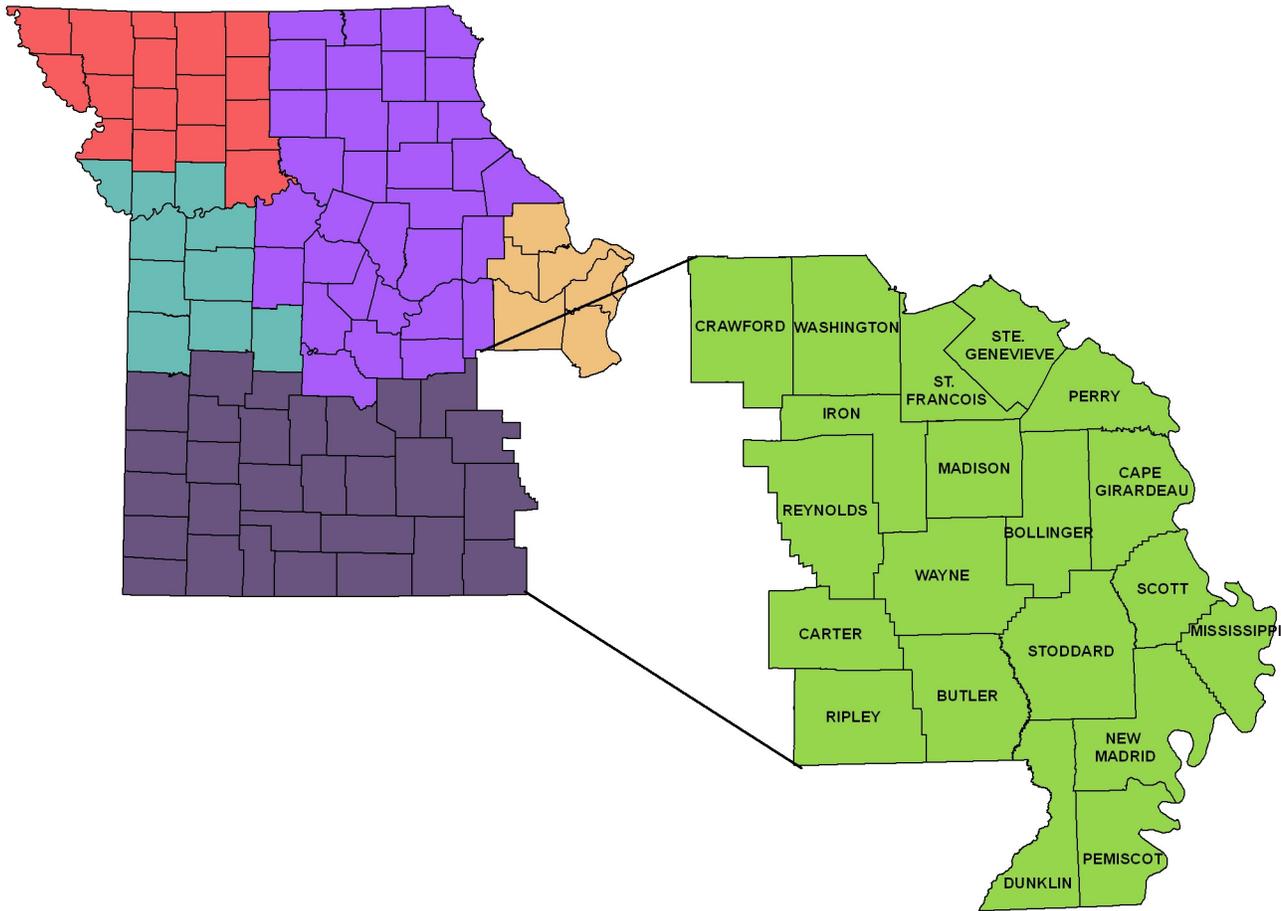


# SOUTHEAST REGION

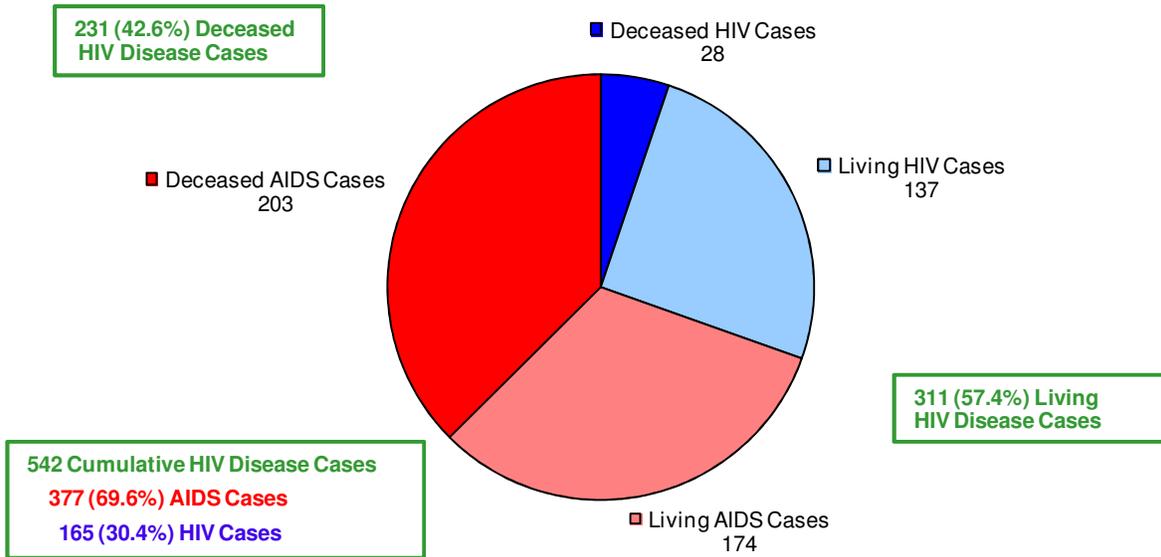


**Population Counts, Southeast HIV Region, 2011**

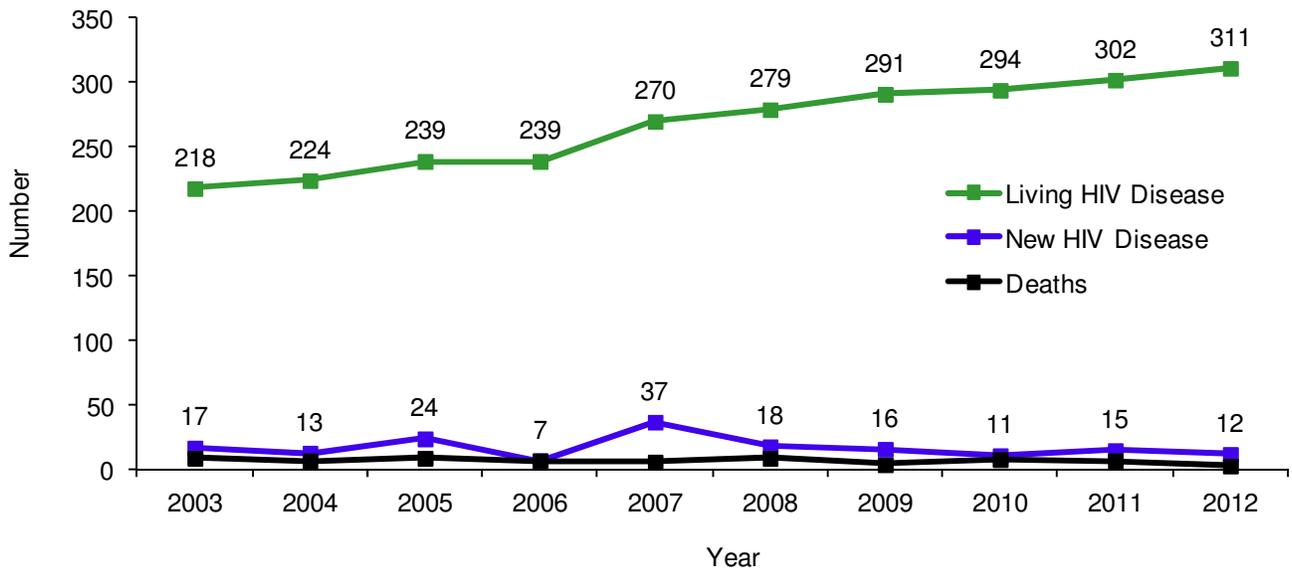
County	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races/Other		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Bollinger County	11,988	97.0%	58	0.5%	103	0.8%	30	0.2%	73	0.6%	104	0.8%	12,356
Butler County	38,687	89.8%	2,348	5.5%	669	1.6%	320	0.7%	227	0.5%	831	1.9%	43,082
Cape Girardeau County	67,113	87.6%	5,504	7.2%	1,600	2.1%	979	1.3%	190	0.2%	1,246	1.6%	76,632
Carter County	6,059	95.2%	24	0.4%	113	1.8%	13	0.2%	67	1.1%	89	1.4%	6,365
Crawford County	23,770	95.8%	126	0.5%	410	1.7%	96	0.4%	109	0.4%	289	1.2%	24,800
Dunklin County	26,316	82.3%	3,181	9.9%	1,844	5.8%	114	0.4%	73	0.2%	446	1.4%	31,974
Iron County	10,137	95.1%	162	1.5%	138	1.3%	16	0.2%	56	0.5%	147	1.4%	10,656
Madison County	11,704	96.0%	56	0.5%	252	2.1%	52	0.4%	35	0.3%	96	0.8%	12,195
Mississippi County	10,426	72.9%	3,451	24.1%	249	1.7%	23	0.2%	32	0.2%	125	0.9%	14,306
New Madrid County	15,196	80.9%	2,961	15.8%	237	1.3%	90	0.5%	43	0.2%	256	1.4%	18,783
Pemiscot County	12,612	69.4%	4,862	26.8%	368	2.0%	46	0.3%	50	0.3%	236	1.3%	18,174
Perry County	18,258	95.9%	92	0.5%	376	2.0%	90	0.5%	54	0.3%	171	0.9%	19,041
Reynolds County	6,289	95.5%	64	1.0%	79	1.2%	13	0.2%	36	0.5%	107	1.6%	6,588
Ripley County	13,527	95.6%	68	0.5%	187	1.3%	48	0.3%	127	0.9%	186	1.3%	14,143
Scott County	33,152	84.7%	4,449	11.4%	742	1.9%	149	0.4%	81	0.2%	563	1.4%	39,136
St. Francois County	60,636	92.5%	2,910	4.4%	864	1.3%	277	0.4%	234	0.4%	656	1.0%	65,577
St. Genevieve County	17,526	96.7%	146	0.8%	168	0.9%	52	0.3%	54	0.3%	178	1.0%	18,124
Stoddard County	28,636	96.1%	332	1.1%	405	1.4%	61	0.2%	105	0.4%	268	0.9%	29,807
Washington County	23,769	94.8%	604	2.4%	284	1.1%	58	0.2%	91	0.4%	270	1.1%	25,076
Wayne County	12,944	96.1%	58	0.4%	162	1.2%	36	0.3%	62	0.5%	213	1.6%	13,475
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>448,745</b>	<b>89.7%</b>	<b>31,456</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>9,250</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>6,477</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>500,290</b>

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**Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. AIDS status, Southeast HIV Region, 1982—2012**



**Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year\*, Southeast HIV Region, 2003—2012**

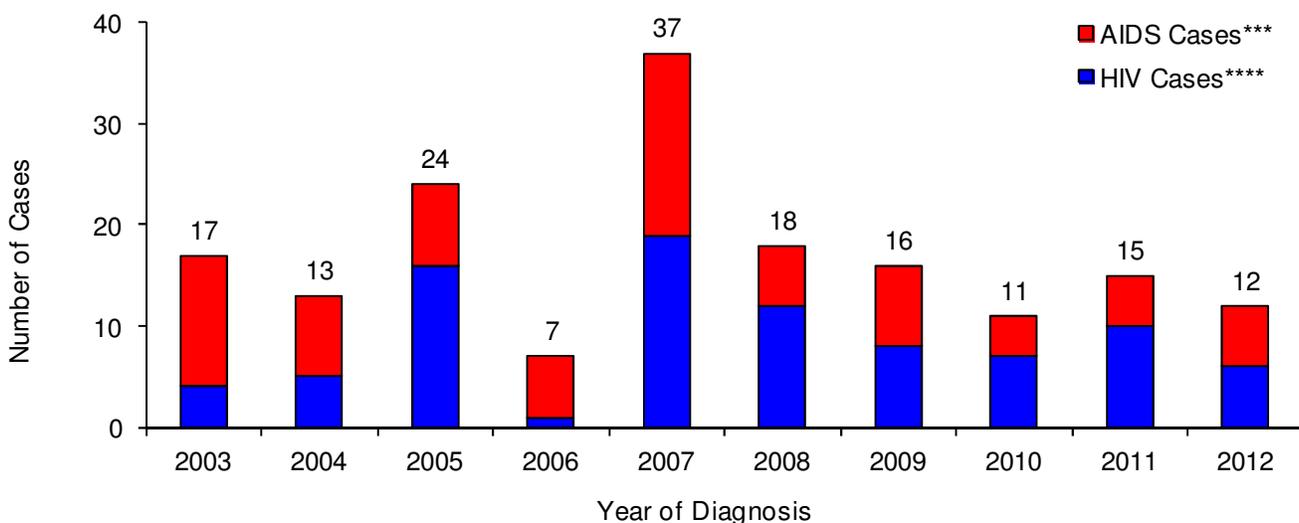


\*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2012, there have been a total of 542 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Southeast HIV Region and reported to MDHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 57% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2012. Among those living with HIV disease, 137 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2012 and 174 were classified as AIDS cases.

At the end of 2012, there were 311 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 12 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2012. The number of new diagnoses has fluctuated from 2005 to 2008 and has been generally stable since 2009. 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, 2003—2012**



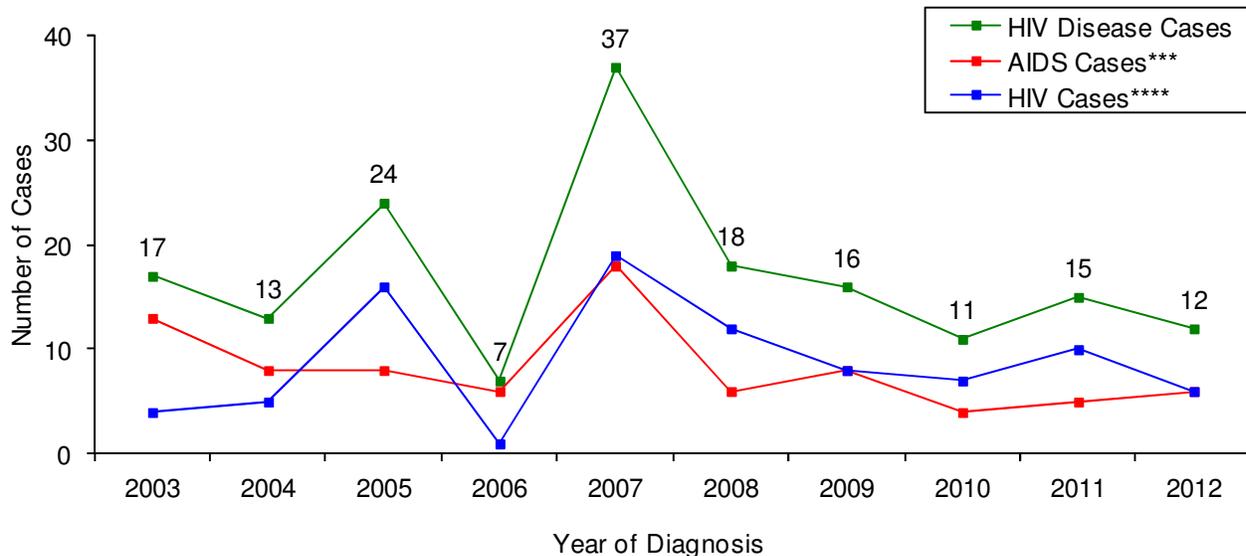
\*HIV case vs. AIDS case

\*\*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, 2012.

**Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status\* and year of diagnosis\*\*, Southeast HIV Region, 2003—2012**



\*HIV case vs. AIDS case

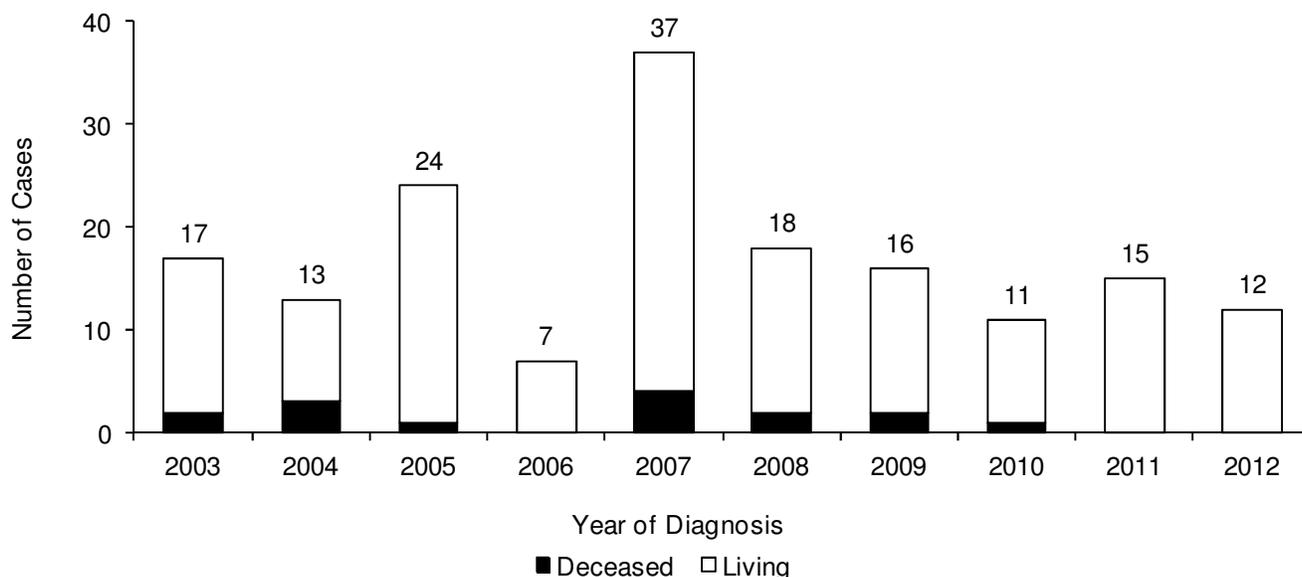
\*\*Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

\*\*\*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, 2012.

The number of new diagnoses 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, 2003—2012**



\*Vital status on December 31, 2012.

\*\*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 17 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2003, two (12%) were deceased by the end of 2012 (Figure 5). Among the 12 persons first diagnosed in 2012, no deaths have been reported to MDHSS at the end of 2012. 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<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, 2012**

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	99	72.3%	39.9	124	71.3%	49.9	223	71.7%	89.8
Female	38	27.7%	15.1	50	28.7%	19.8	88	28.3%	34.9
Total	137	100.0%	27.4	174	100.0%	34.8	311	100.0%	62.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	92	67.2%	20.5	119	68.4%	26.5	211	67.8%	47.0
Black/African American	41	29.9%	130.3	53	30.5%	168.5	94	30.2%	298.8
Hispanic	4	2.9%	43.2	1	0.6%	10.8	5	1.6%	54.1
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%	--	1	0.6%	--	1	0.3%	--
Total	137	100.0%	27.4	174	100.0%	34.8	311	100.0%	62.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Males</b>									
White Male	70	70.7%	31.6	94	75.8%	42.5	164	73.5%	74.1
Black/African American Male	26	26.3%	155.4	28	22.6%	167.4	54	24.2%	322.8
Hispanic Male	3	3.0%	61.1	1	0.8%	20.4	4	1.8%	81.5
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	99	100.0%	39.9	124	100.0%	49.9	223	100.0%	89.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Females</b>									
White Female	22	57.9%	9.7	25	50.0%	11.0	47	53.4%	20.7
Black/African American Female	15	39.5%	101.8	25	50.0%	169.7	40	45.5%	271.6
Hispanic Female	1	2.6%	23.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.1%	23.0
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	38	100.0%	15.1	50	100.0%	19.8	88	100.0%	34.9
<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	2	1.5%	5.1	1	0.6%	2.6	3	1.0%	7.7
19-24	10	7.3%	25.2	4	2.3%	10.1	14	4.5%	35.3
25-44	73	53.3%	60.5	70	40.2%	58.0	143	46.0%	118.5
45-64	44	32.1%	32.0	92	52.9%	67.0	136	43.7%	99.0
65+	8	5.8%	10.0	7	4.0%	8.7	15	4.8%	18.7
Total	137	100.0%	27.4	174	100.0%	34.8	311	100.0%	62.2

<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 2012.

\*\*Cases classified as AIDS by December 31, 2012.

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

\*\*\*\*Per 100,000 population based on 2011 MDHSS estimates.

<sup>‡</sup>Based on age as of December 31, 2012.

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, 2012**

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	3	50.0%	1.2	4	66.7%	1.6	7	58.3%	2.8
Female	3	50.0%	1.2	2	33.3%	0.8	5	41.7%	2.0
Total	6	100.0%	1.2	6	100.0%	1.2	12	100.0%	2.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	4	66.7%	0.9	2	33.3%	0.4	6	50.0%	1.3
Black/African American	2	33.3%	6.4	4	66.7%	12.7	6	50.0%	19.1
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	6	100.0%	1.2	6	100.0%	1.2	12	100.0%	2.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Males</b>									
White Male	3	100.0%	1.4	0	0.0%	0.0	3	42.9%	1.4
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	0.0	4	100.0%	23.9	4	57.1%	23.9
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	3	100.0%	1.2	4	100.0%	1.6	7	100.0%	2.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Females</b>									
White Female	1	33.3%	0.4	2	100.0%	0.9	3	60.0%	1.3
Black/African American Female	2	66.7%	13.6	0	0.0%	0.0	2	40.0%	13.6
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	2	100.0%	0.8	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	1	16.7%	2.6	0	0.0%	0.0	1	8.3%	2.6
19-24	1	16.7%	2.5	0	0.0%	0.0	1	8.3%	2.5
25-44	3	50.0%	2.5	4	66.7%	3.3	7	58.3%	5.8
45-64	1	16.7%	0.7	1	16.7%	0.7	2	16.7%	1.5
65+	0	0.0%	0.0	1	16.7%	1.2	1	8.3%	1.2
Total	6	100.0%	1.2	6	100.0%	1.2	12	100.0%	2.4

\*HIV cases diagnosed during 2012 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2012.

\*\*\*The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2012 with HIV, which progressed to AIDS in 2012.

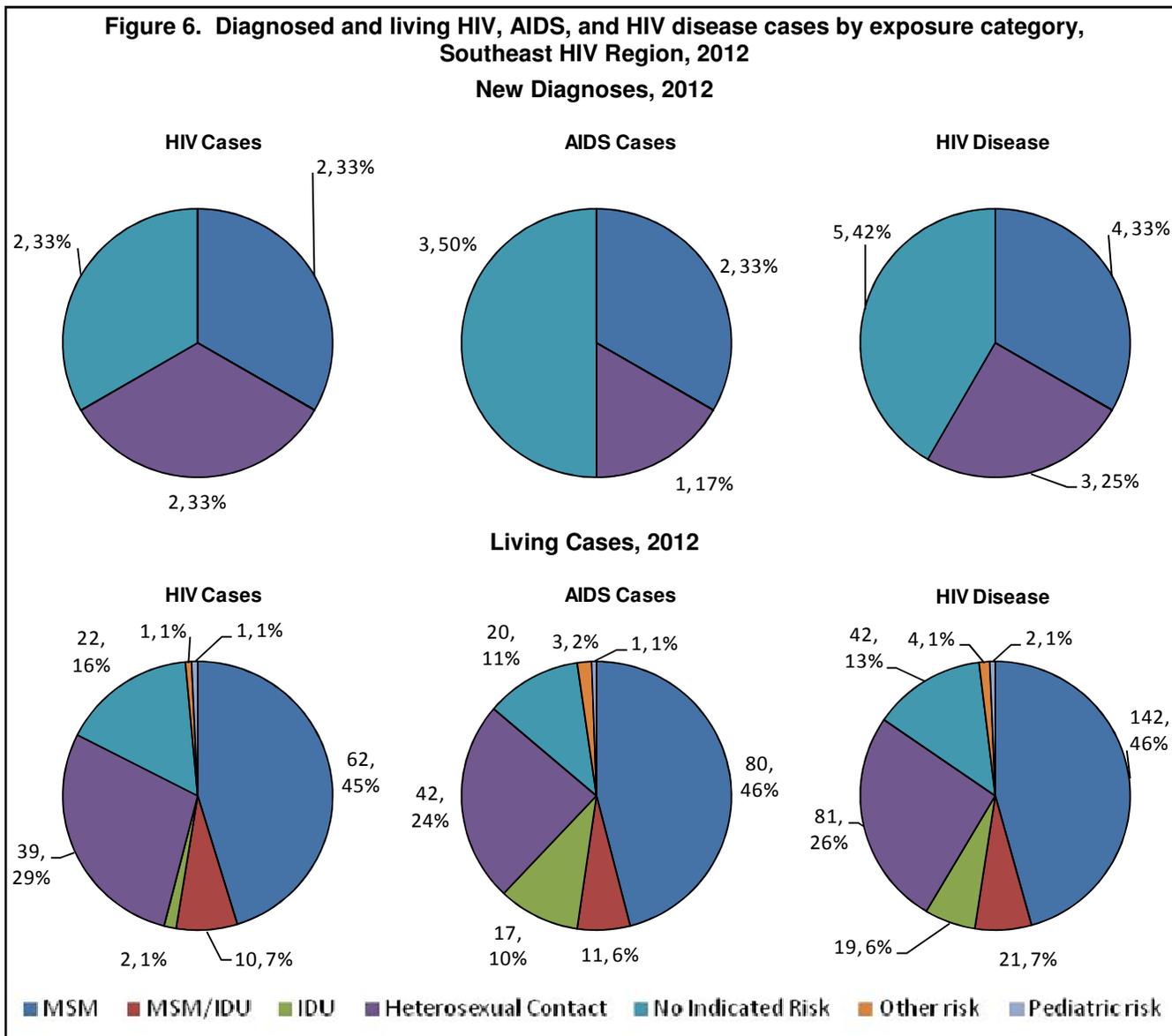
\*\*\*\*Per 100,000 population based on 2011 MDHSS estimates.

‡Based on age as of December 31, 2012.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 311 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2012, 72% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease among males was 2.6 times as high as the rate among 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 among blacks/African Americans was 6.4 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate was 1.2 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites. However, the difference should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of Hispanics living with HIV disease. Among males, the rate of living cases was 4.4 times as high for blacks/African Americans compared to whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 13.1 times as high among blacks/African Americans compared to whites.

Of the 12 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2012, 50% were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2012 (Table 2). Males represented 58% of new diagnoses. New HIV disease diagnoses were equally divided among whites and blacks/African Americans.



Among all categories of living cases in 2012, 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, 2012**

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2012*			Living			Diagnosed 2012**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Cape Girardeau County	0	0.0%	0.0	24	17.5%	31.3	3	50.0%	3.9	29	16.7%	37.8
Scott County	0	0.0%	0.0	16	11.7%	40.9	0	0.0%	0.0	11	6.3%	28.1
St. Francois County	1	16.7%	1.5	19	13.9%	29.0	1	16.7%	1.5	29	16.7%	44.2
Pemiscot County	0	0.0%	0.0	12	8.8%	66.0	1	16.7%	5.5	9	5.2%	49.5
Dunklin County	0	0.0%	0.0	6	4.4%	18.8	0	0.0%	0.0	16	9.2%	50.0
Butler County	5	83.3%	11.6	15	10.9%	34.8	1	16.7%	2.3	15	8.6%	34.8
Remainder of Region	0	0.0%	0.0	45	32.8%	19.9	0	0.0%	0.0	65	37.4%	28.8
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>34.8</b>

\*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2012 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 2011 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 Cape Girardeau and St. Francois Counties 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, 2012**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	2	100.0%	48	77.4%	0	0.0%	64	80.0%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	12	19.4%	2	100.0%	14	17.5%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	2	3.2%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2012 that progressed to AIDS in 2012.

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, 2012**

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	2	1.8%	4	15.4%	0	0.0%	6	4.2%
25-44	57	50.9%	16	61.5%	2	66.7%	75	52.8%
45-64	50	44.6%	6	23.1%	1	33.3%	58	40.8%
65+	3	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	2.1%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>142</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, 2012**

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Cape Girardeau County	35	24.6%
Scott County	10	7.0%
St. Francois County	27	19.0%
Pemiscot County	6	4.2%
Dunklin County	6	4.2%
Butler County	15	10.6%
Remaining Counties	43	30.3%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

There were four new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2012 for the Southeast HIV Region (Table 4). Whites and blacks/African Americans each represented half of all of the new HIV disease diagnoses. There were 142 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 2012.

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, 2012**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	0	--	9	90.0%	0	--	8	72.7%
Black/African American	0	--	1	10.0%	0	--	3	27.3%
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>10</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2012 that progressed to AIDS in 2012.

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, 2012**

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%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>21</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, 2012**

Geographic Area	Cases	%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM/IDU in 2012 for the Southeast HIV Region (Table 7). There were 21 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2012 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 2012 (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, 2012**

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	--	1	50.0%	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	--	1	50.0%	0	--	4	23.5%
Hispanic Female	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL†</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2012 that progressed to AIDS in 2012.

†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, 2012**

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	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	3	60.0%	6	31.6%
45-64	8	88.9%	2	100.0%	1	33.3%	2	40.0%	13	68.4%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>19</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, 2012**

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Dunklin County	3	15.8%
St. Francois County	3	15.8%
Remaining Counties	13	68.4%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2012 for the Southeast HIV Region (Table 10). There were 19 living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2012 in the Southeast HIV Region. Of the IDU living with HIV disease, 89% were classified as AIDS at the end of 2012. White males represented the largest proportion of living 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 2012 (13) (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 2012. For males, the largest numbers of persons were between 45-64 years of age.

St. Francois and Dunklin Counties had the largest number of living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU in 2012 (Table 12).

**Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Region, 2012**

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	6	15.4%	0	0.0%	6	14.3%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	7	17.9%	0	0.0%	4	9.5%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Female	1	50.0%	16	41.0%	1	100.0%	15	35.7%
Black/African American Female	1	50.0%	9	23.1%	0	0.0%	17	40.5%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL†</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2012 that progressed to AIDS in 2012.

†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, 2012**

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%	1	3.2%	1	3.8%	2	2.5%
25-44	3	25.0%	7	63.6%	12	38.7%	19	73.1%	42	51.9%
45-64	5	41.7%	4	36.4%	14	45.2%	5	19.2%	28	34.6%
65+	4	33.3%	0	0.0%	4	12.9%	1	3.8%	9	11.1%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>81</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, 2012**

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Butler County	6	66.7%	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	9	11.1%
Scott County	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	7	8.6%
Cape Girardeau County	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	5	6.2%
Dunklin County	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	5	6.2%
St. Francois County	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	0	0.0%	8	9.9%
Pemiscot County	2	25.0%	6	75.0%	0	0.0%	8	9.9%
Remaining Counties	22	56.4%	16	41.0%	1	2.6%	39	48.1%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>53.1%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>45.7%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>81</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.

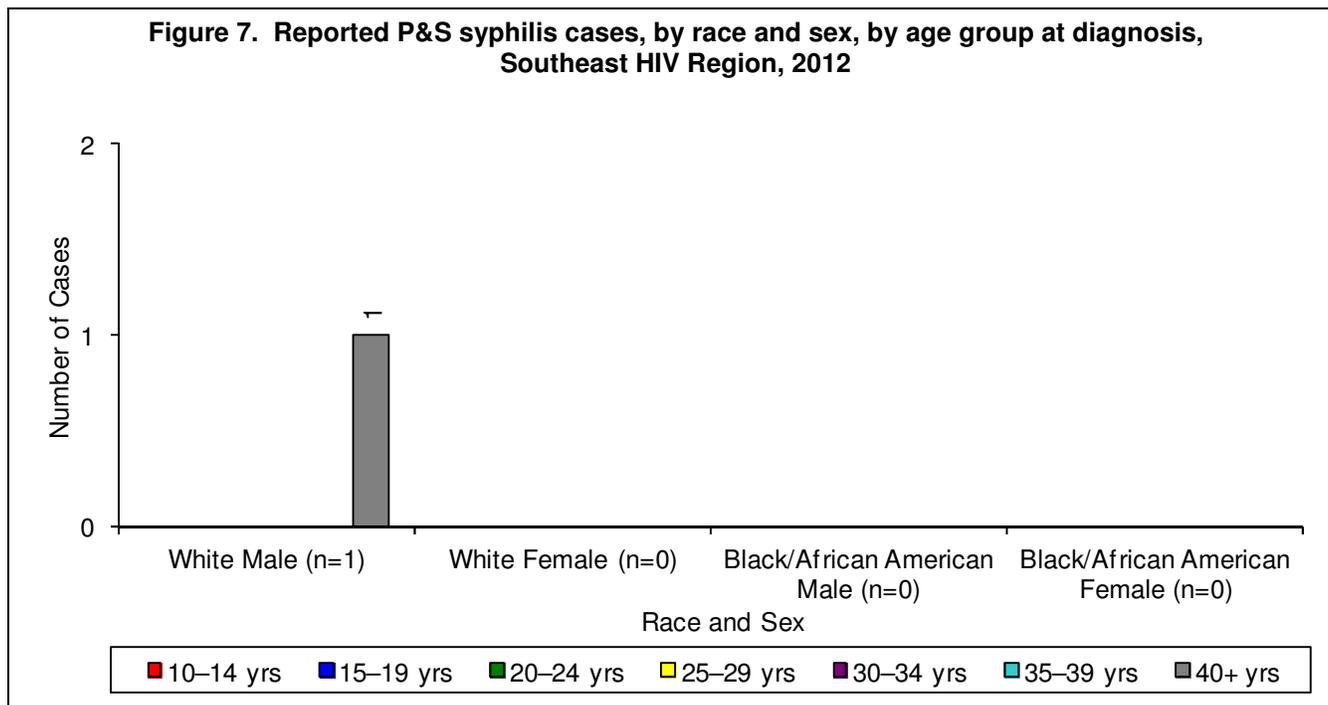
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were three new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2012 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.

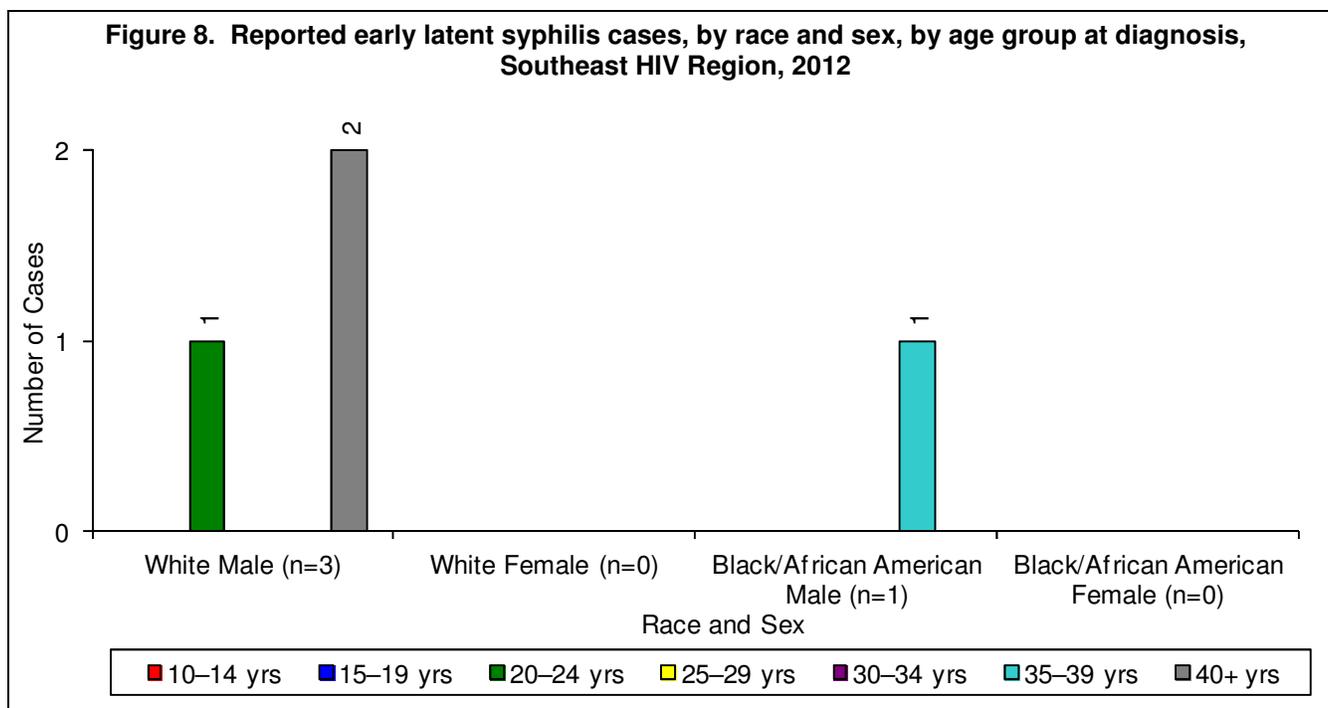
At the end of 2012, the majority of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age for black/African American males and black/African American females (Table 14). Those 45-64 years of age represented the largest proportion among white males and white females.

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 2012.

**Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 2012**



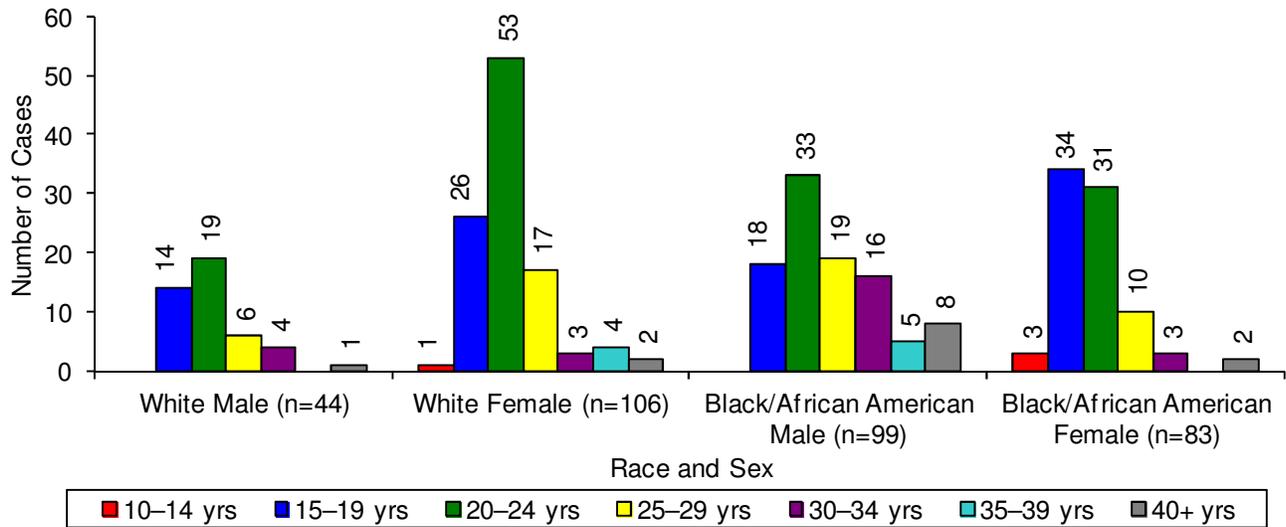
**Figure 8. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 2012**



One P&S syphilis case was reported in the Southeast HIV Region in 2012; the case occurred in a white male. The number of reported cases decreased from 2011 to 2012 among white males (2 to 1). No P&S syphilis cases were reported among females or black/African American males in 2011 or 2012.

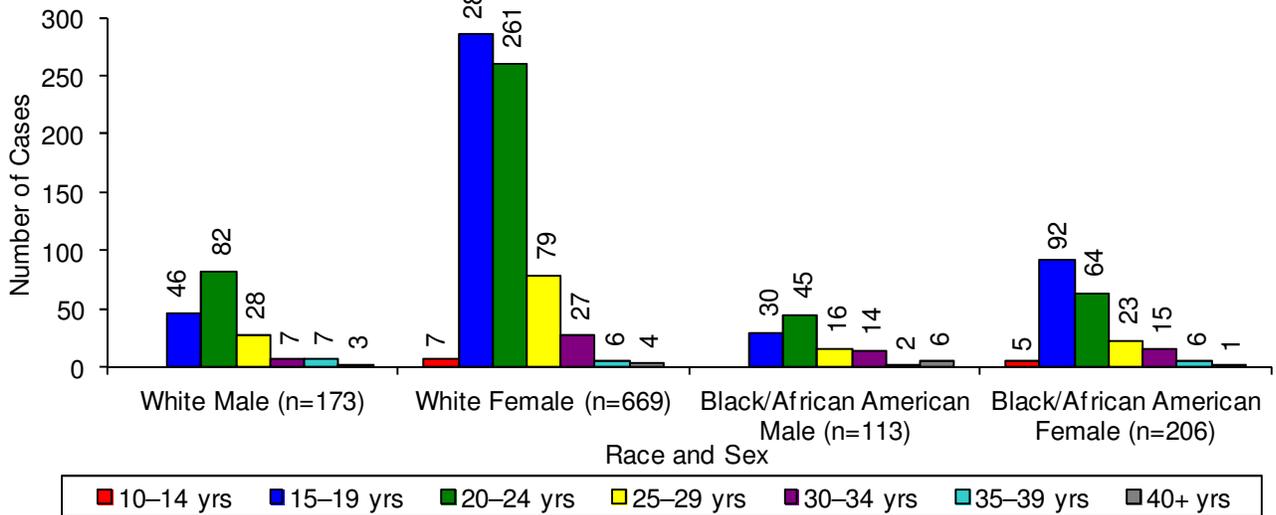
Three early latent syphilis cases were reported among white males, the same as in 2011 (Figure 8). The number of reported cases decreased among white females and black/African American males and stayed at zero for black/African American females.

**Figure 9. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 2012**



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, 2012**

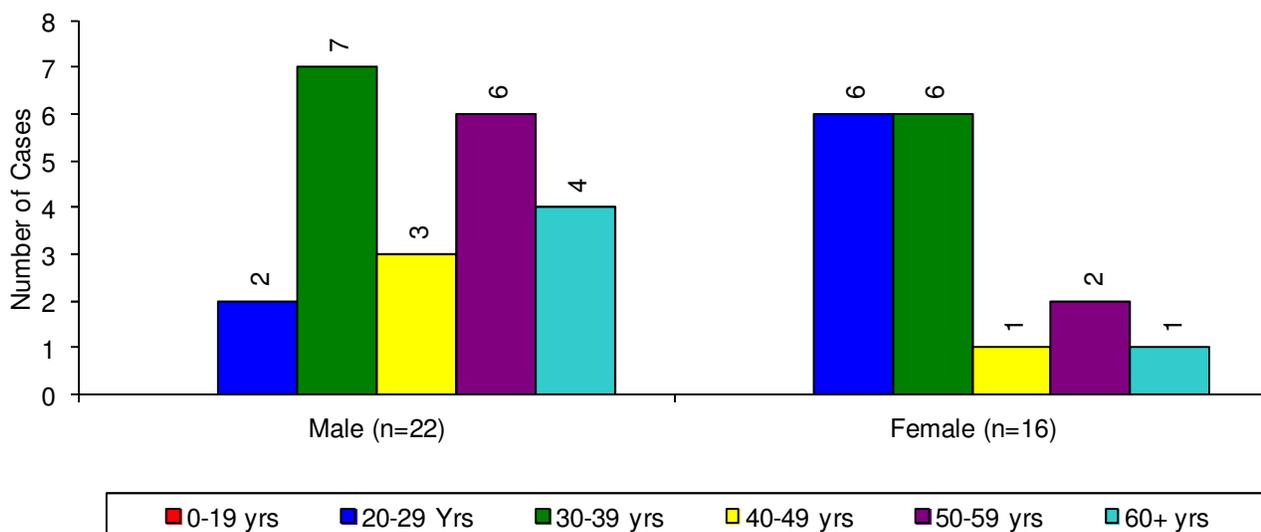


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest numbers of gonorrhea cases were reported among white females (106) and black/African American males (99) (Figure 9). 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.

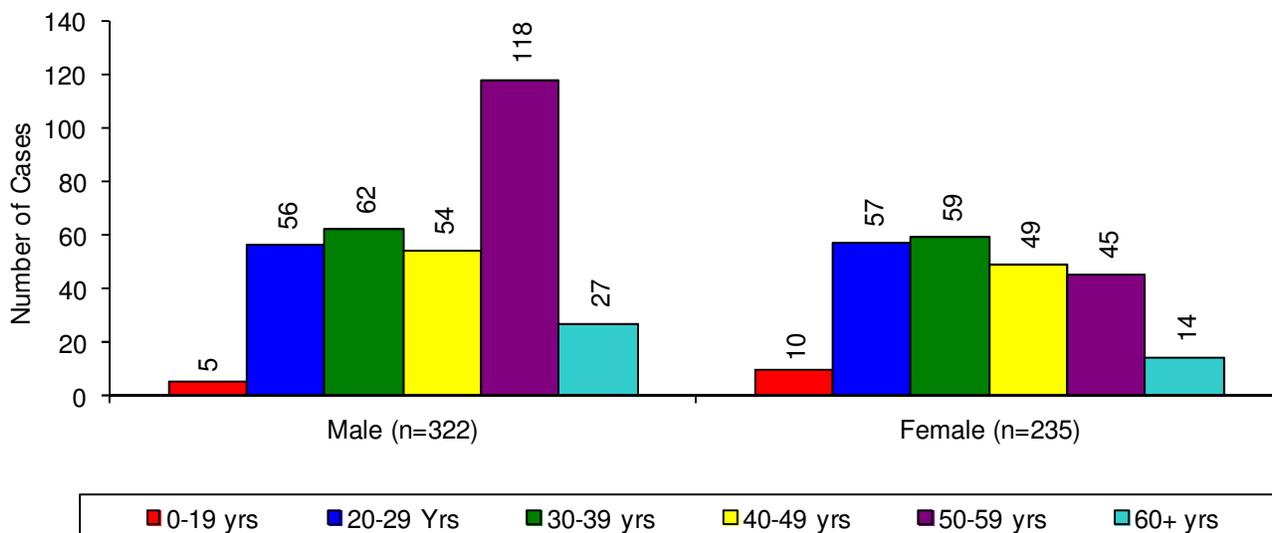
The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among white females (669), followed by black/African American females (206) (Figure 10). Among males, the largest numbers of reported cases were diagnosed between 20-24 years of age. Among females, persons 15-19 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases.

**Figure 11. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 2012**



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, 2012**



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

There were 38 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Southeast HIV Region during 2012 (Figure 11). Females represented 42% of reported hepatitis B cases, which was lower than the proportion of female cases reported in Missouri overall (58%). 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 (59%) compared to females (25%).

In 2012, there were 558 hepatitis C cases reported in the Southeast HIV Region, including one case in which the sex was not reported (Figure 12). Of the reported hepatitis C cases, 58% were male. There were differences in the age at diagnosis of reported hepatitis C cases by sex. Among males, persons 50-59 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases. Among females, a nearly equal number of cases were reported among those 20-29 and 30-39 years of age.