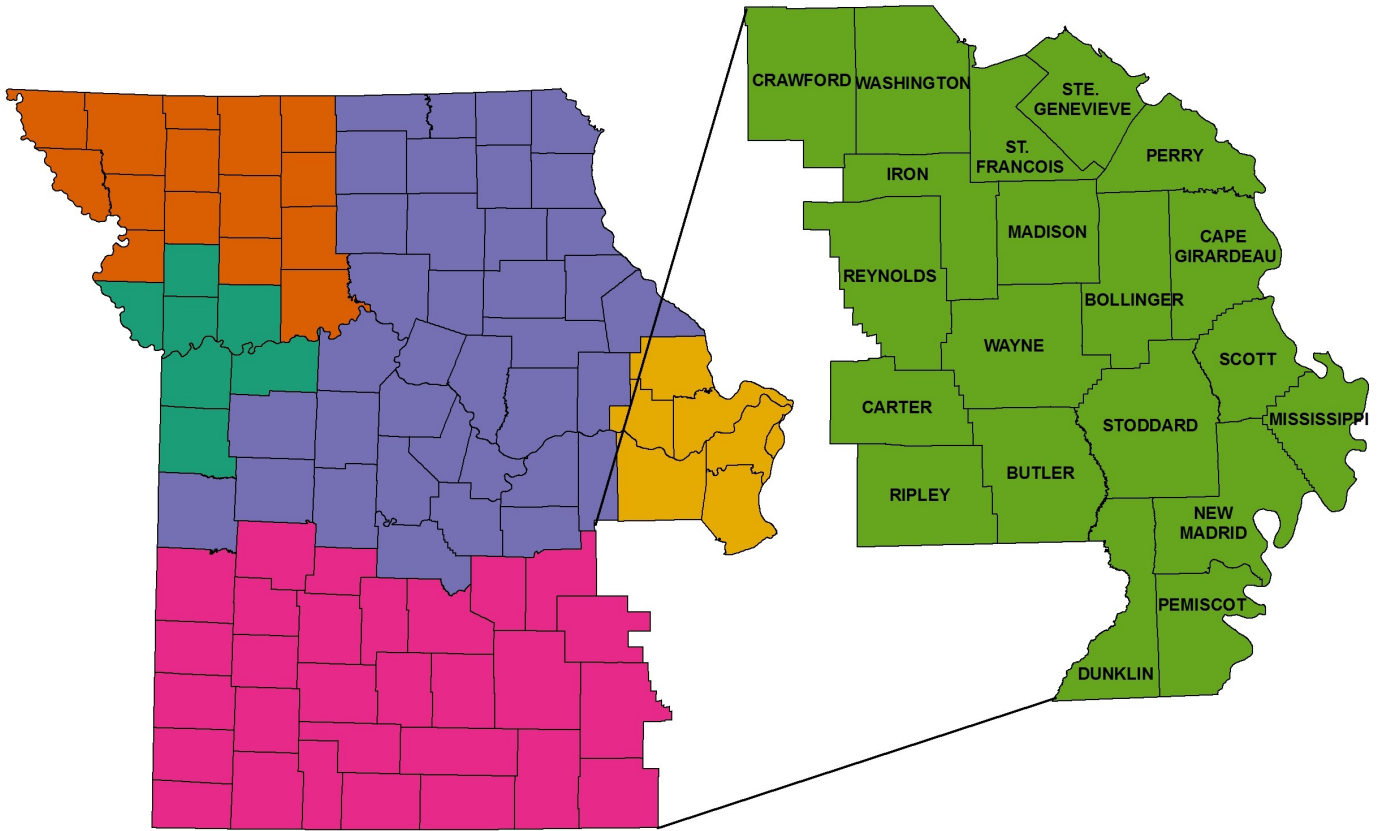


SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION



Population Counts, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015

County	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races/Other Race		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Bollinger County	11,777	96.7%	49	0.4%	123	1.0%	29	0.2%	79	0.6%	125	1.0%	12,182
Butler County	38,158	88.8%	2,407	5.6%	811	1.9%	330	0.8%	257	0.6%	988	2.3%	42,951
Cape Girardeau County	67,857	86.4%	5,993	7.6%	1,855	2.4%	1,226	1.6%	204	0.3%	1,437	1.8%	78,572
Carter County	5,941	94.9%	29	0.5%	121	1.9%	10	0.2%	66	1.1%	96	1.5%	6,263
Crawford County	23,440	95.6%	119	0.5%	471	1.9%	94	0.4%	102	0.4%	300	1.2%	24,526
Dunklin County	25,109	81.3%	3,158	10.2%	1,949	6.3%	102	0.3%	85	0.3%	492	1.6%	30,895
Iron County	9,527	94.1%	159	1.6%	181	1.8%	13	0.1%	74	0.7%	171	1.7%	10,125
Madison County	11,723	94.5%	58	0.5%	293	2.4%	150	1.2%	48	0.4%	136	1.1%	12,408
Mississippi County	10,105	72.0%	3,420	24.4%	280	2.0%	27	0.2%	41	0.3%	163	1.2%	14,036
New Madrid County	14,561	80.0%	2,882	15.8%	321	1.8%	94	0.5%	41	0.2%	309	1.7%	18,208
Pemiscot County	12,018	68.7%	4,653	26.6%	423	2.4%	60	0.3%	62	0.4%	266	1.5%	17,482
Perry County	18,264	95.2%	94	0.5%	433	2.3%	154	0.8%	61	0.3%	177	0.9%	19,183
Reynolds County	6,074	94.4%	52	0.8%	99	1.5%	13	0.2%	53	0.8%	141	2.2%	6,432
Ripley County	13,150	95.3%	91	0.7%	179	1.3%	48	0.3%	126	0.9%	208	1.5%	13,802
Scott County	32,627	83.6%	4,538	11.6%	902	2.3%	186	0.5%	105	0.3%	650	1.7%	39,008
St. Francois County	61,228	92.0%	3,028	4.6%	987	1.5%	322	0.5%	240	0.4%	715	1.1%	66,520
Ste. Genevieve County	16,933	94.5%	154	0.9%	204	1.1%	384	2.1%	54	0.3%	190	1.1%	17,919
Stoddard County	28,501	95.4%	335	1.1%	538	1.8%	86	0.3%	96	0.3%	306	1.0%	29,862
Washington County	23,382	94.3%	596	2.4%	317	1.3%	68	0.3%	118	0.5%	307	1.2%	24,788
Wayne County	12,801	95.5%	88	0.7%	191	1.4%	42	0.3%	64	0.5%	219	1.6%	13,405
Region Total	443,176	88.9%	31,903	6.4%	10,678	2.1%	3,438	0.7%	1,976	0.4%	7,396	1.5%	498,567

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Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, Southeast HIV Care Region, 1982-2016

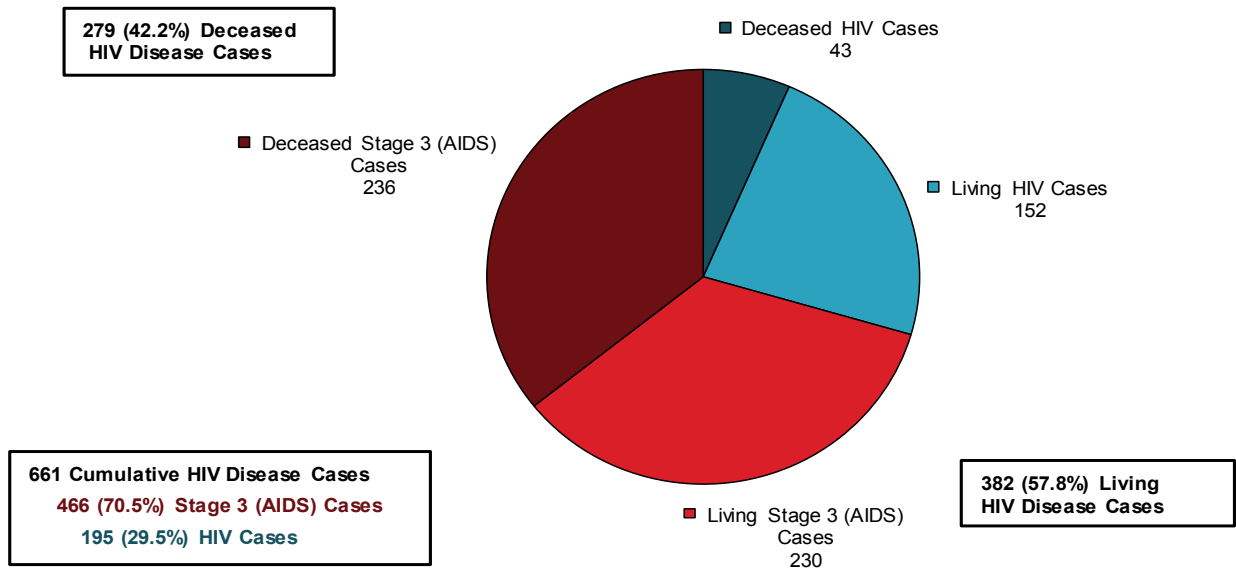
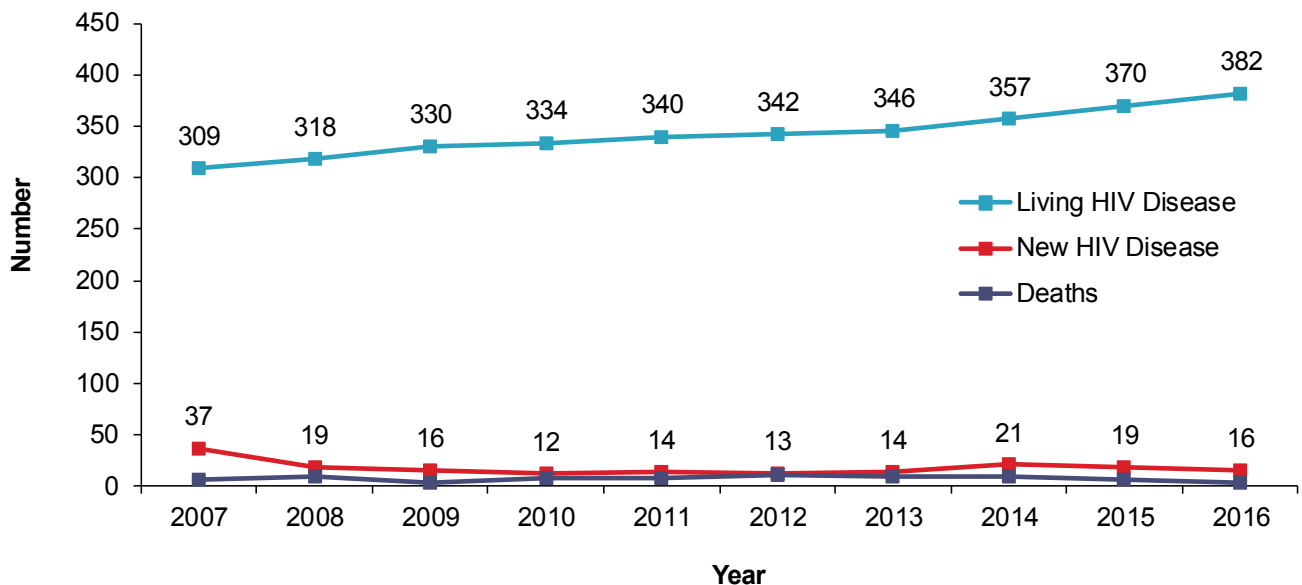


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths, by year*, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2007-2016

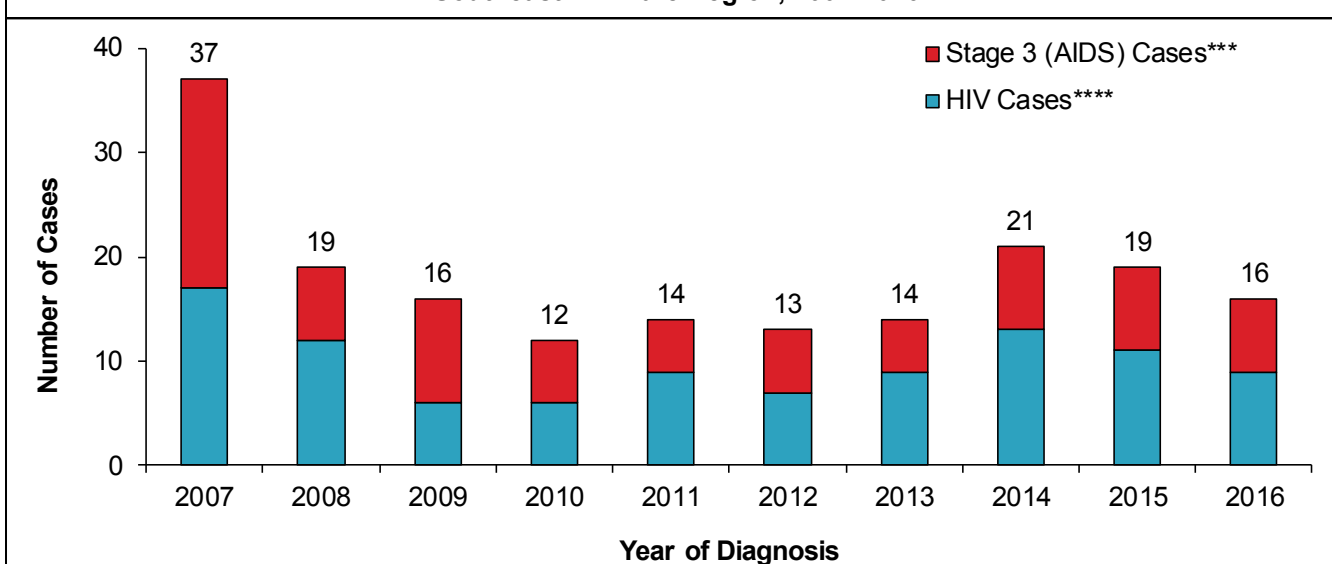


*Living HIV disease cases represent the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. New HIV disease cases represent the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. HIV disease deaths represent the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2016, a total of 661 HIV disease cases were diagnosed in the Southeast HIV Care Region and reported to DHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 58% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2016. Among those living with HIV disease, 152 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2016 and 230 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

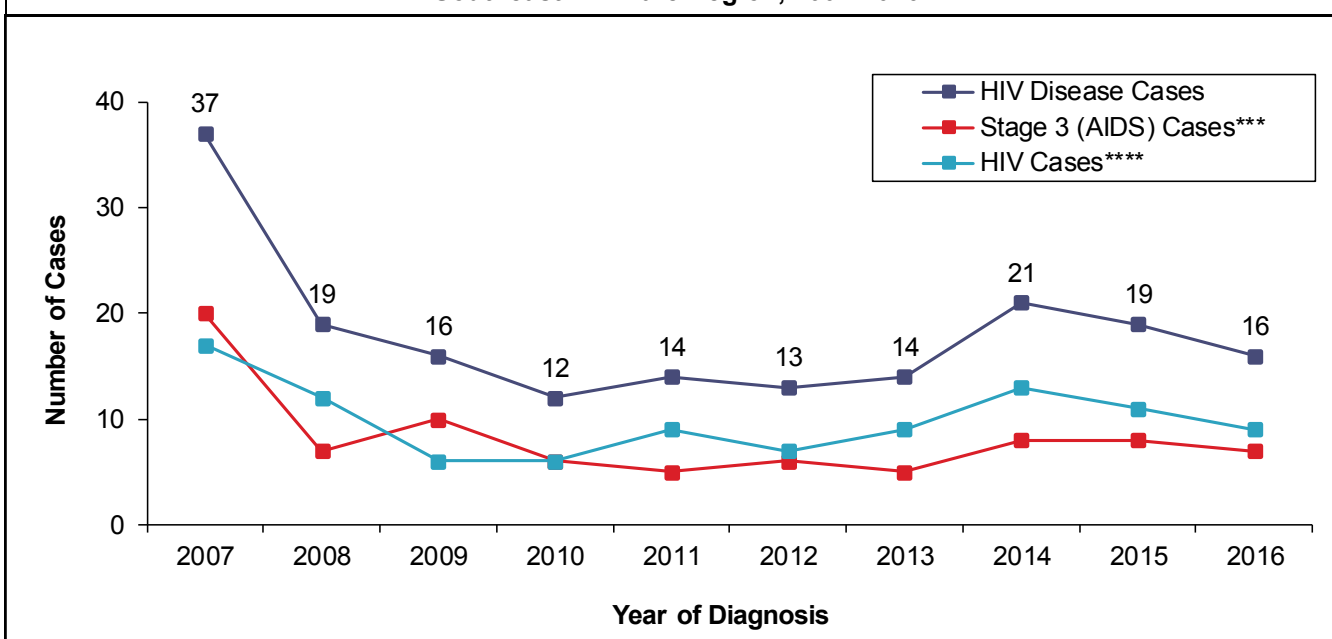
At the end of 2016, there were 382 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southeast HIV Care Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease generally increased over time. There were 16 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2016. The number of new diagnoses decreased from 2007 to 2008 and has been generally stable since 2008, other than a slight increase in 2014. 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 Care Region, 2007-2016**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case.
 **Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS (i.e., the year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by DHSS).
 ***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.
 ****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2016.

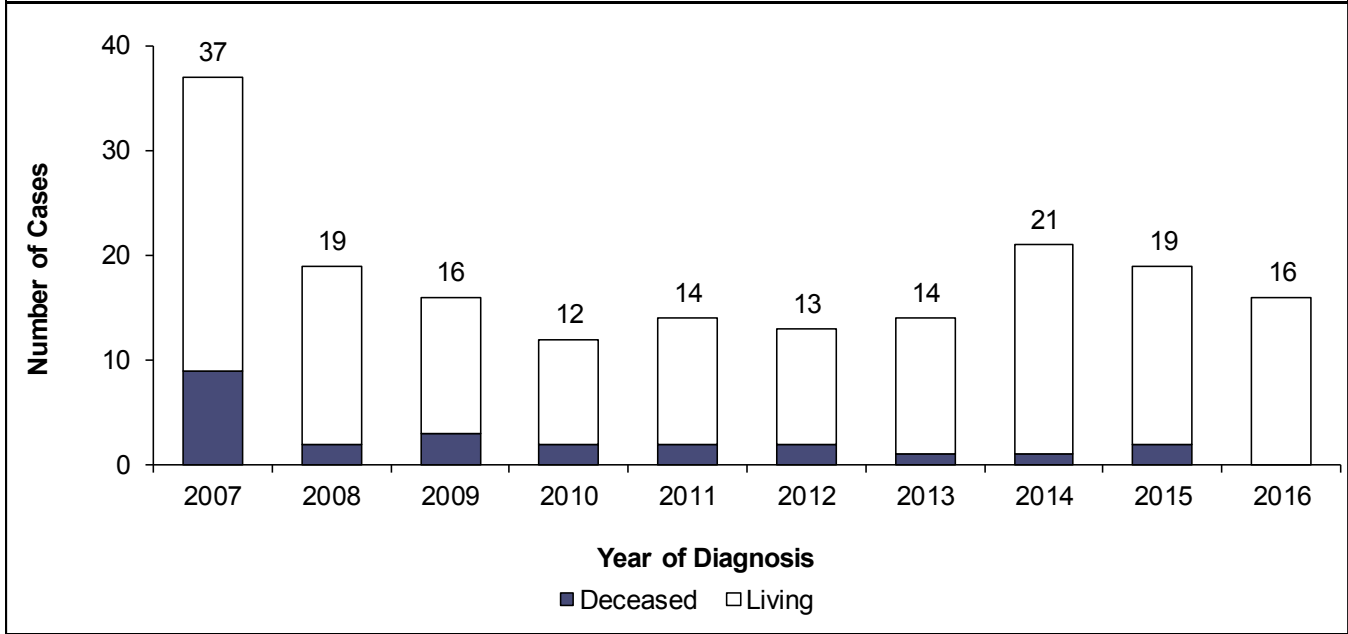
Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2007-2016**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case.
 **Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS (i.e., the year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by DHSS).
 ***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.
 ****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2016.

The number of new diagnoses reported in the Southeast HIV Care Region decreased from 2007 to 2008 and has been generally stable since 2008, other than a slight increase in 2014 (Figure 4). Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (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 Care Region, 2007-2016**



*Vital status on December 31, 2016.

**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS (i.e., the year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by DHSS).

Of the 37 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2007, nine (24%) were deceased by the end of 2016 (Figure 5). Among the 16 persons first diagnosed in 2016, no deaths had been reported to DHSS at the end of 2016. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	103	67.8%	41.5	171	74.3%	69.0	274	71.7%	110.5
Female	49	32.2%	19.6	59	25.7%	23.5	108	28.3%	43.1
Total	152	100.0%	30.5	230	100.0%	46.1	382	100.0%	76.6
Race/Ethnicity									
White	96	63.2%	21.7	136	59.1%	30.7	232	60.7%	52.3
Black/African American	49	32.2%	153.6	90	39.1%	282.1	139	36.4%	435.7
Hispanic	4	2.6%	37.5	2	0.9%	18.7	6	1.6%	56.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1.3%	58.2	1	0.4%	29.1	3	0.8%	87.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	1	0.7%	--	1	0.4%	--	2	0.5%	--
Total	152	100.0%	30.5	230	100.0%	46.1	382	100.0%	76.6
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	66	64.1%	30.1	109	63.7%	49.8	175	63.9%	79.9
Black/African American Male	32	31.1%	186.9	59	34.5%	344.5	91	33.2%	531.4
Hispanic Male	3	2.9%	53.4	1	0.6%	17.8	4	1.5%	71.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	2	1.9%	126.6	1	0.6%	63.3	3	1.1%	189.9
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	0.6%	--	1	0.4%	--
Total	103	100.0%	41.5	171	100.0%	69.0	274	100.0%	110.5
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	30	61.2%	13.4	27	45.8%	12.0	57	52.8%	25.4
Black/African American Female	17	34.7%	115.0	31	52.5%	209.8	48	44.4%	324.8
Hispanic Female	1	2.0%	19.8	1	1.7%	19.8	2	1.9%	39.6
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	1	2.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	1	0.9%	--
Total	49	100.0%	19.6	59	100.0%	23.5	108	100.0%	43.1
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	3	2.0%	7.8	0	0.0%	0.0	3	0.8%	7.8
19-24	11	7.2%	28.3	6	2.6%	15.5	17	4.5%	43.8
25-44	77	50.7%	64.4	78	33.9%	65.2	155	40.6%	129.6
45-64	51	33.6%	38.1	134	58.3%	100.0	185	48.4%	138.0
65+	10	6.6%	11.6	12	5.2%	13.9	22	5.8%	25.5
Total	152	100.0%	30.5	230	100.0%	46.1	382	100.0%	76.6

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

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2016.

**Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2016.

***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2015 DHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2016.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	5	55.6%	2.0	5	71.4%	2.0	10	62.5%	4.0
Female	4	44.4%	1.6	2	28.6%	0.8	6	37.5%	2.4
Total	9	100.0%	1.8	7	100.0%	1.4	16	100.0%	3.2
Race/Ethnicity									
White	3	33.3%	0.7	5	71.4%	1.1	8	50.0%	1.8
Black/African American	4	44.4%	12.5	1	14.3%	3.1	5	31.3%	15.7
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0.0	1	14.3%	9.4	1	6.3%	9.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	11.1%	29.1	0	0.0%	0.0	1	6.3%	29.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	1	11.1%	--	0	0.0%	--	1	6.3%	--
Total	9	100.0%	1.8	7	100.0%	1.4	16	100.0%	3.2
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	2	40.0%	0.9	4	80.0%	1.8	6	60.0%	2.7
Black/African American Male	2	40.0%	11.7	1	20.0%	5.8	3	30.0%	17.5
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	1	20.0%	63.3	0	0.0%	0.0	1	10.0%	63.3
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	5	100.0%	2.0	5	100.0%	2.0	10	100.0%	4.0
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	1	25.0%	0.4	1	50.0%	0.4	2	33.3%	0.9
Black/African American Female	2	50.0%	13.5	0	0.0%	0.0	2	33.3%	13.5
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	1	50.0%	19.8	1	16.7%	19.8
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	1	25.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	1	16.7%	--
Total	4	100.0%	1.6	2	100.0%	0.8	6	100.0%	2.4
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	1	11.1%	2.6	0	0.0%	0.0	1	6.3%	2.6
19-24	0	0.0%	0.0	2	28.6%	5.2	2	12.5%	5.2
25-44	5	55.6%	4.2	4	57.1%	3.3	9	56.3%	7.5
45-64	3	33.3%	2.2	1	14.3%	0.7	4	25.0%	3.0
65+	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	9	100.0%	1.8	7	100.0%	1.4	16	100.0%	3.2

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2016 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2016.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2016 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2016.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2015 DHSS estimates.

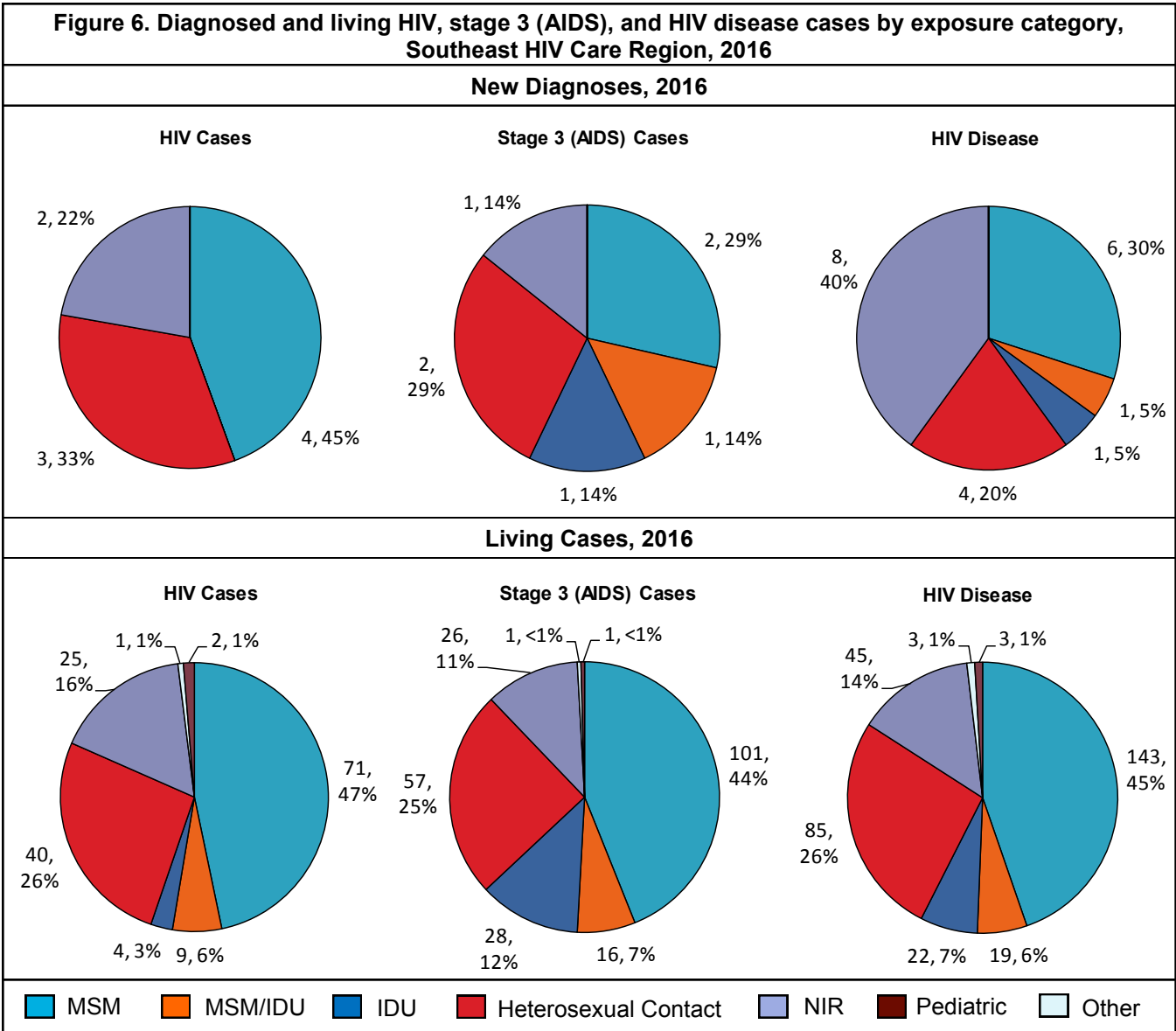
†Based on age as of December 31, 2016.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: Southeast HIV Care Region

Of the 382 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2016, 72% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease among males was 2.6 times as high as the rate among females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (61%), the rate of those living with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 8.3 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate was slightly higher among Hispanics compared to 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 6.7 times as high for blacks/African Americans compared to whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 12.8 times as high among blacks/African Americans compared to whites.

Of the 16 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2016, 44% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases by the end of 2016 (Table 2). Males represented 63% of new diagnoses. Although whites represented the largest proportion of those newly diagnosed with HIV disease (50%), the rate of those newly diagnosed with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 8.7 times as high as the rate among whites.



Among all categories of living cases in 2016, the largest proportion of cases with a known risk was 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 stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2016*			Living			Diagnosed 2016**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Cape Girardeau County	3	33.3%	3.8	29	19.1%	36.9	1	14.3%	1.3	30	13.0%	38.2
Scott County	2	22.2%	5.1	19	12.5%	48.7	0	0.0%	0.0	10	4.3%	25.6
St. Francois County	0	0.0%	0.0	19	12.5%	28.6	1	14.3%	1.5	54	23.5%	81.2
Pemiscot County	0	0.0%	0.0	12	7.9%	68.6	0	0.0%	0.0	10	4.3%	57.2
Dunklin County	1	11.1%	3.2	7	4.6%	22.7	3	42.9%	9.7	19	8.3%	61.5
Butler County	1	11.1%	2.3	17	11.2%	39.6	2	28.6%	4.7	21	9.1%	48.9
Remainder of Region	2	22.2%	0.9	49	32.2%	22.0	0	0.0%	0.0	86	37.4%	38.5
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	9	100.0%	1.8	152	100.0%	30.5	7	100.0%	1.4	230	100.0%	46.1

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2016 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2016 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2016.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2015 DHSS estimates.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% 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 stage 3 (AIDS) cases, both the number and rate of living cases were greatest in St. Francois County.

Table 4. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	2	50.0%	46	64.8%	2	100.0%	69	68.3%
Black/African American	1	25.0%	21	29.6%	0	0.0%	29	28.7%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	2	2.8%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%
Other/Unknown	1	25.0%	2	2.8%	0	0.0%	2	2.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	4	100.0%	71	100.0%	2	100.0%	101	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
 **Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2016 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2016.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 5. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity and current age group, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	2	1.7%	5	10.0%	0	0.0%	7	4.1%
25-44	49	42.6%	27	54.0%	2	66.7%	81	47.1%
45-64	58	50.4%	18	36.0%	1	33.3%	78	45.3%
65+	6	5.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	3.5%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	115	100.0%	50	100.0%	3	100.0%	172	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 100% due to rounding.

Table 6. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016

Geographic Area	Total	
	Cases	%
Cape Girardeau County	37	21.5%
Scott County	10	5.8%
St. Francois County	39	22.7%
Pemiscot County	7	4.1%
Dunklin County	6	3.5%
Butler County	17	9.9%
Remaining Counties	56	32.6%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	172	100.0%

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Six new HIV disease diagnoses were attributed to MSM in 2016 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 4). Of the six new HIV disease diagnoses, four (44%) were white. There were 172 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM in the Southeast HIV Care Region. Whites represented the greatest proportion of persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2016.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 5). Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the greatest proportion of cases was between 45 and 64 years of age at the end of 2016. The greatest proportions of black/African American and Hispanic MSM living with HIV disease were between 25 and 44 years of age.

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

Table 7. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	0	--	8	88.9%	1	100.0%	11	68.8%
Black/African American	0	--	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	5	31.3%
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 CARE REGION TOTAL	0	--	9	100.0%	1	100.0%	16	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
 **Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2016 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2016.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity and current age group, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
25-44	6	31.6%	2	33.3%	0	--	8	32.0%
45-64	12	63.2%	4	66.7%	0	--	16	64.0%
65+	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	0	--	1	4.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	19	100.0%	6	100.0%	0	--	25	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 100% due to rounding.

Table 9. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016

Geographic Area	Cases	%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	25	100.0%

One new HIV disease diagnosis was attributed to MSM/IDU in 2016 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 7). There were 25 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2016 whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southeast HIV Care Region. The largest proportions of both living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases were white.

Among MSM/IDU living with HIV disease, the largest numbers of cases were among individuals 45 to 64 years of age at the end of 2016 (Table 8).

Table 10. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injection drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	--	1	25.0%	1	100.0%	11	39.3%
Black/African American Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	28.6%
Hispanic Male	0	--	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Female	0	--	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	4	14.3%
Black/African American Female	0	--	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	5	17.9%
Hispanic Female	0	--	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	0	--	4	100.0%	1	100.0%	28	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2016 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2016.

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in injection drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and current age group, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
	13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
19-24	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.1%
25-44	1	8.3%	4	50.0%	2	40.0%	2	33.3%	10	31.3%
45-64	9	75.0%	4	50.0%	3	60.0%	4	66.7%	20	62.5%
65+	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.1%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	12	100.0%	8	100.0%	5	100.0%	6	100.0%	32	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 100% due to rounding.

Table 12. Living HIV disease cases in injection drug users, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016

Geographic Area	Total	
	Cases	%
Butler County	2	6.3%
Cape Girardeau County	4	12.5%
Dunklin County	3	9.4%
Pemiscot County	1	3.1%
St. Francois County	10	31.3%
Remaining Counties	12	37.5%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION	32	100.0%

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

One new HIV disease diagnosis was attributed to IDU in 2016 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 10). There were 32 living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2016 in the Southeast HIV Care Region. Of the IDU living with HIV disease, 88% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of 2016. White males represented the largest proportion of living stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

Overall, the largest numbers of living HIV disease cases among IDU in the Southeast HIV Care Region were between 45 and 64 years of age at the end of 2016 (20) (Table 11).

St. Francois County had the largest number of living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU in 2016 (Table 12).

Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	5	12.5%	0	0.0%	9	15.8%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	4	10.0%	0	0.0%	10	17.5%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Female	1	33.3%	20	50.0%	1	50.0%	17	29.8%
Black/African American Female	1	33.3%	9	22.5%	0	0.0%	20	35.1%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	1	2.5%	1	50.0%	1	1.8%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	3	100.0%	40	100.0%	2	100.0%	57	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2016 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2016.

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

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex and current age group, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
	13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.4%	1
19-24	0	0.0%	1	7.1%	1	2.7%	2	6.9%	5	5.2%
25-44	2	14.3%	5	35.7%	12	32.4%	16	55.2%	37	38.1%
45-64	9	64.3%	6	42.9%	21	56.8%	8	27.6%	44	45.4%
65+	3	21.4%	2	14.3%	3	8.1%	2	6.9%	10	10.3%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	14	100.0%	14	100.0%	37	100.0%	29	100.0%	97	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 100% due to rounding.

Table 15. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Butler County	9	64.3%	4	28.6%	0	0.0%	14	14.4%
Scott County	6	66.7%	3	33.3%	0	0.0%	9	9.3%
Cape Girardeau County	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	4	4.1%
Dunklin County	3	37.5%	4	50.0%	1	12.5%	8	8.2%
St. Francois County	4	36.4%	7	63.6%	0	0.0%	11	11.3%
Pemiscot County	2	22.2%	7	77.8%	0	0.0%	9	9.3%
Remaining Counties	25	59.5%	16	38.1%	1	2.4%	42	43.3%
SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	51	52.6%	43	44.3%	2	2.1%	97	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 100% due to rounding.

Five new HIV disease diagnoses were attributed to heterosexual contact in 2016 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 13). Black/African American females represented the largest proportion of living stage 3 (AIDS) cases, while white females represented the largest proportion of living HIV cases.

At the end of 2016, the largest proportions of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 25 and 44 years of age for black/African American females (Table 14). Those 45 to 64 years of age represented the largest proportions among white males, white females, and black/African American males.

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for heterosexual contact cases (Table 15). In both Pemiscot and St. Francois Counties, more than half of heterosexual contact cases were black/African American.

Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex and age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016

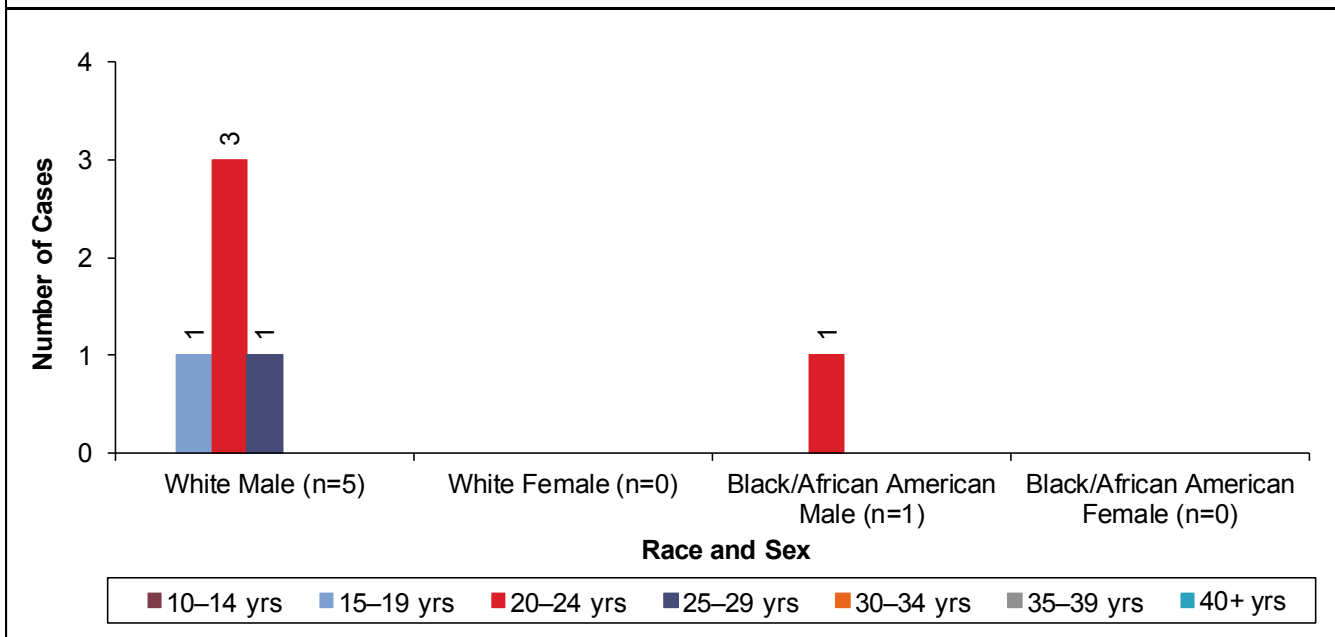
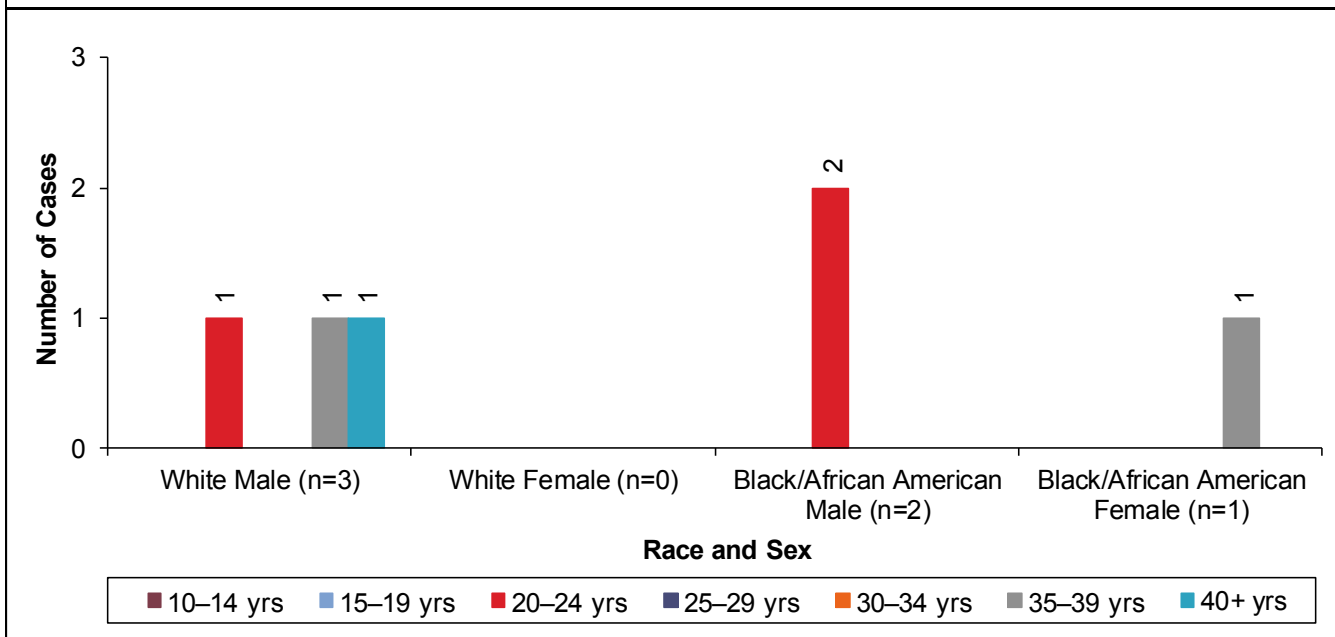


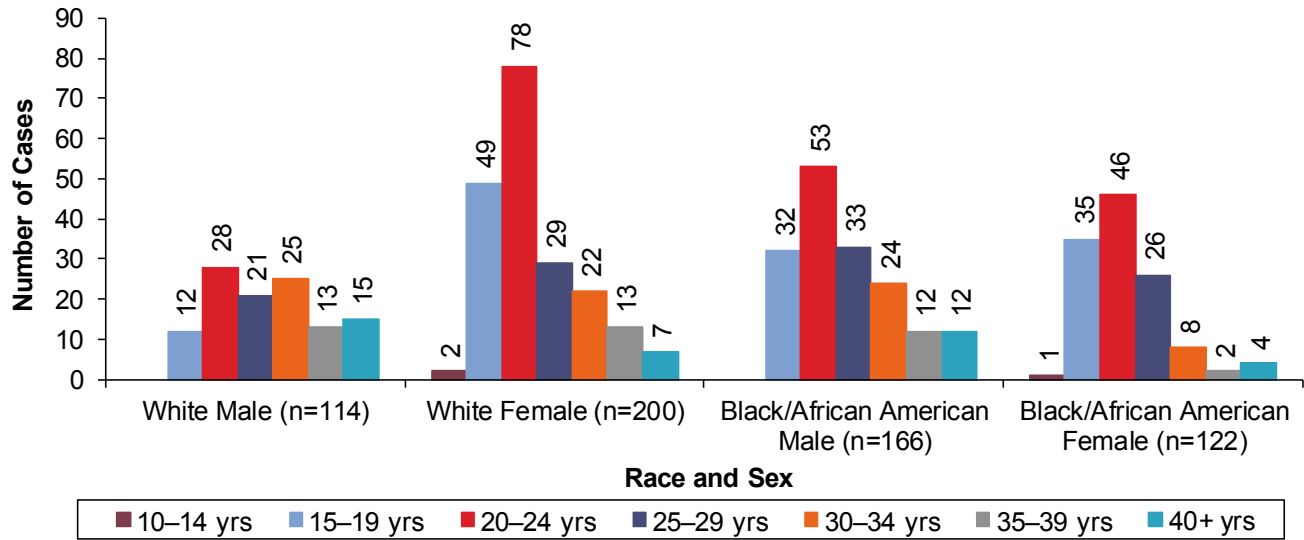
Figure 8. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex and age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016



Six P&S syphilis cases were reported in the Southeast HIV Care Region in 2016 (Figure 7). The number of reported cases increased from 2015 to 2016 (2 to 6). There were no P&S syphilis cases reported among females.

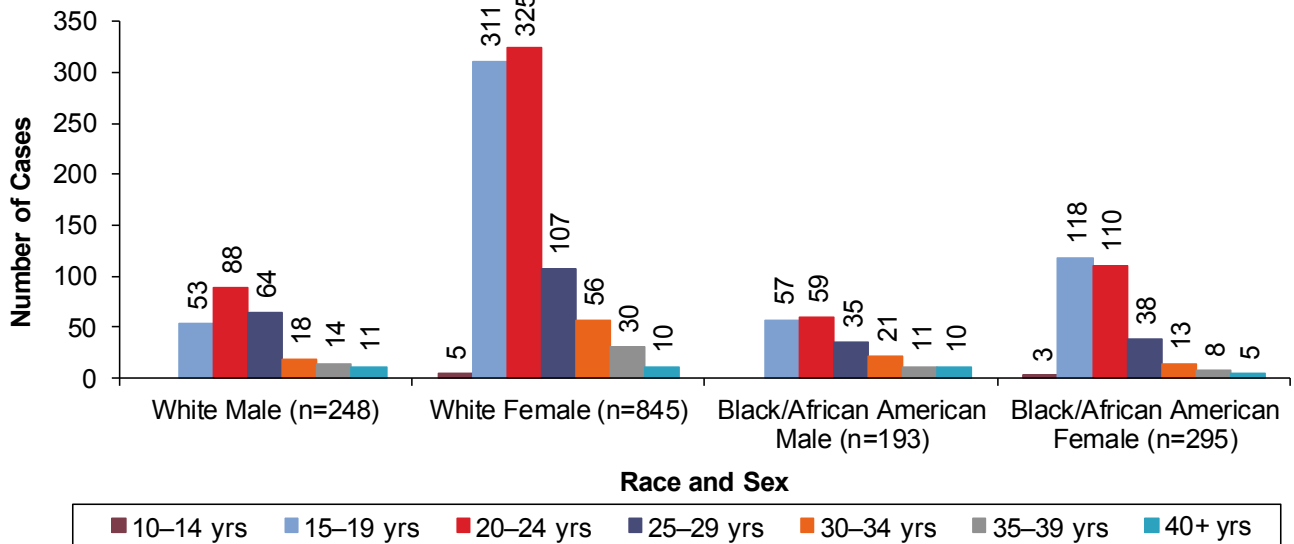
Six early latent syphilis case were reported in the Southeast HIV Care Region in 2016, all but one of them among males (Figure 8). The number of reported cases increased from 2015 to 2016 (1 to 6).

Figure 9. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex and age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016



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 and age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016

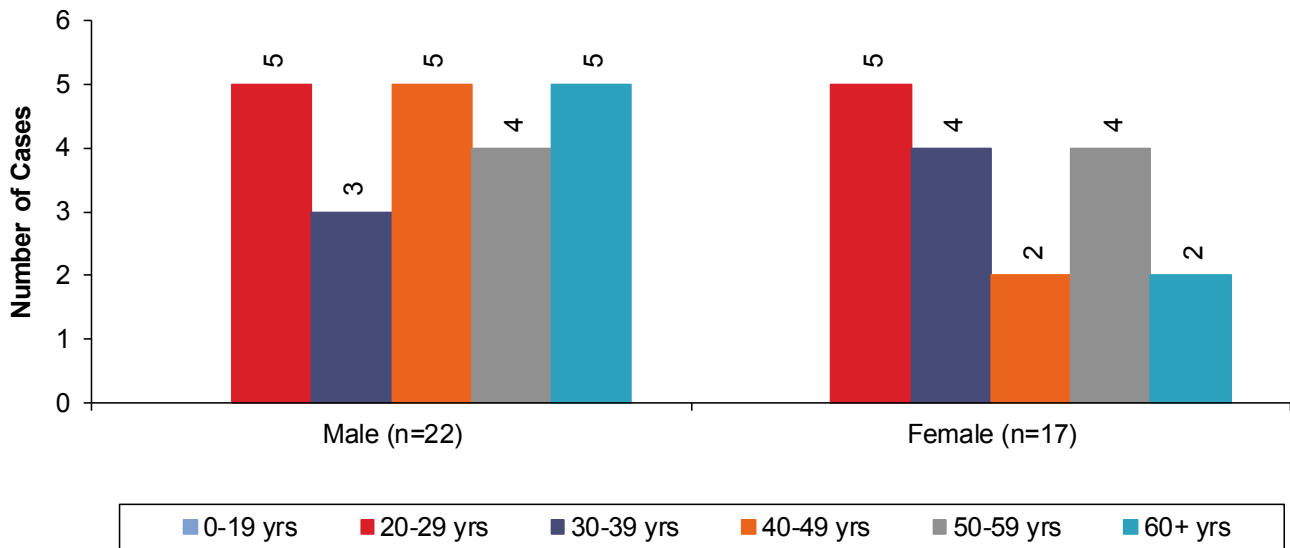


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest numbers of gonorrhea cases were reported among white females (200) and black/African American males (166) (Figure 9). The largest numbers of reported gonorrhea cases were diagnosed between 20 and 24 years of age for all race and sex categories presented.

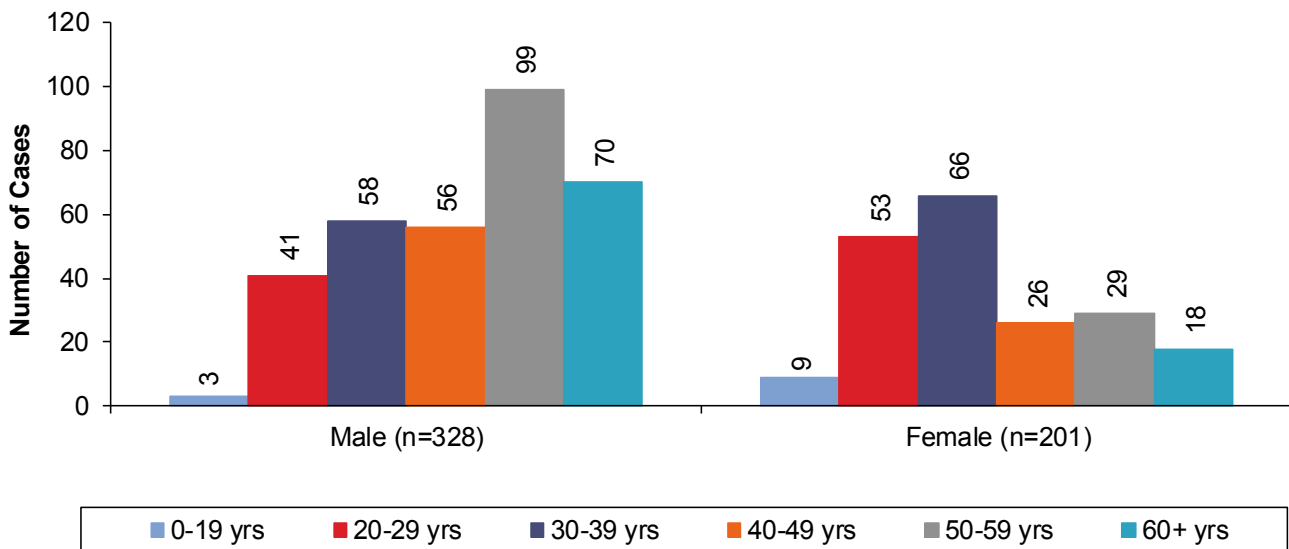
The largest numbers of chlamydia cases were reported among white females (845), followed by black/African American females (295) (Figure 10). The largest numbers of reported chlamydia cases were diagnosed between 20 and 24 years of age for white males, white females, and black/African American males. The largest proportion of chlamydia cases among black/African American females was persons 15 to 19 years of age.

Figure 11. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016



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

Figure 12. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2016



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

There were 39 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Southeast HIV Care Region during 2016 (Figure 11). Males represented 56% of reported hepatitis B cases. There were differences in the age distribution of reported hepatitis B cases by sex. Equal proportions of males were diagnosed among persons 29 to 29 years of age, 49 to 49 years of age, and 60 years of age and older. The greatest proportion of females was among persons 20 to 29 years of age.

In 2016, there were 529 hepatitis C cases reported in the Southeast HIV Care Region (Figure 12). Of those, 62% were male. There were differences in the age at diagnosis of reported hepatitis C cases by sex. Among males, persons 50 to 59 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases. Among females, the largest numbers of reported cases were among those 30 to 39 years of age.