

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Bureau of HIV, STD, and Hepatitis

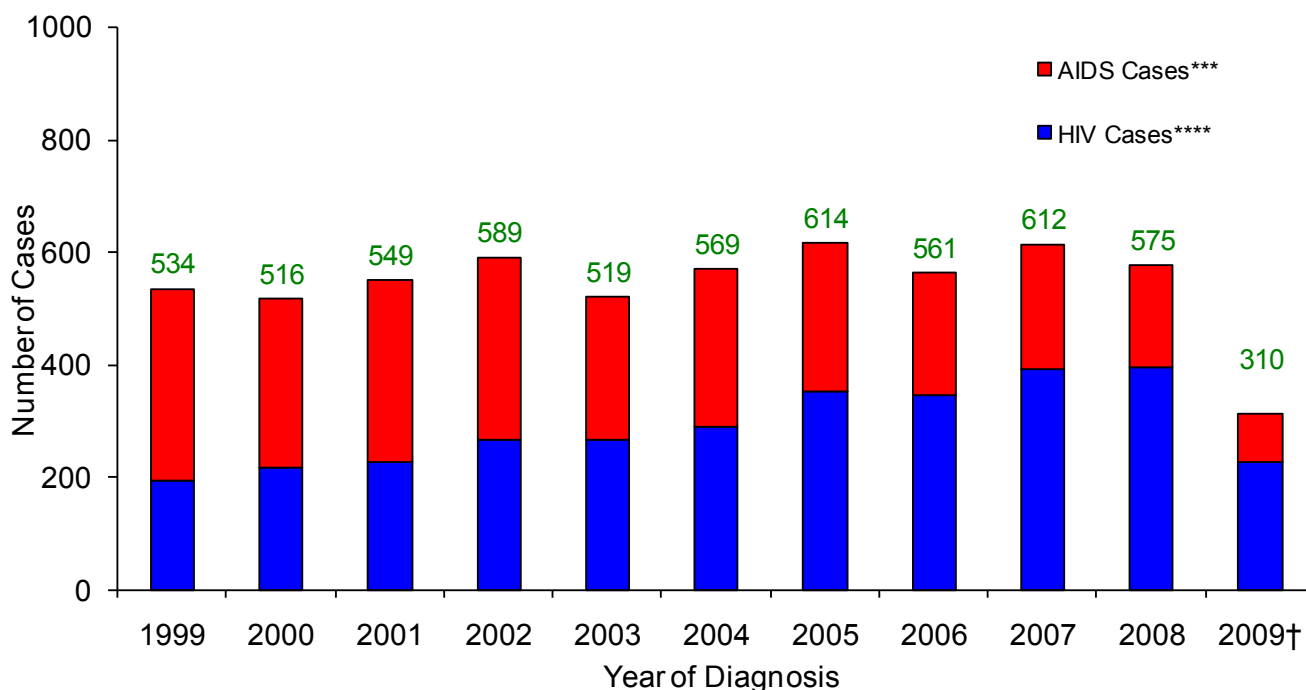
HIV/STD Statistics

June 2009

Notes to the Reader:

- **HIV disease** represents all individuals diagnosed with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), regardless of the stage of disease progression. All persons with HIV disease can be sub-classified as either an **AIDS case** (if they are in the later stages of the disease process and have met the case definition for AIDS), or an **HIV case** (if they are in the earlier stages of the disease process and have not met the AIDS case definition). In this report, the sub-classification of HIV or AIDS is based on an individual's status of disease progression as of June 30, 2009.
- The data presented in this report only include cases **diagnosed** through June 30, 2009, based on information **reported** to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services through September 2009. The difference between the date of diagnosis and the date of report represents delays in case reporting.
- When assessing trends over time, please note that data presented for 2009 only represent cases diagnosed through June 30, 2009. All data are subject to change.
- Additional data quality assurances undertaken in the past year have improved data quality, but have resulted in changes in the number of reported cases over time. This may result in discrepancies when comparing the current report to previous epidemiological data.

Figure 1. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Missouri, 1999—2009†**



*HIV case vs. AIDS case

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

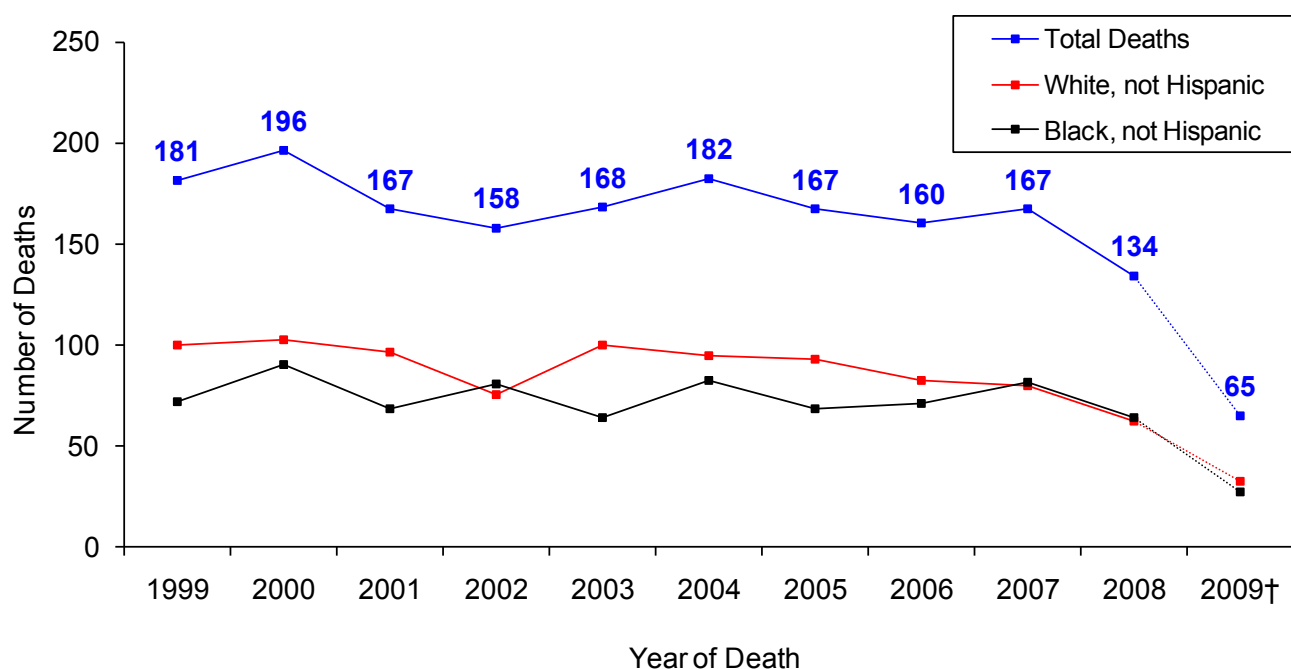
†Only includes cases diagnosed through June 30, 2009 and reported by September 30, 2009.

***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 June 30, 2009.

- Since 1982, there have been a total of 17,176 HIV disease cases diagnosed through June 30, 2009.
- Between 1999 and 2008, the number of new HIV disease diagnoses has ranged from 516 cases in 2000, to 614 cases in 2005. Overall, the number of new cases has remained relatively stable from 1999 to 2008.
- There have been 310 new HIV disease diagnoses from January to June 2009. If a similar number of cases are diagnosed in the second half of the year, this would represent the highest number of diagnosed cases since 1997.
- The differences in the number of individuals sub-classified as AIDS cases are due to the progression of the disease over time. For those diagnosed with HIV disease in 1999, a larger number are currently classified as AIDS cases compared to those diagnosed in 2008 because they have been living with the virus longer.

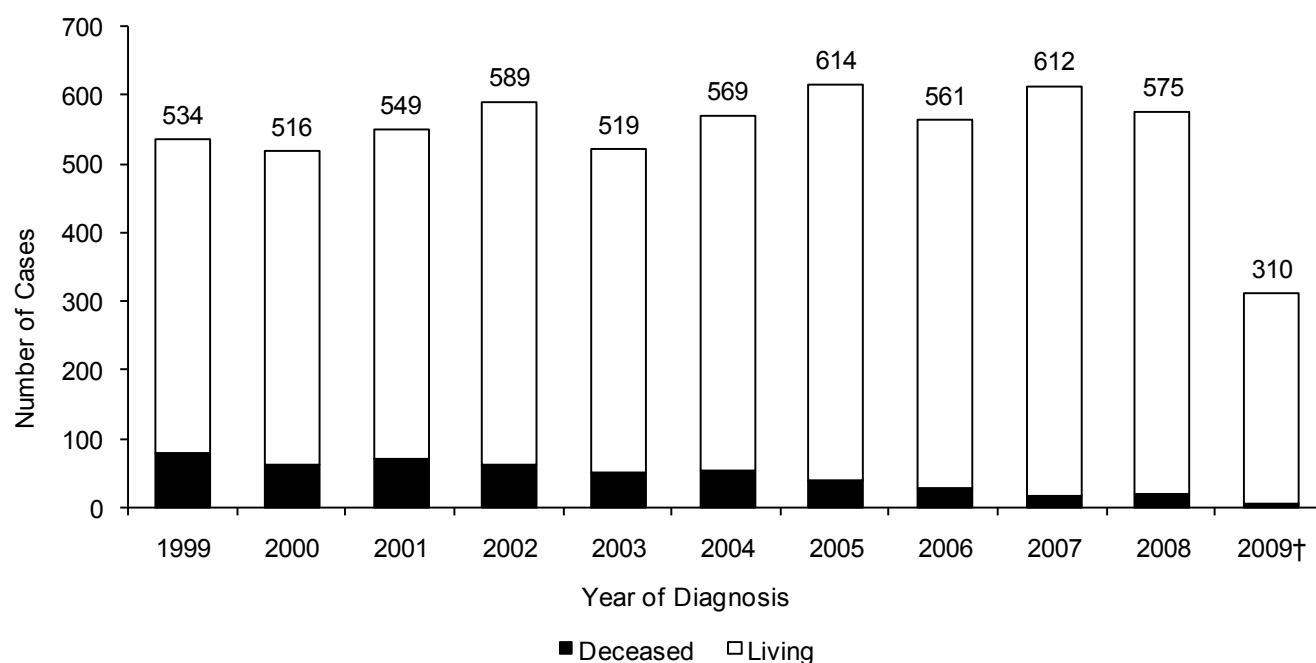
Figure 2. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race, by year of death, Missouri, 1999—2009†



*Includes deaths that have occurred among those diagnosed with HIV disease in Missouri.

†Only includes deaths through June 30, 2009, and reported by September 30, 2009.

Figure 3. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Missouri, 1999—2009†**



*Vital status on June 30, 2009.

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

†Only includes events occurring through June 30, 2009 and reported by September 30, 2009.

- The total number of deaths among those diagnosed with HIV disease in Missouri decreased from 1999 to 2008 (Figure 2), likely due to the introduction of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) in 1996.
- A larger number of those diagnosed in 1999 have died as of June 30, 2009 compared to those diagnosed in 2008, likely due to differences in the length of time living with the virus and current age (Figure 3).

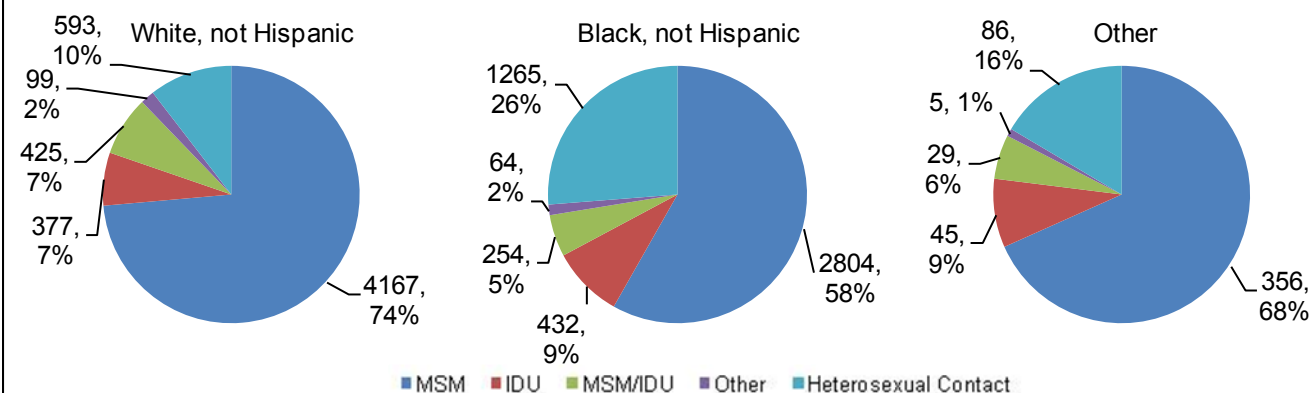
Table 1. Diagnosed and living HIV disease* cases by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age***, Missouri, 2009†					
Sex	Diagnosed 2009†		Living 2009†		
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rate**</u>
Male	260	83.9%	9,183	83.5%	318.0
Female	50	16.1%	1,818	16.5%	60.1
Total	310	100.0%	11,001	100.0%	186.1
Race/Ethnicity					
White	122	39.4%	5,661	51.5%	116.6
Black	170	54.8%	4,819	43.8%	719.1
Hispanic	7	2.3%	386	3.5%	203.5
Asian	5	1.6%	51	0.5%	60.3
American Indian	3	1.0%	21	0.2%	79.3
Other/Unknown	3	1.0%	63	0.6%	N/A
Total	310	100.0%	11,001	100.0%	186.1
Race/Ethnicity-Males					
White Male	113	43.5%	5,043	54.9%	212.2
Black Male	131	50.4%	3,705	40.3%	1177.8
Hispanic Male	6	2.3%	327	3.6%	326.9
Asian Male	4	1.5%	39	0.4%	95.4
American Indian Male	3	1.2%	20	0.2%	149.3
Other/Unknown Male	3	1.2%	49	0.5%	N/A
Total	260	100.0%	9,183	100.0%	318.0
Race/Ethnicity-Females					
White Female	9	18.0%	618	34.0%	24.9
Black Female	39	78.0%	1,114	61.3%	313.3
Hispanic Female	1	2.0%	59	3.2%	65.8
Asian Female	1	2.0%	12	0.7%	27.5
American Indian Female	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	7.6
Other/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	14	0.8%	N/A
Total	50	100.0%	1,818	100.0%	60.1
Current Age***					
<2	0	0.0%	4	0.0%	2.4
2-12	1	0.3%	34	0.3%	4.0
13-18	14	4.5%	64	0.6%	13.0
19-24	68	21.9%	433	3.9%	90.3
25-44	162	52.3%	5,035	45.8%	320.8
45-64	62	20.0%	5,064	46.0%	325.7
65+	3	1.0%	367	3.3%	45.6
Total	310	100.0%	11,001	100.0%	186.1
*Includes all individuals diagnosed with the HIV virus, regardless of current status (i.e., HIV or AIDS).					
**Per 100,000 population based on 2008 MDHSS estimates.					
†Only includes cases diagnosed or living as of June 30, 2009 and reported by September 30, 2009.					

- There are 11,001 individuals living with HIV disease that were diagnosed in Missouri through June 30, 2009.
- A greater proportion of the newly diagnosed cases occurred among blacks compared to living cases.
- The majority of newly diagnosed cases are between the ages of 25-44 years old (52.3%). The greatest proportions of living cases are currently between the ages of 25-44 (45.8%) and 45-64 (46.0%).

Table 2. New and living HIV disease cases by exposure category, Missouri 2009 [†]				
Exposure category	HIV Disease			
	2009 [†]		Living*	
Adult/Adolescent				
Men who have sex with men	174	56.3%	7,327	67.1%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	5	1.6%	708	6.5%
Injecting drug use	5	1.6%	854	7.8%
Heterosexual contact	8	2.6%	1,944	17.8%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	64	0.6%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	13	0.1%
No indicated risk (NIR)	117	37.9%	----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	309	100.0%	10,913 **	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)				
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	1	100.0%	88	100.0%
TOTAL	310		11,001	

*Cases with no identified risk were proportionately re-distributed to known exposure categories.
[†]Only includes cases diagnosed through June 30, 2009 and reported by September 30, 2009.
**Includes 3 cases with a confirmed “other” exposure category.

Figure 4. Living HIV disease cases by adjusted* exposure category and race/ethnicity, Missouri, 2009[†]



*Cases with no identified risk were proportionately re-distributed to known exposure categories. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

[†]Only includes cases diagnosed and living as of June 30, 2009 and reported by September 30, 2009.

- Of cases diagnosed from January to June 30, 2009, 37.9% did not have a reported risk as of September 30, 2009. Surveillance activities have been implemented to resolve cases reported with unknown risk information. These cases will not be proportionately re-distributed until the end of the surveillance follow-up period (Table 2).
- The majority of living cases are attributed to men who have sex with men (67.1%), with cases attributed to heterosexual contact representing the second greatest proportion (17.8%). Cases with missing exposure category information have been proportionately re-distributed into known exposure categories (Table 2).
- There are differences in the distribution of exposure categories among living cases by race/ethnicity (Figure 4). Among whites, 74% of living cases are attributed to men who have sex with men, compared to 58% among blacks. In contrast, heterosexual contact represents the exposure category for 26% of living black cases, but only 10% of living white cases.

[†]Includes those living with HIV disease as of June 30, 2009 and reported by September 30, 2009.

Year of Diagnosis	St. Louis Region	Kansas City Region	Northwest Region	North Central Region	Southwest Region	Southeast Region	Corr. Facilities
1999	255	155	10	25	35	15	35
2000	265	140	10	20	35	15	30
2001	275	145	10	25	40	15	45
2002	315	155	10	25	45	15	40
2003	270	135	10	25	30	15	40
2004	260	175	10	25	40	15	45
2005	285	185	10	25	50	15	40
2006	250	175	10	25	55	15	35
2007	275	180	10	30	45	15	30
2008	265	180	10	30	50	15	25
2009†	145	105	10	15	20	15	20

- Figure 5 presents the number of cases still presumed to be living whose most recent diagnosis (i.e. HIV or AIDS) occurred in the county. It does not reflect the current number of cases living in the county. The majority of living cases were diagnosed in Jackson county, St. Louis city and St. Louis county.
- In the Kansas City and Southwest regions the number of new diagnoses tended to be greater between 2004 and 2008 compared to the time period between 1999 and 2003 (Figure 6). The number of cases diagnosed in the remaining geographic regions has been generally stable from 1999 to 2008.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY (P&S) SYPHILIS

Table 3. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2009[†]

Missouri	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
White	47	3	50
Black	22	6	28
Other/Unknown*	3	0	3
Total Cases	72	9	81
St. Louis Region			
White	11	0	11
Black	15	3	18
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	26	3	29
Kansas City Region			
White	13	2	15
Black	7	2	9
Other/Unknown*	3	0	3
Total Cases	23	4	27
Northwest Region			
White	1	0	1
Black	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	1	0	1
North Central Region			
White	4	0	4
Black	0	1	1
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	4	1	5
Southwest Region			
White	18	1	19
Black	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	18	1	19
Southeast Region			
White	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	0	0	0

[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2009.

*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases by county, Missouri, 2009[†]

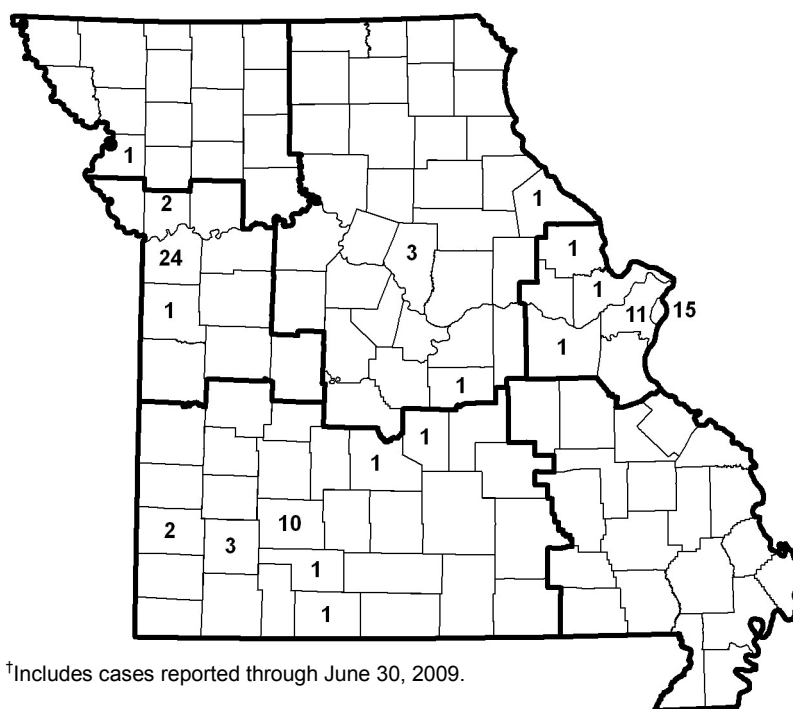
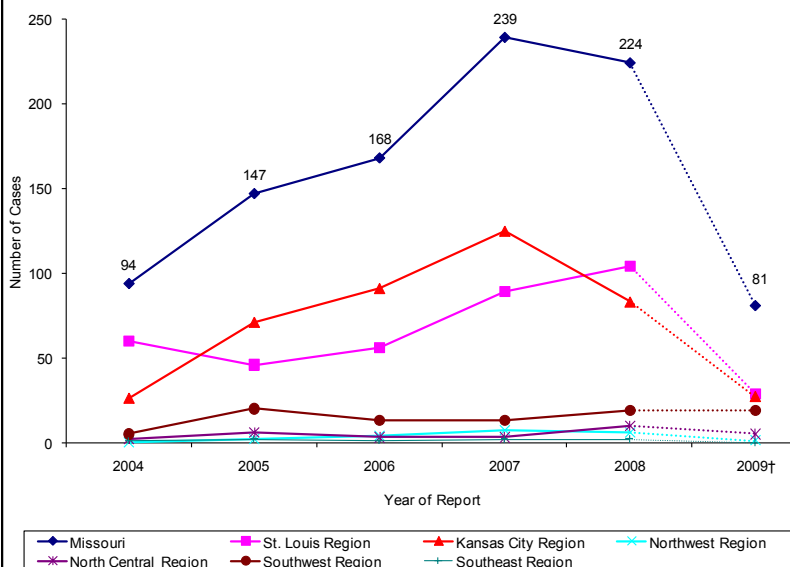


Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2004-2009[†]



- There have been a total of 81 P&S syphilis cases reported through June 30, 2009 in Missouri (Table 3).
- From 2004 to 2007 there has been an increase in the number of reported P&S syphilis cases in Missouri overall, with a decrease in the number of reported cases between 2007 and 2008. The number of reported cases during the first six months of 2009 was equal to the total reported in all of 2008 in the Southwest region (19). This increase was observed only among male cases, but was not related to a specific county. There was an increase in the median age at diagnosis in the Southwest region, with a median age of 35 years in the first six months of 2009 compared to 27 years in all of 2008.
- Of the cases reported from January 1 to June 30, 2009, 27 (33.3%) were co-infected with HIV. All co-infections were diagnosed among males. Twenty-three of the co-infections were attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM), 2 were attributed to injection drug use (IDU), 1 was attributed to MSM and IDU, and 1 co-infection had no identified risk.

EARLY LATENT SYPHILIS

Table 4. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2009[†]

Missouri	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
White	19	5	24
Black	40	8	48
Other/Unknown*	4	2	6
Total Cases	63	15	78
St. Louis Region			
White	8	0	8
Black	26	3	29
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	34	3	37
Kansas City Region			
White	2	3	5
Black	13	5	18
Other/Unknown*	3	2	5
Total Cases	18	10	28
Northwest Region			
White	2	0	2
Black	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	2	0	2
North Central Region			
White	0	0	0
Black	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	0	0	0
Southwest Region			
White	7	1	8
Black	1	0	1
Other/Unknown*	1	0	1
Total Cases	9	1	10
Southeast Region			
White	0	1	1
Black	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	0	1	1

[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2009.

*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases by county, Missouri, 2009[†]

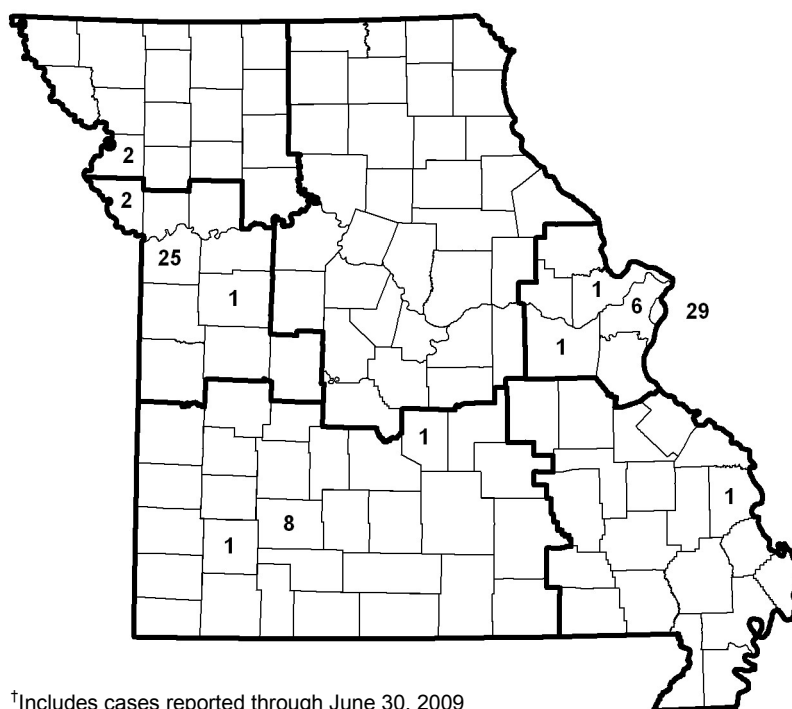
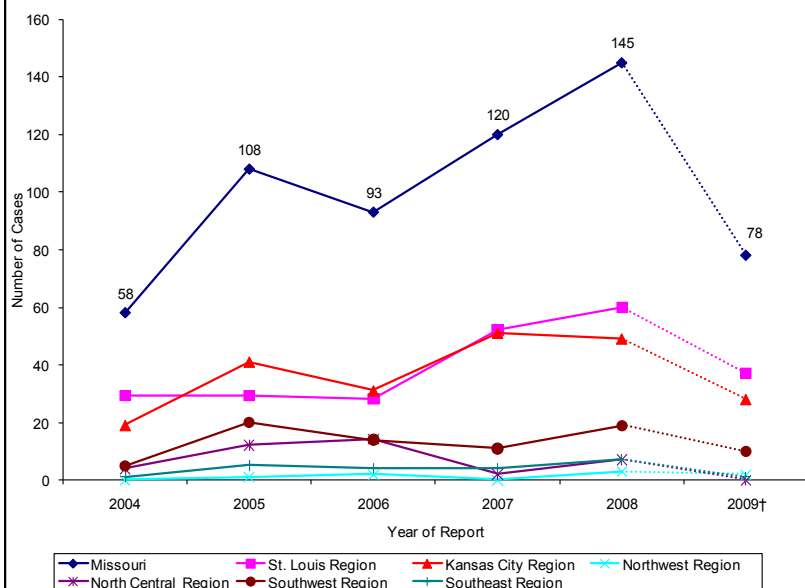


Figure 10. Reported early latent syphilis cases by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2004-2009[†]



- A total of 78 early latent syphilis cases have been reported in Missouri through June 30, 2009 (Table 4).
- Overall from 2004 to 2008 there has been an increase in the number of reported early latent syphilis cases in Missouri, with slight decrease in 2006. Trends for 2009 cannot be assessed at this time (Figure 10).
- Of the early latent syphilis cases reported from January 1 to June 30, 2009, 14 (17.9%) were co-infected with HIV. Males represented all co-infections diagnosed. Eleven of the co-infections were attributed to men who have sex with men, and 3 had no identified risk.

GONORRHEA

Table 5. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2009[†]

Missouri	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
White	175	435	610
Black	1,037	1,056	2,093
Other/Unknown*	238	300	538
Total Cases	1,450	1,791	3,241
St. Louis Region			
White	43	49	92
Black	494	495	989
Other/Unknown*	145	153	298
Total Cases	682	697	1,379
Kansas City Region			
White	60	158	218
Black	409	450	859
Other/Unknown*	64	77	141
Total Cases	533	685	1,218
Northwest Region			
White	6	20	26
Black	7	3	10
Other/Unknown*	1	3	4
Total Cases	14	26	40
North Central Region			
White	20	77	97
Black	37	52	89
Other/Unknown*	6	13	19
Total Cases	63	142	205
Southwest Region			
White	36	100	136
Black	48	19	67
Other/Unknown*	16	35	51
Total Cases	100	154	254
Southeast Region			
White	10	31	41
Black	42	37	79
Other/Unknown*	6	19	25
Total Cases	58	87	145

[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2009.

*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 11. Reported gonorrhea cases by county, Missouri, 2009[†]

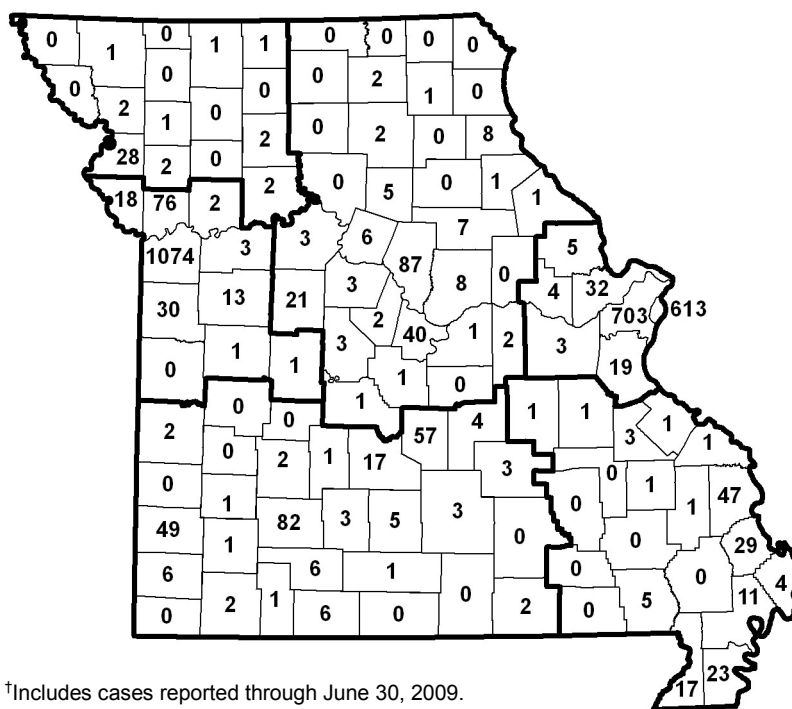
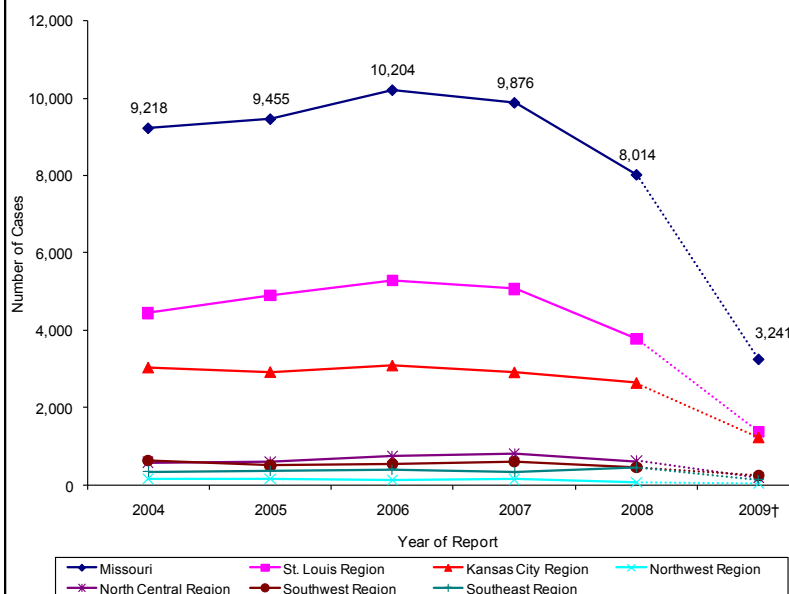


Figure 12. Reported gonorrhea cases by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2004-2009[†]



- A total of 3,241 gonorrhea cases have been reported in Missouri through June 30, 2009 (Table 5).
- The number of reported gonorrhea cases in Missouri increased from 2004 to 2006, and then decreased through 2008. The decrease observed may be due to the increased use of injectable antibiotics in recent years, which ensures patients receive treatment. The change to a new class of antibiotics, to which gonorrhea is not known to be resistant, may also explain the observed decrease. Trends for 2009 cannot be assessed at this time (Figure 12).

CHLAMYDIA

Table 6. Reported chlamydia cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2009[†]

Missouri	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
White	767	2,931	3,698
Black	1,901	3,765	5,666
Other/Unknown*	829	2,682	3,511
Total Cases	3,497	9,378	12,875
St. Louis Region			
White	181	504	685
Black	1,021	2,105	3,126
Other/Unknown*	411	1,317	1,728
Total Cases	1,613	3,926	5,539
Kansas City Region			
White	183	696	879
Black	621	1,185	1,806
Other/Unknown*	224	682	906
Total Cases	1,028	2,563	3,591
Northwest Region			
White	48	193	241
Black	20	30	50
Other/Unknown*	14	62	76
Total Cases	82	285	367
North Central Region			
White	115	533	648
Black	125	242	367
Other/Unknown*	56	166	222
Total Cases	296	941	1,237
Southwest Region			
White	181	757	938
Black	53	69	122
Other/Unknown*	93	340	433
Total Cases	327	1,166	1,493
Southeast Region			
White	59	248	307
Black	61	134	195
Other/Unknown*	31	115	146
Total Cases	151	497	648

[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2009.

*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 13. Reported chlamydia cases by county, Missouri, 2009[†]

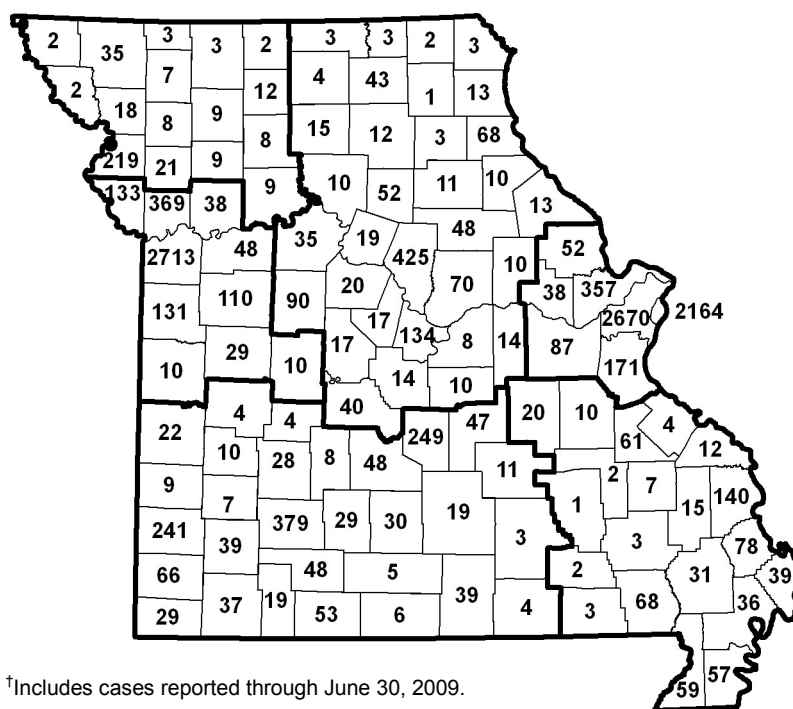
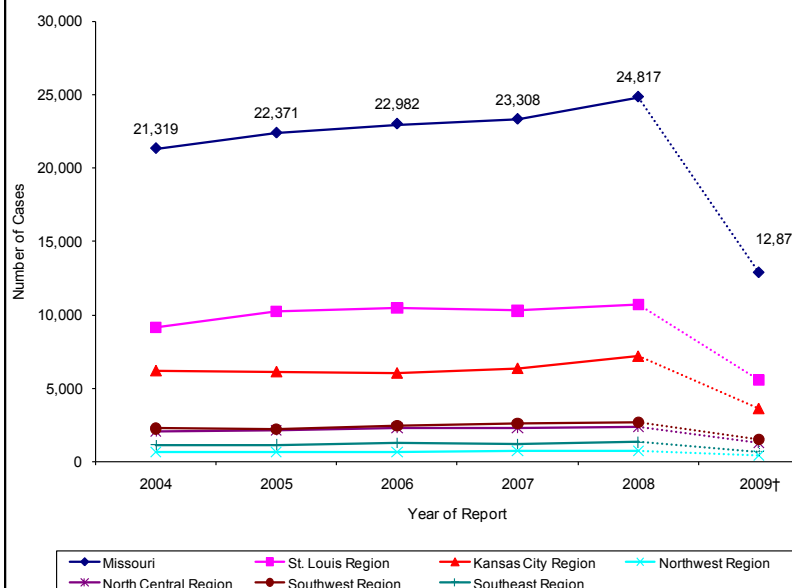


Figure 14. Reported chlamydia cases by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2004-2009[†]



- A total of 12,875 chlamydia cases have been reported in Missouri through June 30, 2009 (Table 6).
- From 2004 to 2008 there has been an increase in the number of reported chlamydia cases in Missouri overall. Trends for 2009 cannot be assessed at this time (Figure 14).