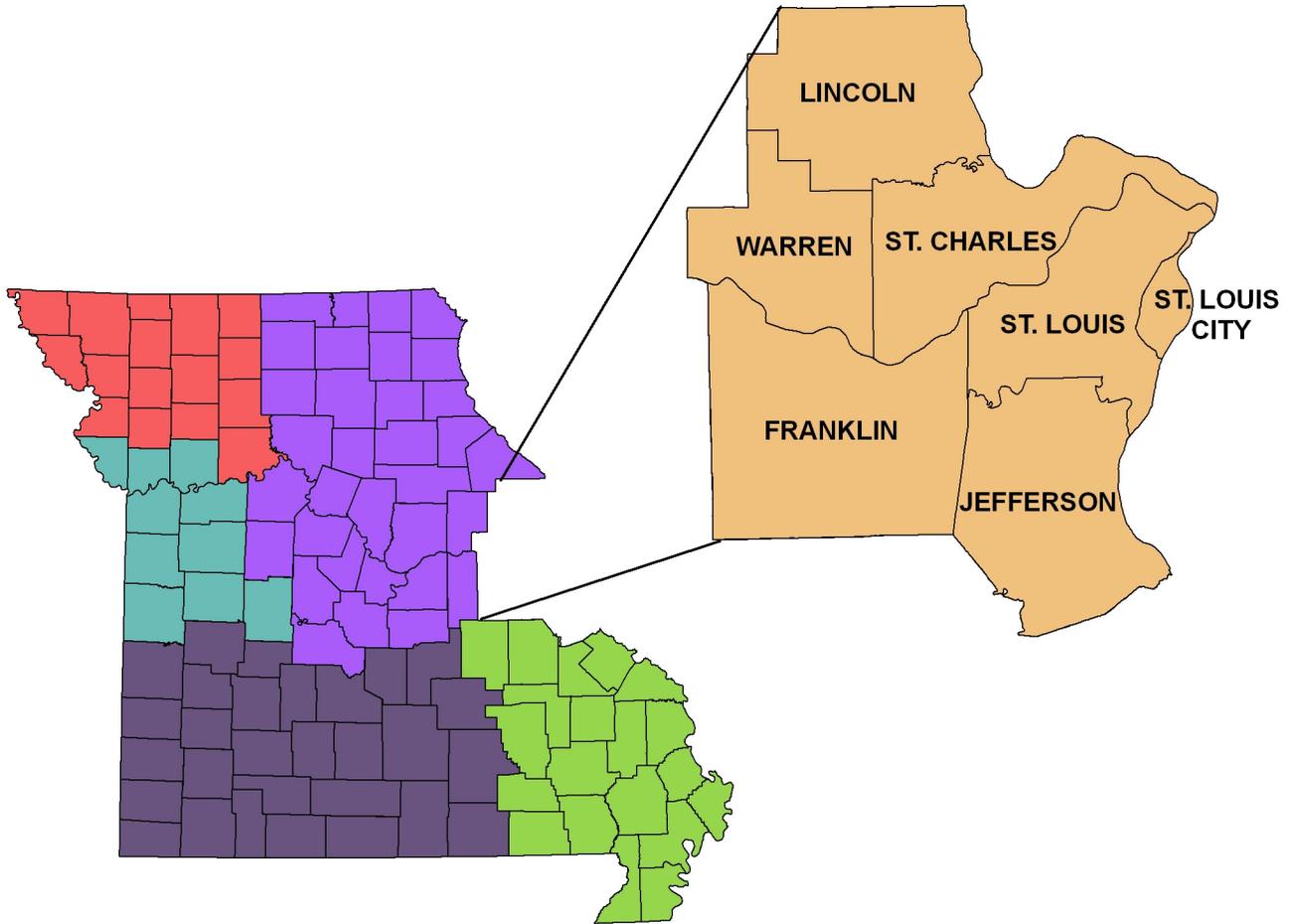


ST. LOUIS REGION



Population Counts, St. Louis HIV Region, 2011

County	White	Black/African American	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Two or More Races/Other Race	Total
Franklin County	97,569 95.7%	1,030 1.0%	1,495 1.5%	469 0.5%	285 0.3%	1,090 1.1%	101,938
Jefferson County	208,904 95.2%	2,154 1.0%	3,634 1.7%	1,505 0.7%	632 0.3%	2,651 1.2%	219,480
Lincoln County	49,706 93.7%	1,055 2.0%	1,118 2.1%	219 0.4%	162 0.3%	816 1.5%	53,076
St. Charles County	324,129 88.8%	15,913 4.4%	10,593 2.9%	8,260 2.3%	723 0.2%	5,533 1.5%	365,151
St. Louis County	686,702 68.8%	231,597 23.2%	26,155 2.6%	35,991 3.6%	1,755 0.2%	16,492 1.7%	998,692
St. Louis City	137,784 43.3%	152,433 47.9%	11,443 3.6%	9,191 2.9%	698 0.2%	6,520 2.0%	318,069
Warren County	30,103 92.6%	676 2.1%	974 3.0%	142 0.4%	114 0.4%	506 1.6%	32,515
Region Total	1,534,897 73.5%	404,858 19.4%	55,412 2.7%	55,777 2.7%	4,369 0.2%	33,608 1.6%	2,088,921

This page was intentionally left blank.

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

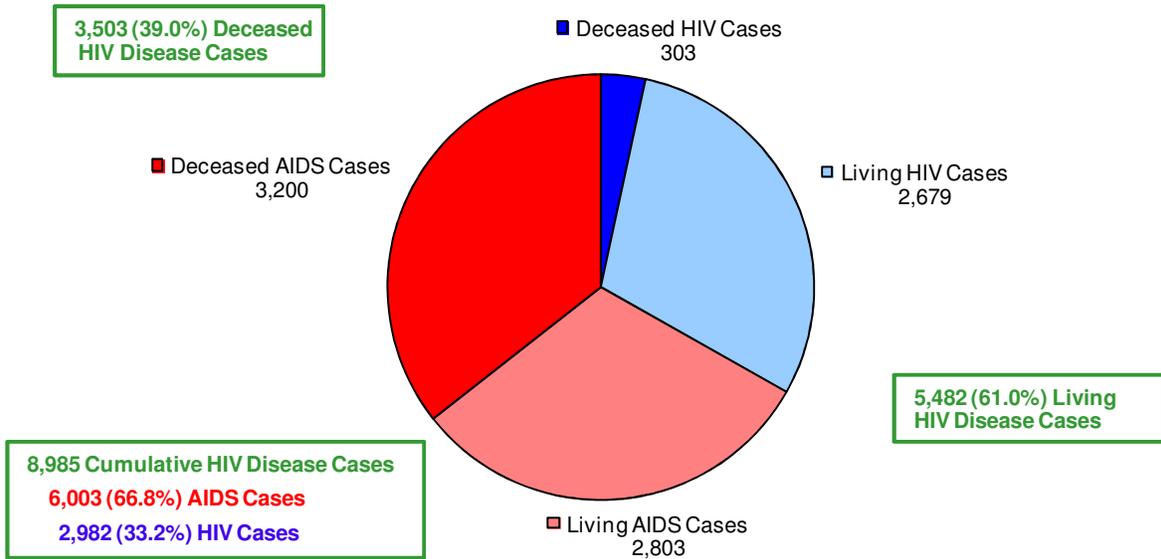
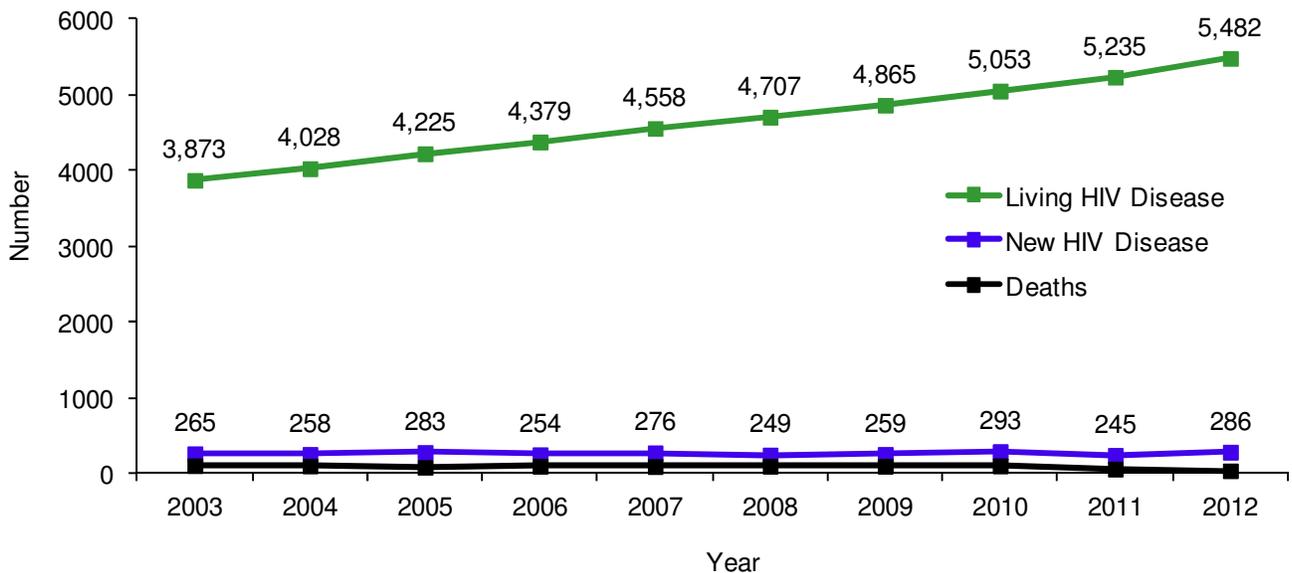


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, St. Louis HIV Region, 2003—2012

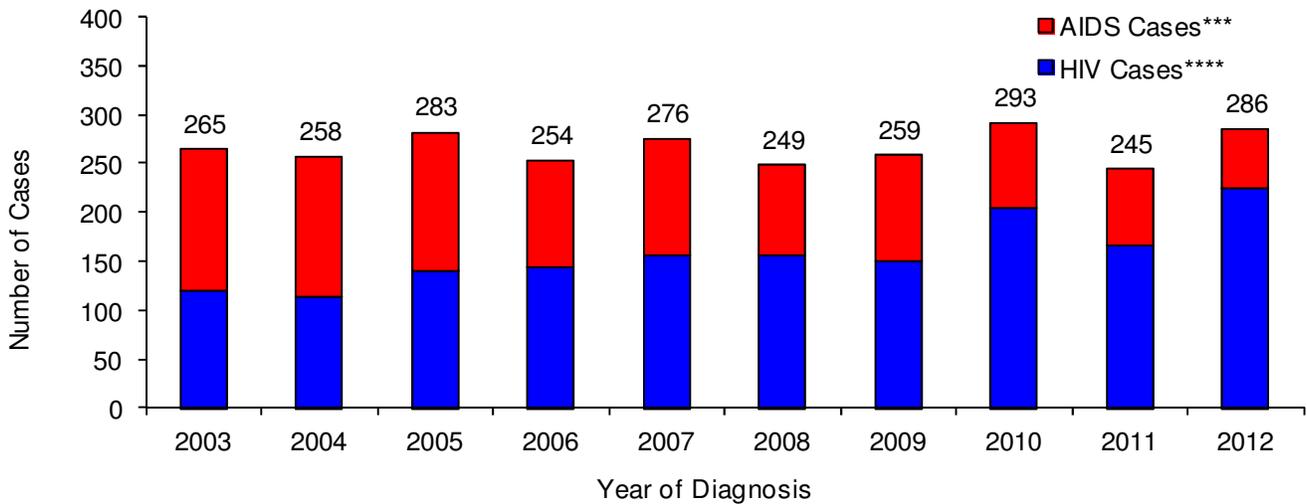


*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2012, there have been a total of 8,985 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the St. Louis HIV Region and reported to MDHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 61% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2012. Among those living with HIV disease, 2,679 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2012 and 2,803 were classified as AIDS cases.

At the end of 2012, there were 5,482 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the St. Louis Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased every year. There were 286 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2012. The number of new diagnoses has fluctuated slightly over time. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease has remained generally steady.

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 2003—2012**



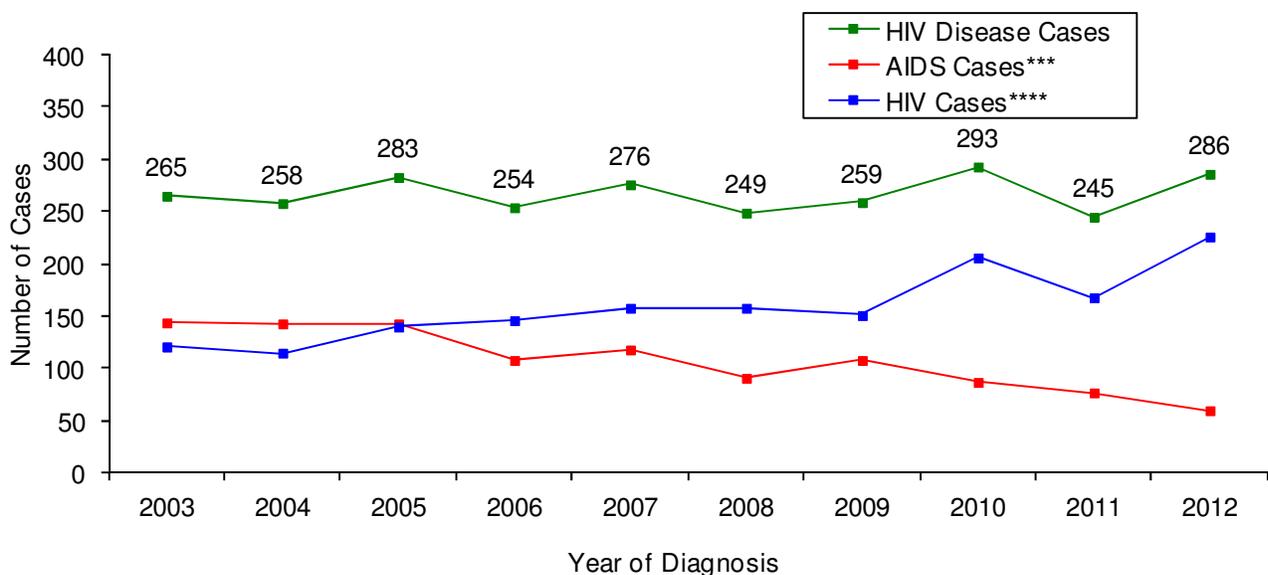
*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**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, St. Louis HIV Region, 2003—2012**



*HIV case vs. AIDS case

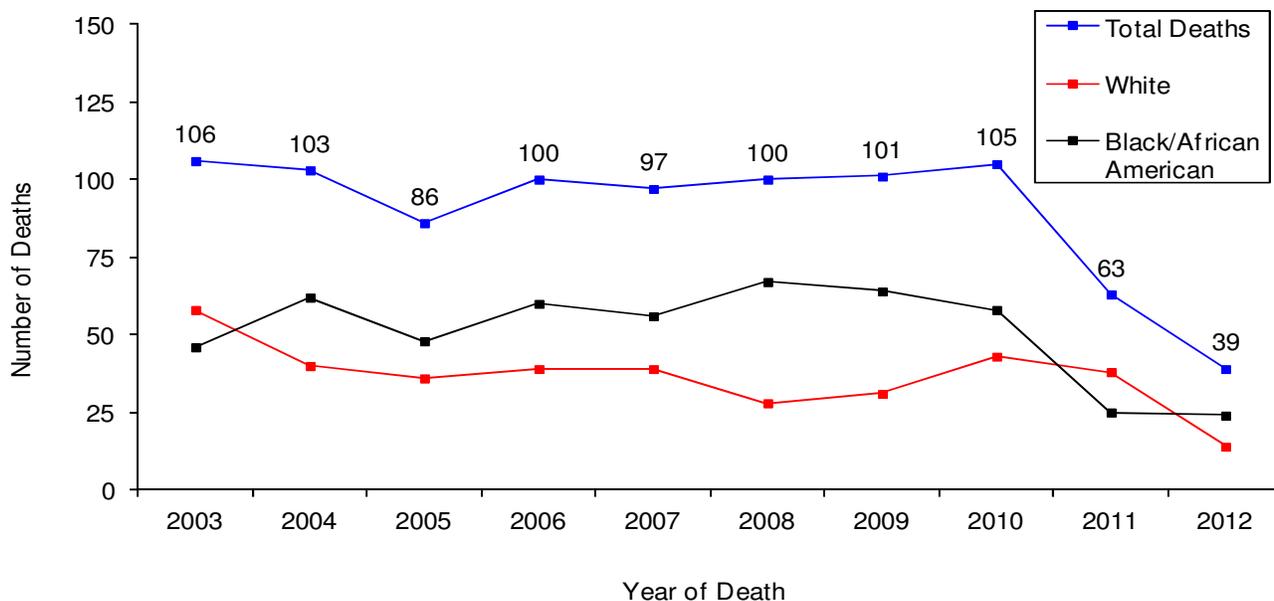
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

***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 has remained fairly stable from 2003 to 2012, with increases observed in 2005, 2010, and 2012. The increase in 2012 followed 245 new diagnoses in 2011, which represented the lowest number of diagnoses since 1987 in the St. Louis HIV Region. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as AIDS cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

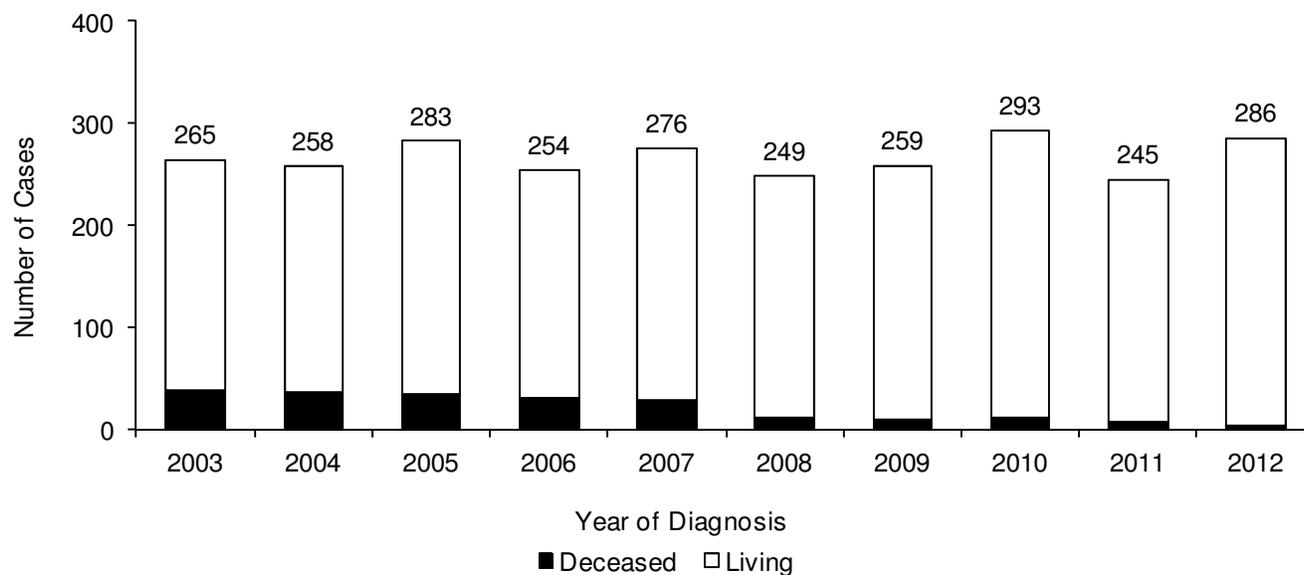
Figure 5. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race, by year of death, St. Louis HIV Region, 2003—2012†



*Includes deaths that have occurred among those diagnosed with HIV disease in the St. Louis HIV Region.

†Only includes deaths through December 31, 2012, and reported by February 28, 2013.

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

The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease was generally stable between 2003-2010 with the exception of a low of 86 in 2005 (Figure 5). The lower number of deaths in 2011 and 2012 was likely due to delays in death reporting.

Of the 265 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2003, 38 (14%) were deceased by the end of 2012 (Figure 6). Among the 286 individuals first diagnosed in 2012, four (1%) were deceased 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[†] HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	2,184	81.5%	216.6	2,351	83.9%	233.2	4,535	82.7%	449.8
Female	495	18.5%	45.8	452	16.1%	41.8	947	17.3%	87.6
Total	2,679	100.0%	128.2	2,803	100.0%	134.2	5,482	100.0%	262.4
Race/Ethnicity									
White	1,116	41.7%	72.7	1,183	42.2%	77.1	2,299	41.9%	149.8
Black/African American	1,447	54.0%	357.4	1,516	54.1%	374.5	2,963	54.0%	731.9
Hispanic	77	2.9%	139.0	68	2.4%	122.7	145	2.6%	261.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	0.6%	28.7	11	0.4%	19.7	27	0.5%	48.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.0%	22.9	1	0.0%	22.9	2	0.0%	45.8
Two or More Races/Unknown	22	0.8%	--	24	0.9%	--	46	0.8%	--
Total	2,679	100.0%	128.2	2,803	100.0%	134.2	5,482	100.0%	262.4
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	1,010	46.2%	134.8	1,093	46.5%	145.8	2,103	46.4%	280.6
Black/African American Male	1,083	49.6%	586.8	1,173	49.9%	635.6	2,256	49.7%	1222.4
Hispanic Male	60	2.7%	208.0	57	2.4%	197.6	117	2.6%	405.7
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	13	0.6%	48.6	7	0.3%	26.2	20	0.4%	74.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	1	0.0%	46.1	1	0.0%	46.1	2	0.0%	92.1
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	17	0.8%	--	20	0.9%	--	37	0.8%	--
Total	2,184	100.0%	216.6	2,351	100.0%	233.2	4,535	100.0%	449.8
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	106	21.4%	13.5	90	19.9%	11.5	196	20.7%	25.0
Black/African American Female	364	73.5%	165.2	343	75.9%	155.7	707	74.7%	320.9
Hispanic Female	17	3.4%	64.0	11	2.4%	41.4	28	3.0%	105.4
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	3	0.6%	10.3	4	0.9%	13.8	7	0.7%	24.1
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	5	1.0%	--	4	0.9%	--	9	1.0%	--
Total	495	100.0%	45.8	452	100.0%	41.8	947	100.0%	87.6
Current Age[‡]									
<2	1	0.0%	1.9	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.0%	1.9
2-12	18	0.7%	6.1	0	0.0%	0.0	18	0.3%	6.1
13-18	11	0.4%	6.4	5	0.2%	2.9	16	0.3%	9.3
19-24	265	9.9%	165.3	66	2.4%	41.2	331	6.0%	206.5
25-44	1,222	45.6%	223.9	962	34.3%	176.2	2,184	39.8%	400.1
45-64	1,063	39.7%	182.1	1,618	57.7%	277.2	2,681	48.9%	459.2
65+	99	3.7%	35.4	152	5.4%	54.4	251	4.6%	89.8
Total	2,679	100.0%	128.2	2,803	100.0%	134.2	5,482	100.0%	262.4

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

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 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.

[‡]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, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	190	84.1%	18.8	47	78.3%	4.7	237	82.9%	23.5
Female	36	15.9%	3.3	13	21.7%	1.2	49	17.1%	4.5
Total	226	100.0%	10.8	60	100.0%	2.9	286	100.0%	13.7
Race/Ethnicity									
White	64	28.3%	4.2	25	41.7%	1.6	89	31.1%	5.8
Black/African American	151	66.8%	37.3	32	53.3%	7.9	183	64.0%	45.2
Hispanic	8	3.5%	14.4	3	5.0%	5.4	11	3.8%	19.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.4%	1.8	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.3%	1.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	2	0.9%	--	0	0.0%	--	2	0.7%	--
Total	226	100.0%	10.8	60	100.0%	2.9	286	100.0%	13.7
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	57	30.0%	7.6	20	42.6%	2.7	77	32.5%	10.3
Black/African American Male	123	64.7%	66.6	24	51.1%	13.0	147	62.0%	79.7
Hispanic Male	8	4.2%	27.7	3	6.4%	10.4	11	4.6%	38.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	2	1.1%	12.2	0	0.0%	--	2	0.8%	--
Total	190	100.0%	18.8	47	100.0%	4.7	237	100.0%	23.5
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	7	19.4%	0.9	5	38.5%	0.6	12	24.5%	1.5
Black/African American Female	28	77.8%	12.7	8	61.5%	3.6	36	73.5%	16.3
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	1	2.8%	3.4	0	0.0%	0.0	1	2.0%	3.4
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	36	100.0%	3.3	13	100.0%	1.2	49	100.0%	4.5
Current Age[‡]									
<2	1	0.4%	1.9	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.3%	1.9
2-12	1	0.4%	0.3	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.3%	0.3
13-18	4	1.8%	2.3	0	0.0%	0.0	4	1.4%	2.3
19-24	80	35.4%	49.9	7	11.7%	4.4	87	30.4%	54.3
25-44	99	43.8%	18.1	31	51.7%	5.7	130	45.5%	23.8
45-64	40	17.7%	6.9	21	35.0%	3.6	61	21.3%	10.4
65+	1	0.4%	0.4	1	1.7%	0.4	2	0.7%	0.7
Total	226	100.0%	10.8	60	100.0%	2.9	286	100.0%	13.7

*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.

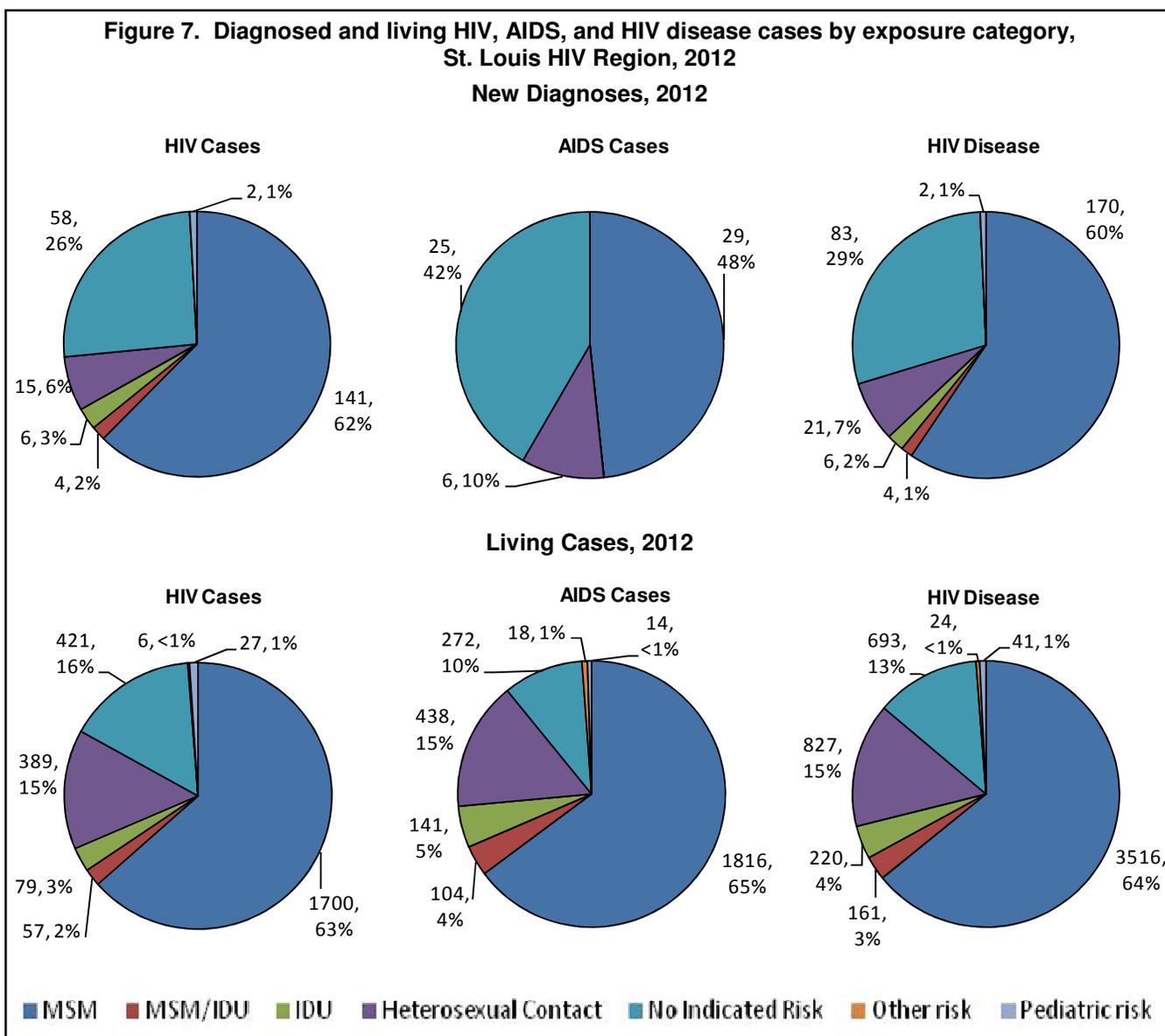
****Per 100,000 population based on 2011 MDHSS estimates.

‡Based on age as of December 31, 2012.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 5,482 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2012, 83% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 5.1 times as high among males compared to females. In contrast to the rest of the HIV regions, where whites comprised the majority of persons living with HIV disease, blacks/African Americans represented the largest number in the St. Louis HIV Region. The rate of persons living with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 4.9 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate among Hispanics was 1.7 as high as the rate among whites. Among males, the rate of individuals living with HIV disease for blacks/African American was 4.4 times as high compared to whites, and 1.4 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 12.8 times as high as the rate among whites, and 4.2 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites.

Of the 286 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2012, 21% were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2012 (Table 2). The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses was 5.2 times as high among males compared to females. The rate of new HIV disease cases was 7.8 times as high among blacks/African Americans compared to whites, and 3.4 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites. In 2012, the disproportionate impact of HIV disease on blacks/African Americans appears to be greater for those currently living with the disease compared to new diagnoses in the St. Louis HIV Region.



Among all categories, the largest proportion of cases with a known risk was attributed to MSM (Figure 7). The large proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.

Table 3. New and living HIV and AIDS cases and rates, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2012*			Living			Diagnosed 2012**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
St. Louis City	105	46.5%	33.0	1,530	57.1%	481.0	22	36.7%	6.9	1,669	59.5%	524.7
St. Louis County	108	47.8%	10.8	941	35.1%	94.2	28	46.7%	2.8	933	33.3%	93.4
St. Charles County	10	4.4%	2.7	109	4.1%	29.9	7	11.7%	1.9	101	3.6%	27.7
Remainder of Region	3	1.3%	0.7	99	3.7%	24.3	3	5.0%	0.7	100	3.6%	24.6
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	226	100.0%	10.8	2,679	100.0%	128.2	60	100.0%	2.9	2,803	100.0%	134.2

*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 diagnosed prior to 2012 that progressed to AIDS in 2012.
 ***Per 100,000 population based on 2011 MDHSS estimates.
 Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 4. Diagnosed HIV cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	32	30.5%	23.2	68	64.8%	44.6	3	2.9%	26.2	105	100.0%	33.0
St. Louis County	21	19.4%	3.1	81	75.0%	35.0	5	4.6%	19.1	108	100.0%	10.8
St. Charles County	8	80.0%	2.5	2	20.0%	12.6	0	0.0%	0.0	10	100.0%	2.7
Remainder of Region	3	100.0%	0.8	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	3	100.0%	0.7
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	64	28.3%	4.2	151	66.8%	37.3	8	0.0%	14.4	226	100.0%	10.8

*Per 100,000 population based on 2011 MDHSS estimates.
 **Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.
 Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 5. Diagnosed AIDS cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	9	40.9%	6.5	11	50.0%	7.2	2	9.1%	17.5	22	100.0%	6.9
St. Louis County	8	28.6%	1.2	19	67.9%	8.2	1	3.6%	3.8	28	100.0%	2.8
St. Charles County	5	71.4%	1.5	2	28.6%	12.6	0	0.0%	0.0	7	100.0%	1.9
Remainder of Region	3	100.0%	0.8	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	3	100.0%	0.7
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	25	41.7%	1.6	32	53.3%	7.9	3	5.0%	5.4	60	100.0%	2.9

*Per 100,000 population based on 2011 MDHSS estimates.
 **Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.
 Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The rates of new diagnoses and living cases were higher in St. Louis City compared to other areas in the St. Louis HIV Region (Table 3).

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

There were also differences in the proportion of new AIDS cases diagnosed by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas (Table 5). Overall, a greater percentage of blacks/African Americans were diagnosed in St. Louis City and St. Louis County compared to the remainder of the St. Louis HIV Region, where whites represented a greater percentage of diagnoses. No Hispanics were diagnosed with AIDS in 2012 outside St. Louis City and St. Louis County in the St. Louis HIV Region.

Table 6. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	39	27.7%	837	49.2%	15	51.7%	917	50.5%
Black/African American	93	66.0%	789	46.4%	14	48.3%	835	46.0%
Hispanic	8	5.7%	51	3.0%	0	0.0%	40	2.2%
Other/Unknown	1	0.7%	23	1.4%	0	0.0%	24	1.3%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	141	100.0%	1,700	100.0%	29	100.0%	1,816	100.0%

*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 7. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	5	0.3%	1	1.1%	6	0.2%
19-24	28	1.6%	204	12.6%	5	5.5%	240	6.8%
25-44	535	30.5%	713	43.9%	49	53.8%	1,320	37.5%
45-64	1,069	60.9%	668	41.1%	34	37.4%	1,791	50.9%
65+	122	7.0%	34	2.1%	2	2.2%	159	4.5%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	1,754	100.0%	1,624	100.0%	91	100.0%	3,516	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.
**Percentage of cases per age group.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	1,033	49.3%	987	47.1%	43	2.1%	2,097	59.6%
St. Louis County	513	43.6%	608	51.7%	45	3.8%	1,176	33.4%
St. Charles County	110	81.5%	20	14.8%	2	1.5%	135	3.8%
Remaining Counties	98	90.7%	9	8.3%	1	0.9%	108	3.1%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	1,754	49.9%	1,624	46.2%	91	2.6%	3,516	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.
**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.
***Percentage of cases per area.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 170 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2012 for the St. Louis HIV Region (Table 6). Blacks/African Americans represented the greatest proportion of new HIV cases, while blacks/African Americans and whites represented a nearly equal number of new AIDS cases diagnosed in 2012 among MSM. Of the newly diagnosed cases among MSM, 17% progressed to AIDS by the end of 2012. Among MSM living with HIV disease, whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV and AIDS cases.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 7). Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the majority (61%) were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2012. In contrast, the greatest proportions of black/African American (44%) and Hispanic (54%) MSM living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age.

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

Table 9. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	3	75.0%	25	43.9%	0	--	52	50.0%
Black/African American	1	25.0%	29	50.9%	0	--	52	50.0%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	3	5.3%	0	--	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	4	100.0%	57	100.0%	0	--	104	100.0%

*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 10. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, St. Louis HIV Region, 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	0	0.0%	2	2.5%	0	0.0%	2	1.2%
25-44	21	27.3%	24	29.6%	2	66.7%	47	29.2%
45-64	51	66.2%	51	63.0%	1	33.3%	103	64.0%
65+	5	6.5%	4	4.9%	0	0.0%	9	5.6%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	77	100.0%	81	100.0%	3	100.0%	161	100.0%

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

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	42	41.2%	58	56.9%	2	2.0%	102	63.4%
St. Louis County	26	54.2%	22	45.8%	0	0.0%	48	29.8%
St. Charles County	5	71.4%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	7	4.3%
Remaining Counties	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.5%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	77	47.8%	81	50.3%	3	1.9%	161	100.0%

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

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were 4 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM/IDU in 2012 for the St. Louis HIV Region (Table 9). There were 161 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM/IDU at the end of 2012 in the St. Louis HIV Region. The number of living HIV cases among MSM/IDU was higher among blacks/African Americans than whites. The number of living AIDS cases among MSM/IDU was equal among whites and blacks/African Americans.

The majority of persons living with HIV disease among both white and black/African American MSM/IDU were 45-64 years old at the end of 2012 and between 25-44 years old among Hispanics (Table 10).

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

Table 12. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	1	16.7%	16	20.3%	0	--	25	17.7%
Black/African American Male	1	16.7%	29	36.7%	0	--	64	45.4%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	2	1.4%
White Female	1	16.7%	15	19.0%	0	--	16	11.3%
Black/African American Female	3	50.0%	18	22.8%	0	--	32	22.7%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	1	0.7%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL[†]	6	100.0%	79	100.0%	0	--	141	100.0%

*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 13. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, St. Louis 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	2.0%	2	0.9%
25-44	10	24.4%	18	19.4%	12	38.7%	17	34.0%	58	26.4%
45-64	29	70.7%	69	74.2%	18	58.1%	28	56.0%	147	66.8%
65+	2	4.9%	6	6.5%	0	0.0%	4	8.0%	13	5.9%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	41	100.0%	93	100.0%	31	100.0%	50	100.0%	220	100.0%

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

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	21	15.6%	111	82.2%	2	1.5%	135	61.4%
St. Louis County	21	38.2%	32	58.2%	1	1.8%	55	25.0%
St. Charles County	11	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	5.0%
Remaining Counties	19	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19	8.6%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	72	32.7%	143	65.0%	3	1.4%	220	100.0%

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

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of six new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2012 for the St. Louis HIV Region (Table 12). Of the newly diagnosed cases among IDU, none progressed to AIDS by the end of 2012. There were 220 persons living with HIV disease attributed to IDU at the end of 2012 in the St. Louis HIV Region. Black/African American males represented the largest proportion of living HIV and AIDS cases.

At the end of 2012, the greatest proportions of IDU cases living with HIV disease were between 45-64 years of age for all race/ethnicity categories (Table 13).

There were differences in the distribution of individuals living with HIV disease by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for IDU (Table 14). St. Louis City had the largest proportion of black/African American IDU living with HIV disease (82%).

Table 15. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	1	6.7%	26	6.7%	0	0.0%	23	5.3%
Black/African American Male	4	26.7%	62	15.9%	2	33.3%	100	22.8%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	4	0.9%
White Female	3	20.0%	67	17.2%	3	50.0%	61	13.9%
Black/African American Female	7	46.7%	218	56.0%	1	16.7%	236	53.9%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	9	2.3%	0	0.0%	8	1.8%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL†	15	100.0%	389	100.0%	6	100.0%	438	100.0%

*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 16. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, St. Louis 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%	1	0.2%	1
19-24	0	0.0%	6	3.7%	2	1.6%	19	4.2%	28	3.4%
25-44	7	14.3%	65	40.1%	61	47.7%	263	57.9%	417	50.4%
45-64	35	71.4%	80	49.4%	54	42.2%	161	35.5%	339	41.0%
65+	7	14.3%	11	6.8%	11	8.6%	10	2.2%	42	5.1%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	49	100.0%	162	100.0%	128	100.0%	454	100.0%	827	100.0%

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

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 17. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	70	14.8%	389	82.2%	11	2.3%	473	57.2%
St. Louis County	66	22.1%	216	72.5%	9	3.0%	298	36.0%
St. Charles County	14	58.3%	7	29.2%	1	4.2%	24	2.9%
Remaining Counties	27	84.4%	4	12.5%	1	3.1%	32	3.9%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	177	21.4%	616	74.5%	22	2.7%	827	100.0%

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

**Percentage of race in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 21 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2012 for the St. Louis HIV Region (Table 15). There were 827 persons living with HIV disease attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2012 in the St. Louis HIV Region. Black/African American females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and AIDS cases among heterosexual contact cases.

At the end of 2012, the greatest proportions of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age for white females and black/African American females (Table 16). Among white males and black/African American males, the greatest proportion of individuals living with HIV disease was between 45-64 years of age.

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

Table 18. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases with exposure category assignments for St. Louis HIV Region, 2012

Exposure category	HIV cases				AIDS cases			
	2012*		Living		2012**		Living	
Adult/Adolescent								
Men who have sex with men	176	78.6%	1,944	73.3%	44	73.3%	1,971	70.7%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	5	2.2%	65	2.5%	0	0.0%	113	4.1%
Injecting drug use	12	5.4%	99	3.7%	0	0.0%	159	5.7%
Heterosexual contact	31	13.8%	538	20.3%	16	26.7%	527	18.9%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	4	0.2%	0	0.0%	18	0.6%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
No indicated risk (NIR)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	224	100.0%	2,652 †	100.0%	60	100.0%	2,789	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	2	100.0%	27	100.0%	0	0.0%	14	100.0%
TOTAL	226		2,679		60		2,803	

*HIV cases reported during 2012 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to AIDS.
†Includes 1 case with a confirmed "other" exposure category.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The data in Table 18 have been adjusted to proportionately re-distribute individuals with no indicated risk factor based on sex and race/ethnicity to known exposure categories. These data do not reflect the true counts of persons reported in each exposure category. Among both new and living HIV and AIDS cases, MSM represented the greatest proportion of cases. The proportion of diagnoses attributed to MSM was greater for new HIV case diagnoses compared to the proportion among living HIV cases. Two new HIV case diagnoses were reported among children less than 13 years of age in 2012 in the St. Louis HIV Region.

Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012

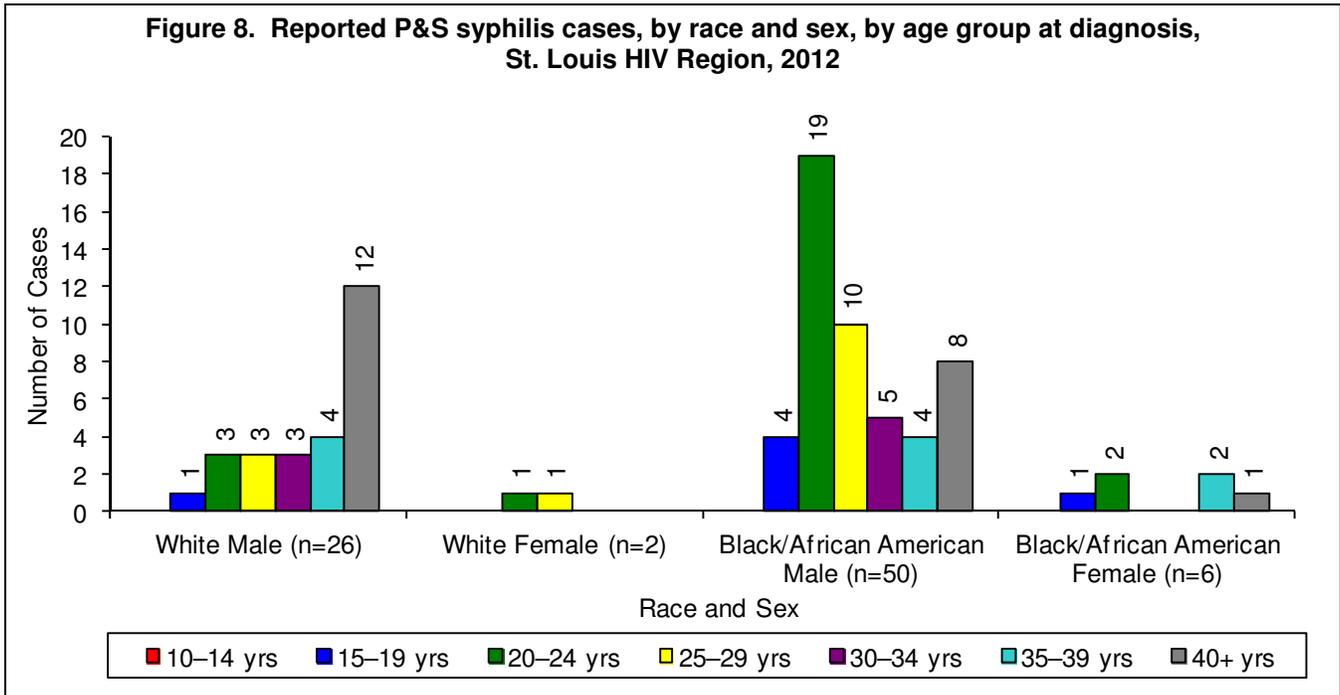
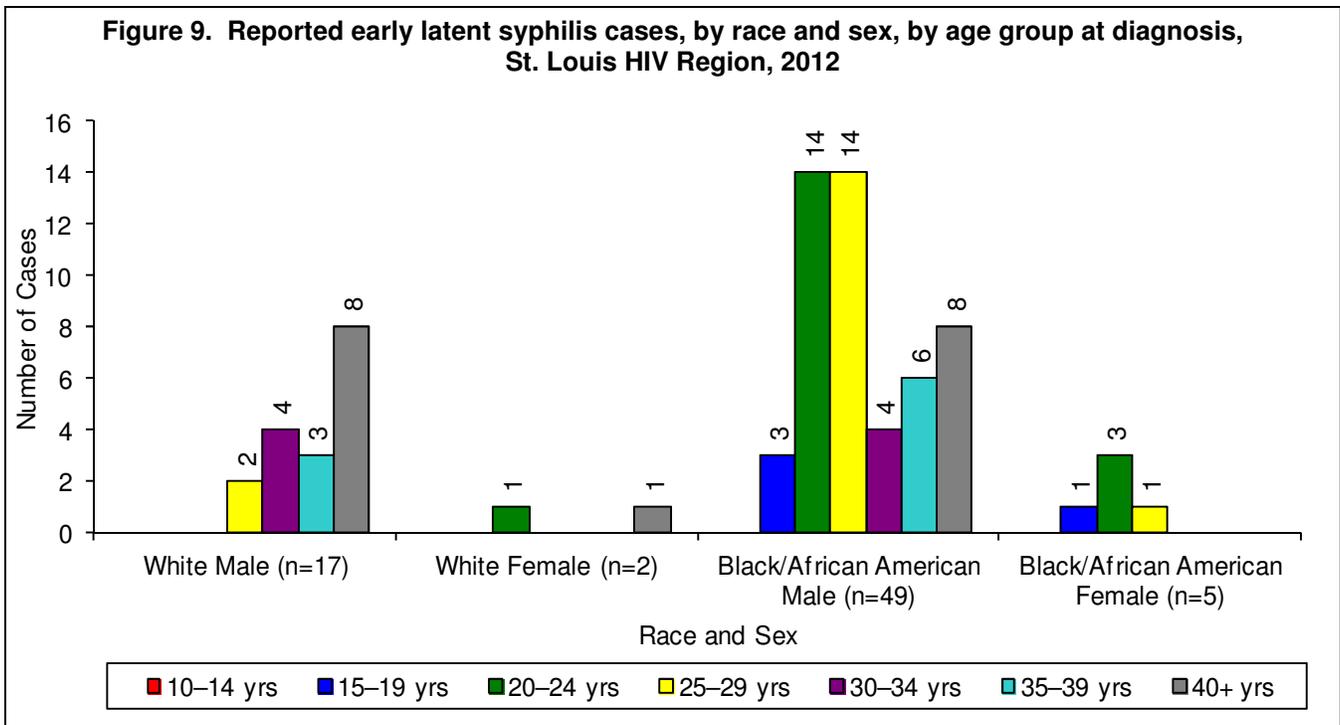


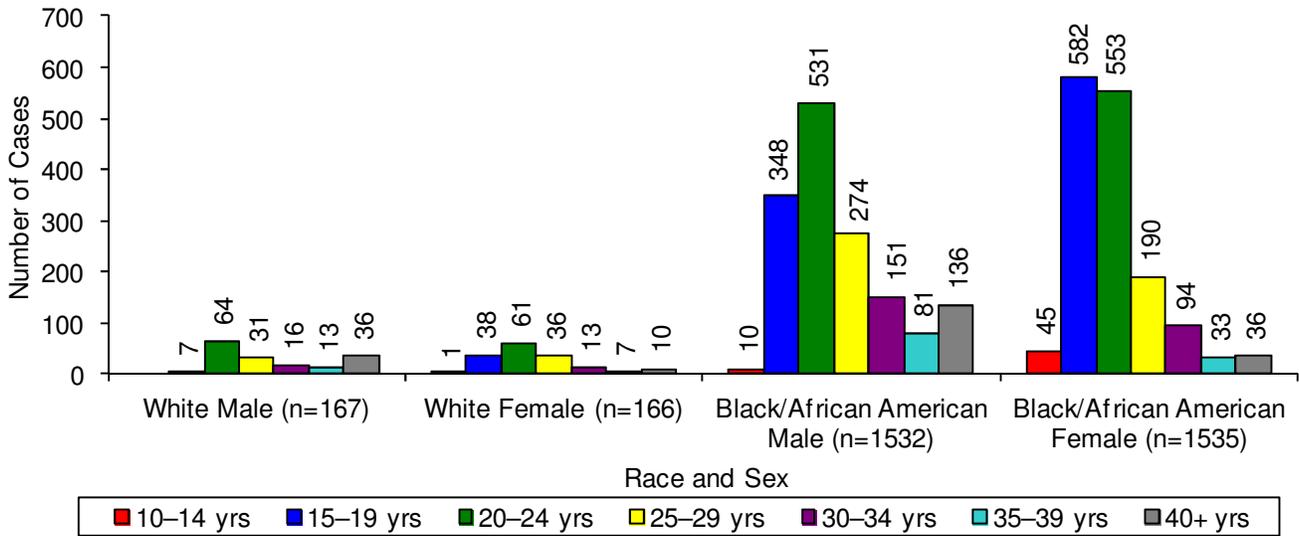
Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012



The largest number of P&S syphilis cases was reported among black/African American males (50), followed by white males (26) (Figure 8). The number of reported cases decreased from 2011 to 2012 among black/African American males and increased slightly among all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. There were differences in the distribution of reported cases by age at diagnosis among the race/ethnicity and sex categories. A greater proportion of diagnoses was 40 or more years old (46%) among white males compared to the other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

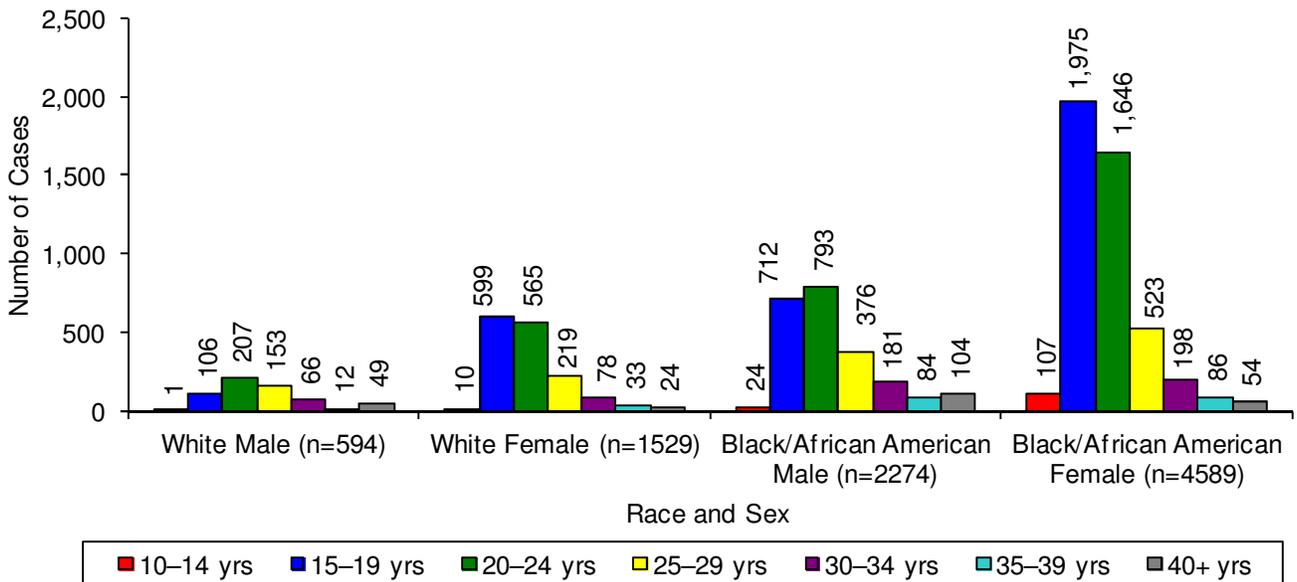
The largest number of early latent syphilis cases was reported among black/African American males (49), followed by white males (17) (Figure 9). The number of reported cases decreased from 2011 to 2012 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented except black/African American males. From 2011 to 2012, the number of cases among black/African American males increased from 34 to 49. Among white males, individuals 40 or more years of age represented the largest number of cases. Among black/African American males, the largest number of early latent syphilis cases was among individuals 20-24 and 25-29 years of age.

Figure 10. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012



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

Figure 11. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012

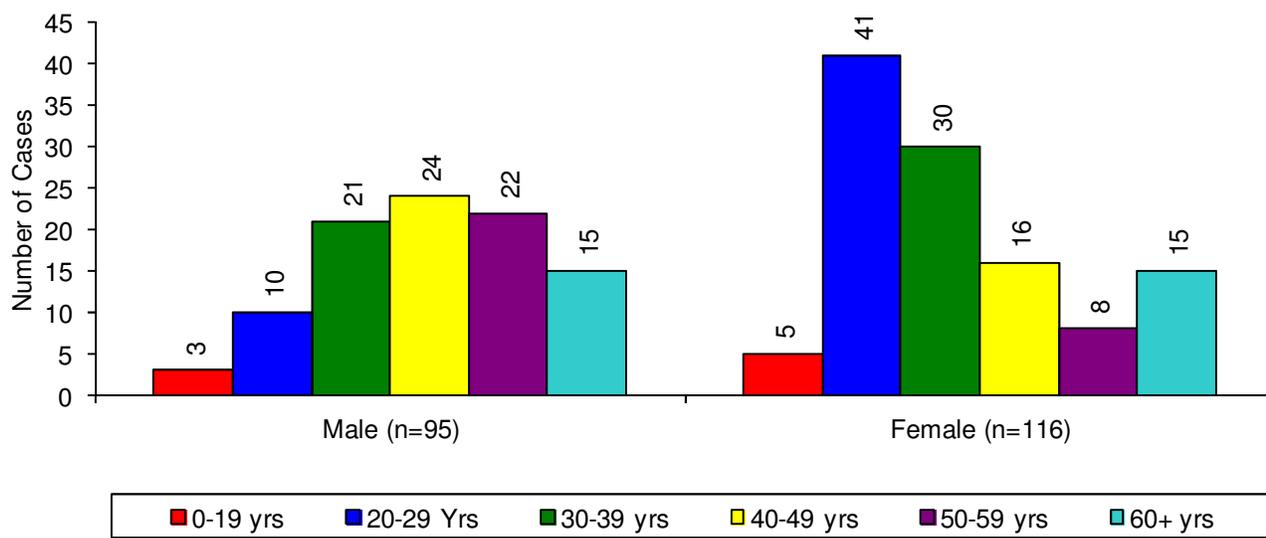


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among black/African American females (1,535), followed by black/African American males (1,532) (Figure 10). Among black/African American females, the largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among those 15-19 years of age. The largest number of cases was diagnosed between 20-24 years of age among all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

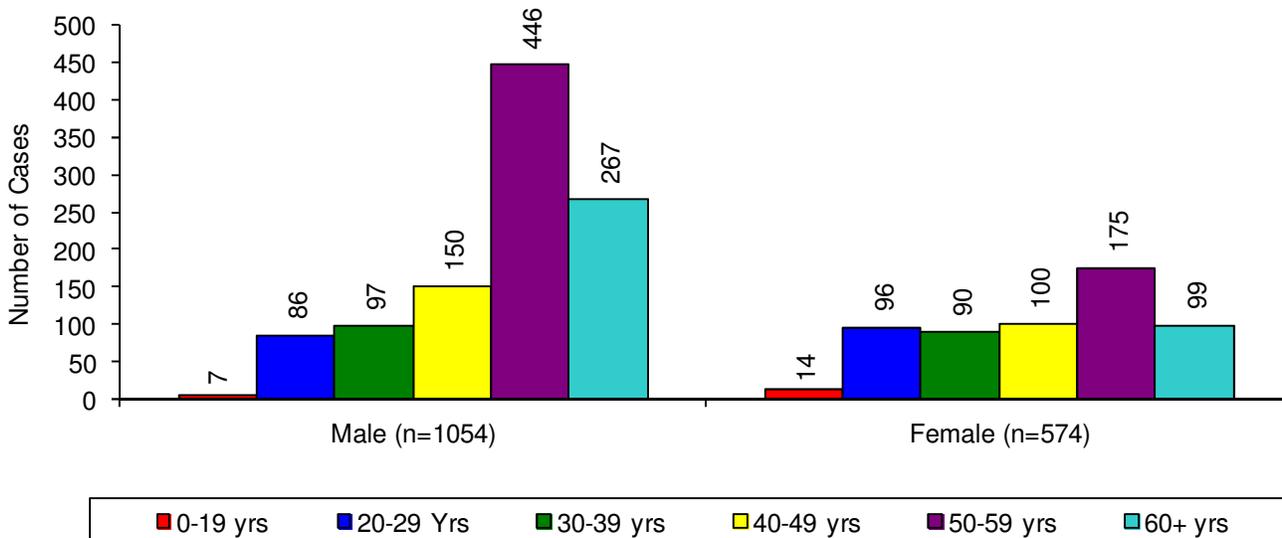
The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among black/African American females (4,589), followed by black/African American males (2,274). Among females, individuals 15-19 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases, while among males, individuals 20-24 years old represented the largest number of reported cases.

Figure 12. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012



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

Figure 13. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 2012



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

There were 211 reported cases of hepatitis B in the St. Louis HIV Region during 2012 (Figure 12). Females represented 55% of reported hepatitis B cases. There were differences in the age distribution of reported hepatitis B cases by sex. Among males, a nearly equal number of cases were 30-39, 40-49, and 50-59 years of age at diagnosis. The largest proportion of cases was 20-29 years old among females.

In 2012, there were 1,629 hepatitis C cases reported in the St. Louis HIV Region, including one case in which the sex was not reported (Figure 13). Of the reported hepatitis C cases, 65% were male. Among both males and females, the largest numbers of cases were reported among persons 50-59 years of age at diagnosis. Among males, the second largest number of cases was reported among individuals 60 or more years of age.

This page was intentionally left blank.