

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

Bureau of HIV, STD, and Hepatitis

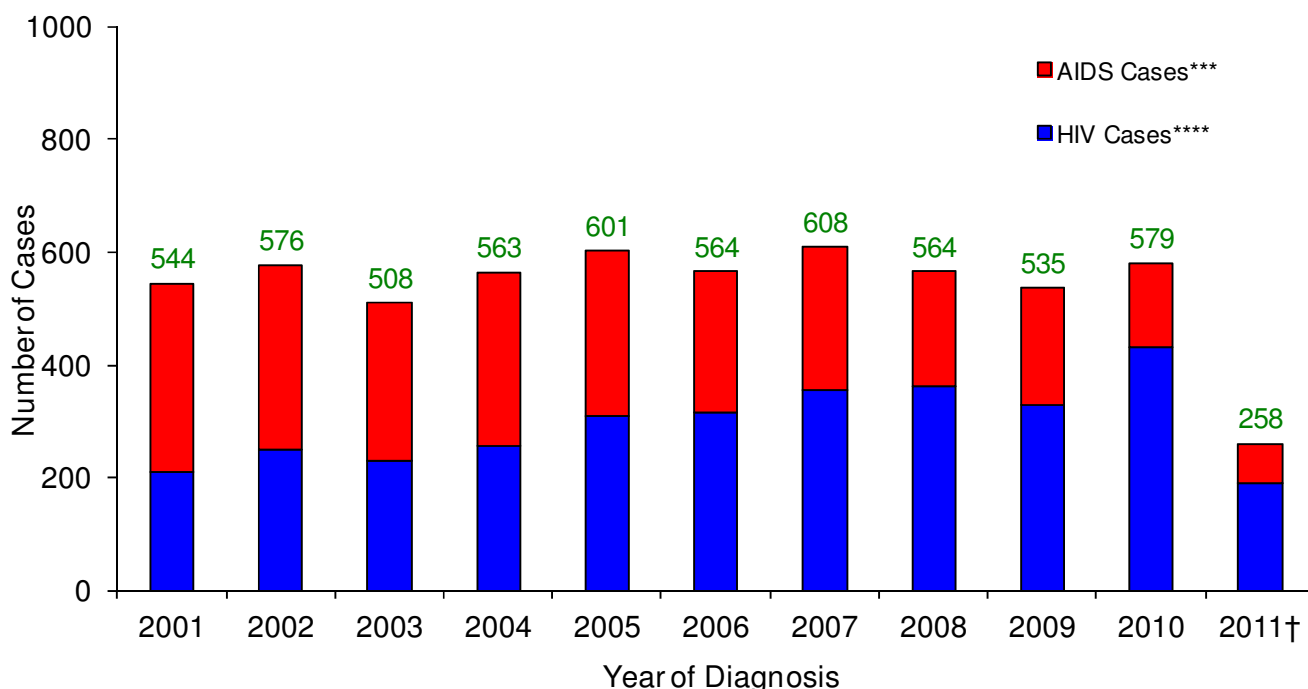
HIV/STD Statistics

June 2011

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, 2011.
- The data presented in this report only include cases **diagnosed** through June 30, 2011, based on information **reported** to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services through September 2011. 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 2011 only represent cases diagnosed through June 30, 2011. 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 and the number of persons living with HIV. 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, 2001—2011†**



*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).

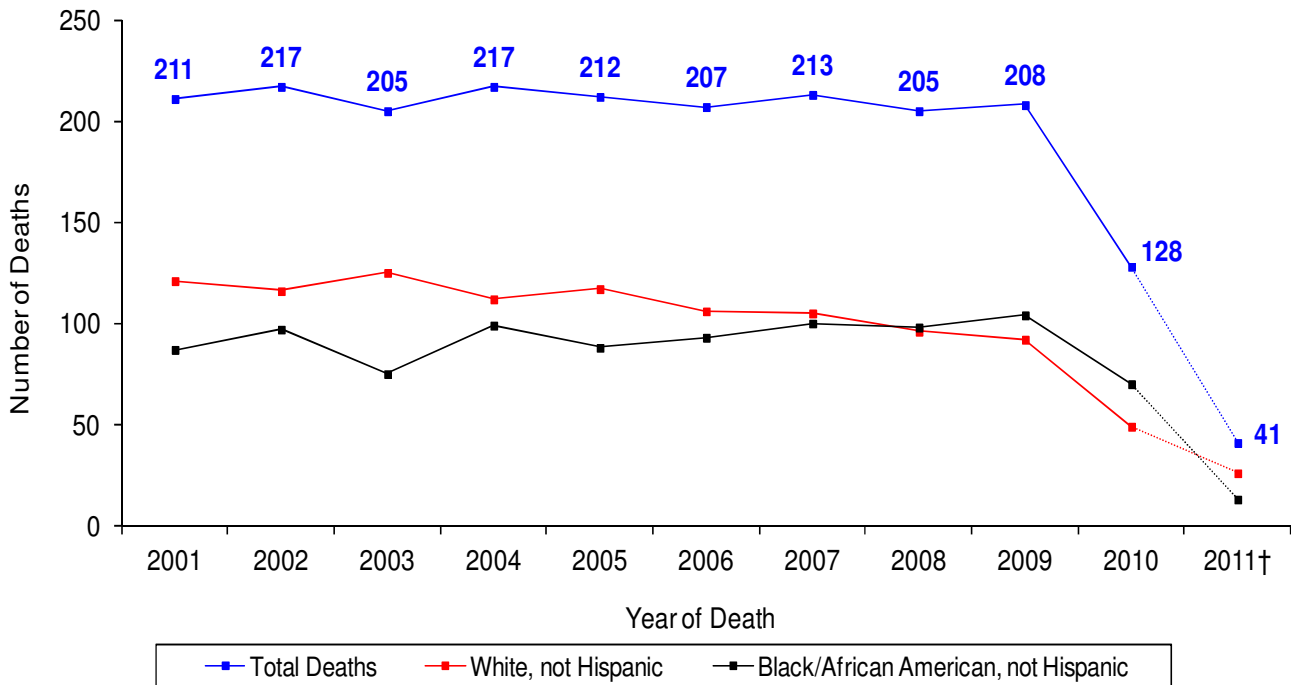
†Only includes cases diagnosed through June 30, 2011 and reported by September 30, 2011.

***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, 2011.

- Since 1982, there have been a total of 18,155 HIV disease cases diagnosed through June 30, 2011.
- Between 2001 and 2010, the number of new HIV disease diagnoses has ranged from 508 cases in 2003, to 608 cases in 2007. Overall, the number of new cases has remained generally stable from 2001 to 2010.
- There have been 258 new HIV disease diagnoses from January to June 2011. In comparison, there were 305 new HIV disease diagnoses reported during the same time period in 2010.
- 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 2001, a larger number are currently classified as AIDS cases compared to those diagnosed in 2010 because they have been living with the virus longer.

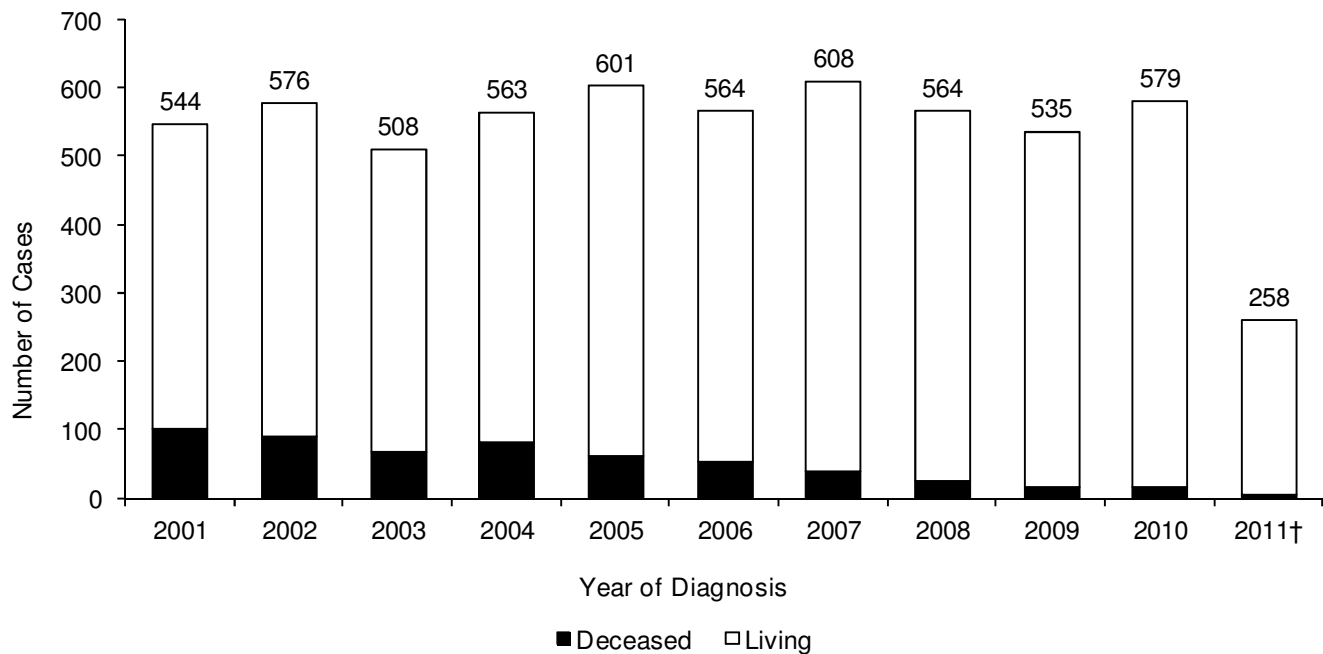
Figure 2. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race, by year of death, Missouri, 2001—2011†



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

†Only includes deaths through June 30, 2011, and reported by September 30, 2011.

Figure 3. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Missouri, 2001—2011†**



*Vital status on June 30, 2011.

**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, 2011 and reported by September 30, 2011.

- The total number of deaths among those diagnosed with HIV disease in Missouri has remained generally stable from 2001 to 2009 (Figure 2). The decline in 2010 may be due to delays in death reporting.
- A larger number of those diagnosed in 2001 have died as of June 30, 2011 compared to those diagnosed in 2010, likely due to differences in the length of time living with the virus and current age (Figure 3).

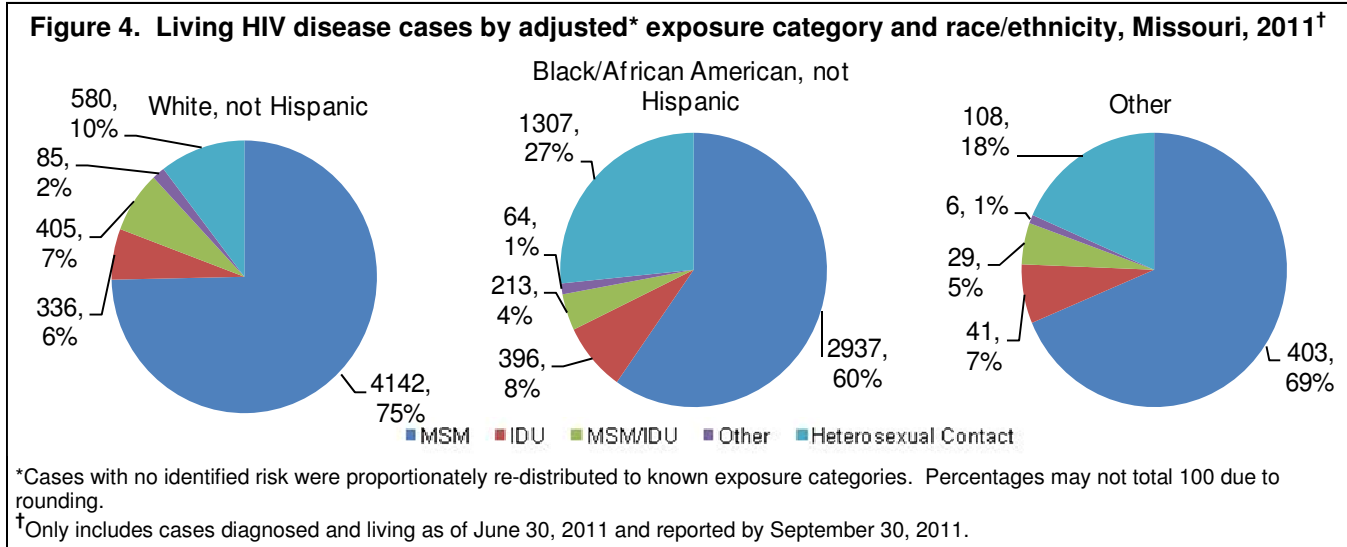
Table 1. Diagnosed and living HIV disease* cases by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age***, Missouri, 2011†					
Sex	Diagnosed 2011†		Living 2011†		
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rate**</u>
Male	222	86.0%	9,165	82.9%	312.4
Female	36	14.0%	1,887	17.1%	61.8
Total	258	100.0%	11,052	100.0%	184.5
Race/Ethnicity					
White	104	40.3%	5,548	50.2%	114.4
Black/African American	137	53.1%	4,917	44.5%	715.6
Hispanic	13	5.0%	431	3.9%	202.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.4%	57	0.5%	55.3
American Indian	0	0.0%	18	0.2%	74.8
Two or More Races/Unknown	3	1.2%	81	0.7%	N/A
Total	258	100.0%	11,052	100.0%	184.5
Race/Ethnicity-Males					
White Male	102	45.9%	4,942	53.9%	207.6
Black/African American Male	105	47.3%	3,742	40.8%	1147.5
Hispanic Male	11	5.0%	359	3.9%	324.2
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	1	0.5%	45	0.5%	92.8
American Indian Male	0	0.0%	17	0.2%	140.6
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	3	1.4%	60	0.7%	N/A
Total	222	100.0%	9,165	100.0%	312.4
Race/Ethnicity-Females					
White Female	2	5.6%	606	32.1%	24.5
Black/African American Female	32	88.9%	1,175	62.3%	325.4
Hispanic Female	2	5.6%	72	3.8%	70.8
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	12	0.6%	22.0
American Indian Female	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	8.4
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	21	1.1%	N/A
Total	36	100.0%	1,887	100.0%	61.8
Current Age***					
<2	1	0.4%	2	0.0%	1.3
2-12	0	0.0%	32	0.3%	3.7
13-18	8	3.1%	51	0.5%	10.3
19-24	67	26.0%	543	4.9%	108.2
25-44	123	47.7%	4,671	42.3%	306.5
45-64	56	21.7%	5,383	48.7%	334.0
65+	3	1.2%	370	3.3%	44.1
Total	258	100.0%	11,052	100.0%	184.5
*Includes all individuals diagnosed with the HIV virus, regardless of current status (i.e., HIV or AIDS).					
†Only includes cases diagnosed or living as of June 30, 2011 and reported by September 30, 2011.					
**Per 100,000 population based on 2010 MDHSS estimates.					
***Based on age as of June 30, 2011.					
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.					

- There are 11,052 individuals living with HIV disease that were diagnosed in Missouri through June 30, 2011.
- A greater proportion of the newly diagnosed cases occurred among blacks/African Americans compared to living cases.
- The greatest proportion of newly diagnosed cases occurred among persons 25-44 years of age (47.7%). Persons 45-64 years of age represented the largest proportion of those living with HIV disease (48.7%).

Table 2. New and living HIV disease cases by exposure category, Missouri 2011[†]

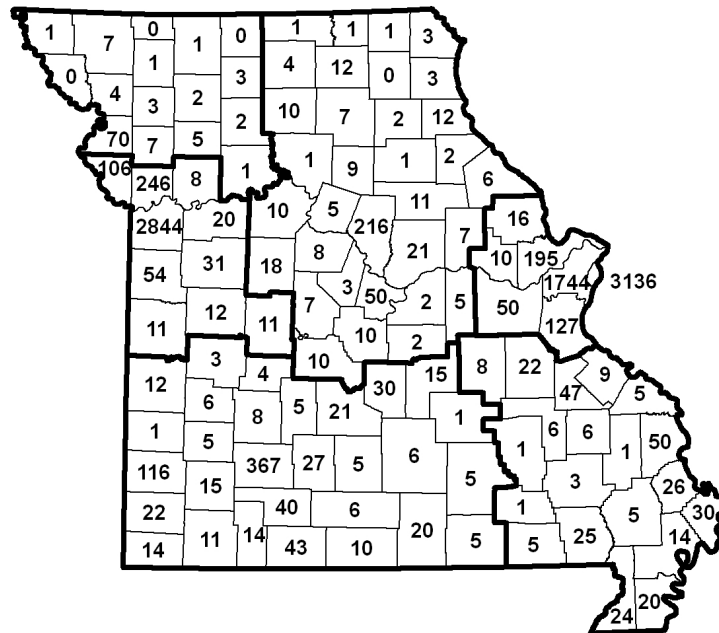
Exposure category	2011 [†]		Living*	
Adult/Adolescent				
Men who have sex with men	168	65.4%	7,482	68.3%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	5	1.9%	773	7.1%
Injecting drug use	9	3.5%	647	5.9%
Heterosexual contact	25	9.7%	1,995	18.2%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	49	0.4%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	13	0.1%
No indicated risk (NIR)	50	19.5%	-----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	257	100.0%	10,962 **	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)				
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	1	100.0%	90	100.0%
TOTAL	258		11,052	

*Cases with no identified risk were proportionately re-distributed to known exposure categories.
[†]Only includes cases diagnosed through June 30, 2011 and reported by September 30, 2011.
 **Includes 3 cases with a confirmed "other" exposure category.



- Of cases diagnosed from January to June 30, 2011, 19.5% did not have a reported risk as of September 30, 2011. 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 (68.3%), with cases attributed to heterosexual contact representing the second greatest proportion (18.2%). 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, 74.7% of living cases are attributed to men who have sex with men, compared to 59.7% among blacks/African Americans. In contrast, heterosexual contact represents the exposure category for 26.6% of living black/African American cases, but only 10.5% of living white cases.

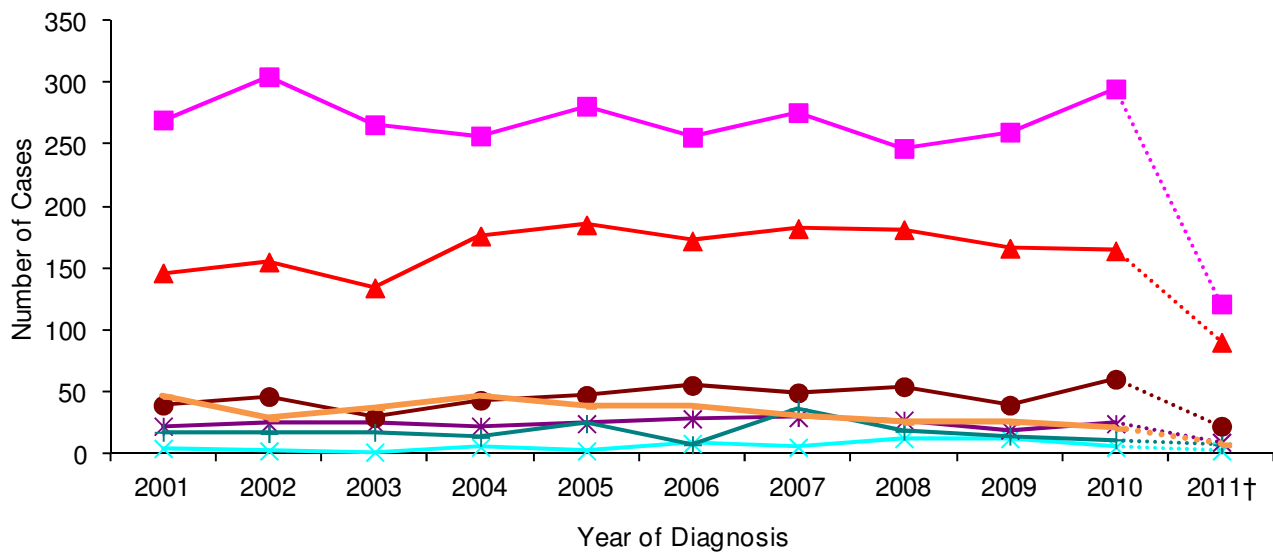
Figure 5. Number of persons living with HIV disease by county of residence* and HIV region at time of diagnosis, Missouri, 1982-2011†



*Based on residence at time of most recent diagnosis of HIV or AIDS. Excludes persons diagnosed in Missouri correctional facilities (n=719).

†Includes those living with HIV disease as of June 30, 2011 and reported by September 30, 2011.

Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by HIV region at time of diagnosis, Missouri, 2001-2011†



■ St. Louis Region
 ▲ Kansas City Region
 ✧ Northwest Region
 ✱ North Central Region
● Southwest Region
 + Southeast Region
 — Corr. Facilities

†Only includes cases diagnosed through June 30, 2011 and reported by September 30, 2011.

- 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, Northwest, and Southwest regions the mean number of new diagnoses was greater for the 2006-2010 time period compared to the 2001-2005 time period (Figure 6). The number of cases diagnosed in the remaining geographic regions has been generally stable from 2001 to 2010.

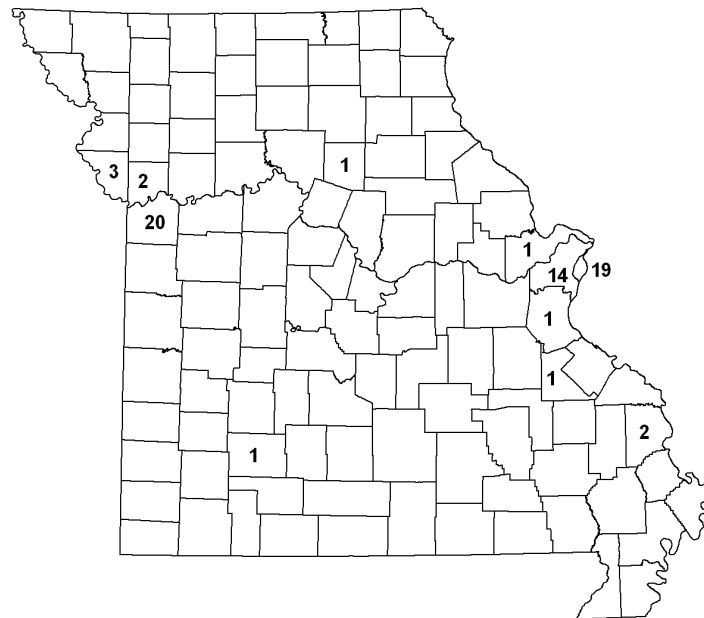
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY (P&S) SYPHILIS

Table 3. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2011[†]

	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
Missouri			
White	25	0	25
Black/African American	34	3	37
Other/Unknown*	3	0	3
Total Cases	62	3	65
St. Louis Region			
White	9	0	9
Black/African American	23	1	24
Other/Unknown*	2	0	2
Total Cases	34	1	35
Kansas City Region			
White	12	0	12
Black/African American	11	2	13
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	23	2	25
Northwest Region			
White	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	0	0	0
North Central Region			
White	1	0	1
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	1	0	1
Southwest Region			
White	1	0	1
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	1	0	1
Southeast Region			
White	2	0	2
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	1	0	1
Total Cases	3	0	3

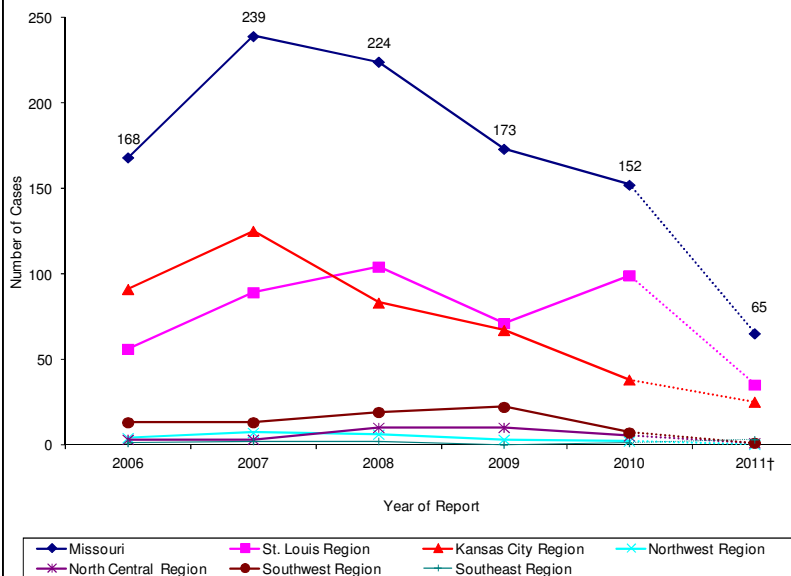
[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2011.
 *Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases by county, Missouri, 2011[†]



[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2011.

Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2006-2011[†]



[†]Only includes cases reported through June 30, 2011.

- There have been a total of 65 P&S syphilis cases reported through June 30, 2011 in Missouri (Table 3).
- From 2006 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 2010. Statewide, the number of reported P&S syphilis cases during the first six months of 2011 (65) was lower than the number of reported cases during the first six months of 2010 (72). However, in the Kansas City and Southeast HIV regions the number of reported P&S syphilis cases increased from 17 to 25 and from 0 to 3 respectively, during the first six months of 2011 compared to the same time period in 2010.
- Of the cases reported from January 1 to June 30, 2011, 22 (33.9%) were co-infected with HIV. All co-infections were diagnosed among males. Twenty-one of the co-infections were attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM), and one co-infection was attributed to heterosexual contact.

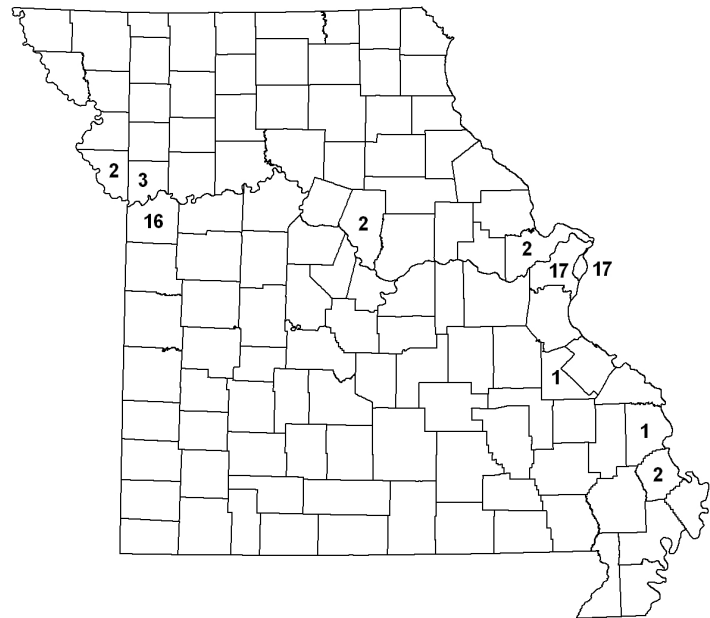
EARLY LATENT SYPHILIS

Table 4. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2011†

Missouri	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
White	26	1	27
Black/African American	29	6	35
Other/Unknown*	0	1	1
Total Cases	55	8	63
St. Louis Region			
White	14	0	14
Black/African American	17	5	22
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	31	5	36
Kansas City Region			
White	10	0	10
Black/African American	10	1	11
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	20	1	21
Northwest Region			
White	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	0	0	0
North Central Region			
White	1	0	1
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	1	1
Total Cases	1	1	2
Southwest Region			
White	0	0	0
Black/African American	0	0	0
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	0	0	0
Southeast Region			
White	1	1	2
Black/African American	2	0	2
Other/Unknown*	0	0	0
Total Cases	3	1	4

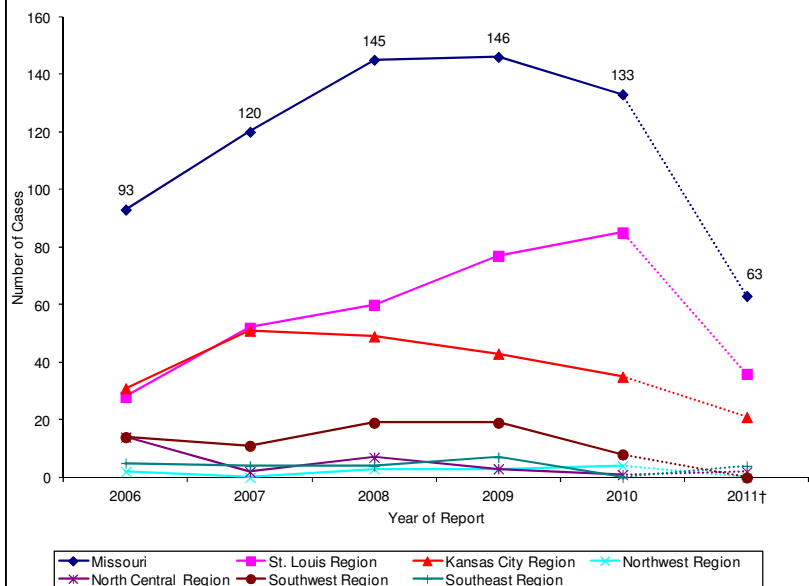
†Includes cases reported through June 30, 2011.
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.

Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases by county, Missouri, 2011†



†Includes cases reported through June 30, 2011

Figure 10. Reported early latent syphilis cases by geographic area and year of report, Missouri, 2006-2011†



†Only includes cases reported through June 30, 2011.

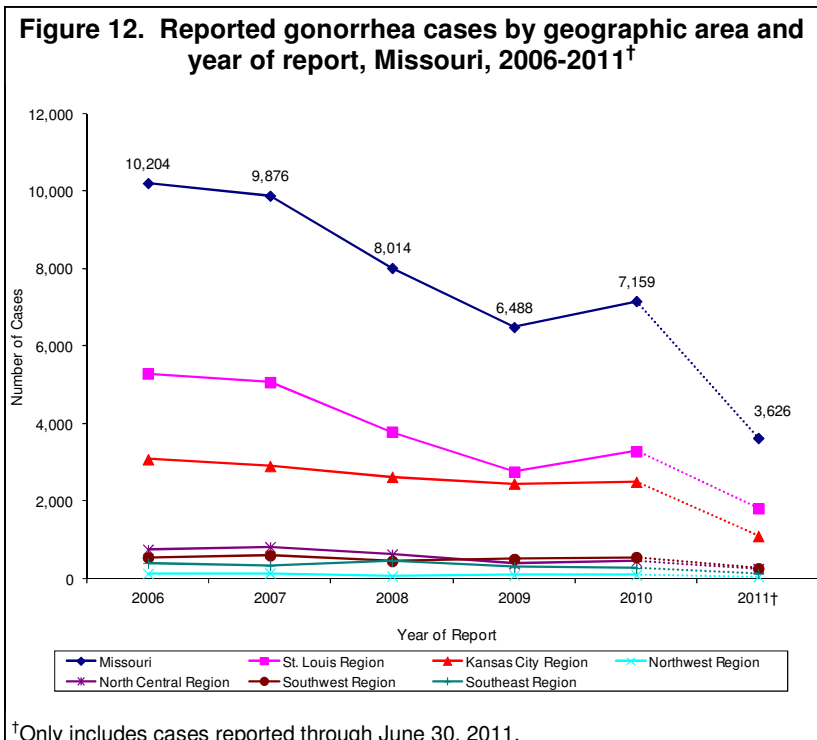
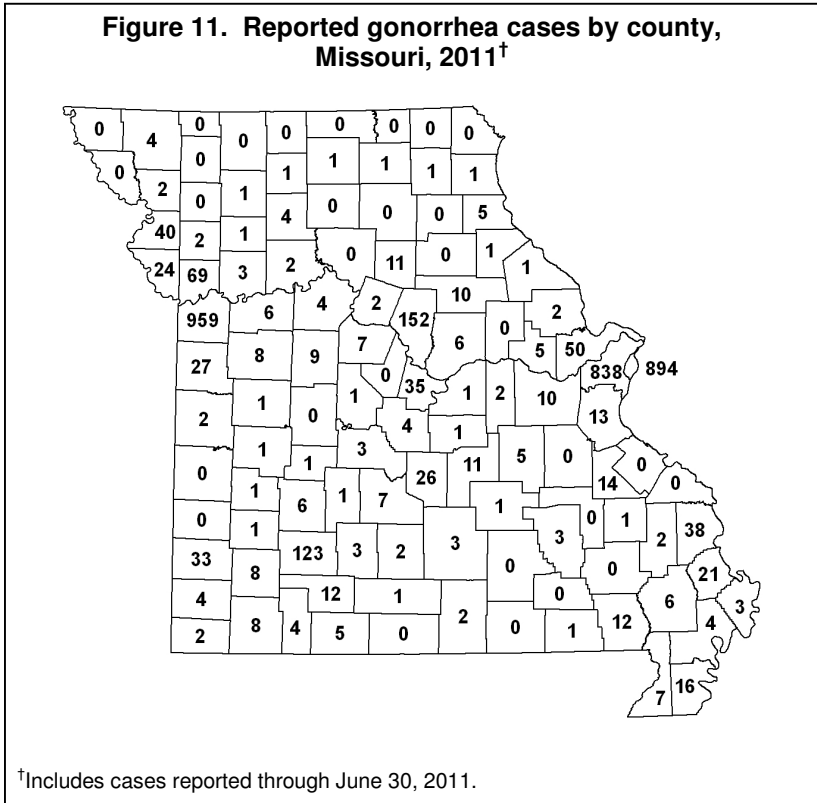
- A total of 63 early latent syphilis cases have been reported in Missouri through June 30, 2011 (Table 4).
- Overall, from 2006 to 2009 there has been an increase in the number of reported early latent syphilis cases in Missouri, with slight decrease in 2010. More early latent syphilis cases have been reported during the first six months of 2011 (63) compared to the same time period in 2010 (58) (Figure 10).
- Of the early latent syphilis cases reported from January 1 to June 30, 2011, 24 (38.1%) were co-infected with HIV. Males represented all co-infections diagnosed. Twenty-three of the co-infections were attributed to men who have sex with men, and one had no identified risk.

GONORRHEA

Table 5. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2011[†]

	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
Missouri			
White	257	442	699
Black/African American	1126	1176	2302
Other/Unknown*	300	325	625
Total Cases	1,683	1,943	3,626
St. Louis Region			
White	61	53	114
Black/African American	622	661	1283
Other/Unknown*	205	210	415
Total Cases	888	924	1,812
Kansas City Region			
White	70	131	201
Black/African American	396	406	802
Other/Unknown*	42	54	96
Total Cases	508	591	1,099
Northwest Region			
White	18	18	36
Black/African American	5	5	10
Other/Unknown*	2	9	11
Total Cases	25	32	57
North Central Region			
White	29	91	120
Black/African American	47	56	103
Other/Unknown*	15	21	36
Total Cases	91	168	259
Southwest Region			
White	71	105	176
Black/African American	24	13	37
Other/Unknown*	29	24	53
Total Cases	124	142	266
Southeast Region			
White	8	44	52
Black/African American	32	35	67
Other/Unknown*	7	7	14
Total Cases	47	86	133

[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2011.
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.



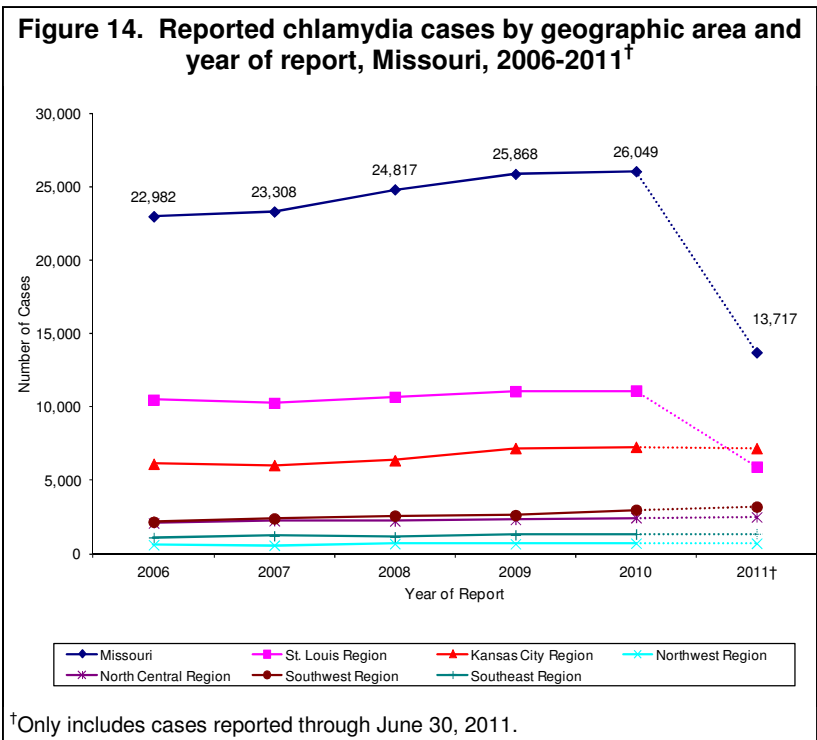
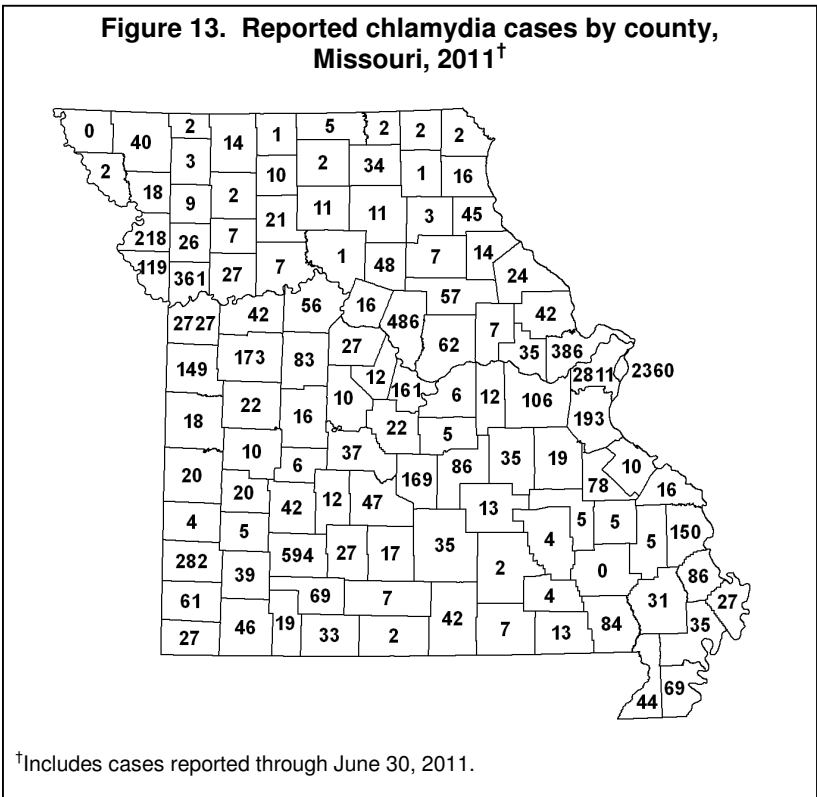
- A total of 3,626 gonorrhea cases have been reported in Missouri through June 30, 2011 (Table 5).
- The number of reported gonorrhea cases in Missouri decreased from 2006 to 2009, and then increased through 2010 (Figure 12). The decrease observed between 2006 and 2009 may be due to the increased use 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. More gonorrhea cases have been reported during the first six months of 2011 (3,626) compared to the same time period in 2010 (3,214).

CHLAMYDIA

Table 6. Reported chlamydia cases, by race, by geographic area, by sex, Missouri, 2011[†]

	Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
Missouri			
White	901	3,045	3,946
Black/African American	1,886	3,886	5,772
Other/Unknown*	994	3,005	3,999
Total Cases	3,781	9,936	13,717
St. Louis Region			
White	204	494	698
Black/African American	1,012	2,246	3,258
Other/Unknown*	488	1,489	1,977
Total Cases	1,704	4,229	5,933
Kansas City Region			
White	225	749	974
Black/African American	642	1,210	1,852
Other/Unknown*	222	606	828
Total Cases	1,089	2,565	3,654
Northwest Region			
White	39	191	230
Black/African American	17	24	41
Other/Unknown*	17	92	109
Total Cases	73	307	380
North Central Region			
White	133	526	659
Black/African American	87	204	291
Other/Unknown*	103	234	337
Total Cases	323	964	1,287
Southwest Region			
White	237	827	1,064
Black/African American	70	63	133
Other/Unknown*	124	422	546
Total Cases	431	1,312	1,743
Southeast Region			
White	63	258	321
Black/African American	58	139	197
Other/Unknown*	40	162	202
Total Cases	161	559	720

[†]Includes cases reported through June 30, 2011.
*Includes cases identified with Hispanic ethnicity.



- A total of 13,717 chlamydia cases have been reported in Missouri through June 30, 2011 (Table 6).
- From 2006 to 2010 there has been an increase in the number of reported chlamydia cases in Missouri overall (Figure 14). More chlamydia cases have been reported during the first six months of 2011(13,717) compared to the same time period in 2010 (12,633).