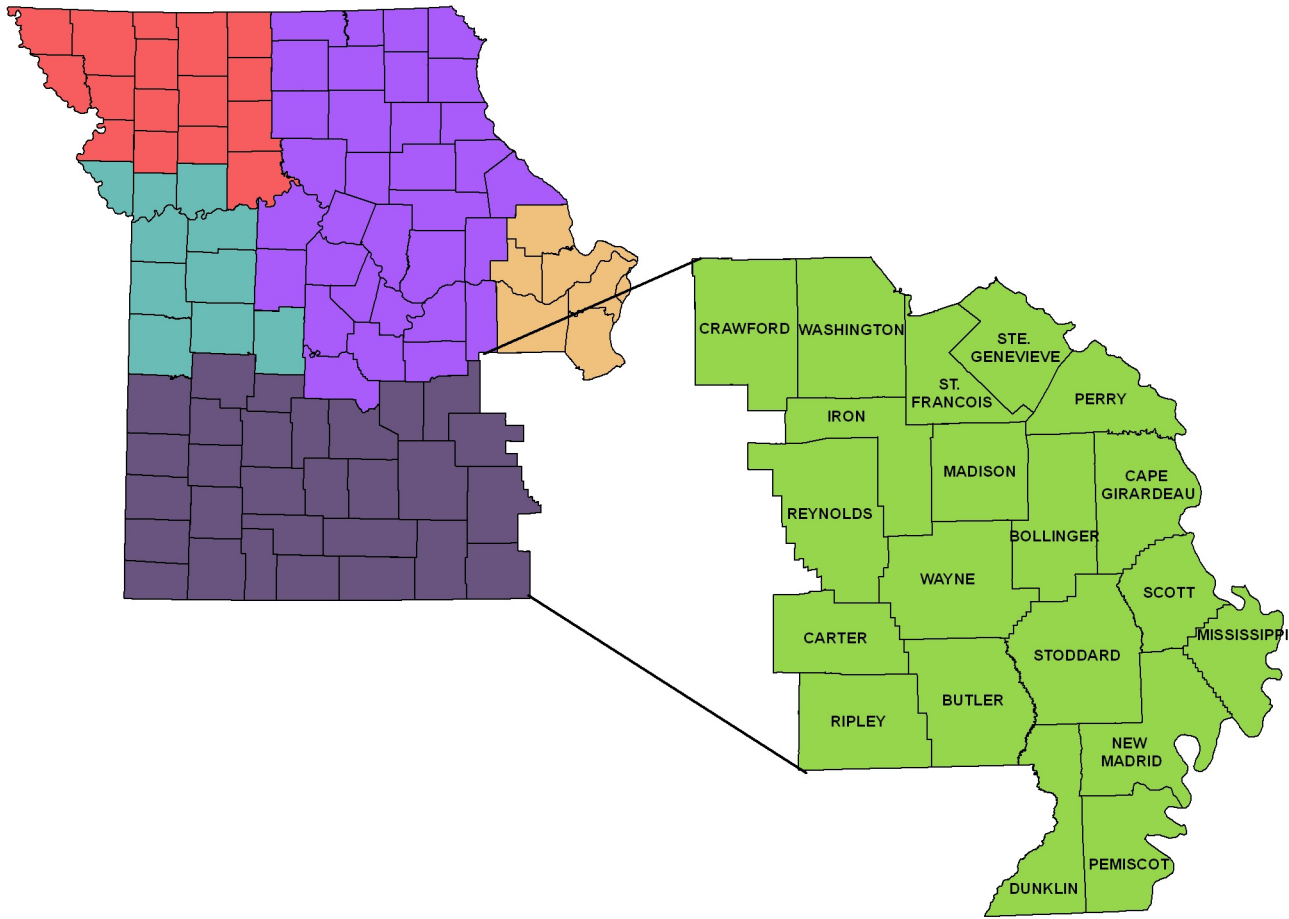


# SOUTHEAST REGION

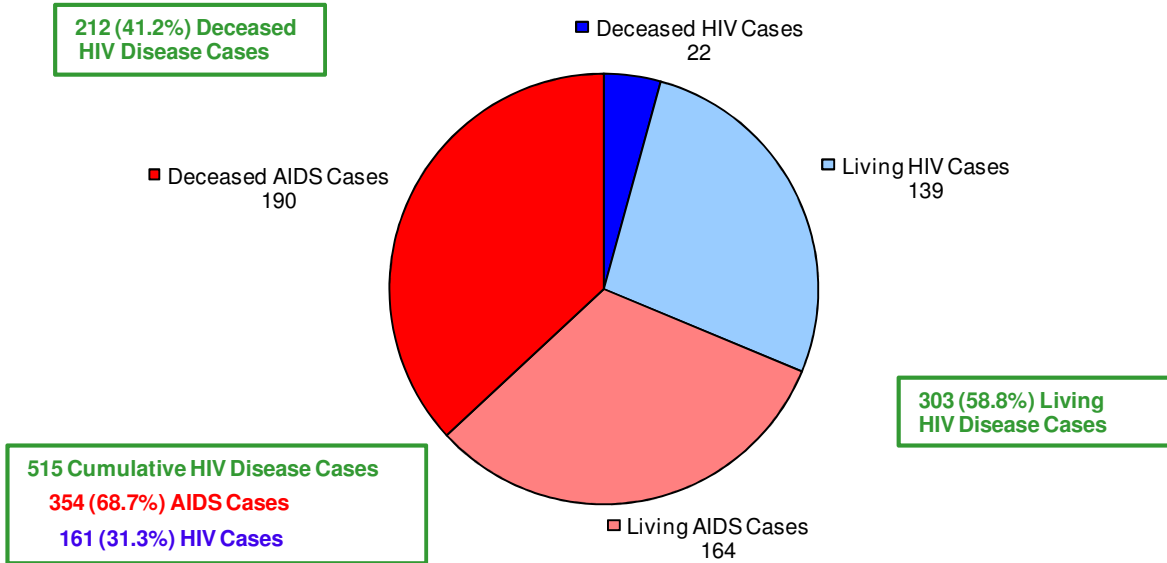


**Population Estimates, Southeast HIV Region, 2009**

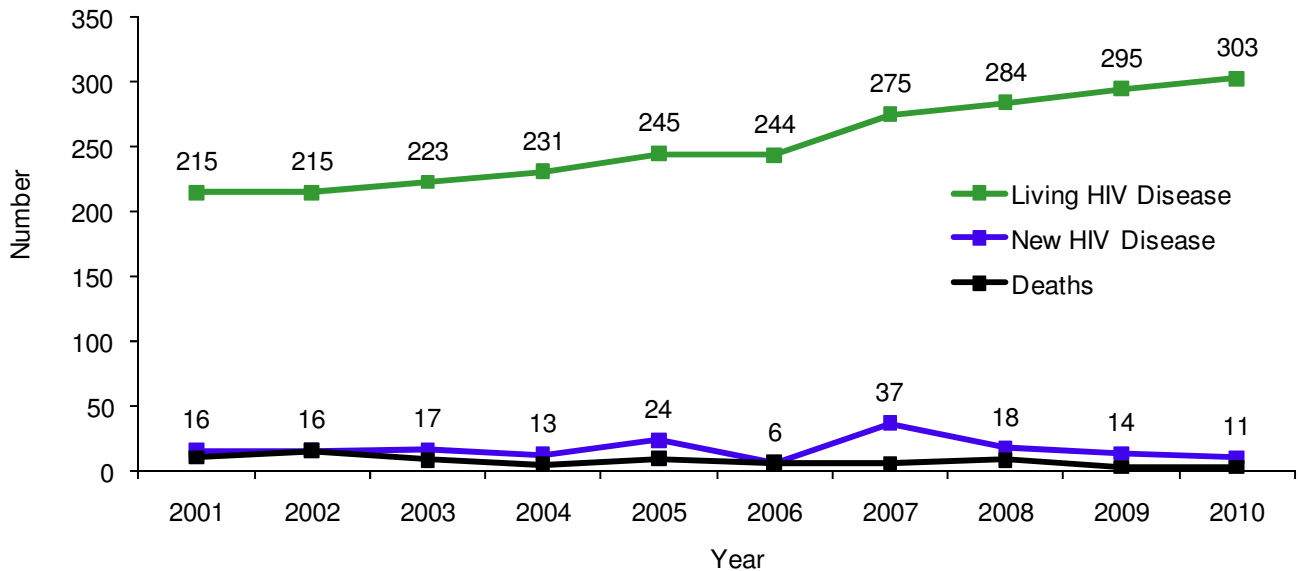
County	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Bollinger County	11,421	96.5%	61	0.5%	105	0.9%	30	0.3%	94	0.8%	130	1.1%	11,841
Butler County	37,377	90.1%	2,223	5.4%	704	1.7%	312	0.8%	236	0.6%	619	1.5%	41,471
Cape Girardeau County	66,365	89.7%	4,482	6.1%	1,133	1.5%	711	1.0%	283	0.4%	983	1.3%	73,957
Carter County	5,567	94.8%	11	0.2%	81	1.4%	9	0.2%	86	1.5%	116	2.0%	5,870
Crawford County	22,911	95.8%	149	0.6%	436	1.8%	44	0.2%	117	0.5%	258	1.1%	23,915
Dunklin County	26,016	83.8%	2,892	9.3%	1,516	4.9%	110	0.4%	106	0.3%	399	1.3%	31,039
Iron County	9,417	94.7%	228	2.3%	110	1.1%	11	0.1%	39	0.4%	138	1.4%	9,943
Madison County	11,894	96.4%	70	0.6%	178	1.4%	46	0.4%	33	0.3%	120	1.0%	12,341
Mississippi County	10,153	76.5%	2,655	20.0%	205	1.5%	86	0.6%	40	0.3%	127	1.0%	13,266
New Madrid County	14,392	82.3%	2,580	14.8%	240	1.4%	31	0.2%	36	0.2%	201	1.1%	17,480
Pemiscot County	13,024	71.6%	4,431	24.4%	430	2.4%	72	0.4%	52	0.3%	184	1.0%	18,193
Perry County	18,155	96.3%	106	0.6%	265	1.4%	148	0.8%	45	0.2%	128	0.7%	18,847
Reynolds County	5,841	94.2%	44	0.7%	62	1.0%	14	0.2%	90	1.5%	151	2.4%	6,202
Ripley County	12,722	95.0%	67	0.5%	197	1.5%	47	0.4%	189	1.4%	173	1.3%	13,395
Scott County	34,939	85.5%	4,602	11.3%	614	1.5%	155	0.4%	130	0.3%	415	1.0%	40,855
St. Francois County	59,460	93.1%	2,256	3.5%	833	1.3%	376	0.6%	259	0.4%	700	1.1%	63,884
Ste. Genevieve County	16,885	96.3%	234	1.3%	201	1.1%	32	0.2%	47	0.3%	143	0.8%	17,542
Stoddard County	27,775	95.5%	416	1.4%	346	1.2%	90	0.3%	123	0.4%	319	1.1%	29,069
Washington County	22,943	94.0%	665	2.7%	260	1.1%	46	0.2%	159	0.7%	327	1.3%	24,400
Wayne County	11,907	96.1%	64	0.5%	116	0.9%	28	0.2%	80	0.6%	197	1.6%	12,392
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>439,164</b>	<b>90.4%</b>	<b>28,236</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>8,032</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>5,828</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>485,902</b>



**Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. AIDS status, Southeast HIV Region, 1982—2010**



**Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year\*, Southeast HIV Region, 2001—2010**

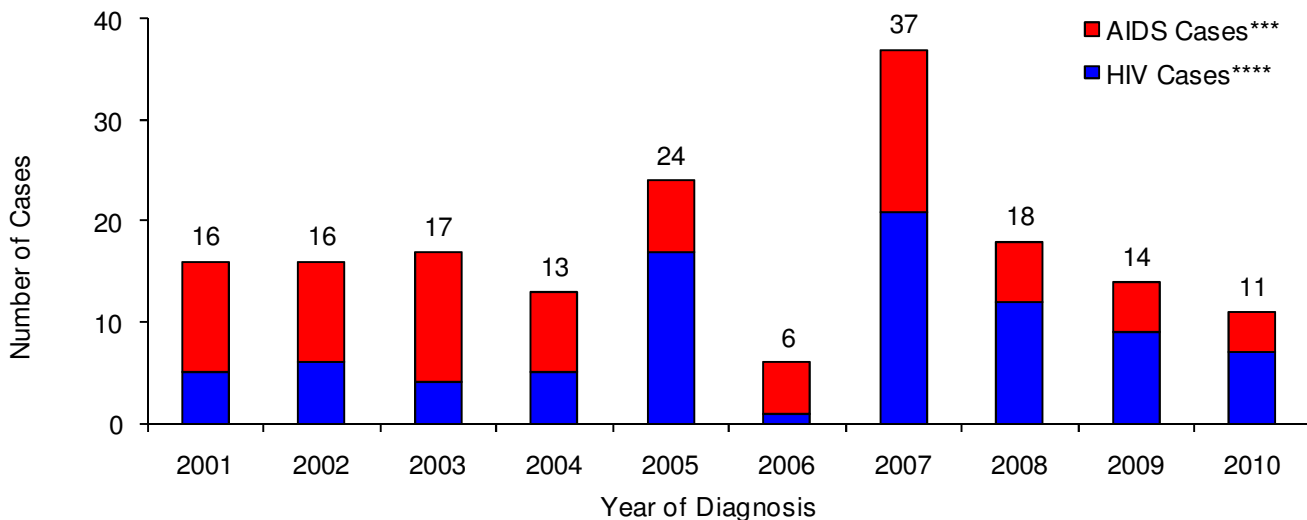


\*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year; For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year, For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2010, there have been a total of 515 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Southeast HIV region and reported to MDHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 59% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2010. Among those living with HIV disease, 139 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2010 and 164 were classified as AIDS cases.

At the end of 2010, there were 303 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 generally increased over time. There were 11 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2010. 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, 2001—2010**



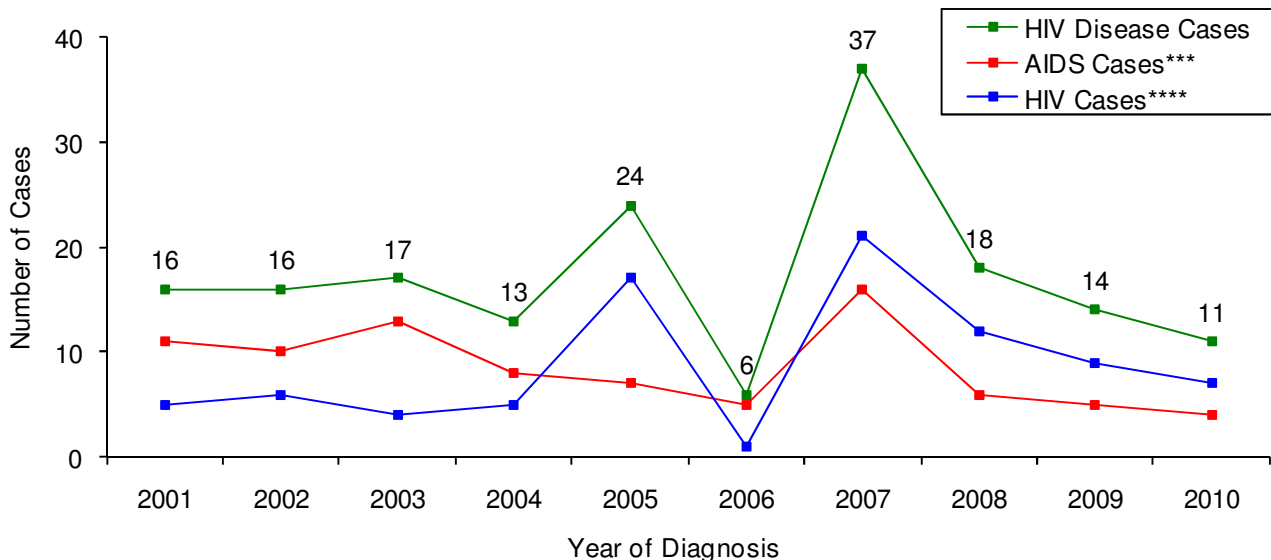
\*HIV case vs. AIDS case

\*\*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, 2010.

**Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status\* and year of diagnosis\*\*, Southeast HIV Region, 2001—2010**



\*HIV case vs. AIDS case

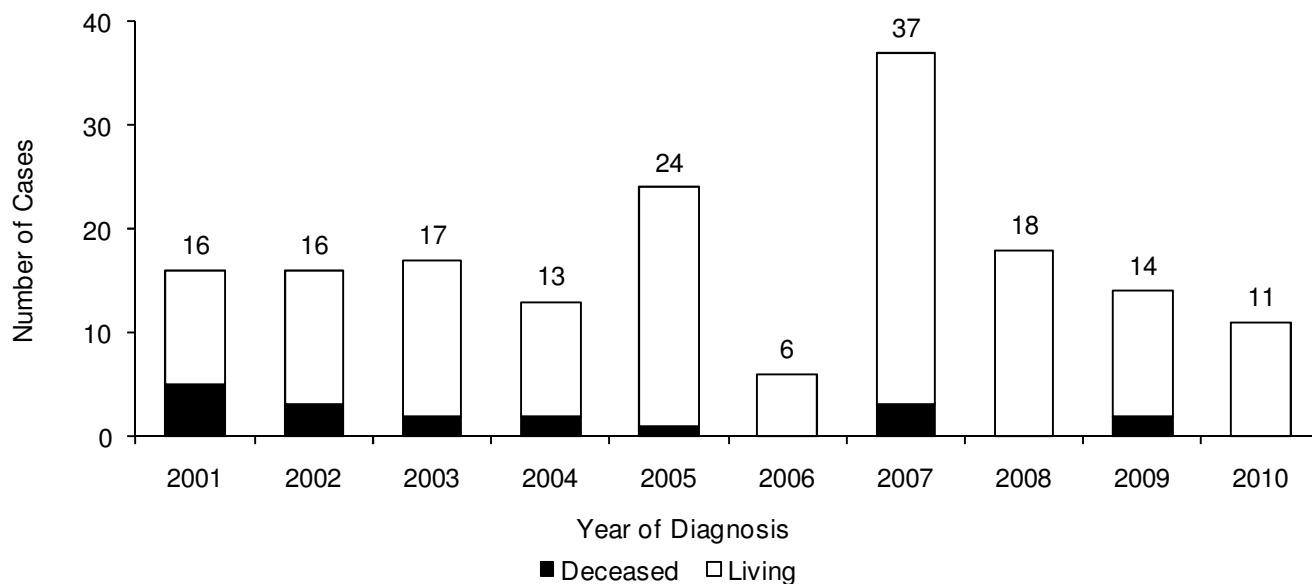
\*\*Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

\*\*\*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, 2010.

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, 2001—2010**



\*Vital status on December 31, 2010.

\*\*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 16 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2001, five (31%) were deceased by the end of 2010 (Figure 5). Among the 11 persons first diagnosed in 2010, no deaths have been reported to MDHSS at the end of 2010. 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 2006 and 2008 no deaths have been reported to MDHSS.

**Table 1. Living<sup>†</sup> HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Southeast HIV Region, 2010**

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	102	73.4%	42.6	117	71.3%	48.9	219	72.3%	91.5
Female	37	26.6%	15.0	47	28.7%	19.1	84	27.7%	34.1
Total	139	100.0%	28.6	164	100.0%	33.8	303	100.0%	62.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	91	65.5%	20.7	118	72.0%	26.9	209	69.0%	47.6
Black	44	31.7%	155.8	44	26.8%	155.8	88	29.0%	311.7
Hispanic	4	2.9%	49.8	1	0.6%	12.5	5	1.7%	62.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	0	0.0%	--	1	0.6%	--	1	0.3%	--
Total	139	100.0%	28.6	164	100.0%	33.8	303	100.0%	62.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Males</b>									
White Male	71	69.6%	32.9	95	81.2%	44.1	166	75.8%	77.0
Black Male	28	27.5%	196.2	20	17.1%	140.2	48	21.9%	336.4
Hispanic Male	3	2.9%	69.0	1	0.9%	23.0	4	1.8%	92.0
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	0	0.0%	--	1	0.9%	--	1	0.5%	--
Total	102	100.0%	42.6	117	100.0%	48.9	219	100.0%	91.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Females</b>									
White Female	20	54.1%	8.9	23	48.9%	10.3	43	51.2%	19.2
Black Female	16	43.2%	114.5	24	51.1%	171.8	40	47.6%	286.4
Hispanic Female	1	2.7%	27.2	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.2%	27.2
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	37	100.0%	15.0	47	100.0%	19.1	84	100.0%	34.1
<b>Current Age<sup>‡</sup></b>									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	1	0.7%	1.4	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.3%	1.4
13-18	1	0.7%	2.5	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.3%	2.5
19-24	8	5.8%	20.9	5	3.0%	13.0	13	4.3%	33.9
25-44	77	55.4%	64.3	66	40.2%	55.1	143	47.2%	119.4
45-64	44	31.7%	34.1	90	54.9%	69.8	134	44.2%	103.9
65+	8	5.8%	10.5	3	1.8%	3.9	11	3.6%	14.4
Total	139	100.0%	28.6	164	100.0%	33.8	303	100.0%	62.4

<sup>†</sup>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 2010.

\*\*Cases classified as AIDS by December 31, 2010.

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

\*\*\*\*Per 100,000 population based on 2009 MDHSS estimates.

<sup>‡</sup>Based on age as of December 31, 2010.

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, 2010**

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	4	57.1%	1.7	4	100.0%	1.7	8	72.7%	3.3
Female	3	42.9%	1.2	0	0.0%	0.0	3	27.3%	1.2
Total	7	100.0%	1.4	4	100.0%	0.8	11	100.0%	2.3
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	3	42.9%	0.7	4	100.0%	0.9	7	63.6%	1.6
Black	4	57.1%	14.2	0	0.0%	0.0	4	36.4%	14.2
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	7	100.0%	1.4	4	100.0%	0.8	11	100.0%	2.3
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Males</b>									
White Male	2	50.0%	0.9	4	100.0%	1.9	6	75.0%	2.8
Black Male	2	50.0%	14.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	25.0%	14.0
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
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	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	4	100.0%	1.7	4	100.0%	1.7	8	100.0%	3.3
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Females</b>									
White Female	1	33.3%	0.4	0	--	0.0	1	33.3%	0.4
Black Female	2	66.7%	14.3	0	--	0.0	2	66.7%	14.3
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	--	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	--	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	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%	--
Total	3	100.0%	1.2	0	--	0.0	3	100.0%	1.2
<b>Current Age<sup>†</sup></b>									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
19-24	1	14.3%	2.6	0	0.0%	0.0	1	9.1%	2.6
25-44	3	42.9%	2.5	2	50.0%	1.7	5	45.5%	4.2
45-64	3	42.9%	2.3	2	50.0%	1.6	5	45.5%	3.9
65+	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	7	100.0%	1.4	4	100.0%	0.8	11	100.0%	2.3

\*HIV cases diagnosed during 2010 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2010.

\*\*\*The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2010 with HIV, which progressed to AIDS in 2010.

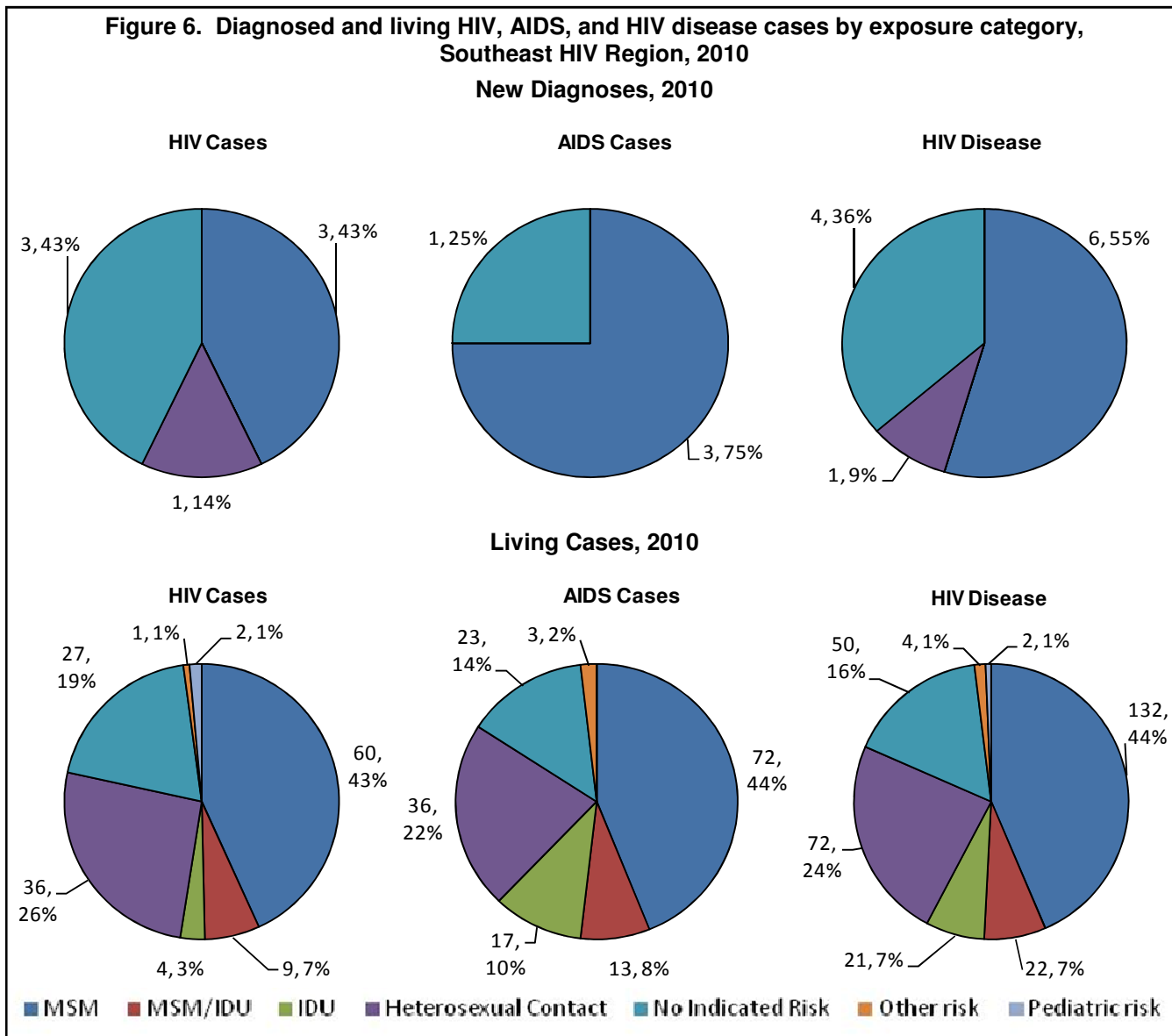
\*\*\*\*Per 100,000 population based on 2009 MDHSS estimates.

†Based on age as of December 31, 2010.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 303 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2010, 72% 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 (69%), the rate of those living with HIV disease was 6.5 times greater among blacks than whites. The rate was 1.3 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 4.4 times greater for blacks than whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 14.9 times greater among blacks than whites.

Of the 11 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2010, 36% were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2010 (Table 2). Males represented 73% of new diagnoses. Whites represented the majority of new HIV disease diagnoses (64%).



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



**Table 3. New and living HIV and AIDS cases and rates, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Region, 2010**

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2010*			Living			Diagnosed 2010**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Cape Girardeau County	1	14.3%	1.4	24	17.3%	32.5	0	0.0%	0.0	21	12.8%	28.4
Scott County	0	0.0%	0.0	15	10.8%	36.7	0	0.0%	0.0	10	6.1%	24.5
St. Francois County	1	14.3%	1.6	19	13.7%	29.7	0	0.0%	0.0	26	15.9%	40.7
Pemiscot County	1	14.3%	5.5	16	11.5%	87.9	0	0.0%	0.0	6	3.7%	33.0
Dunklin County	0	0.0%	0.0	7	5.0%	22.6	1	25.0%	3.2	18	11.0%	58.0
Butler County	0	0.0%	0.0	11	7.9%	26.5	1	25.0%	2.4	15	9.1%	36.2
Remainder of Region	4	57.1%	1.8	47	33.8%	21.7	2	50.0%	0.9	68	41.5%	31.4
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>33.8</b>

\*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2010 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 2009 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, 2010**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	1	33.3%	47	78.3%	3	100.0%	61	84.7%
Black	2	66.7%	11	18.3%	0	0.0%	9	12.5%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	2	3.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2010 that progressed to AIDS in 2010.

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, 2010**

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%	2	10.0%	1	33.3%	4	3.0%
25-44	58	53.7%	14	70.0%	1	33.3%	73	55.3%
45-64	47	43.5%	4	20.0%	1	33.3%	53	40.2%
65+	2	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.5%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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, 2010**

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Cape Girardeau County	29	22.0%
Scott County	9	6.8%
St. Francois County	26	19.7%
Pemiscot County	6	4.5%
Dunklin County	7	5.3%
Butler County	12	9.1%
Remaining Counties	43	32.6%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

There were six new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM) in 2010 for the Southeast HIV region (Table 4). Whites represented 67% of all of the new HIV disease diagnoses. There were 132 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). Among white and black MSM living with HIV disease the greatest proportion was between 25 and 44 years of age at the end of 2010. 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, 2010**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	0	--	9	100.0%	0	--	10	76.9%
Black	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	3	23.1%
Hispanic	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2010 that progressed to AIDS in 2010.

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, 2010**

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	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	--	1	4.5%
25-44	8	42.1%	2	66.7%	0	--	10	45.5%
45-64	9	47.4%	1	33.3%	0	--	10	45.5%
65+	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	--	1	4.5%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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, 2010**

Geographic Area	Cases	%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) in 2010 for the Southeast HIV region (Table 7). There were 22 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2010 whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southeast HIV region. The largest proportion of both living HIV and AIDS cases was white.

Among MSM/IDU living with HIV disease, the largest number of cases was equally divided among individuals 25-44 and 45-64 years of age at the end of 2010 (Table 8).

**Table 10. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Region, 2010**

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	--	2	50.0%	0	--	9	52.9%
Black Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	2	11.8%
Hispanic Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
White Female	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	3	17.6%
Black Female	0	--	2	50.0%	0	--	3	17.6%
Hispanic Female	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL†</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2010 that progressed to AIDS in 2010.

†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, 2010**

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	3	27.3%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	3	60.0%	8	38.1%
45-64	8	72.7%	2	100.0%	1	33.3%	2	40.0%	13	61.9%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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, 2010**

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Dunklin County	4	19.0%
St. Francois County	3	14.3%
Remaining Counties	14	66.7%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to injecting drug users (IDU) in 2010 for the Southeast HIV region (Table 10). There were 21 living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2010 in the Southeast HIV region. Of the IDU living with HIV disease, 81% were classified as AIDS at the end of 2010. White males represented the largest proportion of living 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 2010 (13) (Table 11). Among white females and black females, the largest numbers of individuals were between 25-44 years of age at the end of 2010. For males, the largest numbers of persons were between 45-64 years of age.

Dunklin County had the largest number of living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU in 2010 (Table 12).

**Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Region, 2010**

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	6	16.7%	0	--	6	16.7%
Black Male	0	0.0%	9	25.0%	0	--	2	5.6%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
White Female	0	0.0%	13	36.1%	0	--	12	33.3%
Black Female	1	100.0%	7	19.4%	0	--	16	44.4%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	1	2.8%	0	--	0	0.0%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL†</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2010 that progressed to AIDS in 2010.

†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, 2010**

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	4.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
25-44	3	25.0%	8	72.7%	10	40.0%	17	73.9%	39	54.2%
45-64	5	41.7%	3	27.3%	12	48.0%	5	21.7%	25	34.7%
65+	4	33.3%	0	0.0%	2	8.0%	1	4.3%	7	9.7%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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, 2010**

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Butler County	4	50.0%	4	50.0%	0	0.0%	8	11.1%
Scott County	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	7	9.7%
Cape Girardeau County	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	0	0.0%	4	5.6%
Dunklin County	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	5	6.9%
St. Francois County	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	0	0.0%	6	8.3%
Pemiscot County	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	0	0.0%	6	8.3%
Remaining Counties	20	55.6%	15	41.7%	1	2.8%	36	50.0%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>51.4%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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.

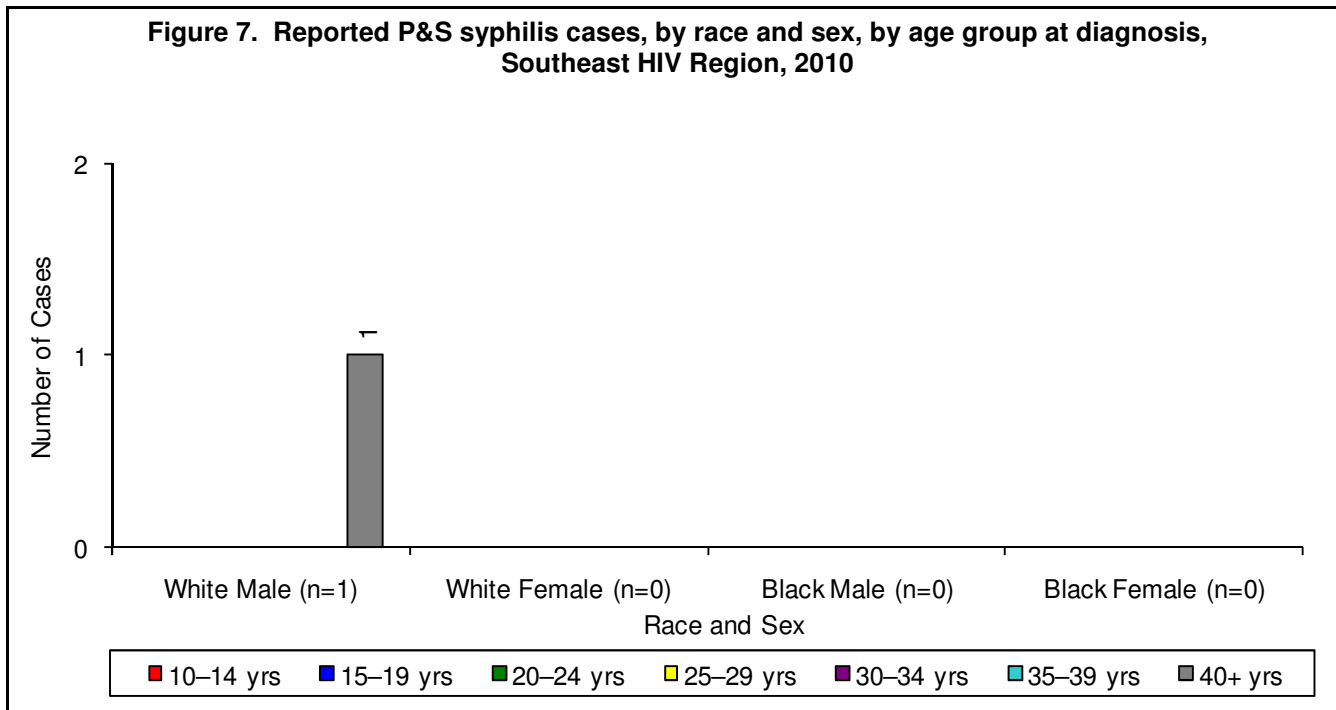
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There was one new HIV disease diagnosis attributed to heterosexual contact in 2010 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.

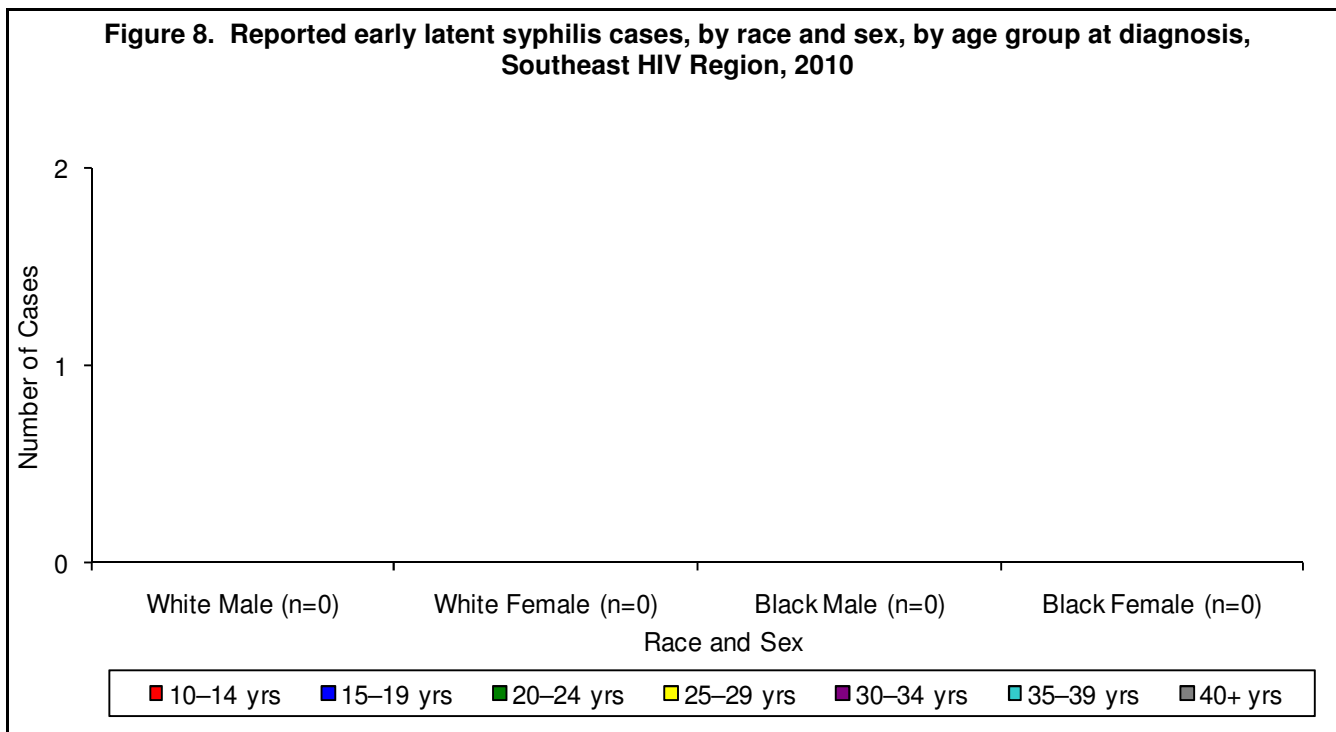
At the end of 2010, the majority of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age for black males and black females (Table 14). Those 45-64 years of age represented the largest proportion among white males and white females.

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.

**Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 2010**



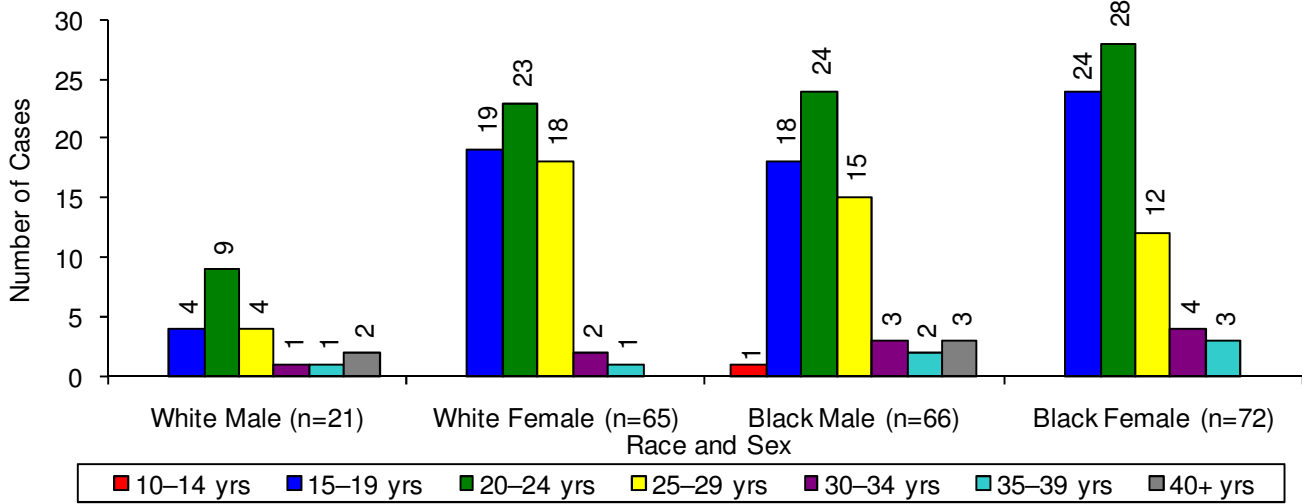
**Figure 8. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 2010**



In the Southeast HIV region, there was only one P&S syphilis case reported in 2010 (Figure 7). No P&S syphilis cases were reported in 2009.

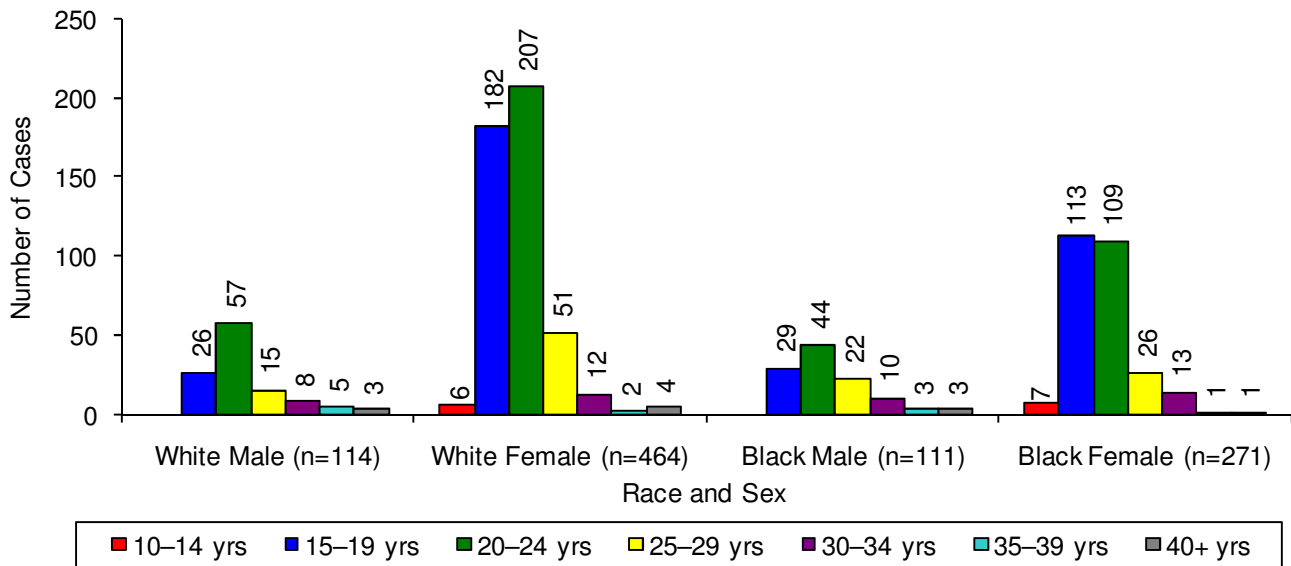
No early latent syphilis cases were reported in 2010, compared to one case reported in 2009 (Figure 8).

**Figure 9. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 2010**



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

**Figure 10. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 2010**

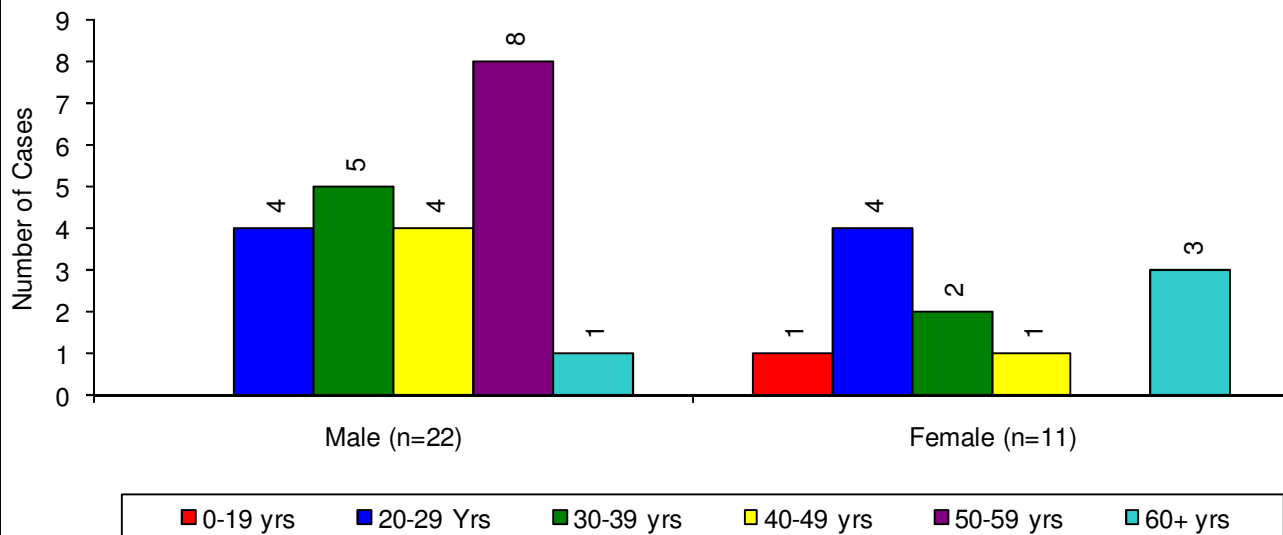


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among black females (72) and black males (66) (Figure 9). The number of reported cases decreased from 2009 to 2010 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented except for white females. Among white females, the number of gonorrhea cases remained the same compared to 2009. Among all race/ethnicity and sex categories, the largest numbers of cases were diagnosed between 20-24 years of age.

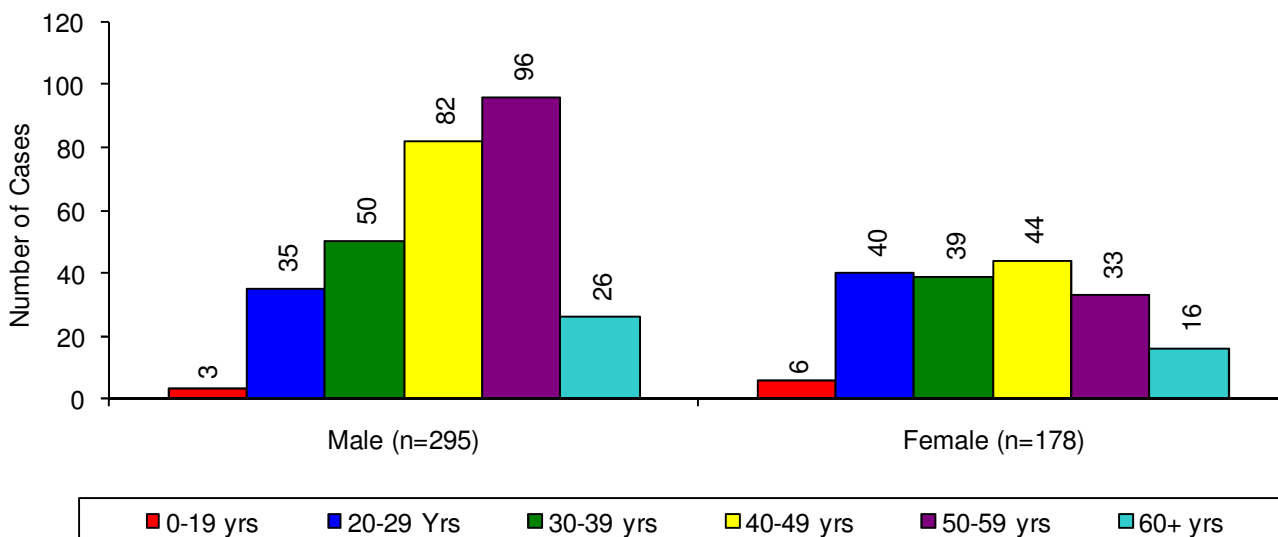
The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among white females (464) followed by black females (271). The number of reported chlamydia cases decreased from 2009 to 2010 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. Among white and black males and white females, the largest numbers of reported cases were diagnosed between 20-24 years of age. Among black females, individuals 15-19 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases.

**Figure 11. Reported Hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 2010**



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

**Figure 12. Reported Hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 2010**



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

There were 33 reported cases of Hepatitis B in the Southeast HIV region during 2010 (Figure 11). Females represented 33% of reported Hepatitis B cases, which was lower than the proportion of female cases reported in Missouri overall (56%). There were differences in the age distribution of reported Hepatitis B cases by sex. Among males, the largest numbers of cases were diagnosed between 50-59 years old. Among female cases, the largest numbers of cases were reported among those 20-29 years old.

In 2010, there were 476 Hepatitis C cases reported in the Southeast HIV region, including three cases in which sex was not reported (Figure 12). Of the reported Hepatitis C cases, 62% 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 (58%).