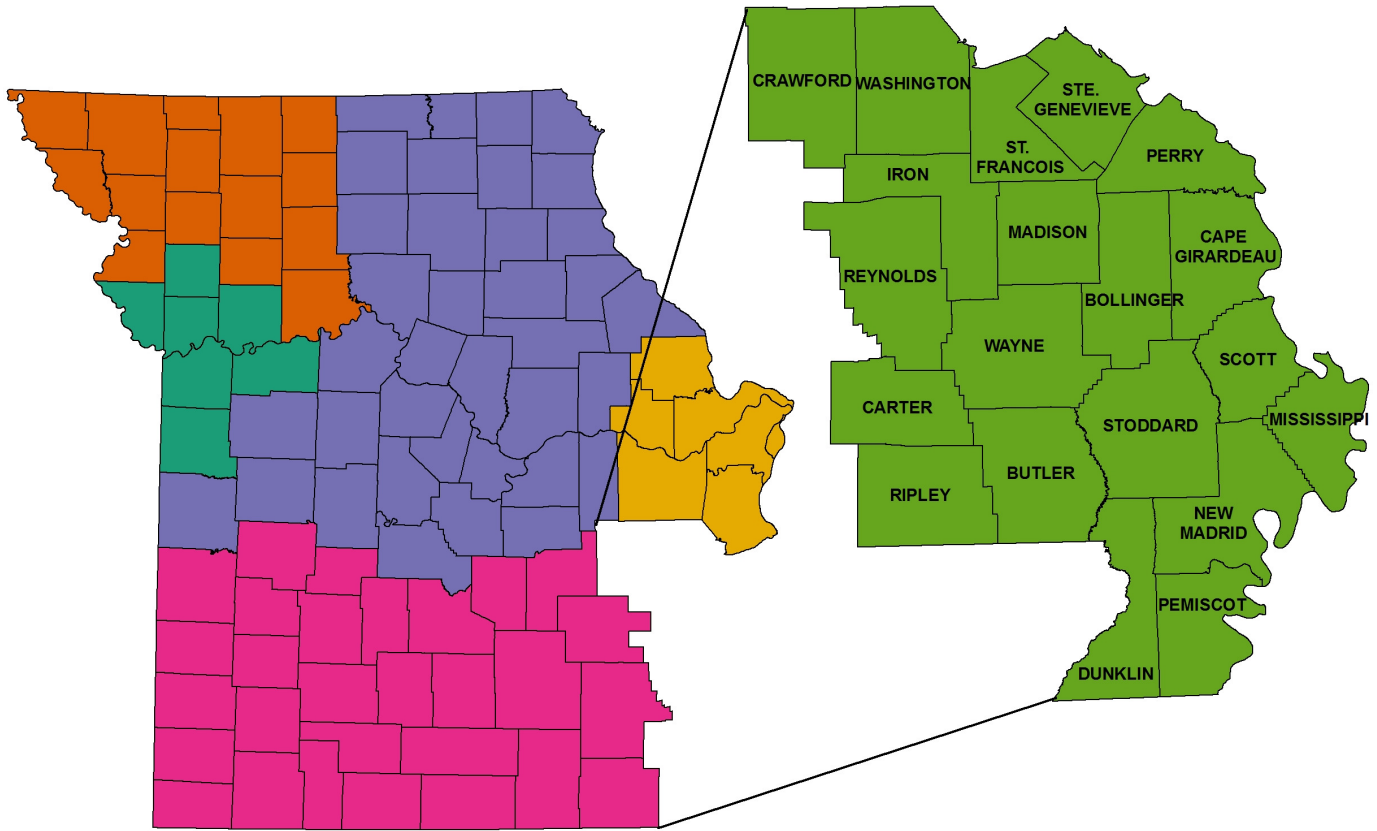


SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION



Population Counts, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2013

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	12,084	96.7%	52	0.4%	122	1.0%	33	0.3%	82	0.7%	117	0.9%	12,490
Butler County	38,520	89.4%	2,307	5.4%	760	1.8%	375	0.9%	244	0.6%	877	2.0%	43,083
Cape Girardeau County	67,336	87.1%	5,814	7.5%	1,703	2.2%	961	1.2%	202	0.3%	1,304	1.7%	77,320
Carter County	5,953	94.6%	22	0.3%	131	2.1%	12	0.2%	66	1.0%	107	1.7%	6,291
Crawford County	23,569	96.0%	89	0.4%	412	1.7%	95	0.4%	97	0.4%	281	1.1%	24,543
Dunklin County	25,826	81.4%	3,244	10.2%	1,962	6.2%	106	0.3%	83	0.3%	491	1.5%	31,712
Iron County	9,776	94.5%	156	1.5%	165	1.6%	13	0.1%	67	0.6%	167	1.6%	10,344
Madison County	11,879	95.6%	52	0.4%	235	1.9%	110	0.9%	41	0.3%	114	0.9%	12,431
Mississippi County	10,328	72.3%	3,458	24.2%	278	1.9%	26	0.2%	38	0.3%	154	1.1%	14,282
New Madrid County	14,788	80.5%	2,853	15.5%	287	1.6%	101	0.5%	44	0.2%	292	1.6%	18,365
Pemiscot County	12,334	69.2%	4,729	26.5%	418	2.3%	52	0.3%	57	0.3%	233	1.3%	17,823
Perry County	18,248	95.7%	96	0.5%	394	2.1%	99	0.5%	58	0.3%	177	0.9%	19,072
Reynolds County	6,283	95.2%	51	0.8%	85	1.3%	13	0.2%	44	0.7%	123	1.9%	6,599
Ripley County	13,415	95.6%	77	0.5%	160	1.1%	53	0.4%	128	0.9%	199	1.4%	14,032
Scott County	33,046	84.1%	4,518	11.5%	851	2.2%	177	0.5%	102	0.3%	596	1.5%	39,290
St. Francois County	61,112	92.3%	3,034	4.6%	913	1.4%	268	0.4%	226	0.3%	662	1.0%	66,215
Ste. Genevieve County	17,199	96.7%	125	0.7%	164	0.9%	62	0.3%	51	0.3%	177	1.0%	17,778
Stoddard County	28,531	95.8%	322	1.1%	450	1.5%	84	0.3%	103	0.3%	290	1.0%	29,780
Washington County	23,818	94.6%	587	2.3%	295	1.2%	72	0.3%	110	0.4%	290	1.2%	25,172
Wayne County	12,861	95.9%	61	0.5%	170	1.3%	37	0.3%	61	0.5%	214	1.6%	13,404
Region Total	446,906	89.4%	31,647	6.3%	9,955	2.0%	2,749	0.5%	1,904	0.4%	6,865	1.4%	500,026

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Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, Southeast HIV Care Region, 1982—2014

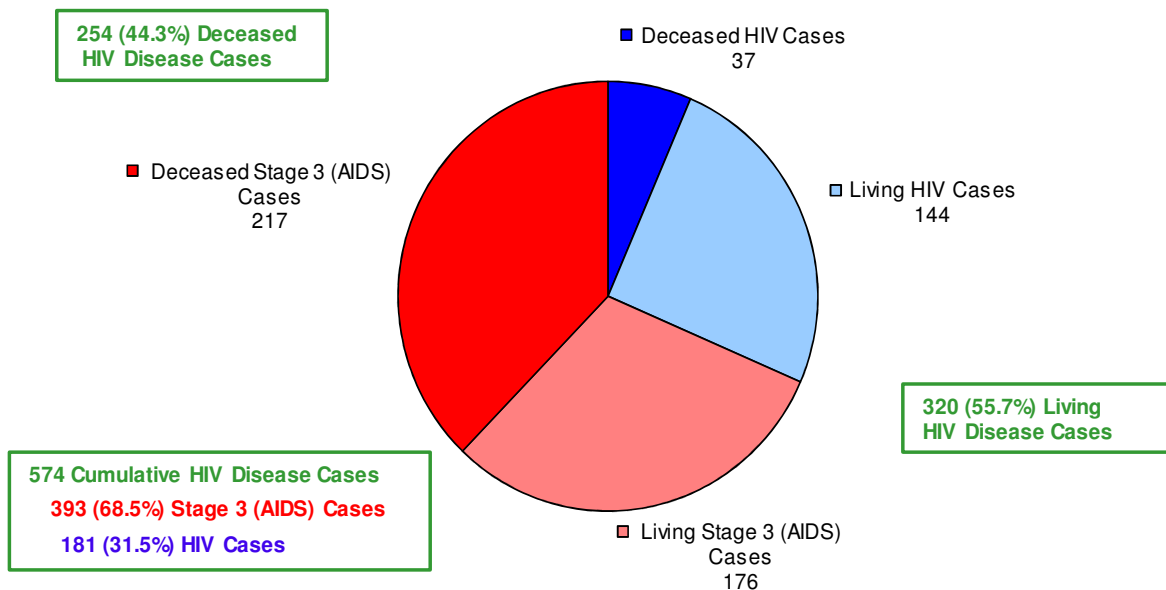
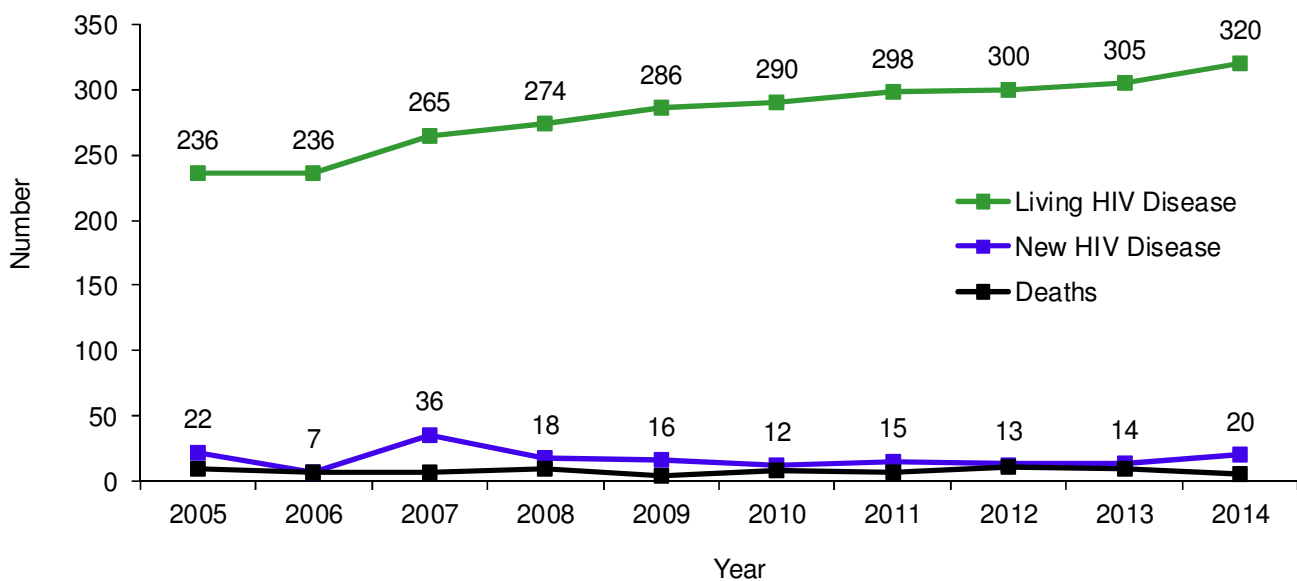


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2005—2014

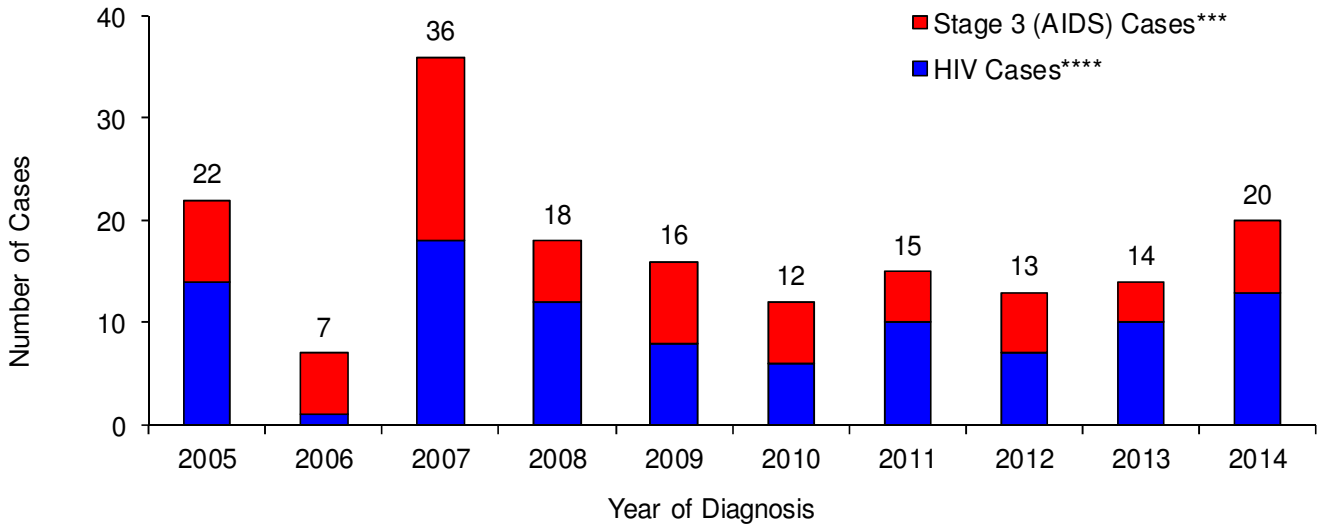


*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2014, there have been a total of 574 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Southeast HIV Care Region and reported to MDHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 56% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2014. Among those living with HIV disease, 144 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2014 and 176 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

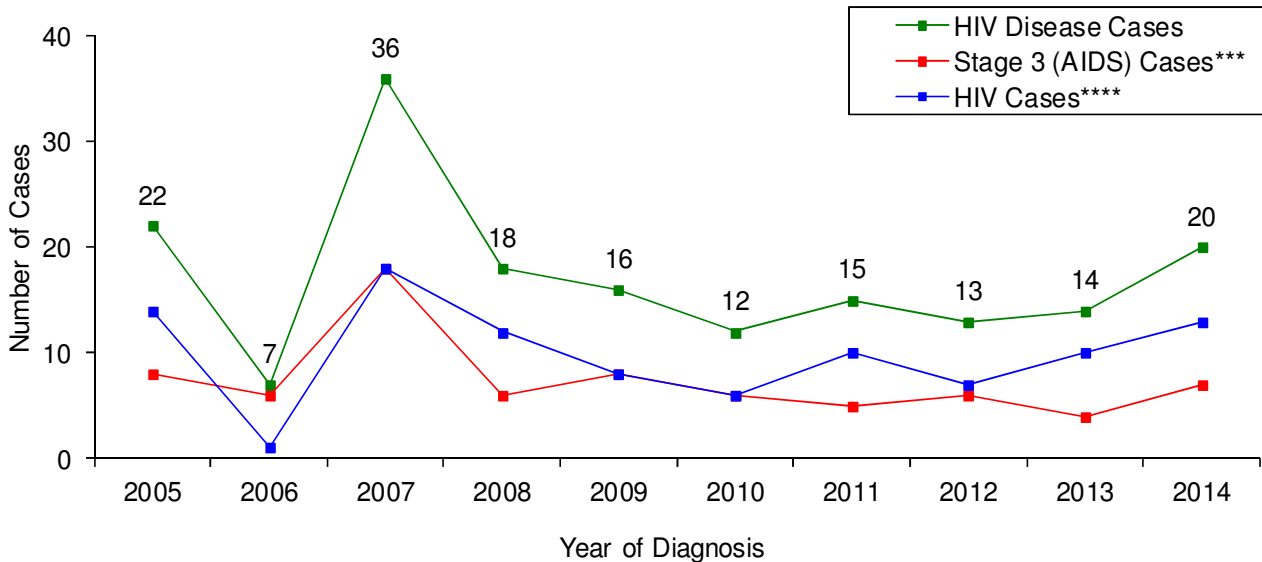
At the end of 2014, there were 320 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southeast HIV Care Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease generally increased over time. There were 20 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2014. The number of new diagnoses 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 Care Region, 2005—2014**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (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 a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the Department).
 ***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.
 ****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2014.

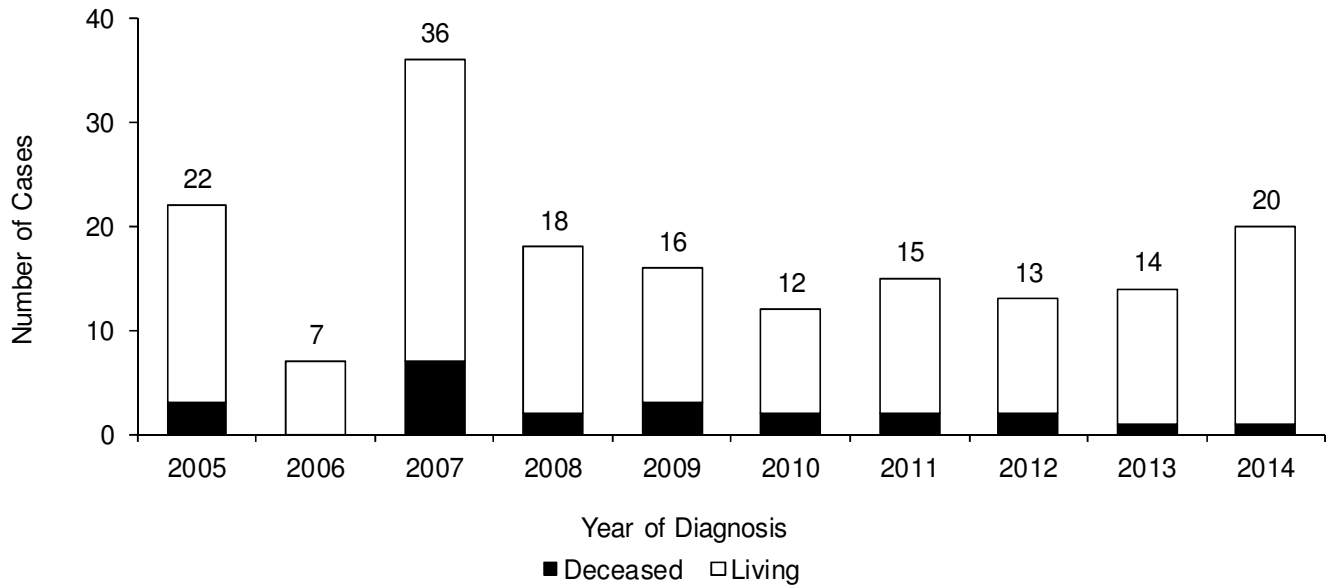
Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2005—2014**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (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 a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the Department).
 ***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.
 ****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2014.

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 stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2005—2014**



*Vital status on December 31, 2014.

**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 a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the Department).

Of the 22 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2005, three (14%) were deceased by the end of 2014 (Figure 5). Among the 20 persons first diagnosed in 2014, one (5%) death had been reported to MDHSS at the end of 2014. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2014

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	98	68.1%	39.4	124	70.5%	49.9	222	69.4%	89.3
Female	46	31.9%	18.3	52	29.5%	20.7	98	30.6%	39.0
Total	144	100.0%	28.8	176	100.0%	35.2	320	100.0%	64.0
Race/Ethnicity									
White	93	64.6%	20.8	122	69.3%	27.3	215	67.2%	48.1
Black/African American	46	31.9%	145.4	52	29.5%	164.3	98	30.6%	309.7
Hispanic	4	2.8%	40.2	1	0.6%	10.0	5	1.6%	50.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.7%	36.4	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.3%	36.4
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	144	100.0%	28.8	176	100.0%	35.2	320	100.0%	64.0
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	64	65.3%	29.0	96	77.4%	43.5	160	72.1%	72.5
Black/African American Male	30	30.6%	177.2	26	21.0%	153.6	56	25.2%	330.8
Hispanic Male	3	3.1%	56.4	1	0.8%	18.8	4	1.8%	75.2
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	1	1.0%	80.5	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.5%	80.5
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	0.5%	--
Total	98	100.0%	39.4	124	100.0%	49.9	222	100.0%	89.3
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	29	63.0%	12.8	26	50.0%	11.5	55	56.1%	24.3
Black/African American Female	16	34.8%	108.7	26	50.0%	176.7	42	42.9%	285.4
Hispanic Female	1	2.2%	21.6	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.0%	21.6
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	46	100.0%	18.3	52	100.0%	20.7	98	100.0%	39.0
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	1	0.7%	1.4	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.3%	1.4
13-18	1	0.7%	2.6	1	0.6%	2.6	2	0.6%	5.2
19-24	14	9.7%	34.9	4	2.3%	10.0	18	5.6%	44.8
25-44	72	50.0%	60.0	63	35.8%	52.5	135	42.2%	112.6
45-64	47	32.6%	34.6	101	57.4%	74.4	148	46.3%	109.1
65+	9	6.3%	10.8	7	4.0%	8.4	16	5.0%	19.2
Total	144	100.0%	28.8	176	100.0%	35.2	320	100.0%	64.0

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

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2014.

**Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2014.

***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2013 MDHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2014.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2014

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	8	61.5%	3.2	5	71.4%	2.0	13	65.0%	5.2
Female	5	38.5%	2.0	2	28.6%	0.8	7	35.0%	2.8
Total	13	100.0%	2.6	7	100.0%	1.4	20	100.0%	4.0
Race/Ethnicity									
White	7	53.8%	1.6	7	100.0%	1.6	14	70.0%	3.1
Black/African American	5	38.5%	15.8	0	0.0%	0.0	5	25.0%	15.8
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	7.7%	36.4	0	0.0%	0.0	1	5.0%	36.4
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	13	100.0%	2.6	7	100.0%	1.4	20	100.0%	4.0
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	3	37.5%	1.4	5	100.0%	2.3	8	61.5%	3.6
Black/African American Male	4	50.0%	23.6	0	0.0%	0.0	4	30.8%	23.6
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	1	12.5%	80.5	0	0.0%	0.0	1	7.7%	80.5
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	8	100.0%	3.2	5	100.0%	2.0	13	100.0%	5.2
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	4	80.0%	1.8	2	100.0%	0.9	6	85.7%	2.7
Black/African American Female	1	20.0%	6.8	0	0.0%	0.0	1	14.3%	6.8
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	5	100.0%	2.0	2	100.0%	0.8	7	100.0%	2.8
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
19-24	4	30.8%	10.0	1	14.3%	2.5	5	25.0%	12.4
25-44	6	46.2%	5.0	2	28.6%	1.7	8	40.0%	6.7
45-64	2	15.4%	1.5	4	57.1%	2.9	6	30.0%	4.4
65+	1	7.7%	1.2	0	0.0%	0.0	1	5.0%	1.2
Total	13	100.0%	2.6	7	100.0%	1.4	20	100.0%	4.0

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2014 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2014.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2014 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2014.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2013 MDHSS estimates.

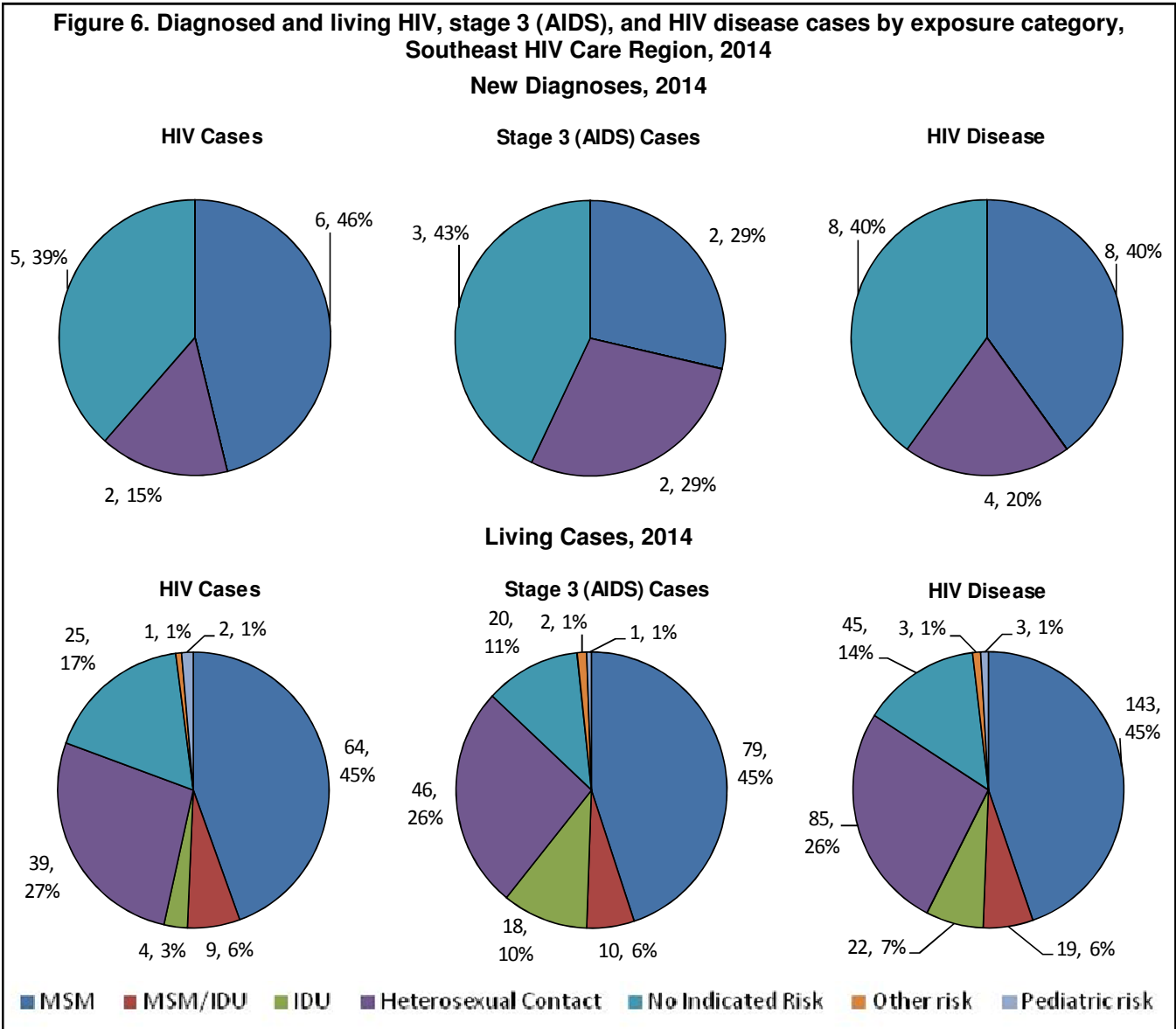
‡Based on age as of December 31, 2014.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: Southeast HIV Care Region

Of the 320 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2014, 69% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease among males was 2.3 times as high as the rate among females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (67%), 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 slightly higher among Hispanics compared to whites. However, the difference should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of Hispanics living with HIV disease. Among males, the rate of living cases was 4.6 times as high for blacks/African Americans compared to whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 11.7 times as high among blacks/African Americans compared to whites.

Of the 20 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2014, 35% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases by the end of 2014 (Table 2). Males represented 65% of new diagnoses. Although whites represented the largest proportion of newly diagnosed with HIV disease (70%), the rate of those newly diagnosed with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 5.1 times as high as the rate among whites.



Among all categories of living cases in 2014, 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 stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2014

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2014*			Living			Diagnosed 2014**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Cape Girardeau County	3	23.1%	3.9	27	18.8%	34.9	1	14.3%	1.3	28	15.9%	36.2
Scott County	0	0.0%	0.0	15	10.4%	38.2	0	0.0%	0.0	11	6.3%	28.0
St. Francois County	1	7.7%	1.5	19	13.2%	28.7	1	14.3%	1.5	30	17.0%	45.3
Pemiscot County	0	0.0%	0.0	12	8.3%	67.3	0	0.0%	0.0	8	4.5%	44.9
Dunklin County	3	23.1%	9.5	6	4.2%	18.9	0	0.0%	0.0	16	9.1%	50.5
Butler County	0	0.0%	0.0	18	12.5%	41.8	0	0.0%	0.0	17	9.7%	39.5
Remainder of Region	6	46.2%	2.7	47	32.6%	20.9	5	71.4%	2.2	66	37.5%	29.4
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	13	100.0%	2.6	144	100.0%	28.8	7	100.0%	1.4	176	100.0%	35.2

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2014 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2014 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2014.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2013 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 stage 3 (AIDS) cases, the largest numbers were residents of Cape Girardeau and St. Francois Counties at the time of their stage 3 (AIDS) diagnosis. However, the rate of individuals living with stage 3 (AIDS) was highest in Dunklin County.

Table 4. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2014

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	2	33.3%	44	68.8%	2	100.0%	64	81.0%
Black/African American	4	66.7%	18	28.1%	0	0.0%	13	16.5%
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 CARE REGION TOTAL	6	100.0%	64	100.0%	2	100.0%	79	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
 **Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2014 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2014.
 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 Care Region, 2014

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	3	2.8%	5	16.1%	0	0.0%	8	5.6%
25-44	50	46.3%	20	64.5%	2	66.7%	72	50.3%
45-64	51	47.2%	6	19.4%	1	33.3%	59	41.3%
65+	4	3.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.8%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	108	100.0%	31	100.0%	3	100.0%	143	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 Care Region, 2014

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Cape Girardeau County	34	23.8%
Scott County	9	6.3%
St. Francois County	30	21.0%
Pemiscot County	7	4.9%
Dunklin County	4	2.8%
Butler County	15	10.5%
Remaining Counties	44	30.8%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	143	100.0%

There were eight new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2014 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 4). Whites and blacks/African Americans each represented half of all of the new HIV disease diagnoses. There were 143 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM in the Southeast HIV Care Region. Whites represented a greater proportion among living stage 3 (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). Among white MSM living with HIV disease, a nearly equal number of cases was between 25-44 and 45-64 years of age at the end of 2014. The greatest proportions of black/African American and Hispanic MSM living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age.

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

Table 7. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2014

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	0	--	8	88.9%	0	--	8	80.0%
Black/African American	0	--	1	11.1%	0	--	2	20.0%
Hispanic	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	0	--	9	100.0%	0	--	10	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2014 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2014.

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 Care Region, 2014

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	33.3%	0	--	1	5.3%
25-44	5	31.3%	1	33.3%	0	--	6	31.6%
45-64	10	62.5%	1	33.3%	0	--	11	57.9%
65+	1	6.3%	0	0.0%	0	--	1	5.3%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	16	100.0%	3	100.0%	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 9. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2014

Geographic Area	Cases	%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	19	100.0%

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM/IDU in 2014 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 7). There were 19 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2014 whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southeast HIV Care Region. The largest proportion of both living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases was white.

Among MSM/IDU living with HIV disease, the largest number of cases was among individuals 45-64 years of age at the end of 2014 (Table 8).

Table 10. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2014

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	--	1	25.0%	0	--	8	44.4%
Black/African American Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	2	11.1%
Hispanic Male	0	--	1	25.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
White Female	0	--	1	25.0%	0	--	4	22.2%
Black/African American Female	0	--	1	25.0%	0	--	4	22.2%
Hispanic Female	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL†	0	--	4	100.0%	0	--	18	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2014 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2014.

†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 Care Region, 2014

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	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%	5	22.7%
45-64	9	100.0%	2	100.0%	3	60.0%	3	60.0%	17	77.3%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	9	100.0%	2	100.0%	5	100.0%	5	100.0%	22	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 Care Region, 2014

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Butler County	3	13.6%
Cape Girardeau County	4	18.2%
Dunklin County	3	13.6%
Pemiscot County	1	4.5%
St. Francois County	3	13.6%
Remaining Counties	8	36.4%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION	22	100.0%

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2014 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 10). There were 22 living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2014 in the Southeast HIV Care Region. Of the IDU living with HIV disease, 82% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of 2014. White males represented the largest proportion of living stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

Overall, the largest numbers of living HIV disease cases among IDU in the Southeast HIV Care Region were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2014 (17) (Table 11).

Cape Girardeau County had the largest number of living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU in 2014 (4) (Table 12).

Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2014

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	5	12.8%	1	50.0%	8	17.4%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	6	15.4%	0	0.0%	5	10.9%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Female	2	100.0%	18	46.2%	1	50.0%	15	32.6%
Black/African American Female	0	0.0%	9	23.1%	0	0.0%	18	39.1%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL†	2	100.0%	39	100.0%	2	100.0%	46	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2014 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2014.

†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 Care Region, 2014

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%	1	9.1%	2	6.1%	2	7.4%	5	5.9%
25-44	3	23.1%	5	45.5%	10	30.3%	18	66.7%	37	43.5%
45-64	7	53.8%	4	36.4%	18	54.5%	5	18.5%	34	40.0%
65+	3	23.1%	1	9.1%	3	9.1%	2	7.4%	9	10.6%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	13	100.0%	11	100.0%	33	100.0%	27	100.0%	85	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 Care Region, 2014

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Butler County	8	61.5%	5	38.5%	0	0.0%	13	15.3%
Scott County	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	7	8.2%
Cape Girardeau County	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	5	5.9%
Dunklin County	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	5	5.9%
St. Francois County	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	7	8.2%
Pemiscot County	2	25.0%	6	75.0%	0	0.0%	8	9.4%
Remaining Counties	24	60.0%	15	37.5%	1	2.5%	40	47.1%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	46	54.1%	38	44.7%	1	1.2%	85	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 four new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2014 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 13). Black/African American females represented the largest proportion living stage 3 (AIDS) cases; white females represented the largest proportion of living HIV cases.

At the end of 2014, the largest proportions 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 Care Region at the end of 2014.

Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2014

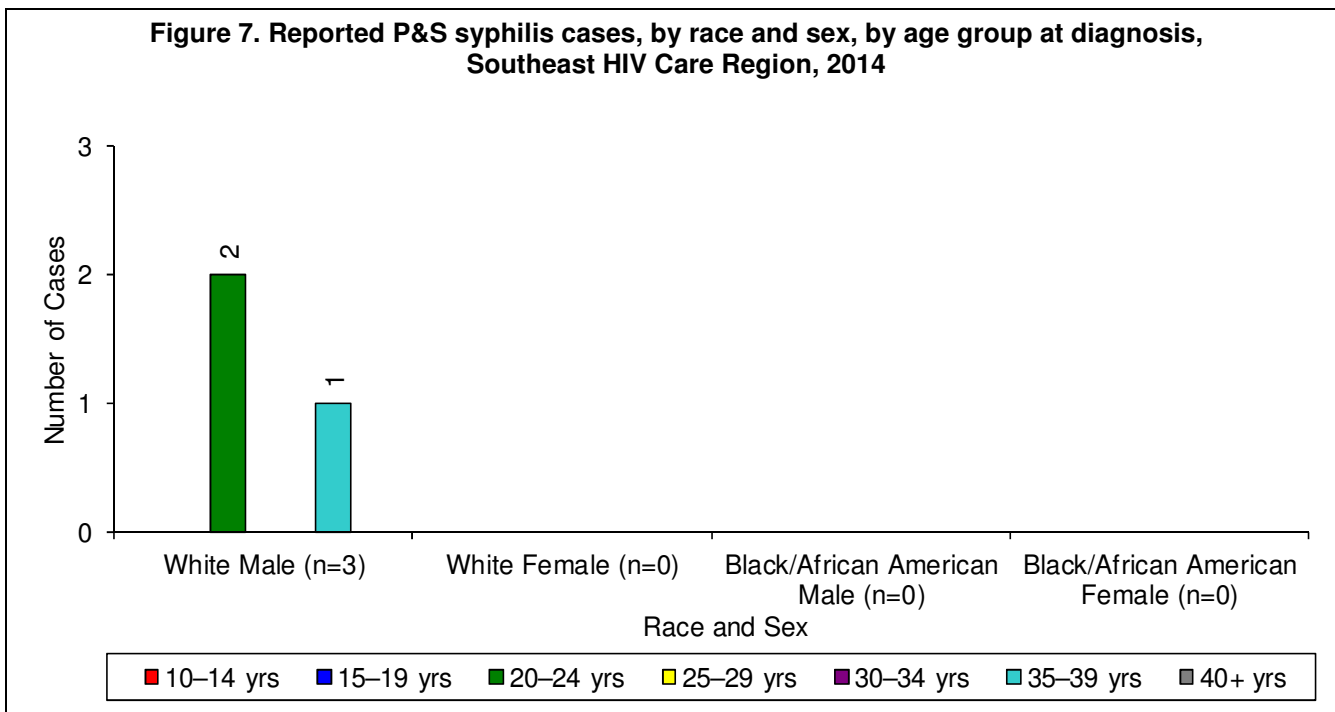
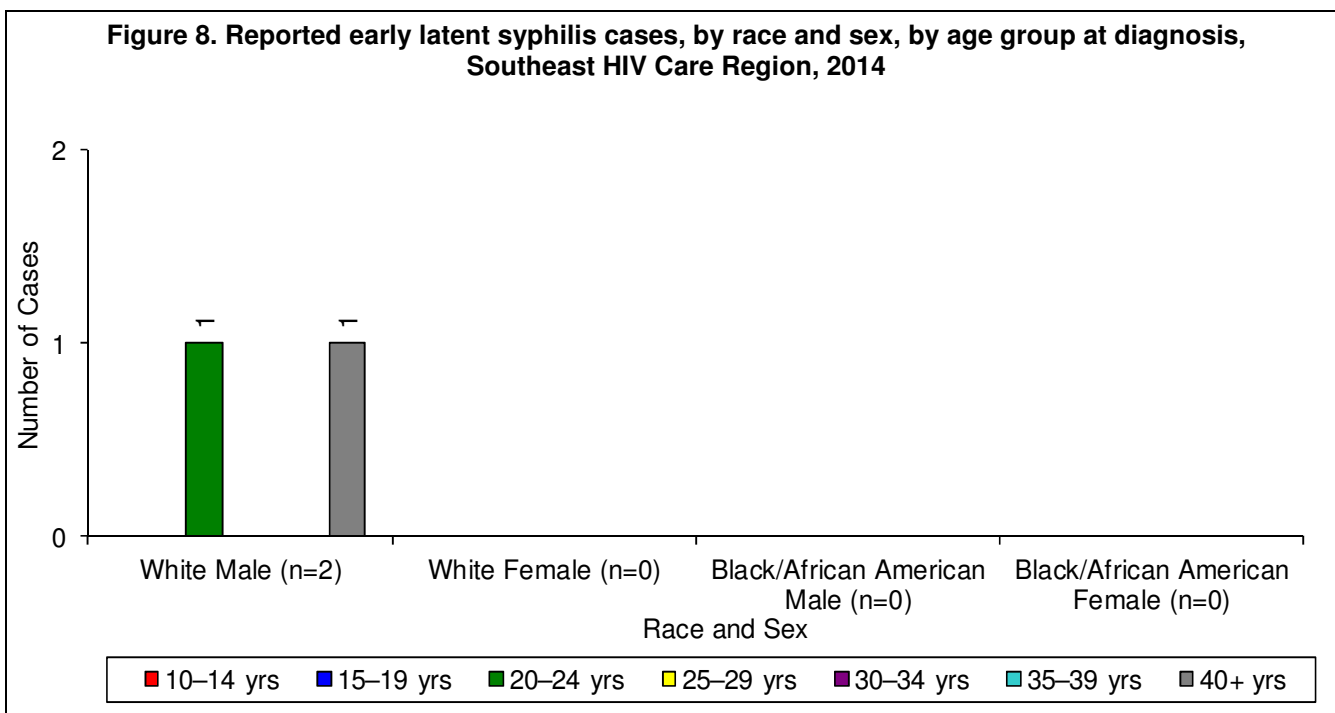


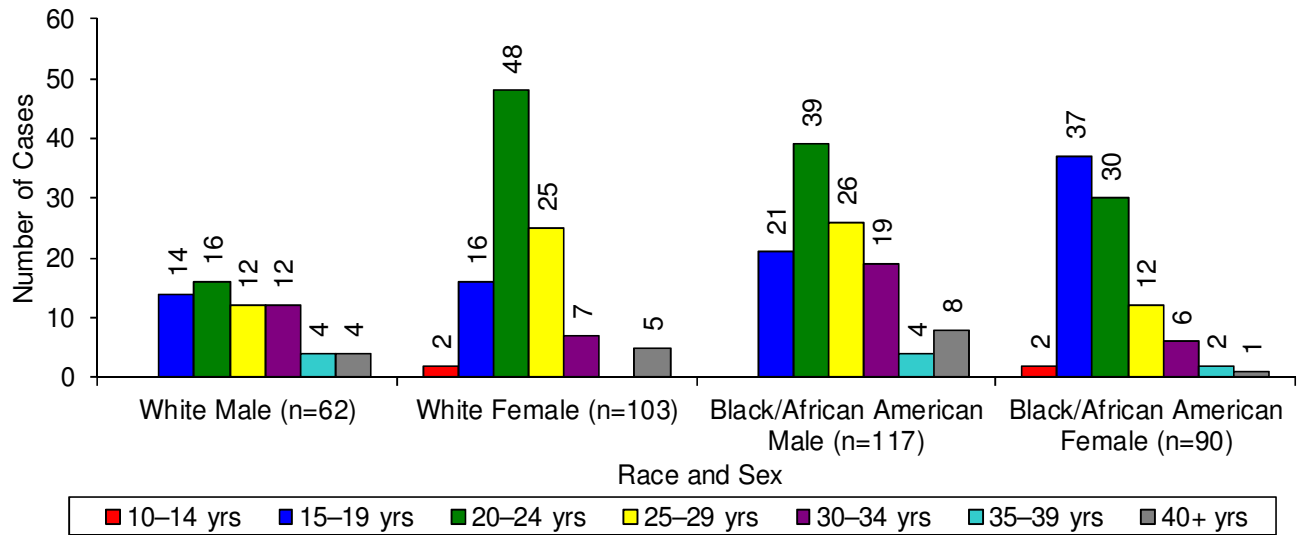
Figure 8. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2014



Three P&S syphilis cases were reported in the Southeast HIV Care Region in 2014; all the cases were among white males. The number of reported cases decreased from 2013 to 2014 among white males (5 to 3), white females (1 to 0) and black/African American males (2 to 0). No P&S syphilis cases have been reported among black/African American females in the region since 2011.

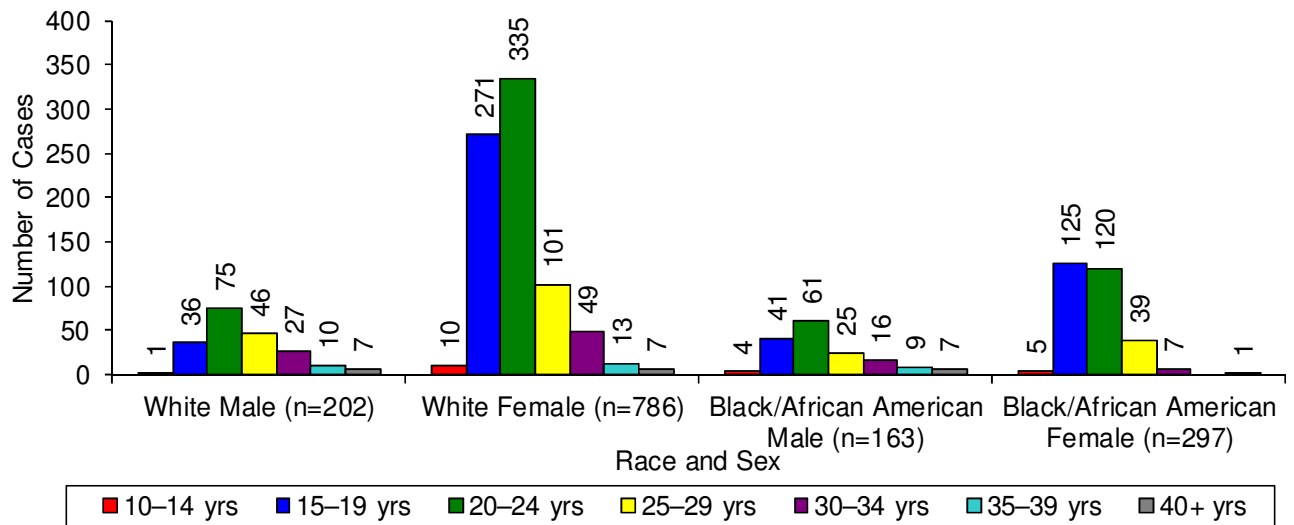
Two early latent syphilis cases were reported among white males, a decrease from 2013 (4 to 2) (Figure 8). The number of reported cases decreased from 2013 to 2014 among black/African American males (1 to 0). There were no reported cases among white females or black/African American females in 2013 or 2014.

Figure 9. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2014



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 Care Region, 2014

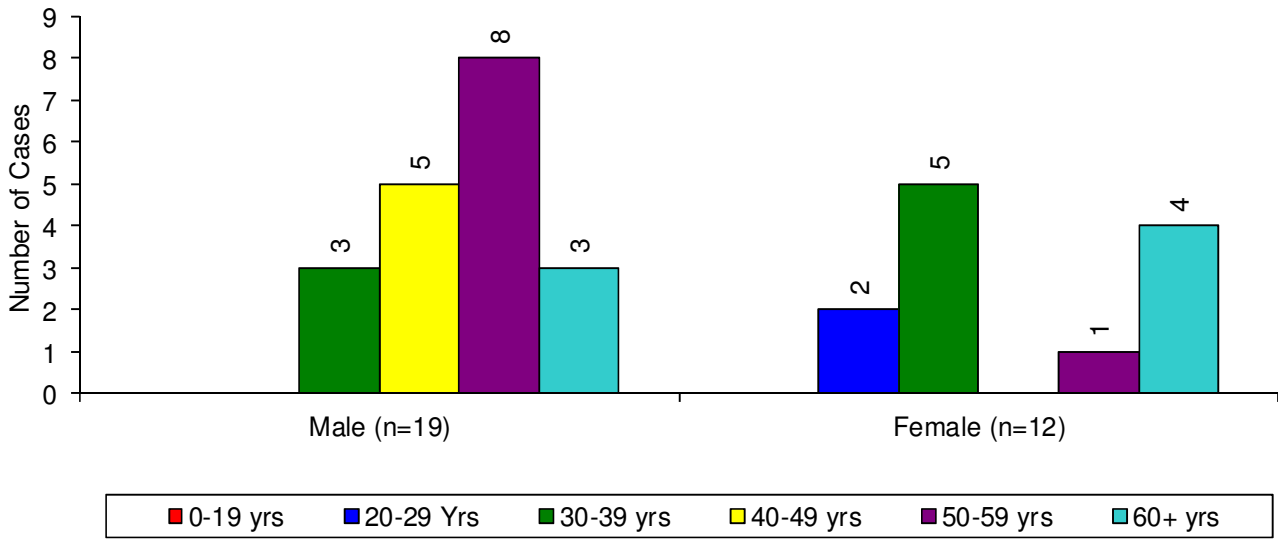


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest numbers of gonorrhea cases were reported among black/African American males (117) and white females (103) (Figure 9). Black/African American females had the largest numbers of cases diagnosed between 15-19 years of age; the remaining races/ethnicities and sexes presented had the largest numbers of cases diagnosed between 20-24 years of age.

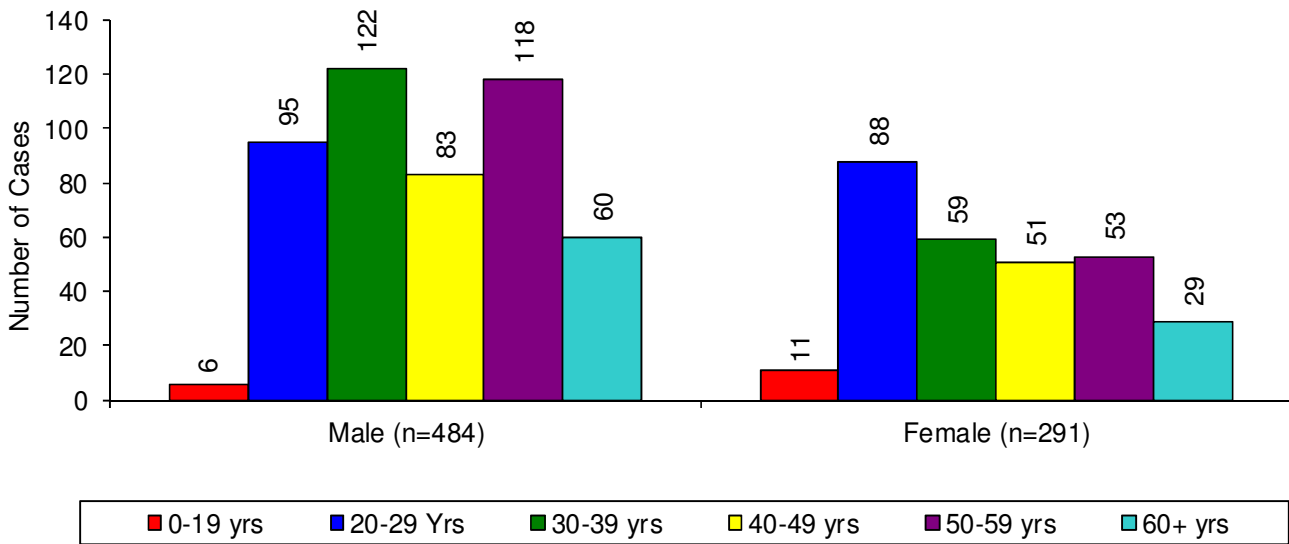
The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among white females (786), followed by black/African American females (297) (Figure 10). Among males and white females, the largest numbers of reported cases were diagnosed between 20-24 years of age. Among black/African American females, persons 15-19 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 Care Region, 2014



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 Care Region, 2014



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

There were 31 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Southeast HIV Care Region during 2014 (Figure 11). Males represented 61% of reported hepatitis B cases. 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 (84%) compared to females (42%).

In 2014, there were 776 hepatitis C cases reported in the Southeast HIV Care Region (Figure 12). One of the reported cases was among a person of unknown sex. Of the 775 reported hepatitis C cases with a known sex, 62% were male. There were differences in the age at diagnosis of reported hepatitis C cases by sex. Among males, persons 30-39 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases. Among females, the largest number of reported cases were among those 20-29 years of age.