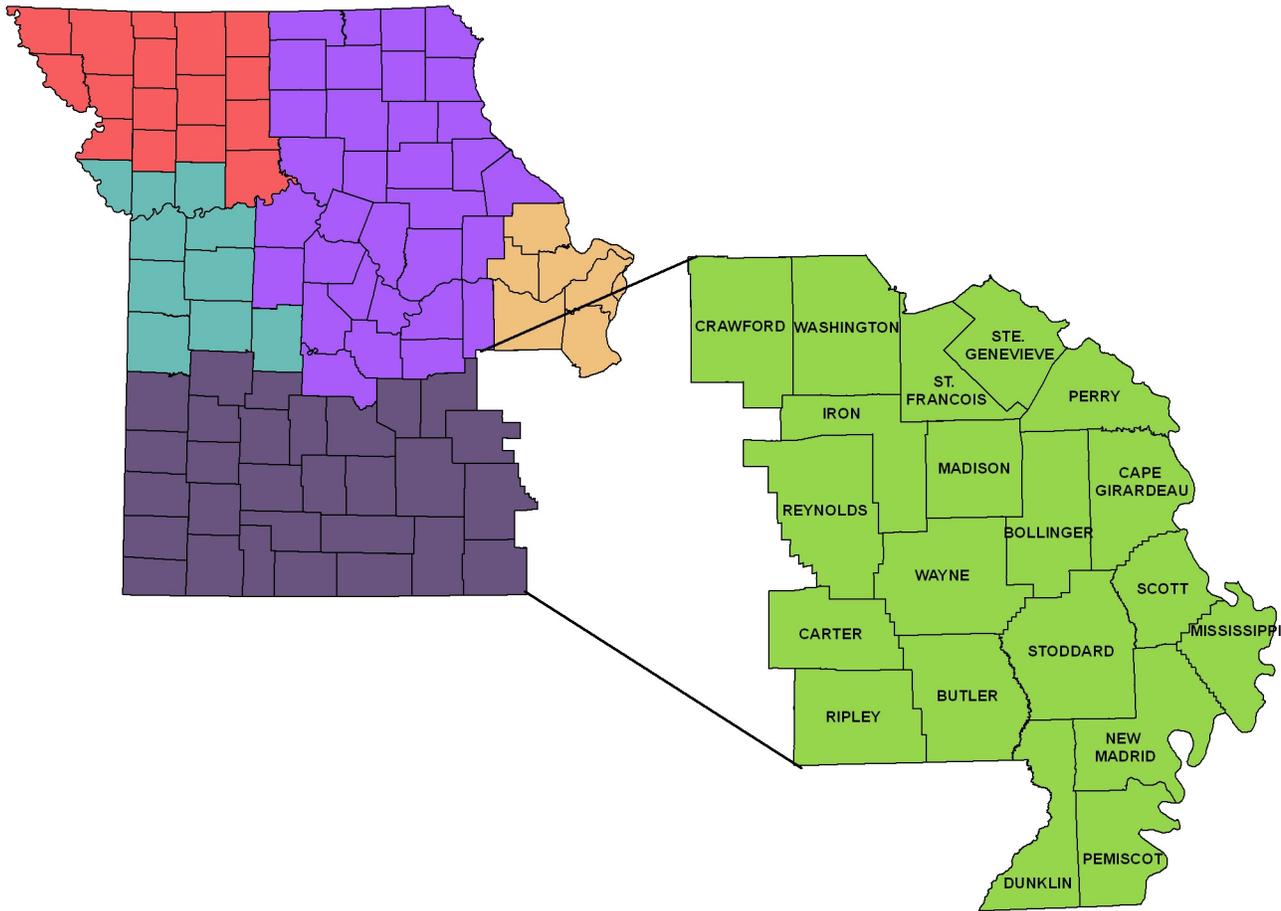


SOUTHEAST REGION



Population Counts, Southeast HIV Region, 2010

County	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races/Other		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Bollinger County	12,037	97.4%	32	0.3%	98	0.8%	26	0.2%	73	0.6%	97	0.8%	12,363
Butler County	38,504	90.0%	2,235	5.2%	666	1.6%	298	0.7%	215	0.5%	876	2.0%	42,794
Cape Girardeau County	66,532	87.9%	5,290	7.0%	1,476	2.0%	906	1.2%	171	0.2%	1,299	1.7%	75,674
Carter County	5,992	95.6%	5	0.1%	104	1.7%	10	0.2%	65	1.0%	89	1.4%	6,265
Crawford County	23,804	96.4%	64	0.3%	365	1.5%	84	0.3%	105	0.4%	274	1.1%	24,696
Dunklin County	26,498	82.9%	3,081	9.6%	1,727	5.4%	114	0.4%	67	0.2%	466	1.5%	31,953
Iron County	10,162	95.6%	131	1.2%	133	1.3%	11	0.1%	51	0.5%	142	1.3%	10,630
Madison County	11,781	96.4%	32	0.3%	244	2.0%	42	0.3%	34	0.3%	93	0.8%	12,226
Mississippi County	10,521	73.3%	3,423	23.8%	231	1.6%	20	0.1%	29	0.2%	134	0.9%	14,358
New Madrid County	15,380	81.1%	2,983	15.7%	214	1.1%	82	0.4%	40	0.2%	257	1.4%	18,956
Pemiscot County	12,741	69.6%	4,879	26.7%	341	1.9%	41	0.2%	37	0.2%	257	1.4%	18,296
Perry County	18,299	96.5%	70	0.4%	318	1.7%	86	0.5%	45	0.2%	153	0.8%	18,971
Reynolds County	6,433	96.1%	45	0.7%	64	1.0%	13	0.2%	37	0.6%	104	1.6%	6,696
Ripley County	13,563	96.2%	49	0.3%	142	1.0%	44	0.3%	122	0.9%	180	1.3%	14,100
Scott County	33,257	84.9%	4,436	11.3%	705	1.8%	141	0.4%	77	0.2%	575	1.5%	39,191
St. Francois County	60,631	92.8%	2,759	4.2%	778	1.2%	274	0.4%	228	0.3%	689	1.1%	65,359
Ste. Genevieve County	17,607	97.0%	117	0.6%	149	0.8%	50	0.3%	52	0.3%	170	0.9%	18,145
Stoddard County	28,931	96.5%	274	0.9%	356	1.2%	53	0.2%	91	0.3%	263	0.9%	29,968
Washington County	23,969	95.1%	554	2.2%	255	1.0%	53	0.2%	95	0.4%	269	1.1%	25,195
Wayne County	13,053	96.5%	33	0.2%	140	1.0%	34	0.3%	55	0.4%	206	1.5%	13,521
Region Total	449,695	90.1%	30,492	6.1%	8,506	1.7%	2,382	0.5%	1,689	0.3%	6,593	1.3%	499,357

Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. AIDS status, Southeast HIV Region, 1982—2011

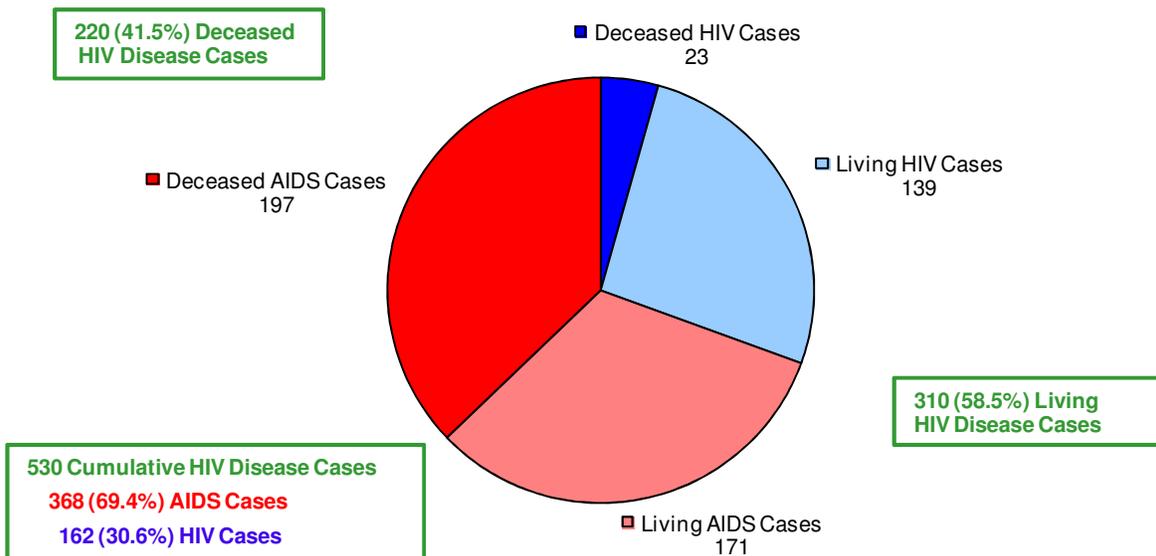
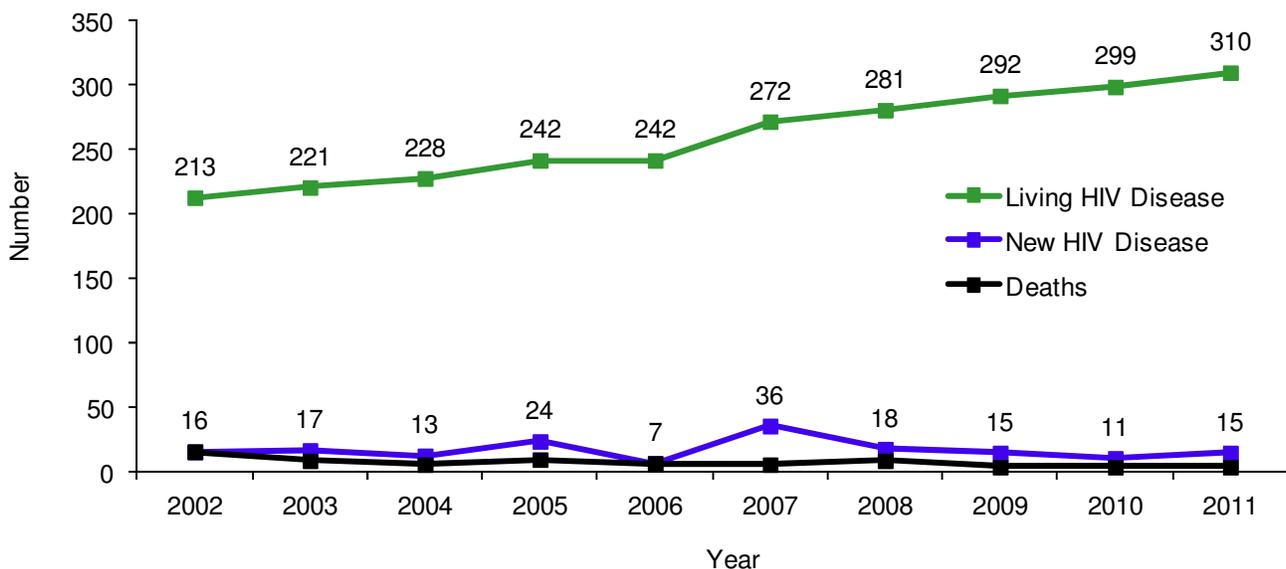


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Southeast HIV Region, 2002—2011

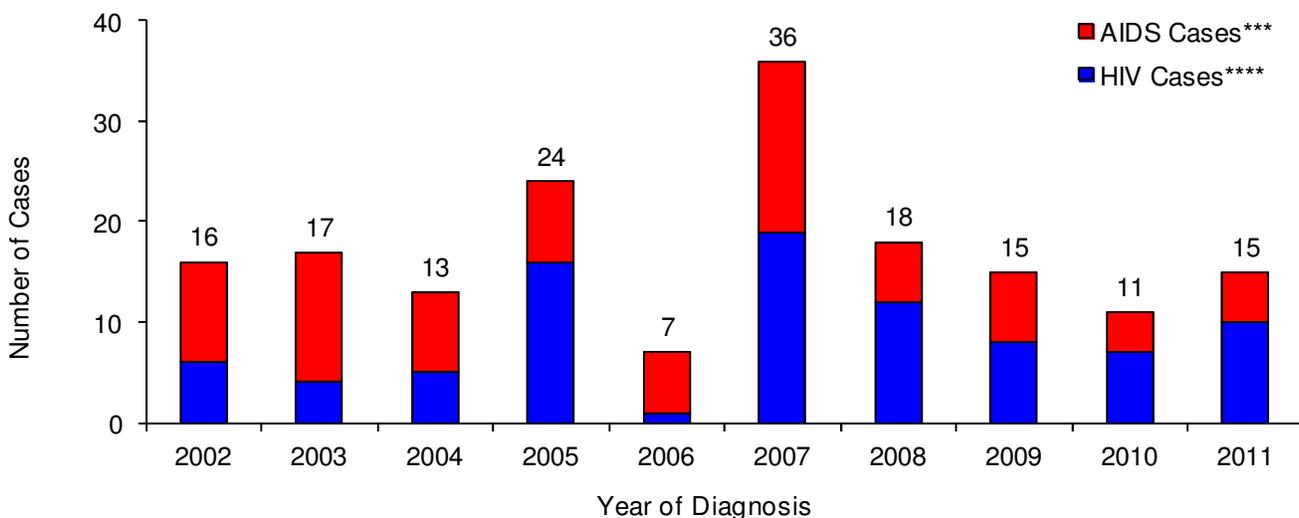


*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year; For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year; For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2011, there have been a total of 530 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Southeast HIV region and reported to MDHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 59% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2011. Among those living with HIV disease, 139 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2011 and 171 were classified as AIDS cases.

At the end of 2011, there were 310 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 generally increased over time. There were 15 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2011. The number of new diagnoses has fluctuated from 2005 to 2008. 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, 2002—2011**



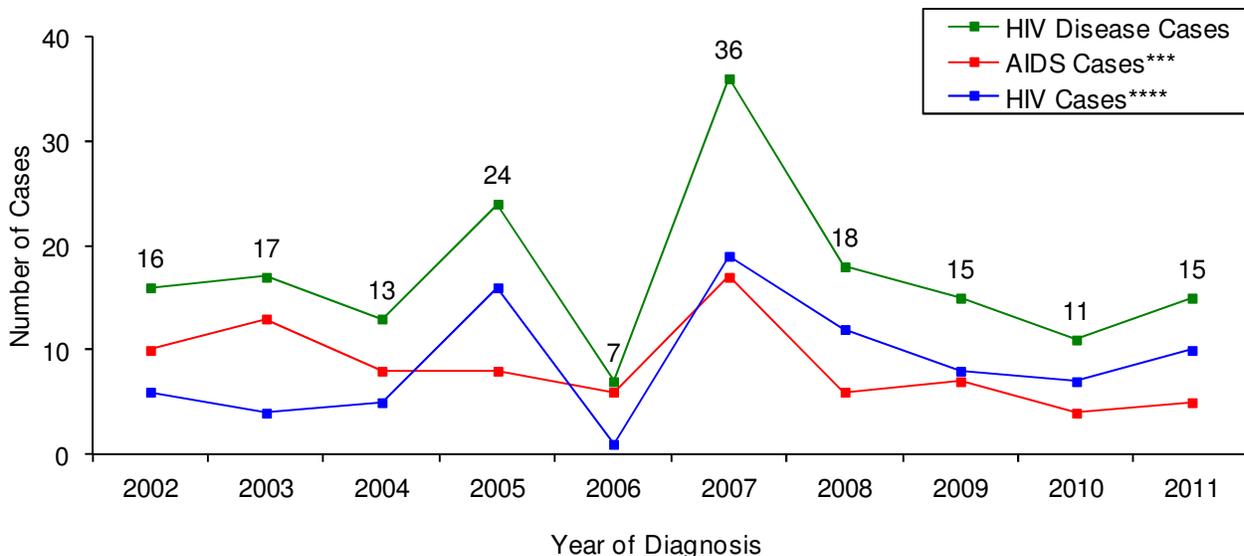
*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**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, 2011.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 2002—2011**



*HIV case vs. AIDS case

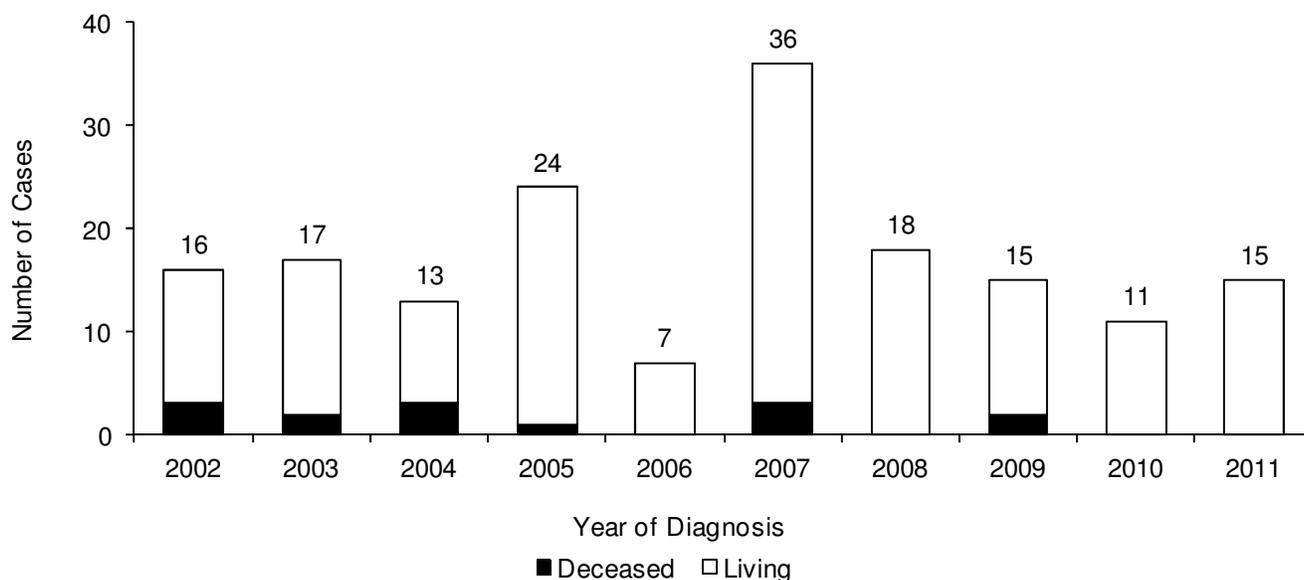
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

***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, 2011.

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, 2002—2011**



*Vital status on December 31, 2011.

**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 16 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2002, three (19%) were deceased by the end of 2011 (Figure 5). Among the 15 persons first diagnosed in 2011, no deaths have been reported to MDHSS at the end of 2011. 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, Southeast HIV Region, 2011

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	101	72.7%	40.8	122	71.3%	49.2	223	71.9%	90.0
Female	38	27.3%	15.1	49	28.7%	19.5	87	28.1%	34.6
Total	139	100.0%	27.8	171	100.0%	34.2	310	100.0%	62.1
Race/Ethnicity									
White	91	65.5%	20.2	120	70.2%	26.7	211	68.1%	46.9
Black/African American	44	31.7%	144.3	49	28.7%	160.7	93	30.0%	305.0
Hispanic	4	2.9%	47.0	1	0.6%	11.8	5	1.6%	58.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.6%	42.0	1	0.3%	42.0
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	139	100.0%	27.8	171	100.0%	34.2	310	100.0%	62.1
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	70	69.3%	31.6	96	78.7%	43.3	166	74.4%	74.9
Black/African American Male	28	27.7%	172.3	24	19.7%	147.7	52	23.3%	320.0
Hispanic Male	3	3.0%	65.7	1	0.8%	21.9	4	1.8%	87.6
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%	--	1	0.8%	--	1	0.4%	--
Total	101	100.0%	40.8	122	100.0%	49.2	223	100.0%	90.0
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	21	55.3%	9.2	24	49.0%	10.5	45	51.7%	19.7
Black/African American Female	16	42.1%	112.3	25	51.0%	175.5	41	47.1%	287.9
Hispanic Female	1	2.6%	25.4	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.1%	25.4
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	38	100.0%	15.1	49	100.0%	19.5	87	100.0%	34.6
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	4	2.9%	10.0	0	0.0%	0.0	4	1.3%	10.0
19-24	8	5.8%	20.7	5	2.9%	13.0	13	4.2%	33.7
25-44	74	53.2%	61.2	68	39.8%	56.2	142	45.8%	117.4
45-64	45	32.4%	32.9	93	54.4%	68.1	138	44.5%	101.0
65+	8	5.8%	10.1	5	2.9%	6.3	13	4.2%	16.4
Total	139	100.0%	27.8	171	100.0%	34.2	310	100.0%	62.1

[†]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 2011.

**Cases classified as AIDS by December 31, 2011.

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

****Per 100,000 population based on 2010 MDHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2011.

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, 2011

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	7	70.0%	2.8	4	80.0%	1.6	11	73.3%	4.4
Female	3	30.0%	1.2	1	20.0%	0.4	4	26.7%	1.6
Total	10	100.0%	2.0	5	100.0%	1.0	15	100.0%	3.0
Race/Ethnicity									
White	5	50.0%	1.1	4	80.0%	0.9	9	60.0%	2.0
Black/African American	5	50.0%	16.4	1	20.0%	3.3	6	40.0%	19.7
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	10	100.0%	2.0	5	100.0%	1.0	15	100.0%	3.0
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	4	57.1%	1.8	3	75.0%	1.4	7	63.6%	3.2
Black/African American Male	3	42.9%	18.5	1	25.0%	6.2	4	36.4%	24.6
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%	2.8	4	100.0%	1.6	11	100.0%	4.4
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	1	33.3%	0.4	1	100.0%	0.4	2	50.0%	0.9
Black/African American Female	2	66.7%	14.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	50.0%	14.0
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	3	100.0%	1.2	1	100.0%	0.4	4	100.0%	1.6
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	2	20.0%	5.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	13.3%	5.0
19-24	3	30.0%	7.8	1	20.0%	2.6	4	26.7%	10.4
25-44	2	20.0%	1.7	3	60.0%	2.5	5	33.3%	4.1
45-64	3	30.0%	2.2	0	0.0%	0.0	3	20.0%	2.2
65+	0	0.0%	0.0	1	20.0%	1.3	1	6.7%	1.3
Total	10	100.0%	2.0	5	100.0%	1.0	15	100.0%	3.0

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2011 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2011.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2011 with HIV, which progressed to AIDS in 2011.

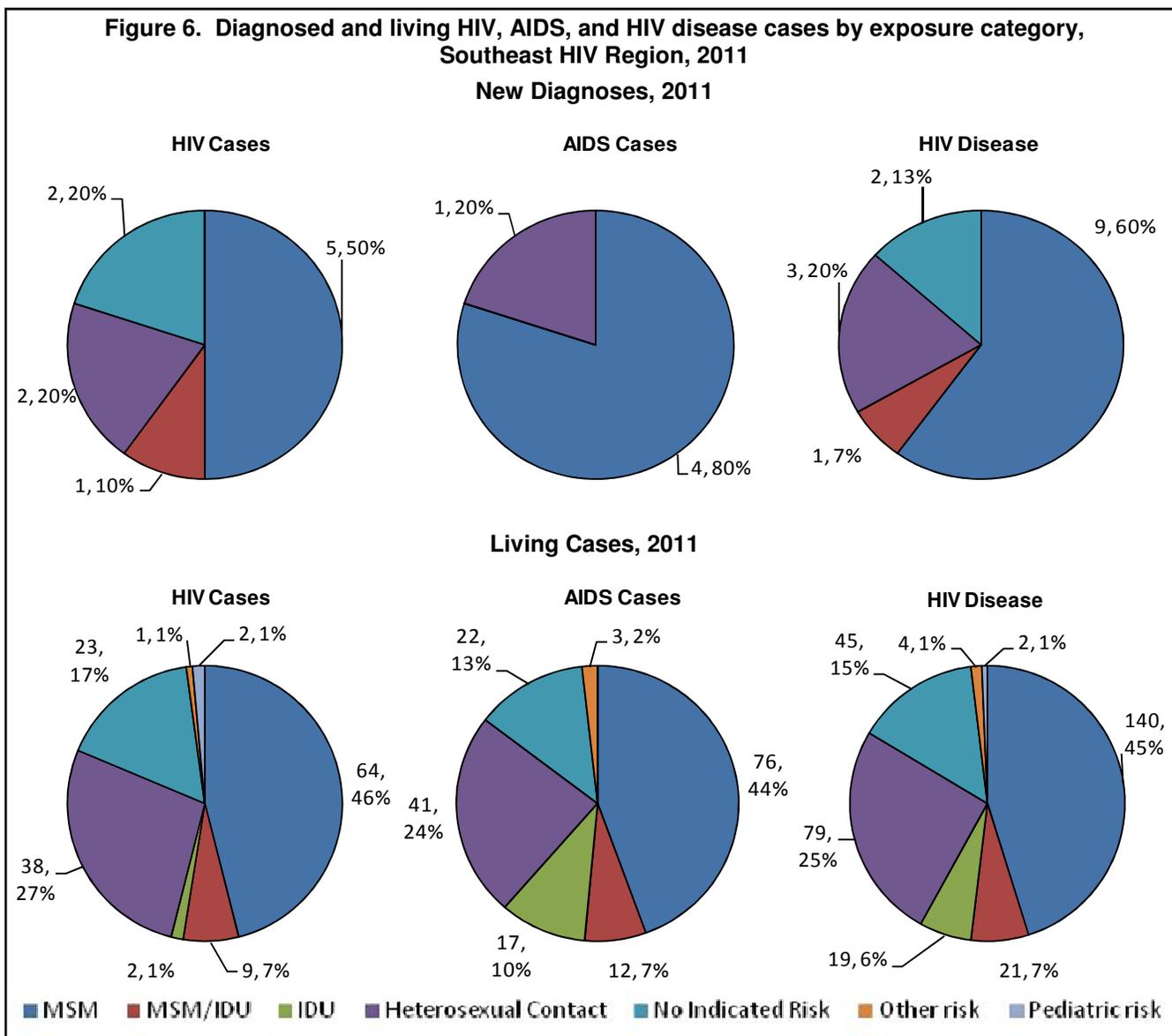
****Per 100,000 population based on 2010 MDHSS estimates.

†Based on age as of December 31, 2011.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 310 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2011, 72% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 2.6 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 (68%), the rate of those living with HIV disease was 6.5 times greater among blacks/African Americans 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 4.3 times greater for blacks/African Americans than whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 14.6 times greater among blacks/African Americans than whites.

Of the 15 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2011, 33% were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2011 (Table 2). Males represented 73% of new diagnoses. Whites represented the majority of new HIV disease diagnoses (60%).



Among all categories, 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, 2011

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2011*			Living			Diagnosed 2011**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Cape Girardeau County	3	30.0%	4.0	26	18.7%	34.4	4	80.0%	5.3	26	15.2%	34.4
Scott County	1	10.0%	2.6	16	11.5%	40.8	0	0.0%	0.0	10	5.8%	25.5
St. Francois County	0	0.0%	0.0	19	13.7%	29.1	1	20.0%	1.5	28	16.4%	42.8
Pemiscot County	1	10.0%	5.5	14	10.1%	76.5	0	0.0%	0.0	8	4.7%	43.7
Dunklin County	0	0.0%	0.0	6	4.3%	18.8	0	0.0%	0.0	17	9.9%	53.2
Butler County	1	10.0%	2.3	11	7.9%	25.7	0	0.0%	0.0	14	8.2%	32.7
Remainder of Region	4	40.0%	1.8	47	33.8%	20.8	0	0.0%	0.0	68	39.8%	30.1
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	10	100.0%	2.0	139	100.0%	27.8	5	100.0%	1.0	171	100.0%	34.2

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2011 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 2010 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, 2011

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	3	60.0%	49	76.6%	3	75.0%	63	82.9%
Black/African American	2	40.0%	13	20.3%	1	25.0%	11	14.5%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	2	3.1%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	5	100.0%	64	100.0%	4	100.0%	76	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2011 that progressed to AIDS in 2011.

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, 2011

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%
19-24	1	0.9%	4	16.7%	0	0.0%	5	3.6%
25-44	59	52.7%	13	54.2%	2	66.7%	74	52.9%
45-64	49	43.8%	7	29.2%	1	33.3%	58	41.4%
65+	2	1.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.4%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	112	100.0%	24	100.0%	3	100.0%	140	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 6. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Region, 2011

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Cape Girardeau County	36	25.7%
Scott County	9	6.4%
St. Francois County	27	19.3%
Pemiscot County	7	5.0%
Dunklin County	6	4.3%
Butler County	11	7.9%
Remaining Counties	44	31.4%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	140	100.0%

There were nine new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2011 for the Southeast HIV region (Table 4). Whites represented 67% of all of the new HIV disease diagnoses. There were 140 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 was similar by race/ethnicity categories presented among MSM (Table 5). Among all race/ethnicity categories presented among MSM living with HIV disease, the greatest proportion was between 25 and 44 years of age at the end of 2011.

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, 2011

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	0	0.0%	8	88.9%	0	--	9	75.0%
Black/African American	1	100.0%	1	11.1%	0	--	3	25.0%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	1	100.0%	9	100.0%	0	--	12	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2010 that progressed to AIDS in 2011.

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, 2011

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0	--	1	4.8%
25-44	7	41.2%	2	50.0%	0	--	9	42.9%
45-64	9	52.9%	1	25.0%	0	--	10	47.6%
65+	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	--	1	4.8%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	17	100.0%	4	100.0%	0	--	21	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 9. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Region, 2011

Geographic Area	Cases	%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	21	100.0%

There was one new HIV disease diagnosis attributed to MSM/IDU in 2011 for the Southeast HIV region (Table 7). There were 21 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2011 whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southeast HIV region. The largest proportion of both living HIV and AIDS cases was white.

Among MSM/IDU living with HIV disease, the largest number of cases was nearly equally divided among individuals 25-44 and 45-64 years of age at the end of 2011 (Table 8).

Table 10. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Region, 2011

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	--	2	100.0%	0	--	8	47.1%
Black/African American Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	2	11.8%
Hispanic Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
White Female	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	3	17.6%
Black/African American Female	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	4	23.5%
Hispanic Female	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL†	0	--	2	100.0%	0	--	17	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2011 that progressed to AIDS in 2011.

†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, 2011

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%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	3	75.0%	7	36.8%
45-64	8	80.0%	2	100.0%	1	33.3%	1	25.0%	12	63.2%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	10	100.0%	2	100.0%	3	100.0%	4	100.0%	19	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 12. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Region, 2011

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Dunklin County	3	15.8%
St. Francois County	4	21.1%
Remaining Counties	12	63.2%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION	19	100.0%

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2011 for the Southeast HIV region (Table 10). There were 19 living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2011 in the Southeast HIV region. Of the IDU living with HIV disease, 89% were classified as AIDS at the end of 2011. 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 2011 (12) (Table 11). Among white females and black/African American females, the largest numbers of individuals were between 25-44 years of age at the end of 2011. For males, the largest numbers of persons were between 45-64 years of age.

St. Francois County had the largest number of living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU in 2011 (Table 12).

Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Region, 2011

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	6	15.8%	0	0.0%	6	14.6%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	8	21.1%	0	0.0%	4	9.8%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Female	1	50.0%	15	39.5%	1	100.0%	14	34.1%
Black/African American Female	1	50.0%	8	21.1%	0	0.0%	17	41.5%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL†	2	100.0%	38	100.0%	1	100.0%	41	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2011 that progressed to AIDS in 2011.

†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, 2011

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%	1	4.0%	1
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	3	25.0%	8	66.7%	12	41.4%	18	72.0%	42	53.2%
45-64	5	41.7%	4	33.3%	13	44.8%	5	20.0%	27	34.2%
65+	4	33.3%	0	0.0%	4	13.8%	1	4.0%	9	11.4%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	12	100.0%	12	100.0%	29	100.0%	25	100.0%	79	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 15. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Region, 2011

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Butler County	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	0	0.0%	9	11.4%
Scott County	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	7	8.9%
Cape Girardeau County	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	4	5.1%
Dunklin County	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	5	6.3%
St. Francois County	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	7	8.9%
Pemiscot County	2	28.6%	5	71.4%	0	0.0%	7	8.9%
Remaining Counties	22	55.0%	17	42.5%	1	2.5%	40	50.6%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	41	51.9%	37	46.8%	1	1.3%	79	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 three new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2011 for the Southeast HIV region (Table 13). Black/African American females represented the largest proportion living AIDS cases; white females represented the largest proportion of living HIV cases among heterosexual contact cases.

At the end of 2011, the majority of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age for black/African American males and black/African American 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). Pemiscot County had the largest number of black/African American heterosexual contact cases in the Southeast HIV region at the end of 2011.

Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 2011

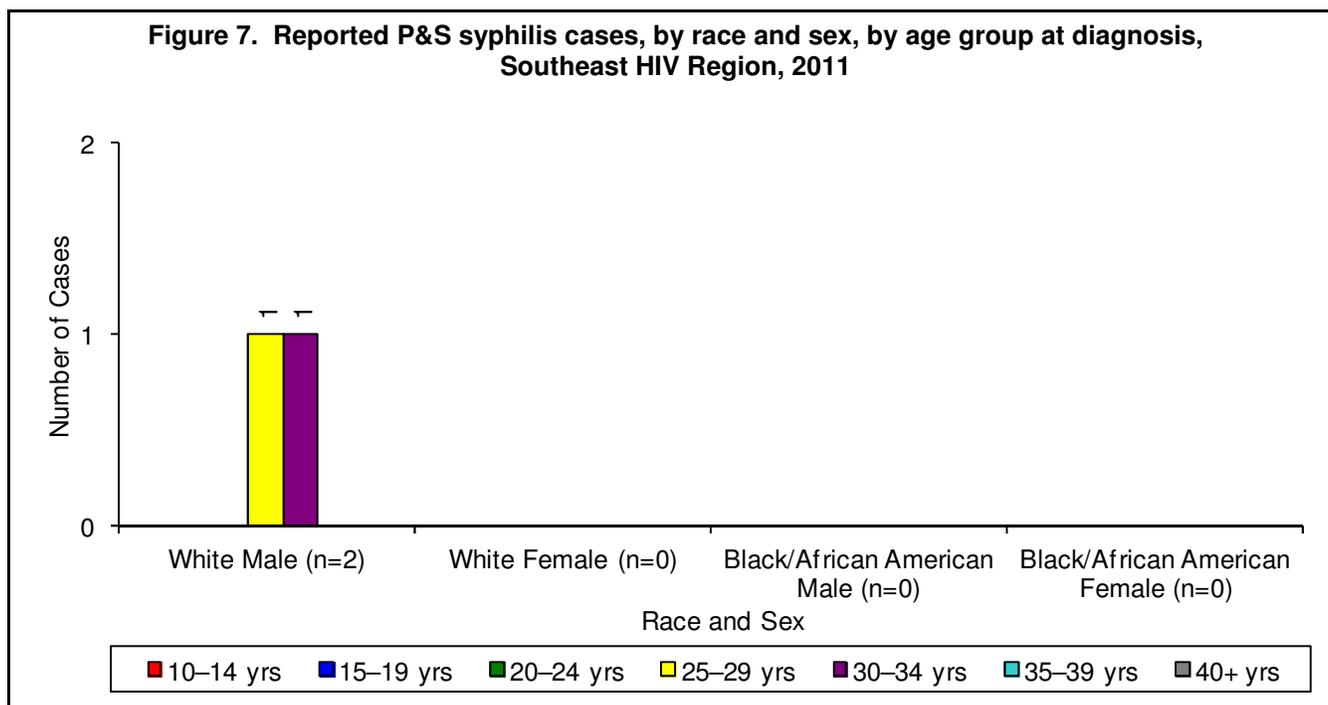
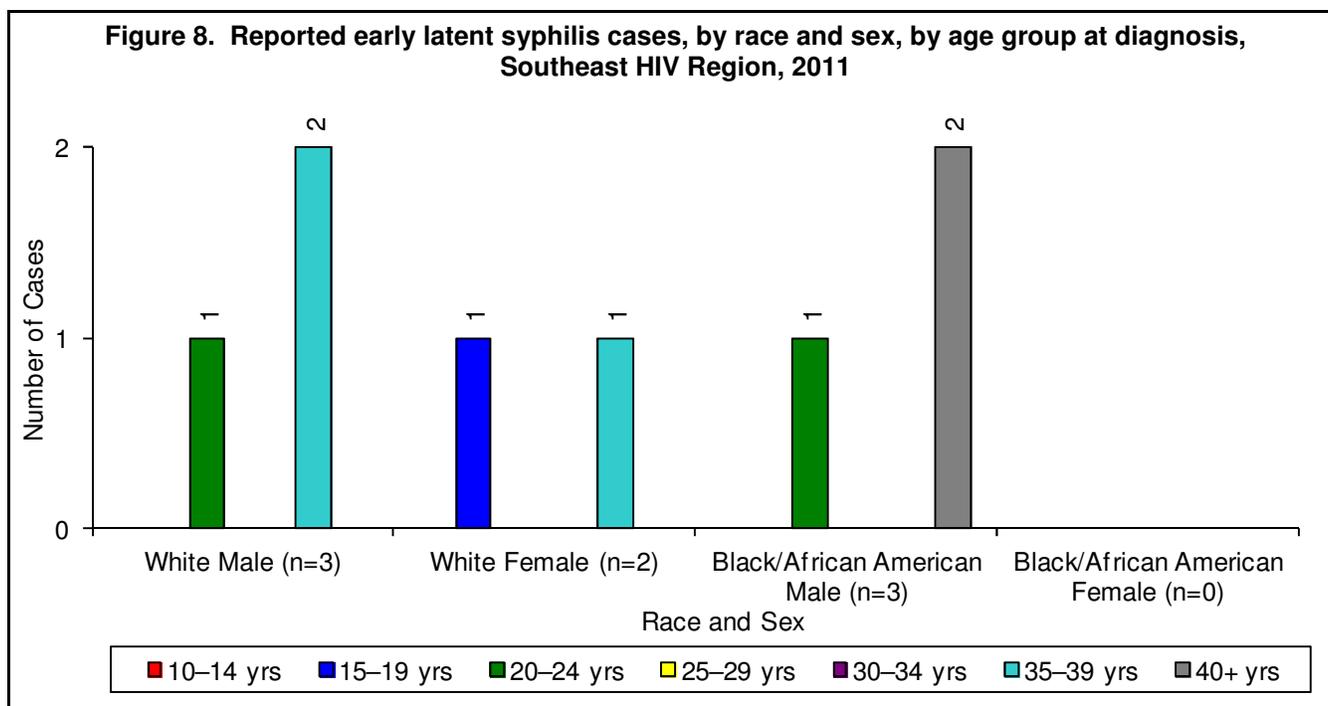


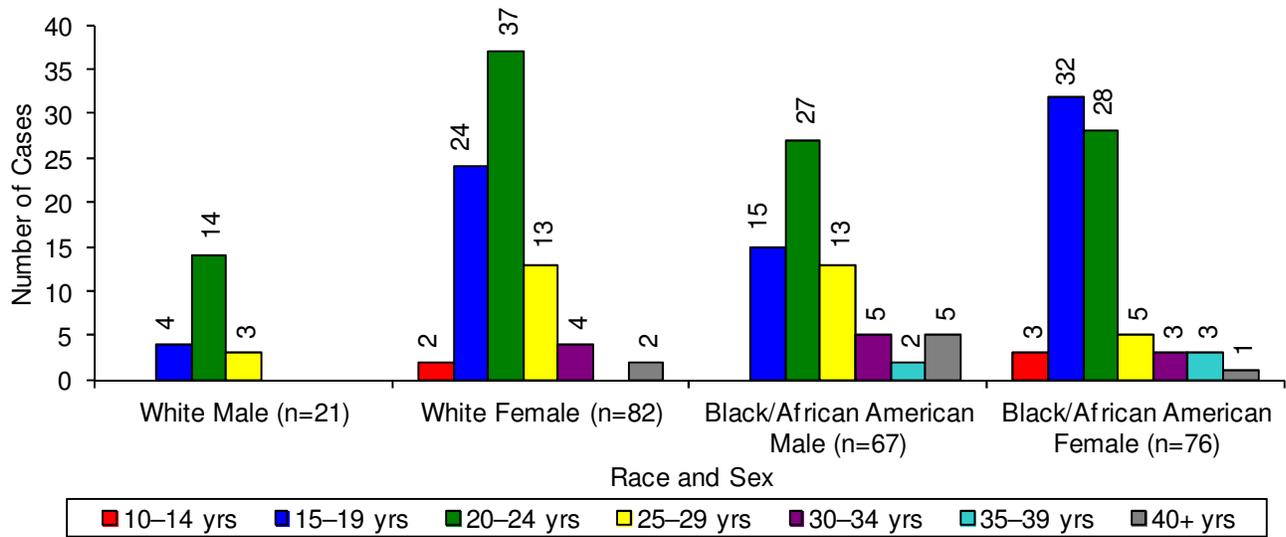
Figure 8. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 2011



Of the three P&S syphilis cases reported in the Southeast HIV region, two cases were reported among white males; the other case was reported among a male of another race/ethnicity category not presented (Figure 7). The number of reported cases increased from 2010 to 2011 among white males (1 to 2). No P&S syphilis cases were reported among females or black/African American males in 2010 or 2011.

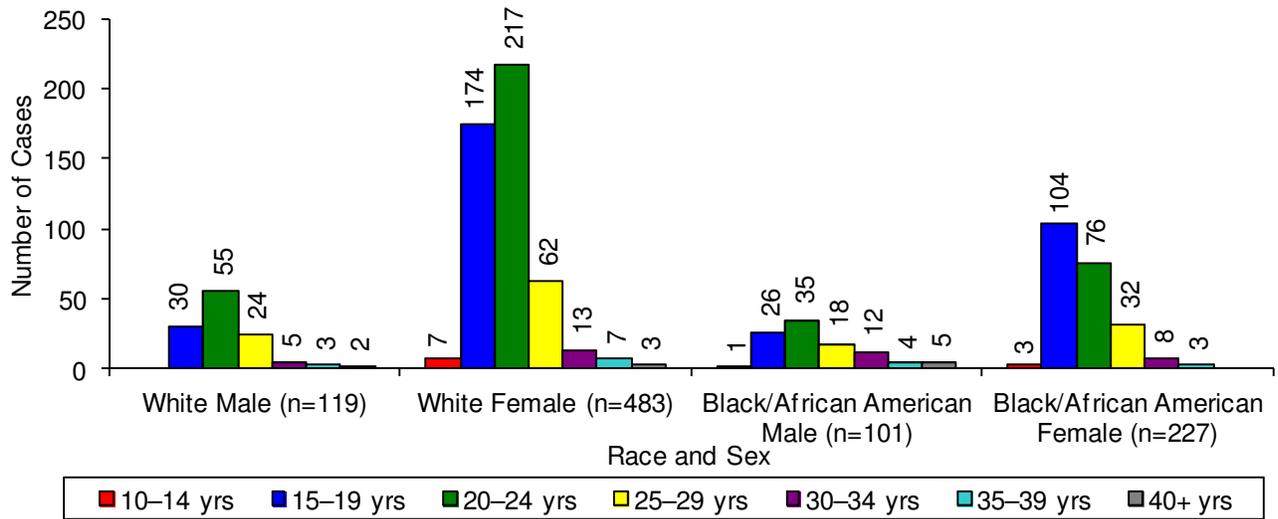
An equal number of early latent syphilis was reported among white males and black/African American males (3) in 2011 (Figure 8). Two early latent syphilis cases were reported among white females. The number of reported cases increased among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented except black/African American females. The number of reported cases increased among white males from 0 to 3, among white females from 0 to 2, and among black/African American males from 0 to 3. No early latent syphilis cases were reported during 2010 or 2011 among black/African American females.

Figure 9. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 2011



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 HIV Region, 2011

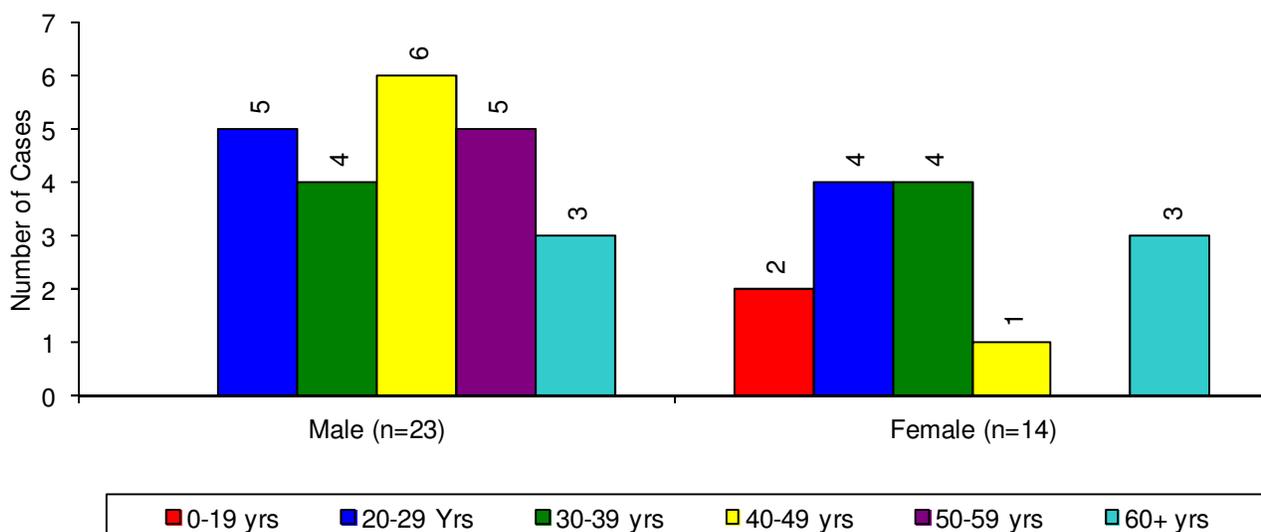


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest numbers of gonorrhea cases were reported among white females (82) and black/African American females (76) (Figure 9). The number of reported cases increased from 2010 to 2011 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented except for white males. Among white males, the number of gonorrhea cases remained the same compared to 2010. Among males and white females, the largest numbers of cases were diagnosed between 20-24 years of age. Among black/African American females, individuals 15-19 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases.

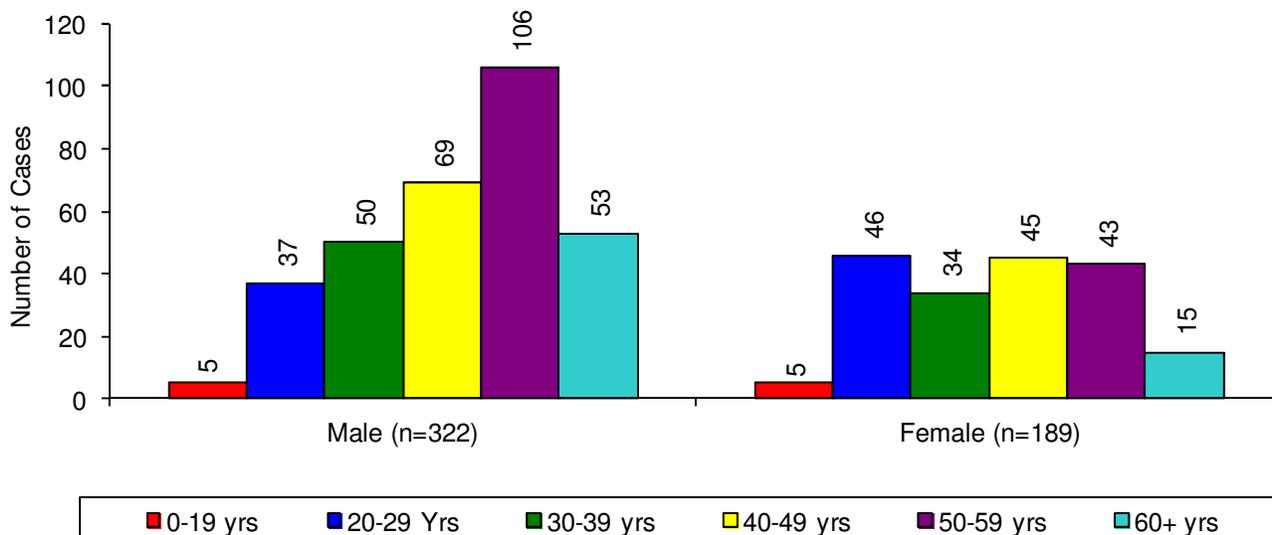
The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among white females (483), followed by black/African American females (227) (Figure 10). The number of cases increased from 2010 to 2011 among white males (114 to 119) and among white females (464 to 483). The number of reported cases decreased among black/African American males (111 to 101) and among black/African American females (271 to 227). Among males and white females, the largest numbers of reported cases were diagnosed between 20-24 years of age. Among black/African American females, persons 15-19 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases.

Figure 11. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 2011



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 HIV Region, 2011



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

There were 37 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Southeast HIV region during 2011 (Figure 11). Females represented 38% of reported hepatitis B cases, which was lower than the proportion of female cases reported in Missouri overall (55%). There were differences in the age distribution of reported hepatitis B cases by sex. A greater proportion of male cases was diagnosed among persons 40 or more years of age (61%) compared to females (29%).

In 2011, there were 511 hepatitis C cases reported in the Southeast HIV region (Figure 12). Of the reported hepatitis C cases, 63% were male. There were 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%).