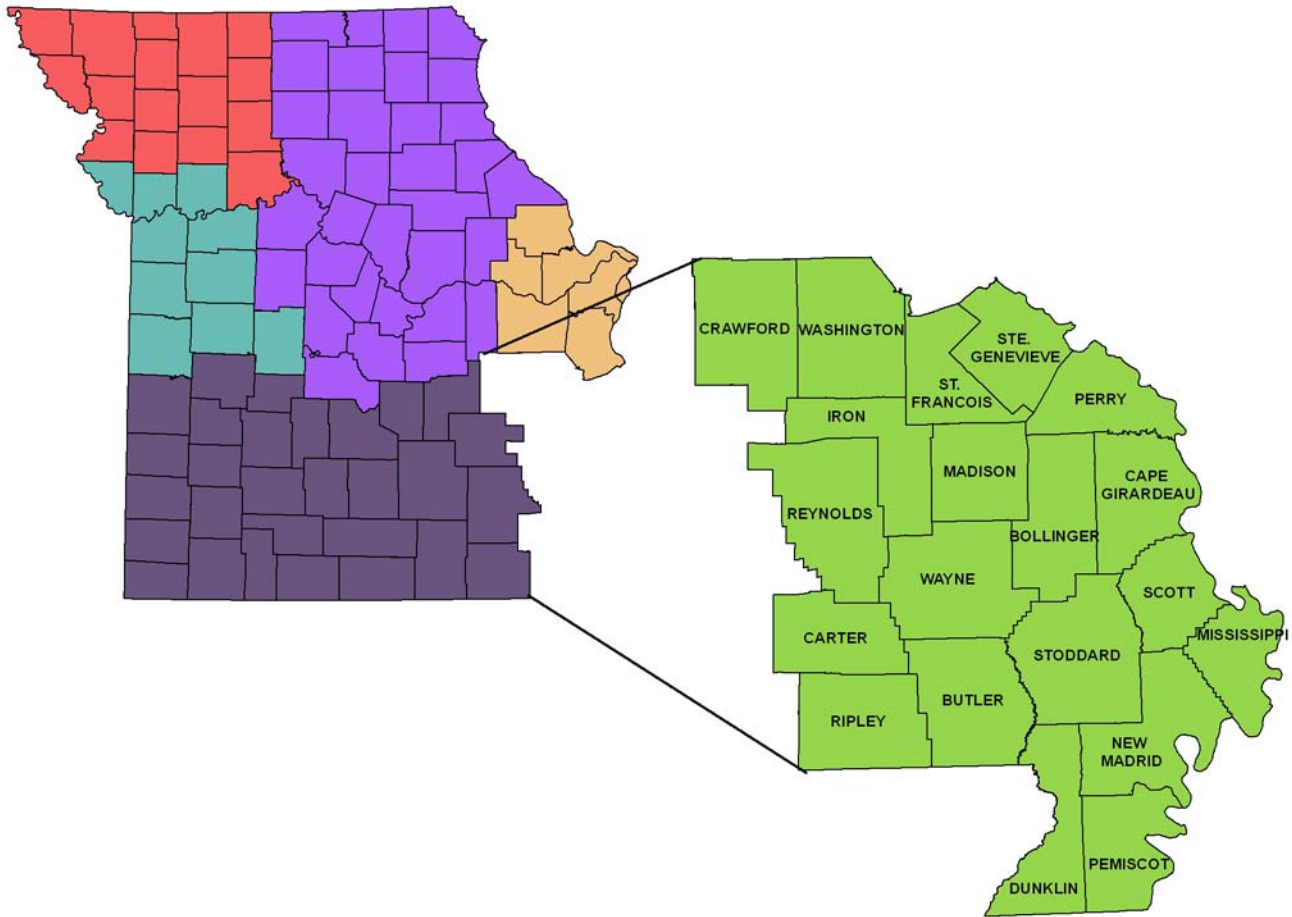


SOUTHEAST REGION



Population Estimates, Southeast HIV Region, 2007											
County	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Total
Bollinger County	11,846	97.8%	44	0.4%	97	0.8%	101	0.8%	30	0.2%	12,118
Butler County	37,887	91.7%	2,311	5.6%	509	1.2%	267	0.6%	352	0.9%	41,326
Cape Girardeau County	66,085	90.9%	4,575	6.3%	941	1.3%	322	0.4%	817	1.1%	72,740
Carter County	5,727	96.6%	9	0.2%	78	1.3%	103	1.7%	12	0.2%	5,929
Crawford County	23,400	97.2%	140	0.6%	365	1.5%	123	0.5%	48	0.2%	24,076
Dunklin County	27,073	85.6%	2,993	9.5%	1,355	4.3%	108	0.3%	94	0.3%	31,623
Iron County	9,634	96.2%	229	2.3%	89	0.9%	46	0.5%	15	0.1%	10,013
Madison County	11,939	98.0%	51	0.4%	114	0.9%	31	0.3%	45	0.4%	12,180
Mississippi County	10,520	76.9%	2,839	20.8%	190	1.4%	43	0.3%	80	0.6%	13,672
New Madrid County	14,756	83.0%	2,744	15.4%	205	1.2%	34	0.2%	40	0.2%	17,779
Pemiscot County	13,447	71.6%	4,815	25.6%	386	2.1%	51	0.3%	81	0.4%	18,780
Perry County	18,250	97.1%	106	0.6%	227	1.2%	51	0.3%	160	0.9%	18,794
Reynolds County	6,257	96.8%	37	0.6%	53	0.8%	102	1.6%	16	0.2%	6,465
Ripley County	13,065	96.4%	49	0.4%	180	1.3%	201	1.5%	56	0.4%	13,551
Scott County	35,119	86.2%	4,774	11.7%	569	1.4%	118	0.3%	155	0.4%	40,735
St. Francois County	59,244	94.3%	2,212	3.5%	704	1.1%	299	0.5%	351	0.6%	62,810
Ste. Genevieve County	17,312	97.0%	261	1.5%	182	1.0%	51	0.3%	35	0.2%	17,841
Stoddard County	28,775	96.8%	432	1.5%	326	1.1%	133	0.4%	72	0.2%	29,738
Washington County	23,164	95.3%	689	2.8%	242	1.0%	171	0.7%	51	0.2%	24,317
Wayne County	12,361	97.7%	68	0.5%	95	0.8%	106	0.8%	25	0.2%	12,655
Region Total	445,861	91.5%	29,378	6.0%	6,907	1.4%	2,461	0.5%	2,535	0.5%	487,142

Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. AIDS status, Southeast HIV Region, 1982—2008

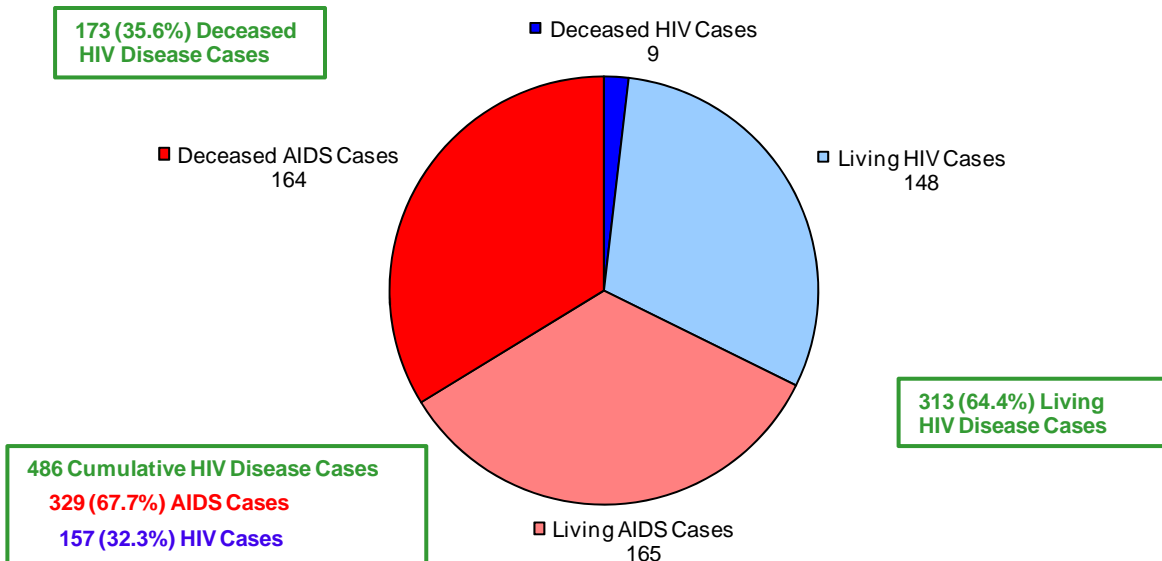
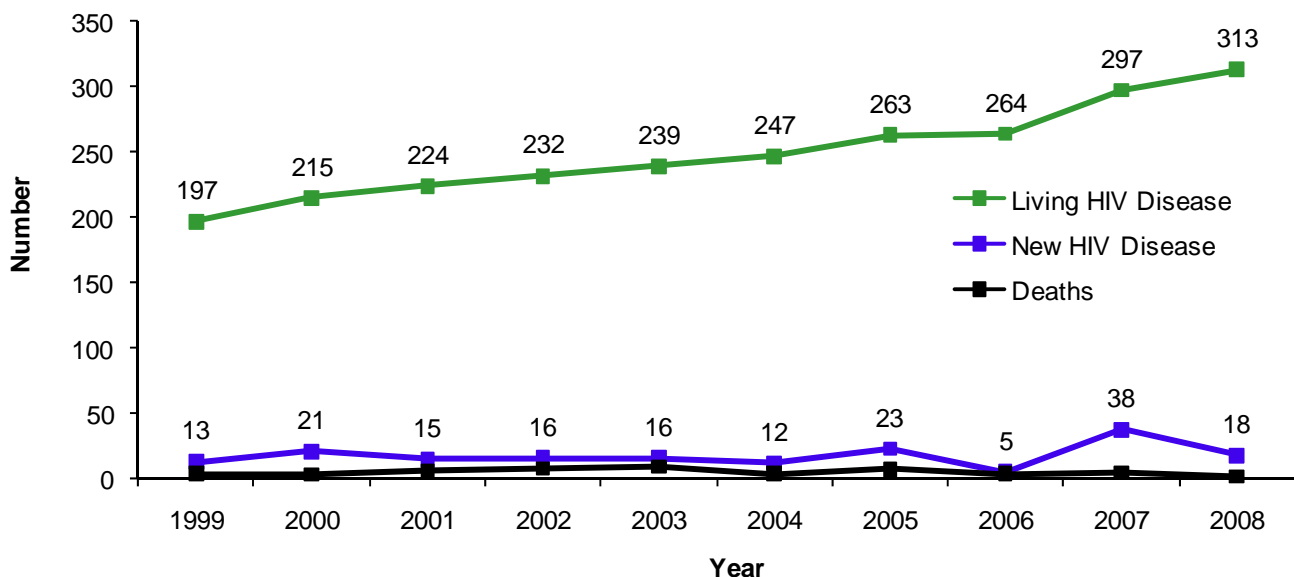


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Southeast HIV Region, 1999—2008

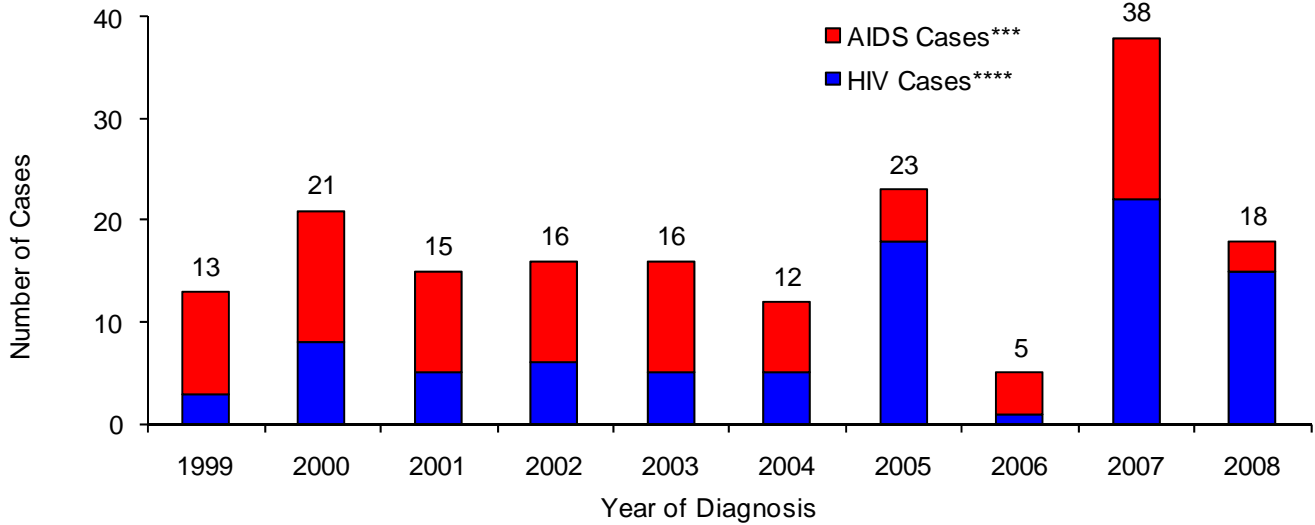


*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year; For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year, For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2008, there have been a total of 486 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Southeast HIV region and reported to MDHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 64% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2008. Among those living with HIV disease, 148 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2008 and 165 were classified as AIDS cases.

At the end of 2008, there were 313 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southeast HIV region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased over time. There were 18 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2008. The number of new diagnoses has fluctuated from 2005 to 2008. A new testing initiative implemented in 2007 may be one reason for the greater number of HIV disease diagnoses in 2007. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease has remained generally stable.

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 1999—2008**



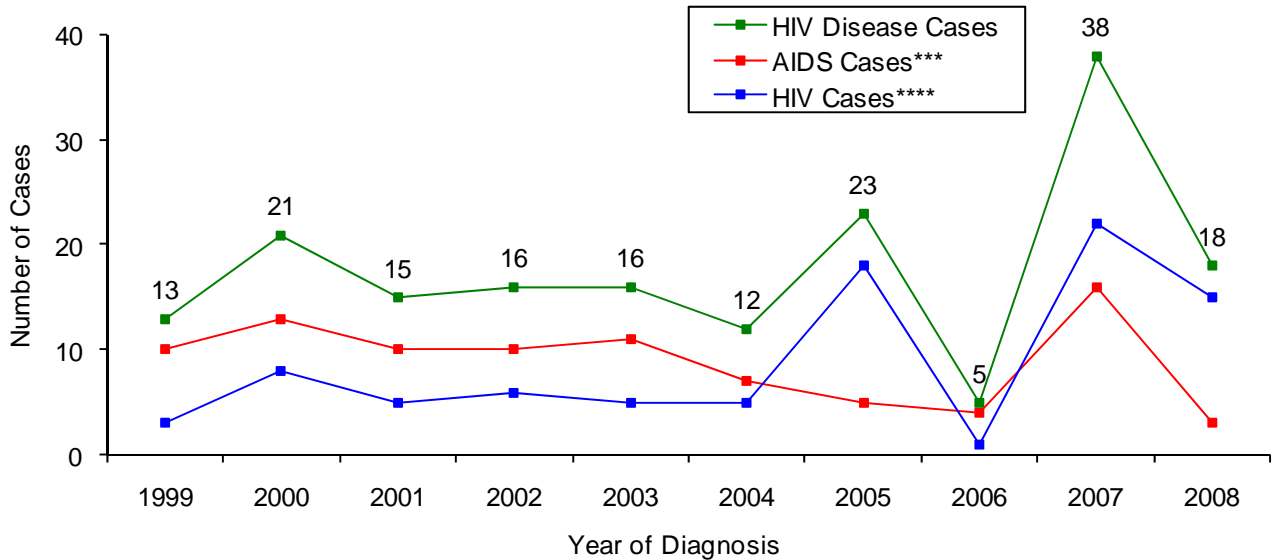
*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**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, 2008.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 1999—2008**



*HIV case vs. AIDS case

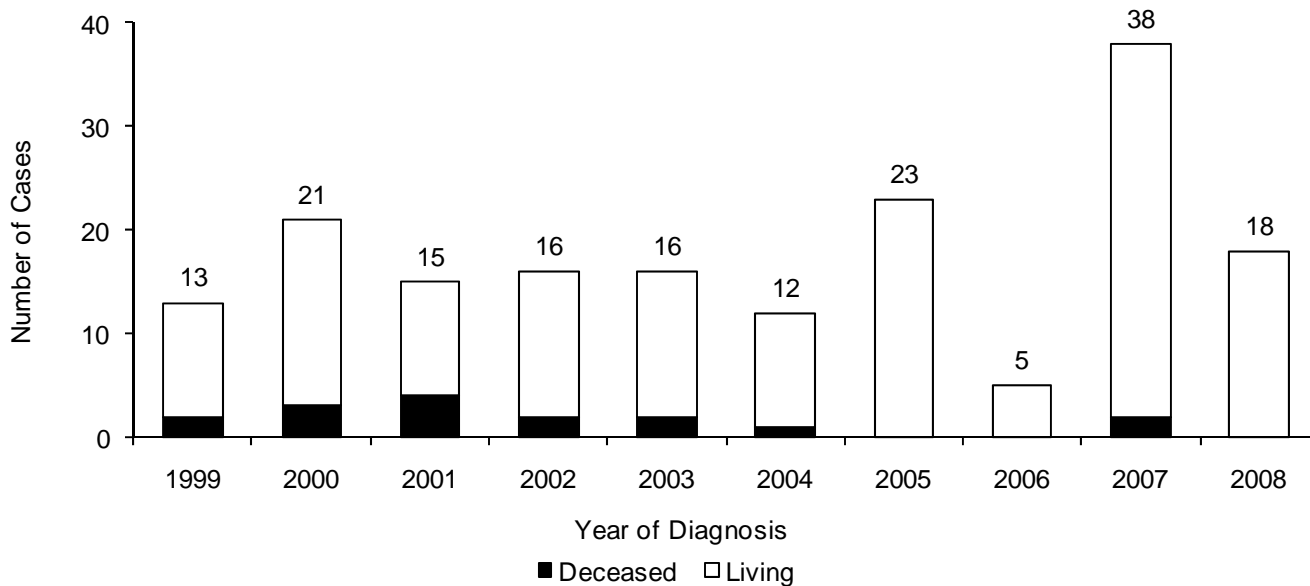
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

***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, 2008.

The number of new diagnoses has fluctuated between 2005 and 2008 in the Southeast region (Figures 3 and 4). A new testing initiative implemented in 2007 may be one reason for the greater number of HIV disease diagnoses in 2007. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as AIDS cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 1999—2008**



*Vital status on December 31, 2008.

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

Of the 13 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 1999, two (15%) were deceased by the end of 2008 (Figure 5). Among the 18 persons first diagnosed in 2008, none were deceased at the end of 2008. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease. Among persons diagnosed in 2005, 2006, and 2008 no deaths have been reported to MDHSS.

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Southeast HIV Region, 2008

Sex	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Male	111	75.0%	46.3	116	70.3%	48.4	227	72.5%	94.7
Female	37	25.0%	14.9	49	29.7%	19.8	86	27.5%	34.7
Total	148	100.0%	30.4	165	100.0%	33.9	313	100.0%	64.3
Race/Ethnicity									
White	97	65.5%	21.8	121	73.3%	27.1	218	69.6%	48.9
Black	46	31.1%	156.6	41	24.8%	139.6	87	27.8%	296.1
Hispanic	4	2.7%	57.9	2	1.2%	29.0	6	1.9%	86.9
Asian	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Other/Unknown	1	0.7%	N/A	1	0.6%	N/A	2	0.6%	N/A
Total	148	100.0%	30.4	165	100.0%	33.9	313	100.0%	64.3
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	77	69.4%	35.3	96	82.8%	43.9	173	76.2%	79.2
Black Male	30	27.0%	202.4	17	14.7%	114.7	47	20.7%	317.1
Hispanic Male	3	2.7%	79.3	2	1.7%	52.8	5	2.2%	132.1
Asian Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Other/Unknown Male	1	0.9%	N/A	1	0.9%	N/A	2	0.9%	N/A
Total	111	100.0%	46.3	116	100.0%	48.4	227	100.0%	94.7
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	20	54.1%	8.8	25	51.0%	11.0	45	52.3%	19.8
Black Female	16	43.2%	109.9	24	49.0%	164.9	40	46.5%	274.8
Hispanic Female	1	2.7%	32.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.2%	32.0
Asian Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Other/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A
Total	37	100.0%	14.9	49	100.0%	19.8	86	100.0%	34.7
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	2	1.4%	2.9	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.6%	2.9
13-18	1	0.7%	2.5	1	0.6%	2.5	2	0.6%	5.0
19-24	10	6.8%	27.6	2	1.2%	5.5	12	3.8%	33.1
25-44	85	57.4%	64.9	76	46.1%	58.0	161	51.4%	122.8
45-64	45	30.4%	36.5	84	50.9%	68.1	129	41.2%	104.6
65+	5	3.4%	6.7	2	1.2%	2.7	7	2.2%	9.3
Total	148	100.0%	30.4	165	100.0%	33.9	313	100.0%	64.3

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

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2008.

**Cases classified as AIDS by December 31, 2008.

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

****Per 100,000 population based on 2007 MDHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2008.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Southeast HIV Region, 2008

Sex	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Male	14	93.3%	5.8	2	66.7%	0.8	16	88.9%	6.7
Female	1	6.7%	0.4	1	33.3%	0.4	2	11.1%	0.8
Total	15	100.0%	3.1	3	100.0%	0.6	18	100.0%	3.7
Race/Ethnicity									
White	11	73.3%	2.5	1	33.3%	0.2	12	66.7%	2.7
Black	4	26.7%	13.6	2	66.7%	6.8	6	33.3%	20.4
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A
Total	15	100.0%	3.1	3	100.0%	0.6	18	100.0%	3.7
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	11	78.6%	5.0	1	50.0%	0.5	12	75.0%	5.5
Black Male	3	21.4%	20.2	1	50.0%	6.7	4	25.0%	27.0
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Other/Unknown Male	0	0.0%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A
Total	14	100.0%	5.8	2	100.0%	0.8	16	100.0%	6.7
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Black Female	1	100.0%	6.9	1	100.0%	6.9	2	100.0%	13.7
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Other/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A
Total	1	100.0%	0.4	1	100.0%	0.4	2	100.0%	0.8
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	1	33.3%	2.5	1	5.6%	2.5
19-24	4	26.7%	11.0	0	0.0%	0.0	4	22.2%	11.0
25-44	7	46.7%	5.3	1	33.3%	0.8	8	44.4%	6.1
45-64	4	26.7%	3.2	1	33.3%	0.8	5	27.8%	4.1
65+	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	15	100.0%	3.1	3	100.0%	0.6	18	100.0%	3.7

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2008 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2008.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2008 with HIV, which progressed to AIDS in 2008.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2007 MDHSS estimates.

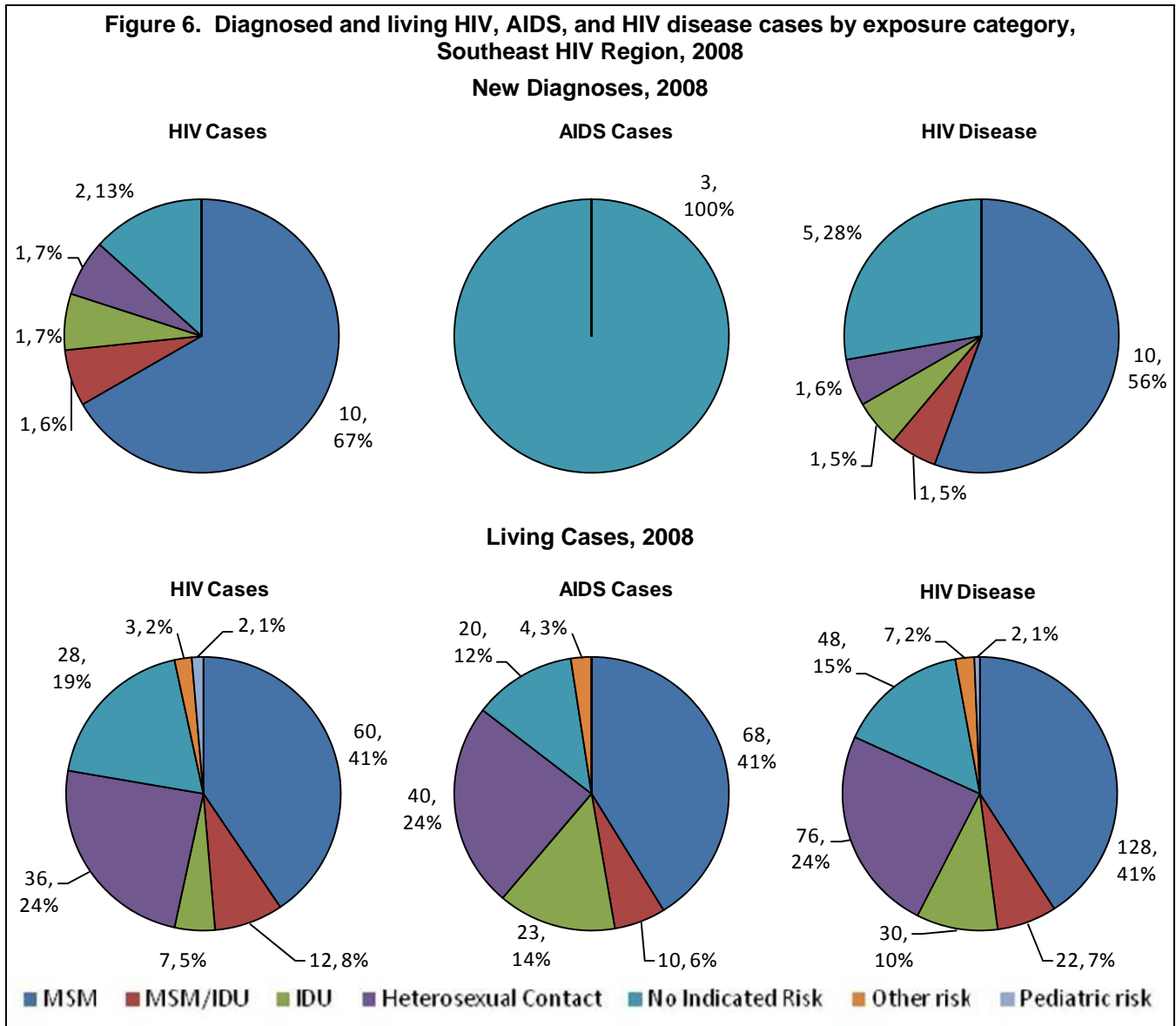
‡Based on age as of December 31, 2008.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Of the 313 persons living with HIV at the end of 2008, 73% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 2.7 times greater among males than females. The difference in the rates between males and females was smaller than that observed in Missouri overall. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (70%), the rate of those living with HIV disease was 6.1 times greater among blacks than whites. The rate was 1.8 times greater among Hispanics than 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 4.0 times greater for blacks than whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 13.8 times greater among blacks than whites.

Of the 18 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2008, 17% were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2008 (Table 2). Males represented 89% of new diagnoses. Whites represented the majority of new HIV disease diagnoses (67%).



Among all categories, except new AIDS cases, the largest proportion of cases were attributed to MSM (Figure 6). The large proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.

Table 3. New and living HIV and AIDS cases and rates, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Region, 2008

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2008*			Living			Diagnosed 2008**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Cape Girardeau County	1	6.7%	1.4	26	17.6%	35.7	0	0.0%	0.0	24	14.5%	33.0
Scott County	1	6.7%	2.5	18	12.2%	44.2	0	0.0%	0.0	10	6.1%	24.5
St. Francois County	2	13.3%	3.2	19	12.8%	30.2	0	0.0%	0.0	27	16.4%	43.0
Pemiscot County	0	0.0%	0.0	16	10.8%	85.2	0	0.0%	0.0	7	4.2%	37.3
Dunklin County	0	0.0%	0.0	8	5.4%	25.3	0	0.0%	0.0	21	12.7%	66.4
Butler County	1	6.7%	2.4	11	7.4%	26.6	1	33.3%	2.4	15	9.1%	36.3
Remainder of Region	10	66.7%	4.6	50	33.8%	22.8	2	66.7%	0.9	61	37.0%	27.8
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	15	100.0%	3.1	148	100.0%	30.4	3	100.0%	0.6	165	100.0%	33.9

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2008 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to AIDS.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2007 MDHSS estimates.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Although the number of living HIV cases was greatest in Cape Girardeau County, the rate of individuals living with HIV was greatest in Pemiscot County (Table 3). Among living AIDS cases, the largest numbers were residents of St. Francois County at the time of their AIDS diagnosis. However, the rate of individuals living with AIDS was highest in Dunklin County.

Table 4. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Southeast HIV Region, 2008

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	8	80.0%	47	78.3%	0	--	59	86.8%
Black	2	20.0%	11	18.3%	0	--	7	10.3%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	2	3.3%	0	--	1	1.5%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	1	1.5%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	10	100.0%	60	100.0%	0	--	68	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2008 that progressed to AIDS in 2008.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 5. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southeast HIV Region, 2008

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	1	0.9%	4	22.2%	1	33.3%	6	4.7%
25-44	61	57.5%	11	61.1%	2	66.7%	74	57.8%
45-64	43	40.6%	3	16.7%	0	0.0%	47	36.7%
65+	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	106	100.0%	18	100.0%	3	100.0%	128	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 Region, 2008

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Cape Girardeau County	31	24.2%
Scott County	9	7.0%
St. Francois County	23	18.0%
Pemiscot County	8	6.3%
Dunklin County	7	5.5%
Butler County	11	8.6%
Remaining Counties	39	30.5%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	128	100.0%

There were 10 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM) in 2008 for the Southeast HIV region (Table 4). All new diagnoses remained sub-classified as HIV cases at the end of 2008. Whites represented the greatest proportion of new HIV diagnoses. There were 128 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM in the Southeast HIV region. Whites represented a greater proportion among living AIDS cases compared to living HIV cases.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 5). Greater proportions of black and Hispanic MSM living with HIV disease were 19-24 years of age at the end of 2008 compared to whites in the Southeast HIV region. The distribution by current age for Hispanics should be interpreted with some caution due to the small number of cases.

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

Table 7. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Southeast HIV Region, 2008

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	1	100.0%	12	100.0%	0	--	8	80.0%
Black	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	2	20.0%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	1	100.0%	12	100.0%	0	--	10	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2008 that progressed to AIDS in 2008.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southeast HIV Region, 2008

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
19-24	1	5.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	1	4.5%
25-44	9	45.0%	1	50.0%	0	--	10	45.5%
45-64	10	50.0%	1	50.0%	0	--	11	50.0%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	20	100.0%	2	100.0%	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 9. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Region, 2008

Geographic Area	Cases	%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	22	100.0%

There was one new HIV disease diagnosis attributed to men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) in 2008 for the Southeast HIV region (Table 7). The person remained sub-classified as HIV at the end of 2008. There were 22 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2008 whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southeast HIV region. The largest proportion of both living HIV and AIDS cases was white.

Among white MSM/IDU living with HIV disease, the number of cases was nearly evenly split between individuals 25-44 and 45-64 years old at the end of 2008 (Table 8). Among the two black MSM/IDU living with HIV disease, one was between 25-44 and the other was between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2008.

Table 10. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Region, 2008

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	1	100.0%	4	57.1%	0	--	12	52.2%
Black Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	2	8.7%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	1	4.3%
White Female	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	0	--	5	21.7%
Black Female	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	0	--	3	13.0%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL†	1	100.0%	7	100.0%	0	--	23	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2008 that progressed to AIDS in 2008.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southeast HIV Region, 2008

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black 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	6	37.5%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	4	80.0%	12	40.0%
45-64	10	62.5%	2	100.0%	5	83.3%	1	20.0%	18	60.0%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	16	100.0%	2	100.0%	6	100.0%	5	100.0%	30	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 Region, 2008

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Dunklin County	6	20.0%
St. Francois County	6	20.0%
Remaining Counties	18	60.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION	30	100.0%

There was one new HIV disease diagnosis attributed to injecting drug users (IDU) in 2008 for the Southeast HIV region (Table 10). The case remained sub-classified as HIV at the end of 2008. There were 30 living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2008 in the Southeast HIV region. Of the IDU living with HIV disease, 77% were classified as AIDS at the end of 2008. White males represented the largest proportion of living HIV and AIDS cases.

Overall, the largest numbers of living HIV disease cases among IDU in the Southeast HIV region were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2008 (18) (Table 11). Among black females, the largest numbers of individuals were between 25-44 years of age at the end of 2008. For all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented, the largest numbers of persons were between 45-64 years of age.

Dunklin County and St. Francois County had the largest number of living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU in 2008 (Table 12).

Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Region, 2008

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	1	100.0%	6	16.7%	0	--	5	12.5%
Black Male	0	0.0%	10	27.8%	0	--	4	10.0%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
White Female	0	0.0%	13	36.1%	0	--	14	35.0%
Black Female	0	0.0%	6	16.7%	0	--	17	42.5%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	1	2.8%	0	--	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL[†]	1	100.0%	36	100.0%	0	--	40	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2008 that progressed to AIDS in 2008.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Southeast HIV Region, 2008

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black 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%	1	3.7%	0	0.0%	1	1.3%
25-44	3	27.3%	9	64.3%	12	44.4%	17	73.9%	42	55.3%
45-64	5	45.5%	5	35.7%	14	51.9%	5	21.7%	29	38.2%
65+	3	27.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.3%	4	5.3%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	11	100.0%	14	100.0%	27	100.0%	23	100.0%	76	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 Region, 2008

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Butler County	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	0	0.0%	9	11.8%
Scott County	4	50.0%	4	50.0%	0	0.0%	8	10.5%
Cape Girardeau County	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	0	0.0%	5	6.6%
Dunklin County	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	0	0.0%	7	9.2%
St. Francois County	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	5	6.6%
Pemiscot County	1	16.7%	5	83.3%	0	0.0%	6	7.9%
Remaining Counties	20	55.6%	15	41.7%	1	2.8%	36	47.4%
SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL	38	50.0%	37	48.7%	1	1.3%	76	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.

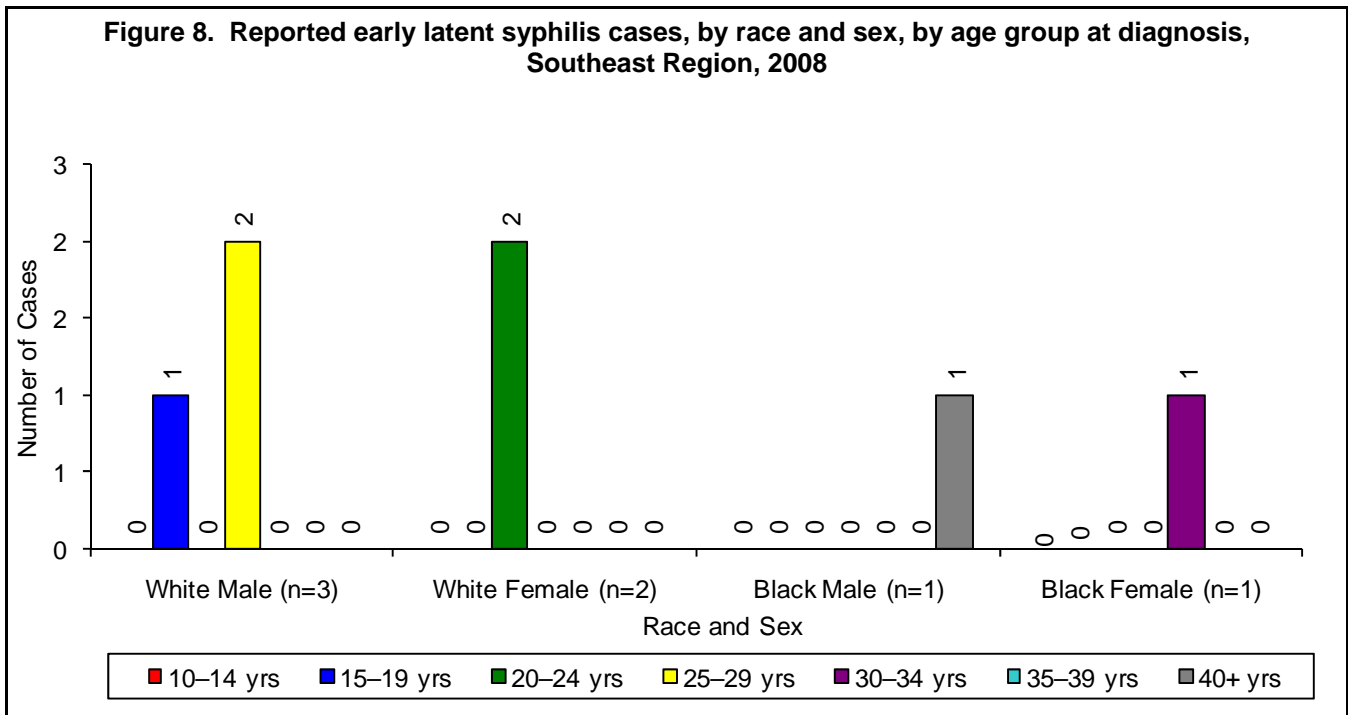
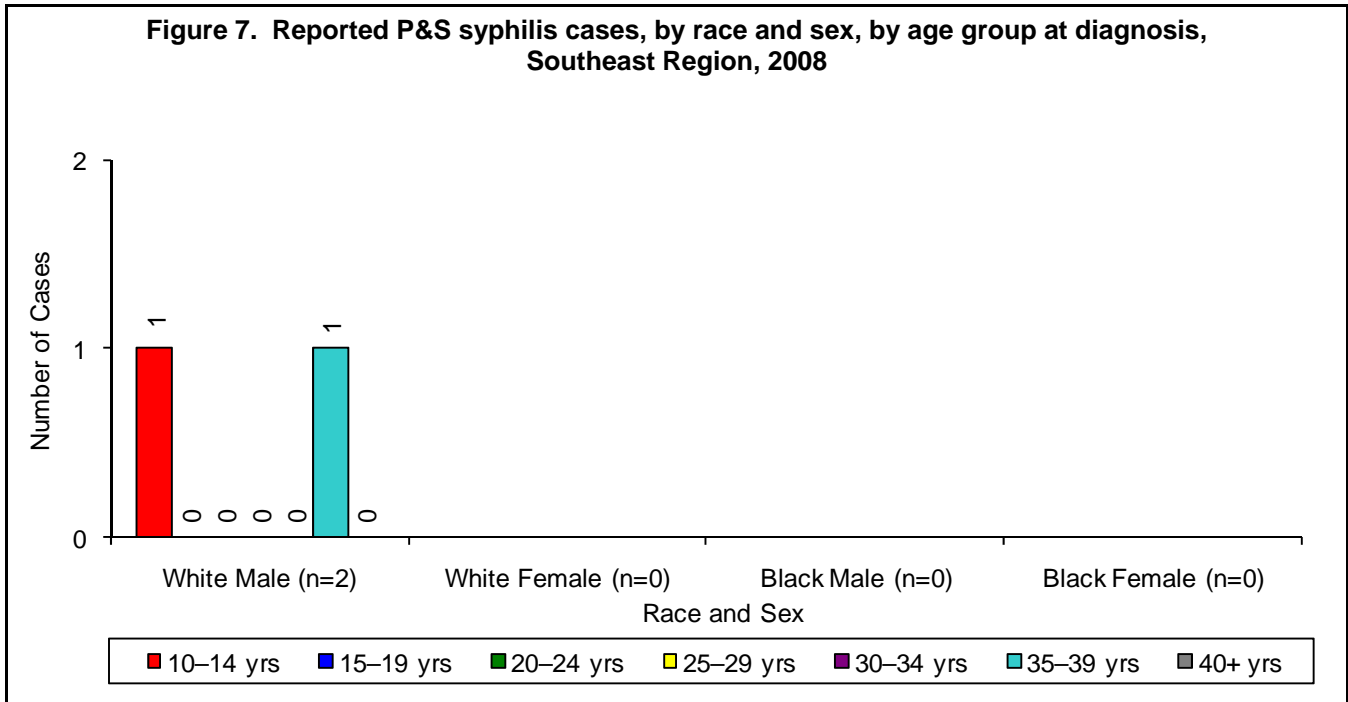
***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There was one new HIV disease diagnosis attributed to heterosexual contact in 2008 for the Southeast HIV region (Table 13). Black females represented the largest proportion living AIDS cases, whereas white females represented the largest proportion of living HIV cases among heterosexual contact cases.

At the end of 2008, the majority of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age for black males and black females (Table 14). Those 45-64 years of age represented the largest proportion among white males and white females.

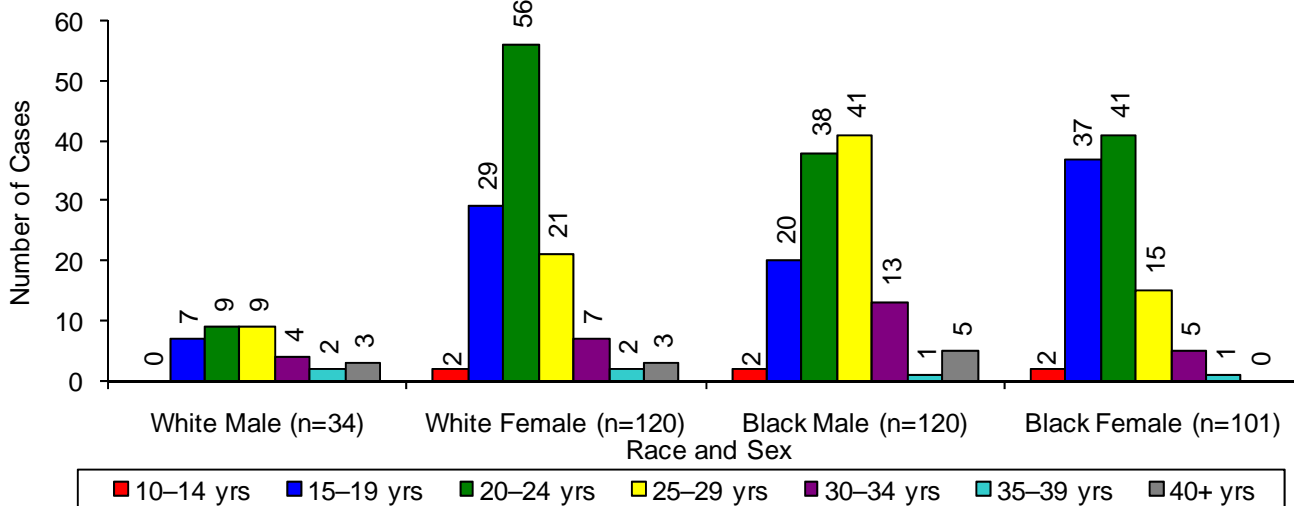
There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for heterosexual contact cases (Table 15). In Cape Girardeau County and Pemiscot County, black heterosexual contact cases comprised a larger proportion of living cases compared to other areas.



In the Southeast region, P&S syphilis cases were only reported among white males (2) (Figure 7). The number of reported cases increased from 2007 to 2008 among white males (1 to 2) and decreased among black females (1 to 0).

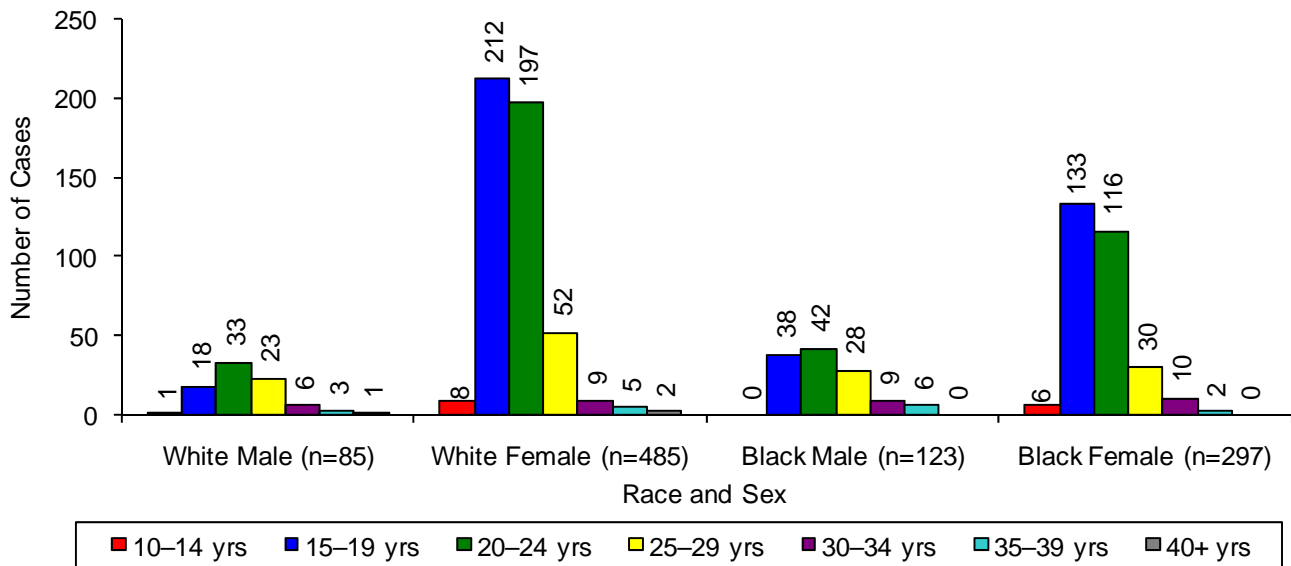
The largest number of early latent syphilis cases was reported among white males (3) (Figure 8). The number of reported early latent syphilis cases increased from 2007 to 2008 among white males (1 to 3), white females (0 to 2), and black females (0 to 1). The number of reported cases decreased from 2007 to 2008 among black males (3 to 1).

Figure 9. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast Region, 2008



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 Region, 2008

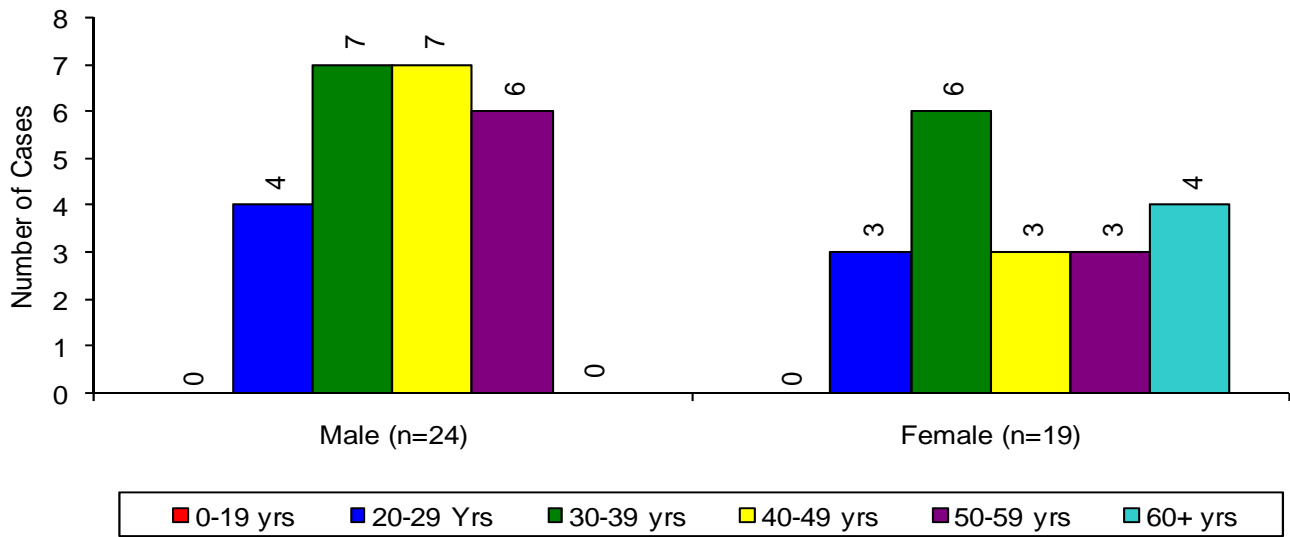


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among white females (120) and black males (120) (Figure 9). The number of reported cases increased from 2007 to 2008 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. This was opposite of the trend seen in Missouri overall, where the number of reported cases decreased among categories presented from 2007 to 2008. Among white and black females, the largest numbers of cases were diagnosed between 20-24 years of age. Among black males, the largest numbers of cases were diagnosed between 25-29 years of age. Equal numbers of cases were diagnosed between 20-24 and 25-29 years of age among white males.

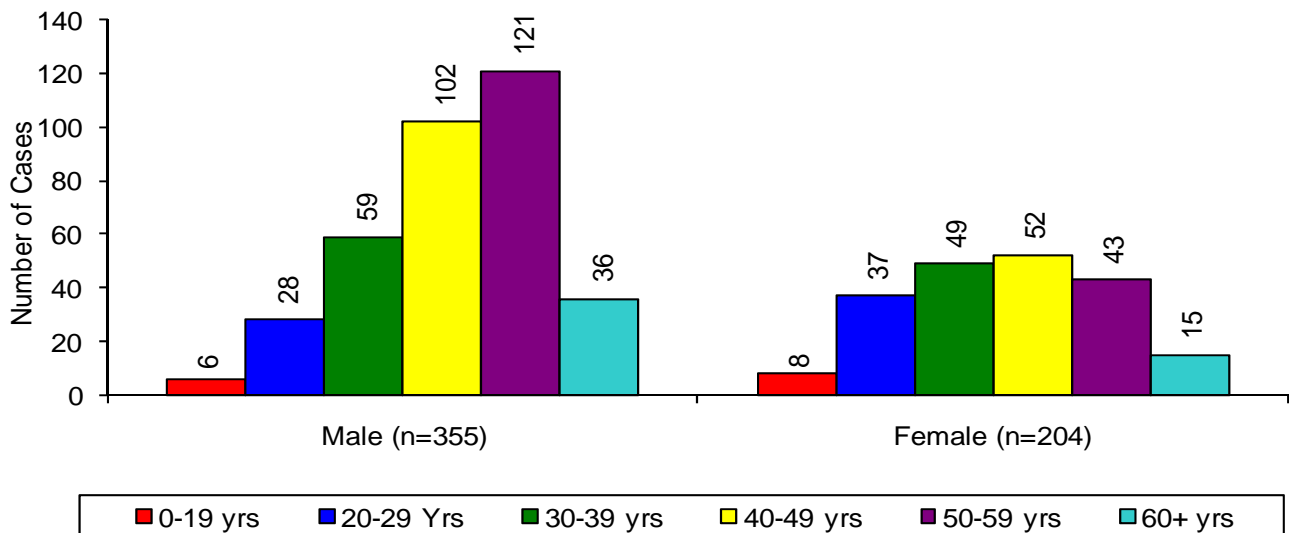
The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among white females (485) followed by black females (297). The number of reported chlamydia cases increased from 2007 to 2008 among black females (264 to 297), but decreased among all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. Among white and black females, individuals 15-19 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases. Among white and black males the largest numbers of reported cases were diagnosed between 20-24 years of age.

Figure 11. Reported Hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Southeast Region, 2008



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 Region, 2008



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

There were 43 reported cases of Hepatitis B in the Southeast HIV region during 2008 (Figure 11). Females represented 44% of reported Hepatitis B cases, which was lower than the proportion of females cases reported in Missouri overall (53%). There were differences in the age distribution of reported Hepatitis B cases by sex. Among males, equal numbers of cases were diagnosed between 30-39 and 40-49 years old. Those 30-39 years old represented the largest proportion of female cases.

In 2008, there were 559 Hepatitis C cases reported in the Southeast HIV region (Figure 12). Of the reported Hepatitis C cases, 64% were male. There differences in the age at diagnosis of reported Hepatitis C cases by sex. A greater proportion of females was diagnosed at less than 50 years of age (72%) compared to males (56%).

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