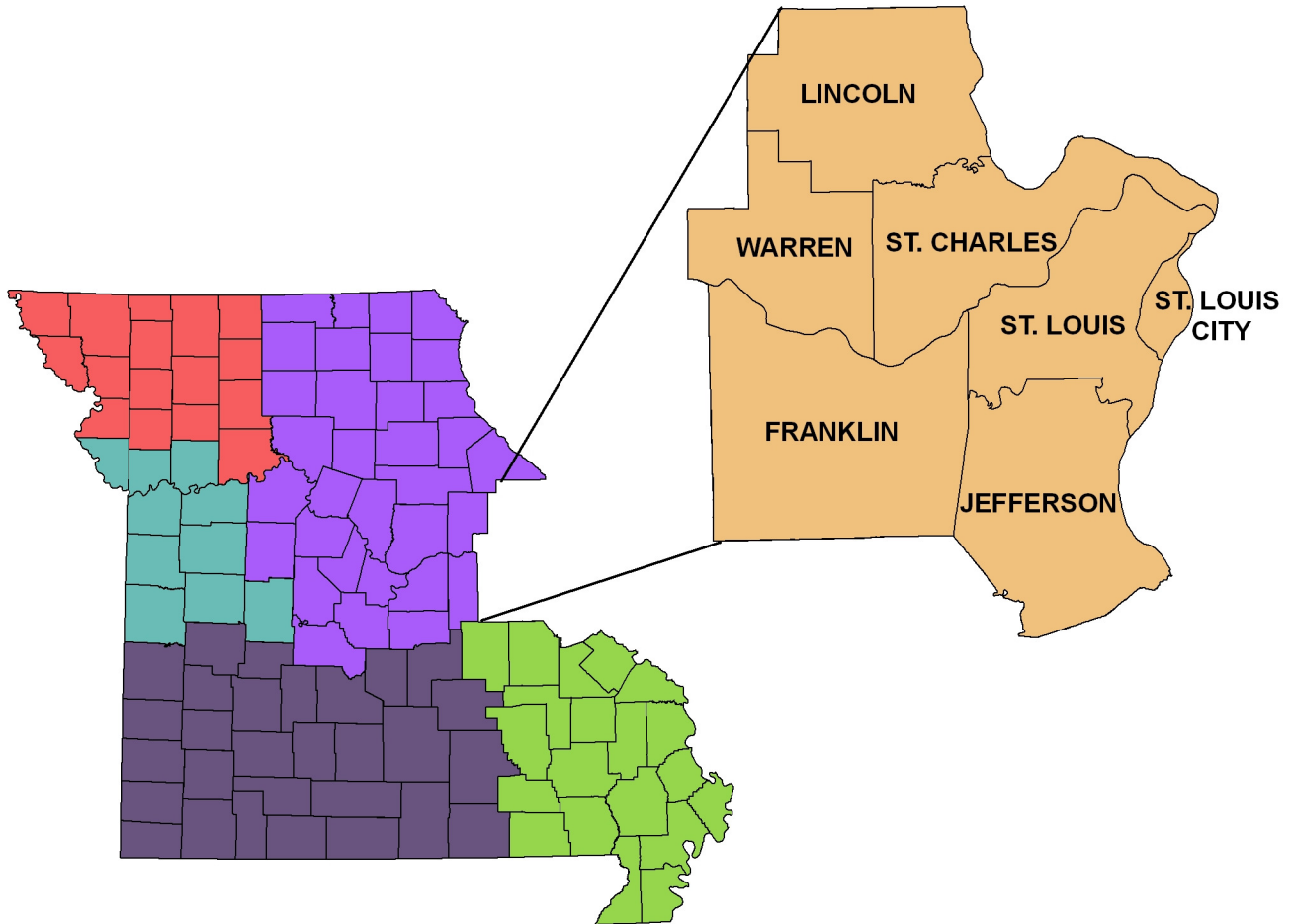


ST. LOUIS REGION



Population Estimates, St. Louis HIV Region, 2008

County	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Franklin County	97,240	96.4%	1,087	1.1%	1,077	1.1%	340	0.3%	258	0.3%	896	0.9%	100,898
Jefferson County	207,314	95.2%	2,695	1.2%	3,272	1.5%	1,552	0.7%	640	0.3%	2,206	1.0%	217,679
Lincoln County	49,727	94.2%	1,231	2.3%	914	1.7%	135	0.3%	157	0.3%	611	1.2%	52,775
St. Charles County	314,845	90.1%	14,479	4.1%	8,288	2.4%	6,622	1.9%	903	0.3%	4,270	1.2%	349,407
St. Louis County	709,281	71.5%	214,205	21.6%	22,729	2.3%	31,283	3.2%	2,072	0.2%	12,260	1.2%	991,830
St. Louis City	158,867	44.8%	172,120	48.6%	10,286	2.9%	7,394	2.1%	968	0.3%	4,726	1.3%	354,361
Warren County	29,111	93.3%	845	2.7%	738	2.4%	92	0.3%	117	0.4%	311	1.0%	31,214
Region Total	1,566,385	74.7%	406,662	19.4%	47,304	2.3%	47,418	2.3%	5,115	0.2%	25,280	1.2%	2,098,164

Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. AIDS status, St. Louis HIV Region, 1982—2009

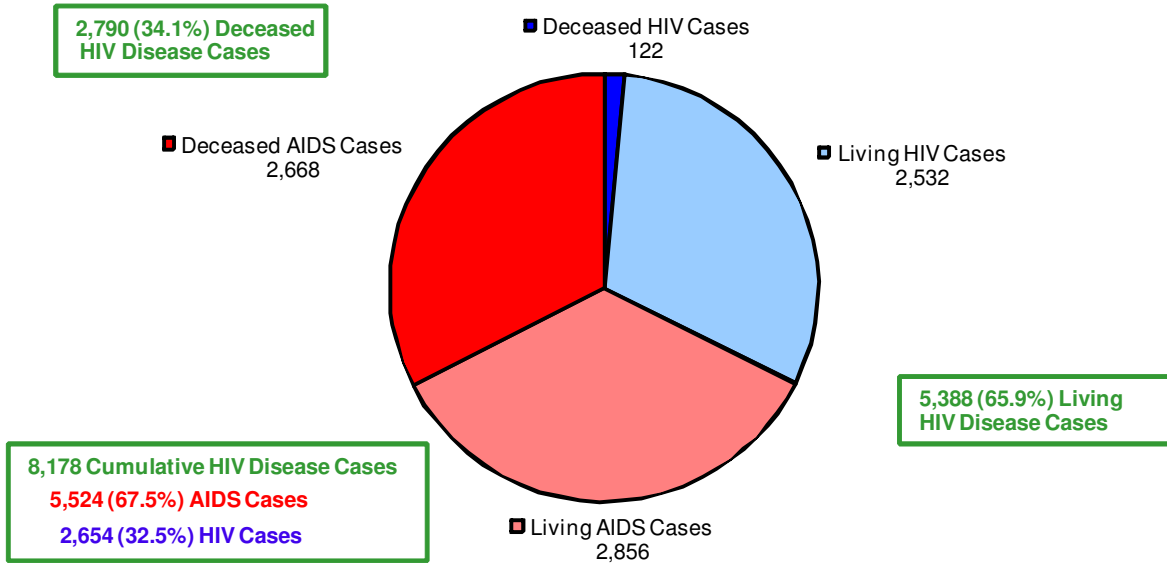
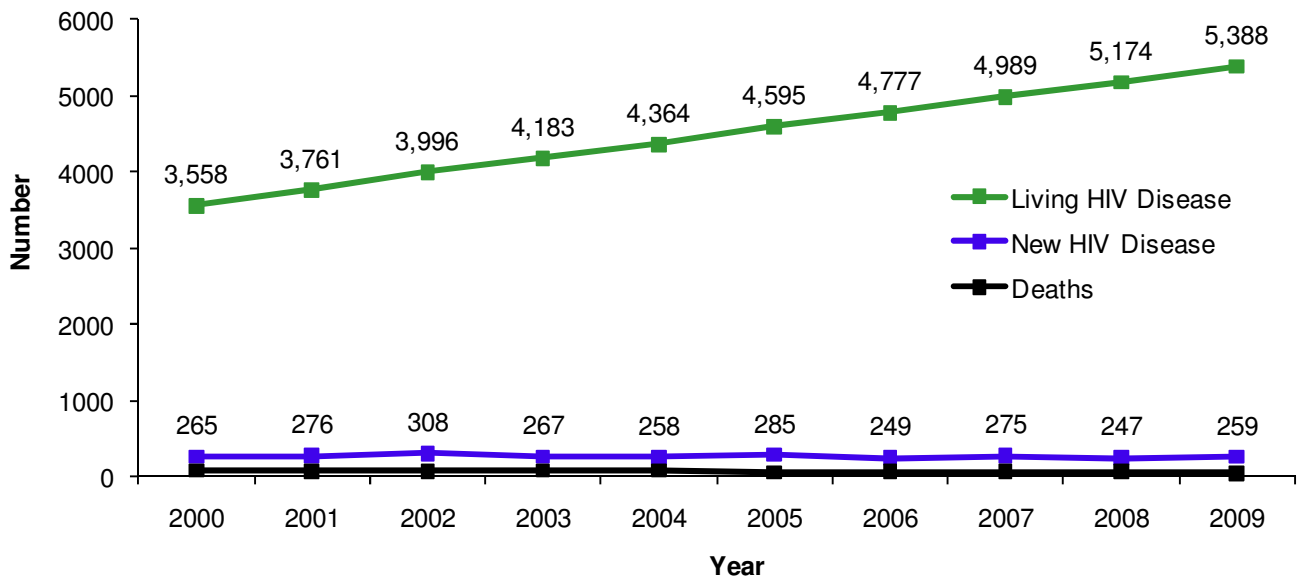


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, St. Louis HIV Region, 2000—2009

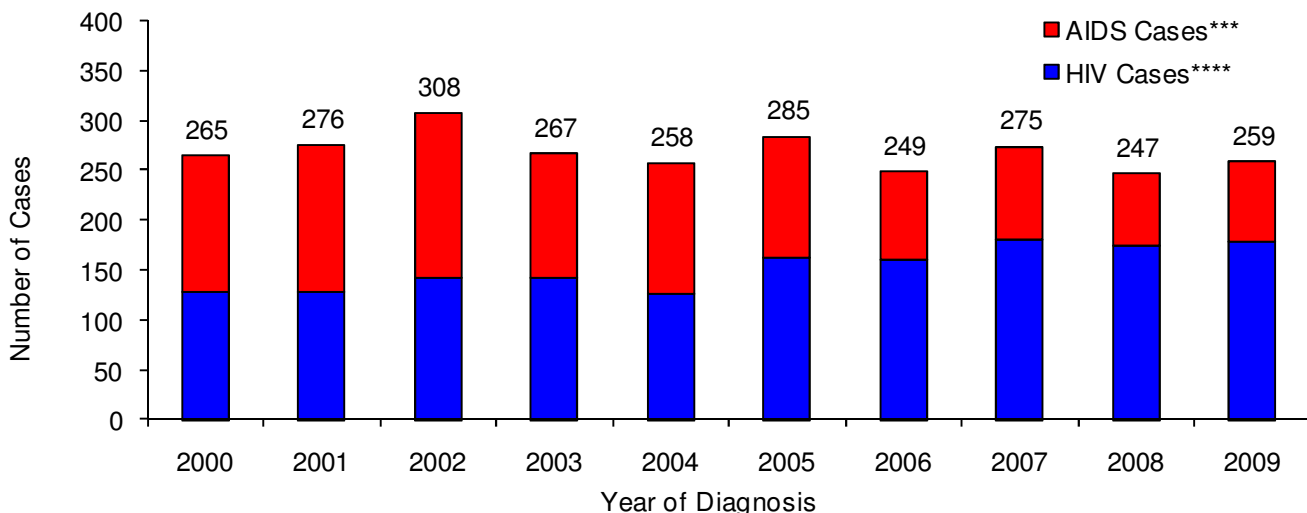


*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year; For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year, For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2009, there have been a total of 8,178 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the St. Louis HIV region and reported to MDHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 66% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2009. Among those living with HIV disease, 2,532 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2009 and 2,856 were classified as AIDS cases.

At the end of 2009, there were 5,388 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the St. Louis region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased every year. There were 259 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2009. The number of new diagnoses has fluctuated slightly over time. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease has remained generally steady.

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 2000—2009**



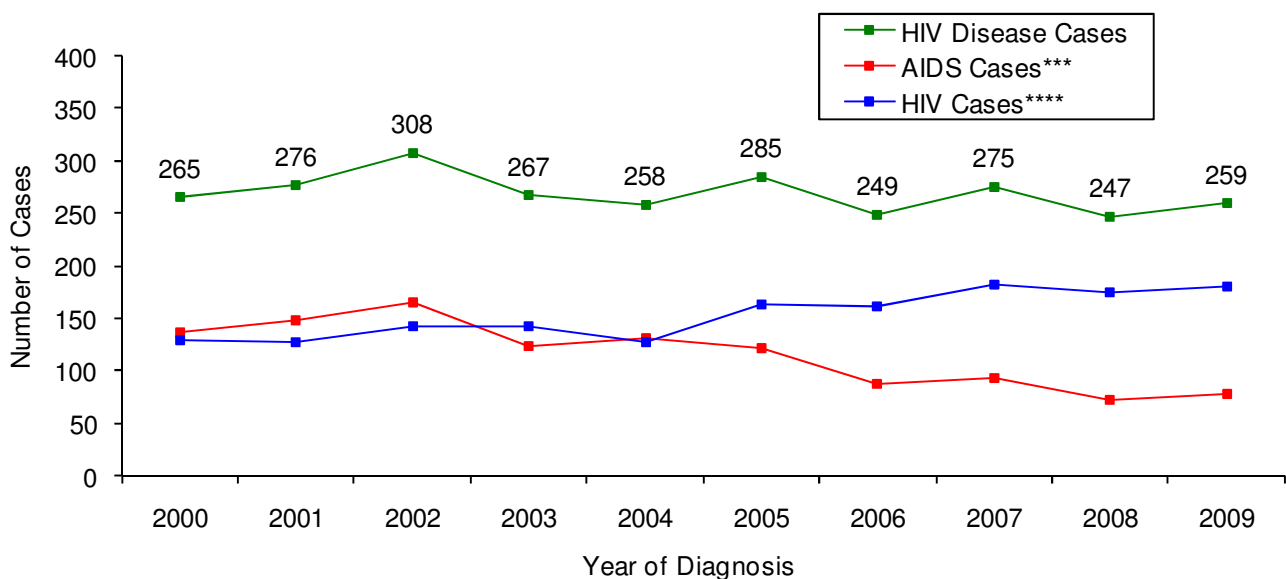
*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**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, 2009.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 2000—2009**



*HIV case vs. AIDS case

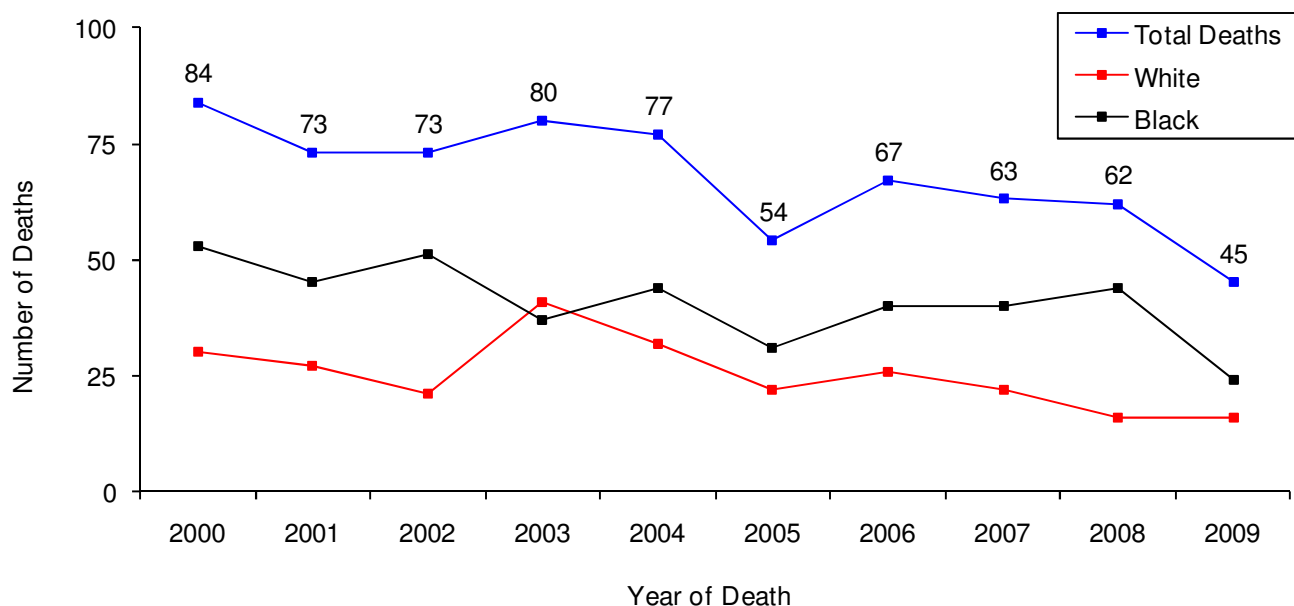
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

***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, 2009.

The number of new diagnoses has remained fairly stable from 2000 to 2009, with increases observed in 2002 and 2005. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as AIDS cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

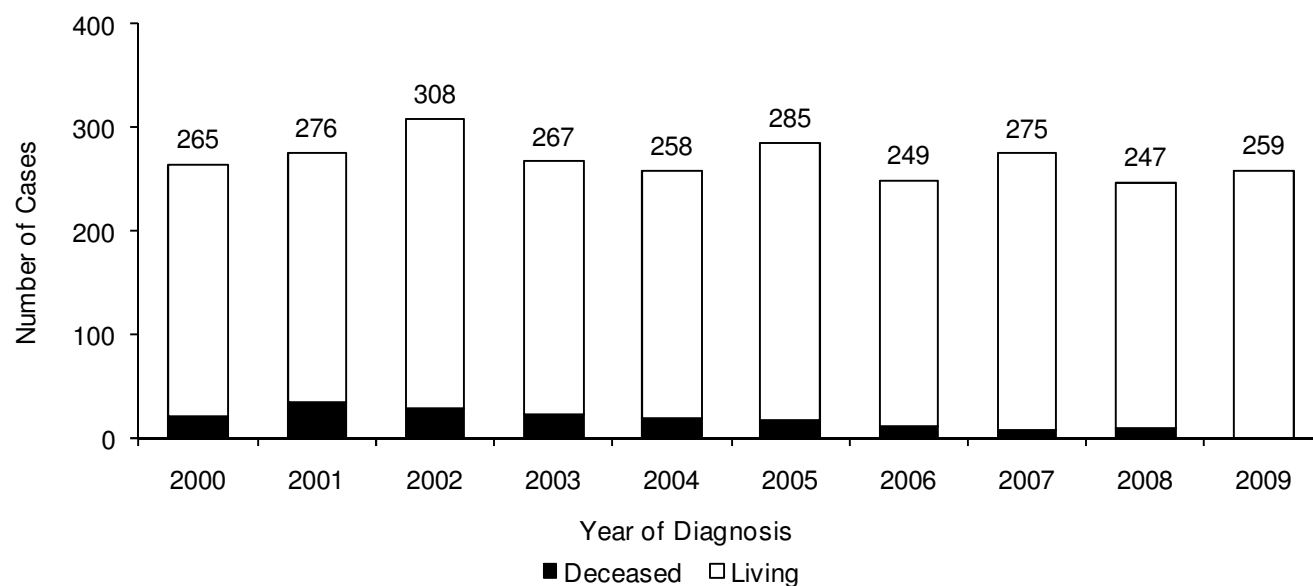
Figure 5. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race, by year of death, St. Louis HIV Region, 2000—2009



*Includes deaths that have occurred among those diagnosed with HIV disease in the St. Louis HIV region.

†Only includes deaths through December 31, 2009, and reported by February 28, 2010.

Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 2000—2009**



*Vital status on December 31, 2009.

**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).

The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease generally decreased from 2000-2005, increased from 2005-2006, and then decreased through 2009 (Figure 5). The general decrease in the number of deaths over time is likely related to the use of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART).

Of the 265 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2000, 22 (8%) were deceased by the end of 2009 (Figure 6). Among the 259 individuals first diagnosed in 2009, one (<1%) was deceased at the end of 2009. 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, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	2,057	81.2%	203.0	2,420	84.7%	238.8	4,477	83.1%	441.8
Female	475	18.8%	43.8	436	15.3%	40.2	911	16.9%	84.0
Total	2,532	100.0%	120.7	2,856	100.0%	136.1	5,388	100.0%	256.8
Race/Ethnicity									
White	1,083	42.8%	69.1	1,270	44.5%	81.1	2,353	43.7%	150.2
Black	1,333	52.6%	327.8	1,506	52.7%	370.3	2,839	52.7%	698.1
Hispanic	73	2.9%	154.3	51	1.8%	107.8	124	2.3%	262.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	13	0.5%	27.4	10	0.4%	21.1	23	0.4%	48.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0.1%	39.1	1	0.0%	19.6	3	0.1%	58.7
Two or More Races/Unknown	28	1.1%	--	18	0.6%	--	46	0.9%	--
Total	2,532	100.0%	120.7	2,856	100.0%	136.1	5,388	100.0%	256.8
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	972	47.3%	126.9	1,181	48.8%	154.2	2,153	48.1%	281.1
Black Male	992	48.2%	536.2	1,172	48.4%	633.5	2,164	48.3%	1169.6
Hispanic Male	56	2.7%	226.8	44	1.8%	178.2	100	2.2%	405.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	11	0.5%	48.0	6	0.2%	26.2	17	0.4%	74.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	2	0.1%	78.9	1	0.0%	39.5	3	0.1%	118.4
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	24	1.2%	--	16	0.7%	--	40	0.9%	--
Total	2,057	100.0%	203.0	2,420	100.0%	238.8	4,477	100.0%	441.8
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	111	23.4%	13.9	89	20.4%	11.1	200	22.0%	25.0
Black Female	341	71.8%	153.9	334	76.6%	150.7	675	74.1%	304.5
Hispanic Female	17	3.6%	75.2	7	1.6%	30.9	24	2.6%	106.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	2	0.4%	8.2	4	0.9%	16.3	6	0.7%	24.5
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	4	0.8%	--	2	0.5%	--	6	0.7%	--
Total	475	100.0%	43.8	436	100.0%	40.2	911	100.0%	84.0
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	16	0.6%	5.3	2	0.1%	0.7	18	0.3%	6.0
13-18	24	0.9%	13.2	9	0.3%	5.0	33	0.6%	18.2
19-24	187	7.4%	113.8	46	1.6%	28.0	233	4.3%	141.8
25-44	1,237	48.9%	227.0	1,097	38.4%	201.3	2,334	43.3%	428.4
45-64	975	38.5%	166.6	1,552	54.3%	265.2	2,527	46.9%	431.7
65+	93	3.7%	34.9	150	5.3%	56.3	243	4.5%	91.2
Total	2,532	100.0%	120.7	2,856	100.0%	136.1	5,388	100.0%	256.8

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

*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2009.

**Cases classified as AIDS by December 31, 2009.

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

****Per 100,000 population based on 2008 MDHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2009.

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, St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	149	82.8%	14.7	64	81.0%	6.3	213	82.2%	21.0
Female	31	17.2%	2.9	15	19.0%	1.4	46	17.8%	4.2
Total	180	100.0%	8.6	79	100.0%	3.8	259	100.0%	12.3
Race/Ethnicity									
White	58	32.2%	3.7	26	32.9%	1.7	84	32.4%	5.4
Black	112	62.2%	27.5	51	64.6%	12.5	163	62.9%	40.1
Hispanic	5	2.8%	10.6	1	1.3%	2.1	6	2.3%	12.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.6%	2.1	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.4%	2.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	4	2.2%	--	1	1.3%	--	5	1.9%	--
Total	180	100.0%	8.6	79	100.0%	3.8	259	100.0%	12.3
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	53	35.6%	6.9	24	37.5%	3.1	77	36.2%	10.1
Black Male	86	57.7%	46.5	38	59.4%	20.5	124	58.2%	67.0
Hispanic Male	5	3.4%	20.3	1	1.6%	4.1	6	2.8%	24.3
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	1	0.7%	4.4	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.5%	4.4
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	4	2.7%	--	1	1.6%	--	5	2.3%	--
Total	149	100.0%	14.7	64	100.0%	6.3	213	100.0%	21.0
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	5	16.1%	0.6	2	13.3%	0.2	7	15.2%	0.9
Black Female	26	83.9%	11.7	13	86.7%	5.9	39	84.8%	17.6
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	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%	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	31	100.0%	2.9	15	100.0%	1.4	46	100.0%	4.2
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	13	7.2%	7.2	1	1.3%	0.6	14	5.4%	7.7
19-24	49	27.2%	29.8	10	12.7%	6.1	59	22.8%	35.9
25-44	99	55.0%	18.2	36	45.6%	6.6	135	52.1%	24.8
45-64	19	10.6%	3.2	28	35.4%	4.8	47	18.1%	8.0
65+	0	0.0%	0.0	4	5.1%	1.5	4	1.5%	1.5
Total	180	100.0%	8.6	79	100.0%	3.8	259	100.0%	12.3

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2009 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2009.

***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 2009.

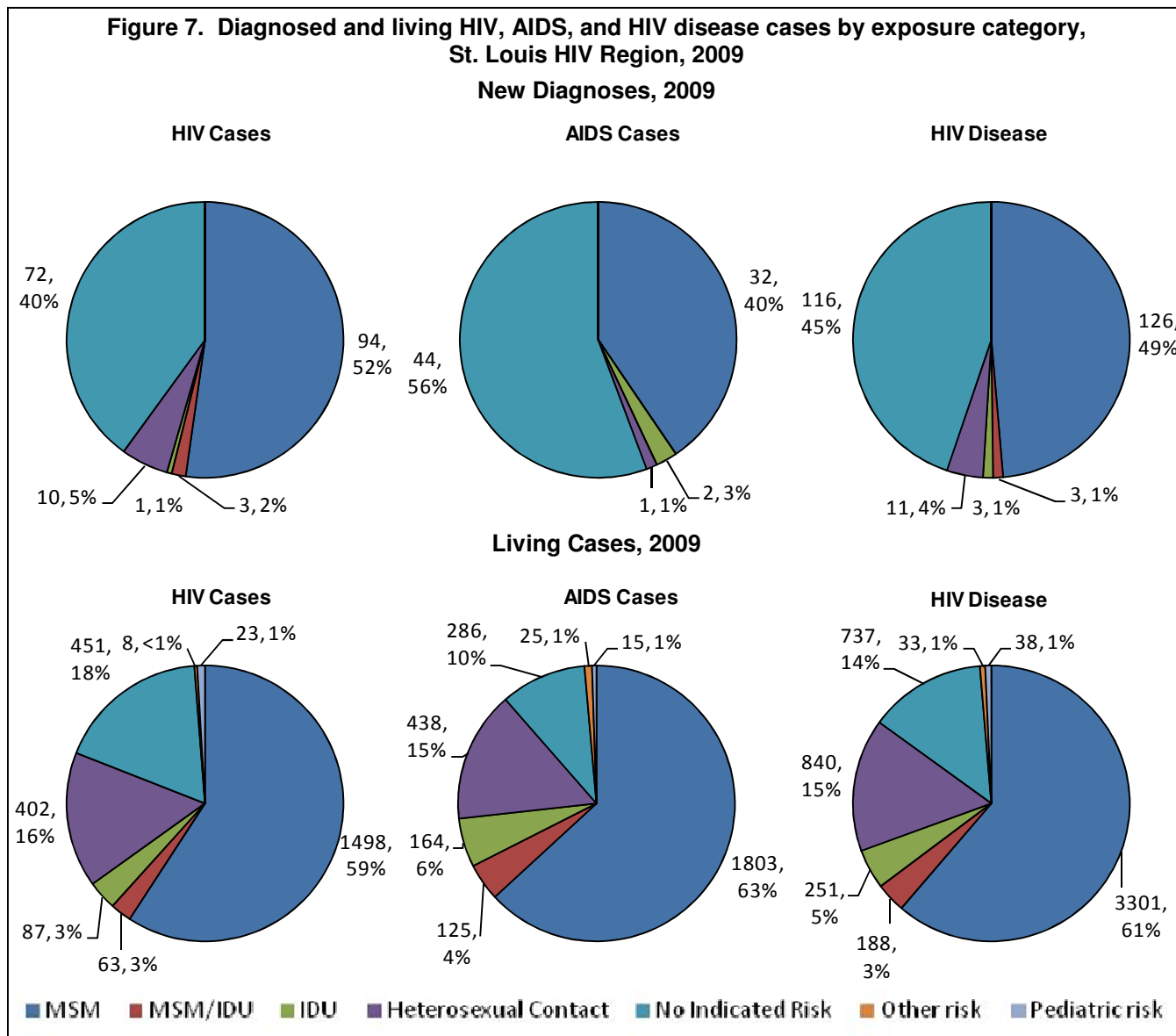
****Per 100,000 population based on 2008 MDHSS estimates.

†Based on age as of December 31, 2009.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 5,388 persons living with HIV at the end of 2009, 83% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 5.3 times greater among males than females. Blacks represented the largest number of persons living with HIV disease in the St. Louis HIV region. In contrast, whites represented the largest number of persons living with HIV disease in all other HIV regions. The rate of persons living with HIV disease was 4.6 times greater among blacks than whites. The rate was 1.7 times greater among Hispanics than whites. Among males, the rate of individuals living with HIV disease was 4.2 times greater for blacks than whites, and 1.4 times greater for Hispanics than whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 12.2 times greater among blacks than whites, and 4.2 times greater among Hispanics than whites.

Of the 259 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2009, 31% were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2009 (Table 2). The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses was 5.0 times greater in males than females. Blacks represented a greater proportion of the new AIDS cases compared to new HIV cases. The rate of new HIV disease cases was 7.4 times greater among blacks than whites, and 2.4 times greater among Hispanics than whites. The disproportionate impact of HIV disease on minorities appears to be greater for new diagnoses compared to those currently living with the disease in the St. Louis HIV region.



Among all categories, the largest proportion of cases with a known risk was attributed to MSM (Figure 7). 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, St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2009*			Living			Diagnosed 2009**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
St. Louis City	89	49.4%	25.1	1,530	60.4%	431.8	38	48.1%	10.7	1,751	61.3%	494.1
St. Louis County	68	37.8%	6.9	814	32.1%	82.1	31	39.2%	3.1	901	31.5%	90.8
St. Charles County	13	7.2%	3.7	96	3.8%	27.5	5	6.3%	1.4	94	3.3%	26.9
Remainder of Region	10	5.6%	2.5	92	3.6%	22.9	5	6.3%	1.2	110	3.9%	27.3
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	180	100.0%	8.6	2,532	100.0%	120.7	79	100.0%	3.8	2,856	100.0%	136.1

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2009 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
 **Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2009 that progressed to AIDS in 2009.
 ***Per 100,000 population based on 2008 MDHSS estimates.
 Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 4. Diagnosed HIV cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

Area	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	28	31.5%	17.6	54	60.7%	31.4	4	4.5%	38.9	89	100.0%	25.1
St. Louis County	14	20.6%	2.0	53	77.9%	24.7	0	0.0%	0.0	68	100.0%	6.9
St. Charles County	7	53.8%	2.2	4	30.8%	27.6	1	7.7%	12.1	13	100.0%	3.7
Remainder of Region	9	90.0%	2.3	1	10.0%	17.1	0	0.0%	0.0	10	100.0%	2.5
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	58	32.2%	3.7	112	62.2%	27.5	5	0.0%	10.6	180	100.0%	8.6

*Per 100,000 population based on 2008 MDHSS estimates.
 **Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.
 Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 5. Diagnosed AIDS cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

Area	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	11	28.9%	6.9	27	71.1%	15.7	0	0.0%	0.0	38	100.0%	10.7
St. Louis County	6	19.4%	0.8	23	74.2%	10.7	1	0.0%	4.4	31	100.0%	3.1
St. Charles County	4	80.0%	1.3	1	20.0%	6.9	0	0.0%	0.0	5	100.0%	1.4
Remainder of Region	5	100.0%	1.3	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	5	100.0%	1.2
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	26	32.9%	1.7	51	64.6%	12.5	1	0.0%	2.1	79	100.0%	3.8

*Per 100,000 population based on 2008 MDHSS estimates.
 **Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.
 Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The rates of new diagnoses and living cases were higher in St. Louis City compared to other areas in the St. Louis HIV region (Table 3).

There were differences in the proportion of new HIV cases diagnosed by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas (Table 4). Greater proportions of the new HIV cases diagnosed in St. Louis City and St. Louis County were black compared to St. Charles County and the remainder of the HIV region.

There were also differences in the proportion of new AIDS cases diagnosed by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas (Table 5). The proportion of newly diagnosed AIDS cases that occurred among blacks was higher for St. Louis City and St. Louis County compared to St. Charles County.

Table 6. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	31	33.0%	776	51.8%	14	43.8%	961	53.3%
Black	56	59.6%	656	43.8%	16	50.0%	791	43.9%
Hispanic	3	3.2%	44	2.9%	1	3.1%	33	1.8%
Other/Unknown	4	4.3%	22	1.5%	1	3.1%	18	1.0%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	94	100.0%	1,498	100.0%	32	100.0%	1,803	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2009 that progressed to AIDS in 2009.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 7. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
13-18	0	0.0%	11	0.8%	0	0.0%	11	0.3%
19-24	23	1.3%	117	8.1%	1	1.3%	143	4.3%
25-44	587	33.8%	700	48.4%	48	62.3%	1,354	41.0%
45-64	1,021	58.8%	581	40.2%	25	32.5%	1,646	49.9%
65+	106	6.1%	38	2.6%	3	3.9%	147	4.5%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	1,737	100.0%	1,447	100.0%	77	100.0%	3,301	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 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	1,035	50.5%	949	46.3%	36	1.8%	2,048	62.0%
St. Louis County	529	50.4%	473	45.1%	38	3.6%	1,049	31.8%
St. Charles County	89	80.9%	16	14.5%	2	1.8%	110	3.3%
Remaining Counties	84	89.4%	9	9.6%	1	1.1%	94	2.8%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	1,737	52.6%	1,447	43.8%	77	2.3%	3,301	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 126 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM) in 2009 for the St. Louis HIV region (Table 6). Blacks represented the greatest proportion of new HIV and AIDS cases diagnosed in 2009 among MSM. Of the newly diagnosed cases among MSM, 25% progressed to AIDS by the end of 2009. Among MSM living with HIV disease, whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV and AIDS cases.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 7). Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the majority (59%) were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2009. In contrast, the greatest proportions of black (48%) and Hispanic (62%) MSM living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age.

There were differences in the distribution of persons living with HIV disease by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for MSM (Table 8). Black MSM comprised a larger proportion of persons living with HIV disease in St. Louis City and St. Louis County compared to other areas.

Table 9. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	2	66.7%	28	44.4%	0	--	63	50.4%
Black	0	0.0%	31	49.2%	0	--	62	49.6%
Hispanic	1	33.3%	3	4.8%	0	--	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	0	--	0	0.0%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	3	100.0%	63	100.0%	0	--	125	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2009 that progressed to AIDS in 2009.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 10. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

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	1.1%	1	1.1%	1	33.3%	3	1.6%
25-44	29	31.9%	29	31.2%	2	66.7%	60	31.9%
45-64	55	60.4%	60	64.5%	0	0.0%	116	61.7%
65+	6	6.6%	3	3.2%	0	0.0%	9	4.8%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	91	100.0%	93	100.0%	3	100.0%	188	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 11. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	53	41.7%	71	55.9%	2	1.6%	127	67.6%
St. Louis County	27	57.4%	20	42.6%	0	0.0%	47	25.0%
St. Charles County	6	75.0%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	8	4.3%
Remaining Counties	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	6	3.2%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	91	48.4%	93	49.5%	3	1.6%	188	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of three new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) in 2009 for the St. Louis HIV region (Table 9). There were 188 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM/IDU at the end of 2009 in the St. Louis HIV region. The number of living HIV and AIDS cases among MSM/IDU was similar between blacks and whites.

The majority of persons living with HIV disease among both white and black MSM/IDU were 45-64 years old at the end of 2009 (Table 10).

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for MSM/IDU (Table 11). Black MSM/IDU comprised a larger proportion of living cases in St. Louis City and St. Louis County compared to other areas.

Table 12. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	21	24.1%	0	0.0%	29	17.7%
Black Male	1	100.0%	38	43.7%	1	50.0%	72	43.9%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.2%
White Female	0	0.0%	15	17.2%	0	0.0%	16	9.8%
Black Female	0	0.0%	12	13.8%	1	50.0%	43	26.2%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL[†]	1	100.0%	87	100.0%	2	100.0%	164	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2009 that progressed to AIDS in 2009.

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

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 13. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

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	3.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%
25-44	19	38.0%	23	20.9%	15	48.4%	20	36.4%	79	31.5%
45-64	29	58.0%	80	72.7%	15	48.4%	31	56.4%	157	62.5%
65+	2	4.0%	7	6.4%	0	0.0%	4	7.3%	14	5.6%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	50	100.0%	110	100.0%	31	100.0%	55	100.0%	251	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 14. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	28	17.0%	134	81.2%	2	1.2%	165	65.7%
St. Louis County	22	40.7%	30	55.6%	1	1.9%	54	21.5%
St. Charles County	12	92.3%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	13	5.2%
Remaining Counties	19	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19	7.6%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	81	32.3%	165	65.7%	3	1.2%	251	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of three new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to injecting drug users (IDU) in 2009 for the St. Louis HIV region (Table 12). There were 251 persons living with HIV disease attributed to IDU at the end of 2009 in the St. Louis HIV region. Black males represented the largest proportion of living HIV and AIDS cases.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity and sex among IDU (Table 13). Among white males, black males, and black females, the greatest proportion of living cases was 45-64 years of age at the end of 2009. Among white females, an equal number of persons living with HIV disease were between 25-44 and 45-64 years of age.

There were differences in the distribution of individuals living with HIV disease by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for IDU (Table 14). St. Louis City had the largest proportion of black IDU living with HIV disease (81%). St. Louis County had the second largest proportion of black IDU living with HIV disease (56%).

Table 15. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	26	6.5%	0	0.0%	27	6.2%
Black Male	0	0.0%	71	17.7%	0	0.0%	100	22.8%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	3	0.7%
White Female	2	20.0%	73	18.2%	0	0.0%	59	13.5%
Black Female	8	80.0%	219	54.5%	1	100.0%	239	54.6%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	7	1.7%	0	0.0%	5	1.1%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL†	10	100.0%	402	100.0%	1	100.0%	438	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2009 that progressed to AIDS in 2009.

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

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Table 16. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

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%	3	0.7%	3	0.4%
19-24	0	0.0%	4	2.3%	1	0.8%	8	1.7%	13	1.5%
25-44	11	20.8%	81	47.4%	71	53.8%	289	63.1%	468	55.7%
45-64	32	60.4%	72	42.1%	53	40.2%	145	31.7%	310	36.9%
65+	10	18.9%	14	8.2%	7	5.3%	13	2.8%	46	5.5%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	53	100.0%	171	100.0%	132	100.0%	458	100.0%	840	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 17. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	74	14.6%	420	82.8%	9	1.8%	507	60.4%
St. Louis County	68	24.5%	200	71.9%	5	1.8%	278	33.1%
St. Charles County	14	66.7%	5	23.8%	1	4.8%	21	2.5%
Remaining Counties	29	85.3%	4	11.8%	1	2.9%	34	4.0%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	185	22.0%	629	74.9%	16	1.9%	840	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 were a total of 11 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2009 for the St. Louis HIV region (Table 15). All of the newly diagnosed persons were females. There were 840 persons living with HIV disease attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2009 in the St. Louis HIV region. Black females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and AIDS cases among heterosexual contact cases.

At the end of 2009, the greatest proportions of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age for white females, black males, and black females (Table 16). Among white males, the greatest proportion of individuals living with HIV disease was between 45-64 years of age.

There were differences in the distribution of individuals living with HIV disease by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for heterosexual contact cases (Table 17). Black heterosexual contact cases comprised a larger proportion of living cases in St. Louis City and St. Louis County compared to other areas.

Table 18. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases with exposure category assignments for St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

Exposure category	HIV cases				AIDS cases			
	2009*		Living		2009**		Living	
Adult/Adolescent								
Men who have sex with men	143	79.4%	1,770	70.5%	62	78.5%	1,985	69.9%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	4	2.2%	75	3.0%	0	0.0%	137	4.8%
Injecting drug use	2	1.1%	108	4.3%	8	10.1%	186	6.5%
Heterosexual contact	31	17.2%	547	21.8%	9	11.4%	507	17.8%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	7	0.3%	0	0.0%	26	0.9%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
No indicated risk (NIR)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	180	100.0%	2,509 †	100.0%	79	100.0%	2,841	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	0	0.0%	23	100.0%	0	0.0%	15	100.0%
TOTAL	180		2,532		79		2,856	

*HIV cases reported during 2009 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
**Does not include HIV cases that progressed to AIDS.
†Includes 1 case with a confirmed "other" exposure category.
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The data in Table 18 have been adjusted to proportionately re-distribute individuals with no indicated risk factor based on sex and race/ethnicity to known exposure categories. These data do not reflect the true counts of persons reported in each exposure category. Among both new and living HIV and AIDS cases, MSM represented the greatest proportion of cases. The proportion of diagnoses attributed to MSM was greater for new HIV case diagnoses compared to the proportion among living HIV cases. No diagnoses were reported among children less than 13 years of age in 2009 in the St. Louis HIV region.

Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis Region, 2009

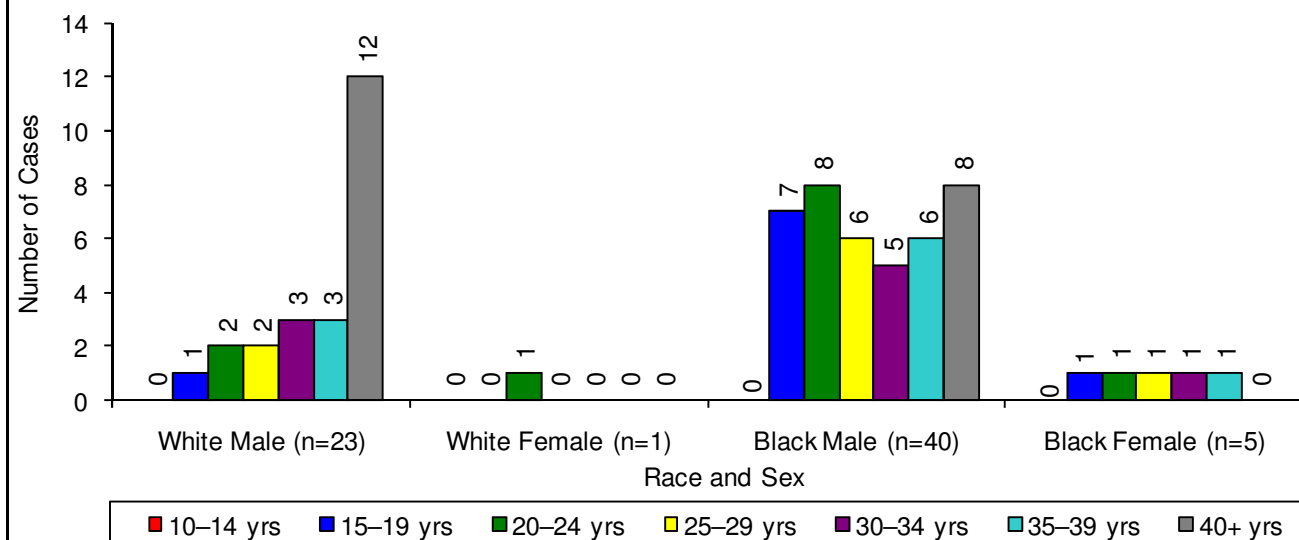
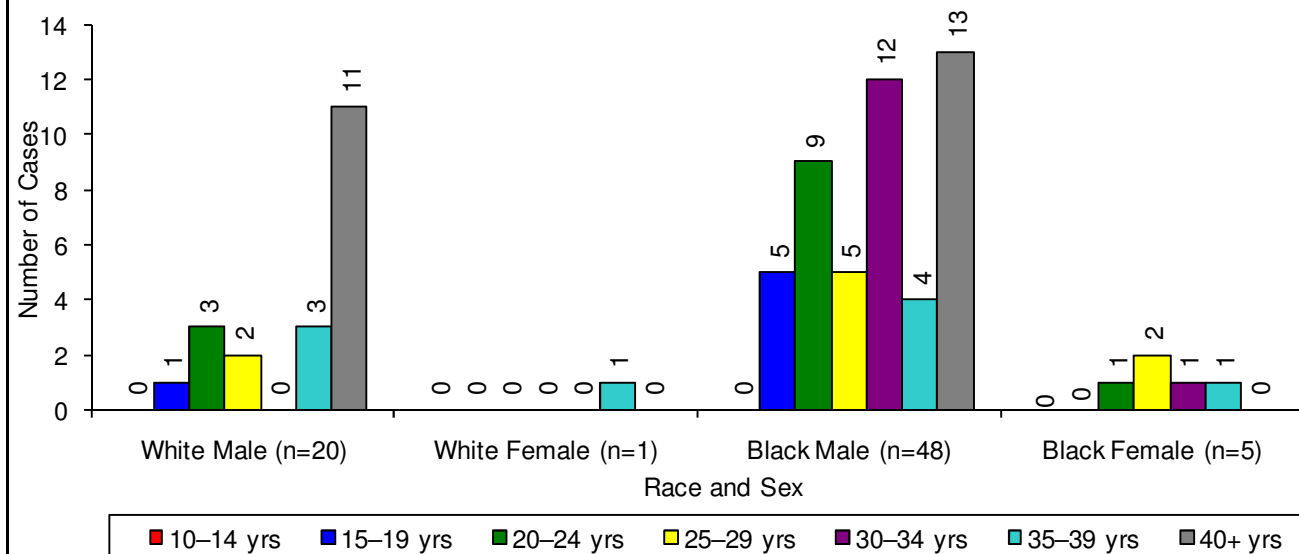


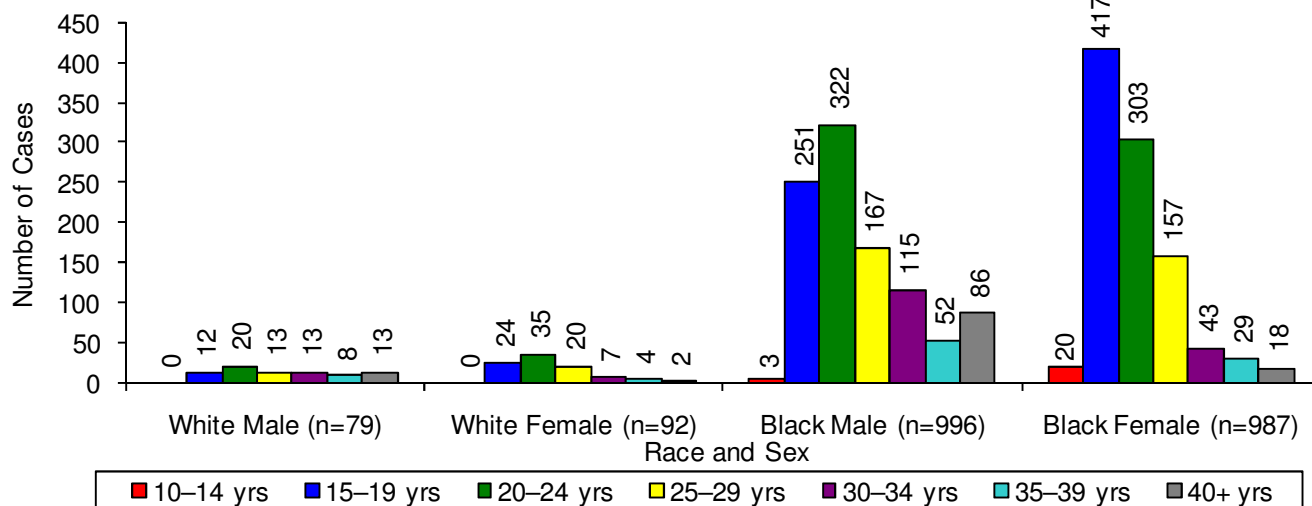
Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis Region, 2009



The largest number of P&S syphilis cases was reported among black males (40), followed by white males (23) (Figure 8). The number of reported cases decreased from 2008 to 2009 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. There were differences in the distribution of reported cases by age at diagnosis among the race/ethnicity and sex categories. A greater proportion of diagnoses were 40 or more years old (52%) among white males compared to the other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

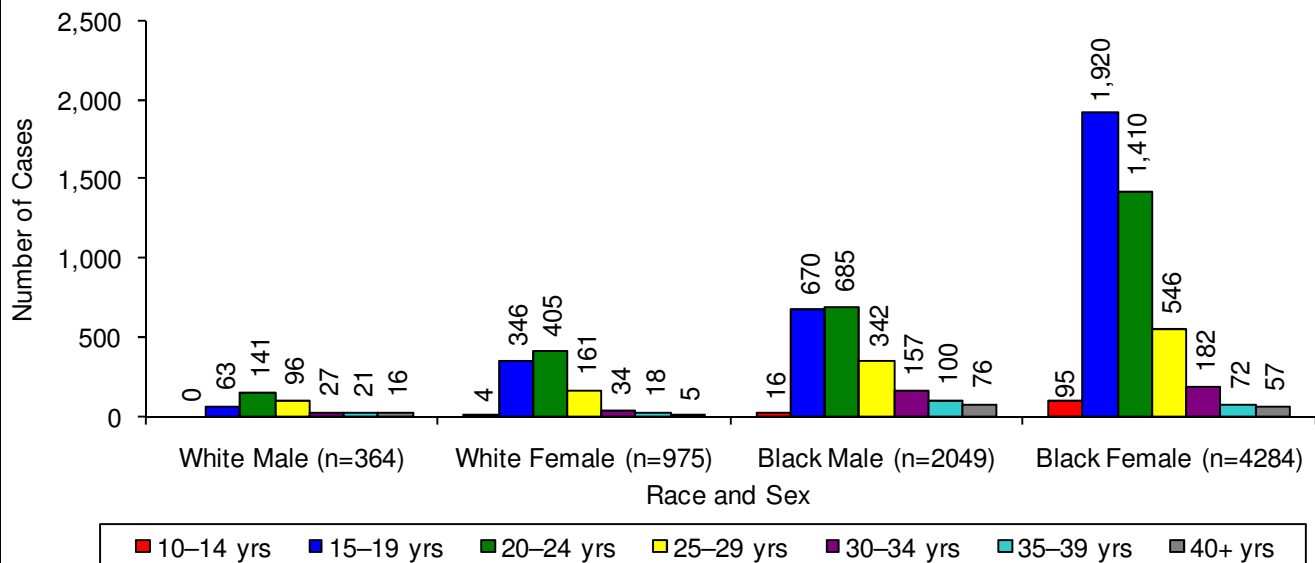
The largest number of early latent syphilis cases was reported among black males (48), followed by white males (20) (Figure 9). The number of reported early latent syphilis cases increased from 2008 to 2009 among white males (18 to 20) and black males (30 to 48), and decreased among black females (8 to 5) and white females (2 to 1). Among white males, individuals 40 or more years of age represented majority of diagnoses. Among black males, a nearly equal number of cases was reported among individuals 30-34 and individuals 40 or more years of age.

Figure 10. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis Region, 2009



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

Figure 11. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis Region, 2009

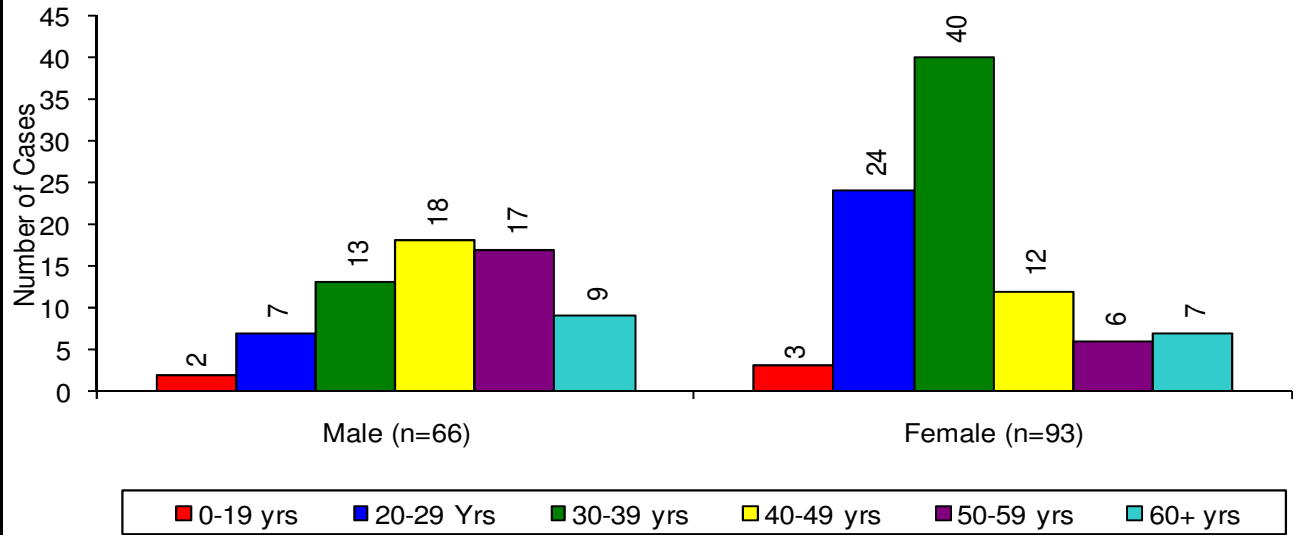


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among black males (996), followed by black females (987) (Figure 10). The number of reported cases decreased from 2008 to 2009 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. Among black females, the largest numbers of gonorrhea cases were reported among those 15-19 years of age. The largest number of cases was diagnosed between 20-24 years of age among white females, white males, and black males.

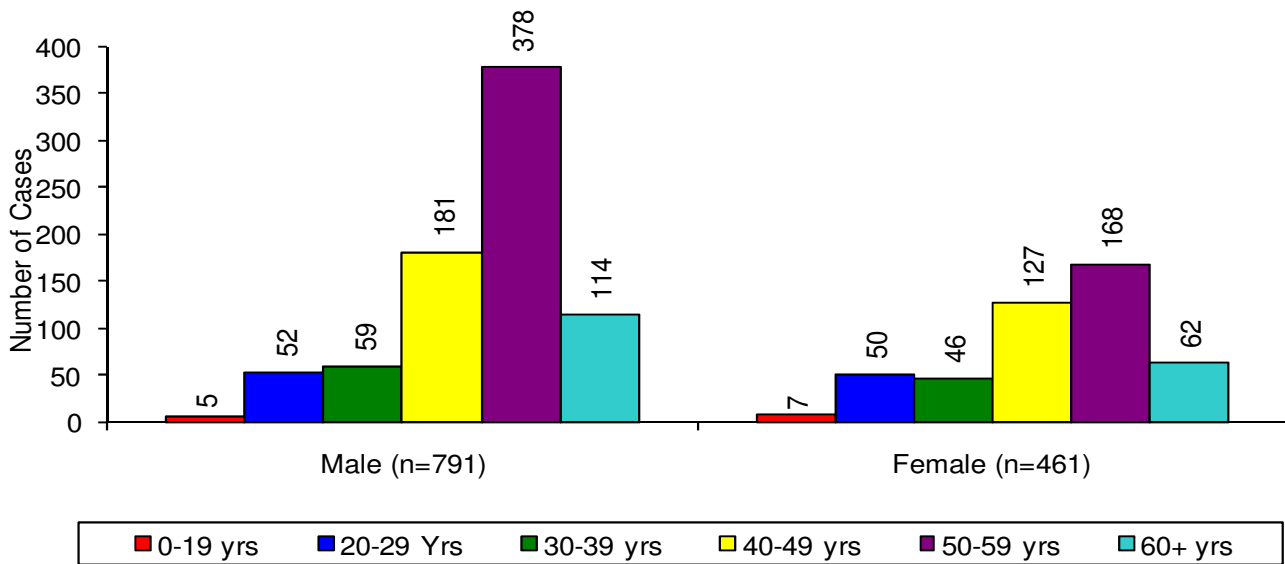
The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among black females (4,284), followed by black males (2,049). The number of reported chlamydia cases increased from 2008 to 2009 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. Among black females, individuals 15-19 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases. For all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented, 20-24 years olds represented the largest number of diagnosed cases.

Figure 12. Reported Hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis Region, 2009



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

Figure 13. Reported Hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis Region, 2009



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

There were 159 reported cases of Hepatitis B in the St. Louis HIV region during 2009 (Figure 12). Females represented 58% of reported Hepatitis B cases. There were differences in the age distribution of reported Hepatitis B cases by sex. Among males, the largest proportion of cases was between 40-49 years of age at diagnosis. The largest proportion of cases was 30-39 years old among females.

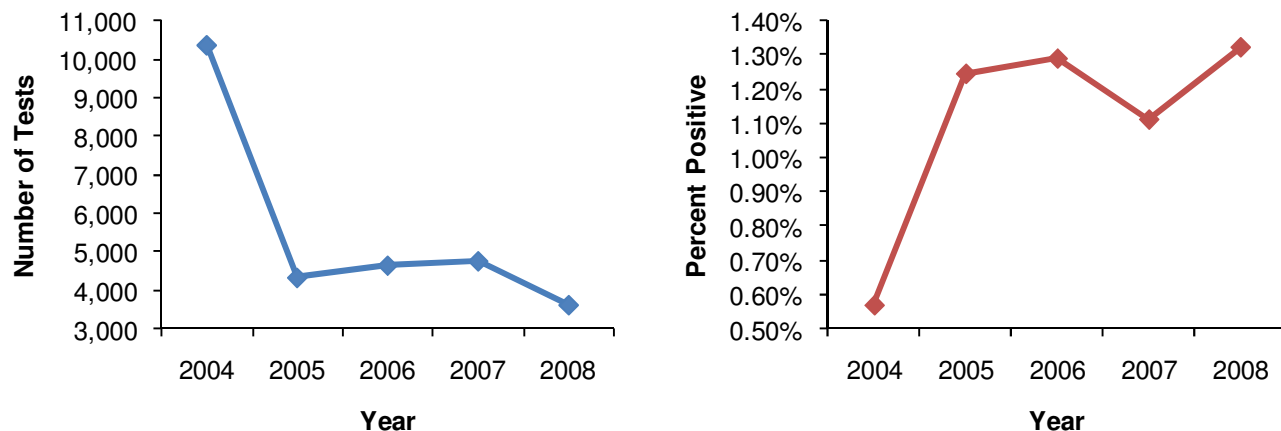
In 2009, there were 1,252 Hepatitis C cases reported in the St. Louis HIV region (Figure 13). Of the reported Hepatitis C cases, 63% were male. Among both males and females the largest numbers of cases were reported among persons 50-59 years of age at diagnosis, and the second largest numbers of cases were reported among those 40-49 years of age.

Table 19. Number of HIV tests* and positive tests among counseling, testing and referral program sites, by current gender, race/ethnicity, age, exposure category, and test method, St. Louis HIV Region, 2008				
	Total Tests		Positive Tests	
	N	N	%	
Total	3,631	48	1.3%	
Current Gender				
Male	2,246	41	1.8%	
Female	1,381	7	0.5%	
Transgender	3	0	0.0%	
Unknown	1	0	0.0%	
Race/Ethnicity				
White	779	10	1.3%	
Black	2,673	36	1.3%	
Hispanic	72	1	1.4%	
Other/Unknown	107	1	0.9%	
Age at Test				
<13	1	0	0.0%	
13-18	274	3	1.1%	
19-24	772	9	1.2%	
25-44	1,747	29	1.7%	
45-64	768	7	0.9%	
65+	44	0	0.0%	
Unknown	25	0	0.0%	
Exposure Category				
MSM	491	27	5.5%	
MSM/IDU	9	2	22.2%	
IDU	84	0	0.0%	
Heterosexual Contact**	111	2	1.8%	
Presumed Heterosexual Contact***	1,098	5	0.5%	
Unknown	1,838	12	0.7%	
Test Method				
Rapid	1,586	26	1.6%	
Conventional	2,040	22	1.1%	
Unknown	5	0	0.0%	
*Includes only tests where a result was available and where the individual did not self-report a previously positive HIV test and reported residing in the St. Louis HIV Region.				
**Includes males and females who reported no injection drug use and reported high risk heterosexual behaviors with the opposite gender; corresponds with the CDC definition of high risk heterosexual contact.				
***Includes females who reported no history of injection drug use and reported sex with males without additional risk behaviors.				
Source: Missouri Counseling and Testing data				

Table 19 presents testing characteristics only among those tests performed at MDHSS counseling and testing sites among persons residing in the St. Louis HIV region where the results were available and for tests where the individual did not report a previously positive HIV test; there were 3,631 tests that met these criteria. Overall, slightly more than one percent of tests were positive for HIV disease.

The number of tests decreased from 2004-2005 and then fluctuated slightly from 2005-2008 among residents in the St. Louis HIV region (Figure 16). The decrease in the number of tests seen from 2004-2005 was likely due to the switch in STD public health care providers. HIV testing reports from the new STD public health provider beginning in 2005 were likely not complete.

Figure 14. Number of HIV tests and percent positive results at Missouri counseling and testing sites, St. Louis HIV Region, 2004-2008



Source: Missouri Counseling and Testing data

There were variations in the distributions of case management enrollment, ADAP enrollment, and persons living with HIV disease by current gender, race/ethnicity and current age (Table 20). Females, minorities, and persons 25-44 years of age tended to represent a greater proportion of persons enrolled in case management and ADAP compared to all persons living with HIV disease in the region. Differences in demographic information may exist because data regarding persons living with HIV disease were obtained from a different source (eHARS) than information on persons enrolled in case management or ADAP (FACTORS).

Table 20. Demographic characteristics of persons enrolled in HIV medical case management, persons enrolled in ADAP, and persons living with HIV disease, St. Louis HIV Region, 2009

	<u>Enrolled in Case Management</u>		<u>Enrolled in ADAP*</u>		<u>Living HIV Disease</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Current Gender						
Male	1,961	77.6%	1,256	79.3%	4,463	82.8%
Female	541	21.4%	314	19.8%	908	16.9%
Transgender	25	1.0%	12	0.8%	17	0.3%
Unknown	1	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Total	2,528	100.0%	1,583	100.0%	5,388	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity						
White	914	36.2%	559	35.3%	2,353	43.7%
Black	1,529	60.5%	958	60.5%	2,839	52.7%
Hispanic	62	2.5%	50	3.2%	124	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	0.4%	8	0.5%	23	0.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5	0.2%	2	0.1%	3	<0.1%
Two or More Races/Unknown	9	0.4%	6	0.4%	46	0.9%
Total	2,528	100.0%	1,583	100.0%	5,388	100.0%
Current Age[‡]						
<13	5	0.2%	1	<0.1%	18	0.3%
13-18	22	0.9%	4	0.3%	33	0.6%
19-24	149	5.9%	117	7.4%	233	4.3%
25-44	1,245	49.2%	875	55.3%	2,334	43.3%
45-64	1,055	41.7%	564	35.6%	2,527	46.9%
65+	52	2.1%	22	1.4%	243	4.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	2,528	100.0%	1,583	100.0%	5,388	100.0%

*ADAP=AIDS Drug Assistance Program

‡As of December 31, 2009

Source: FACTORS and eHARS

This page was intentionally left blank.