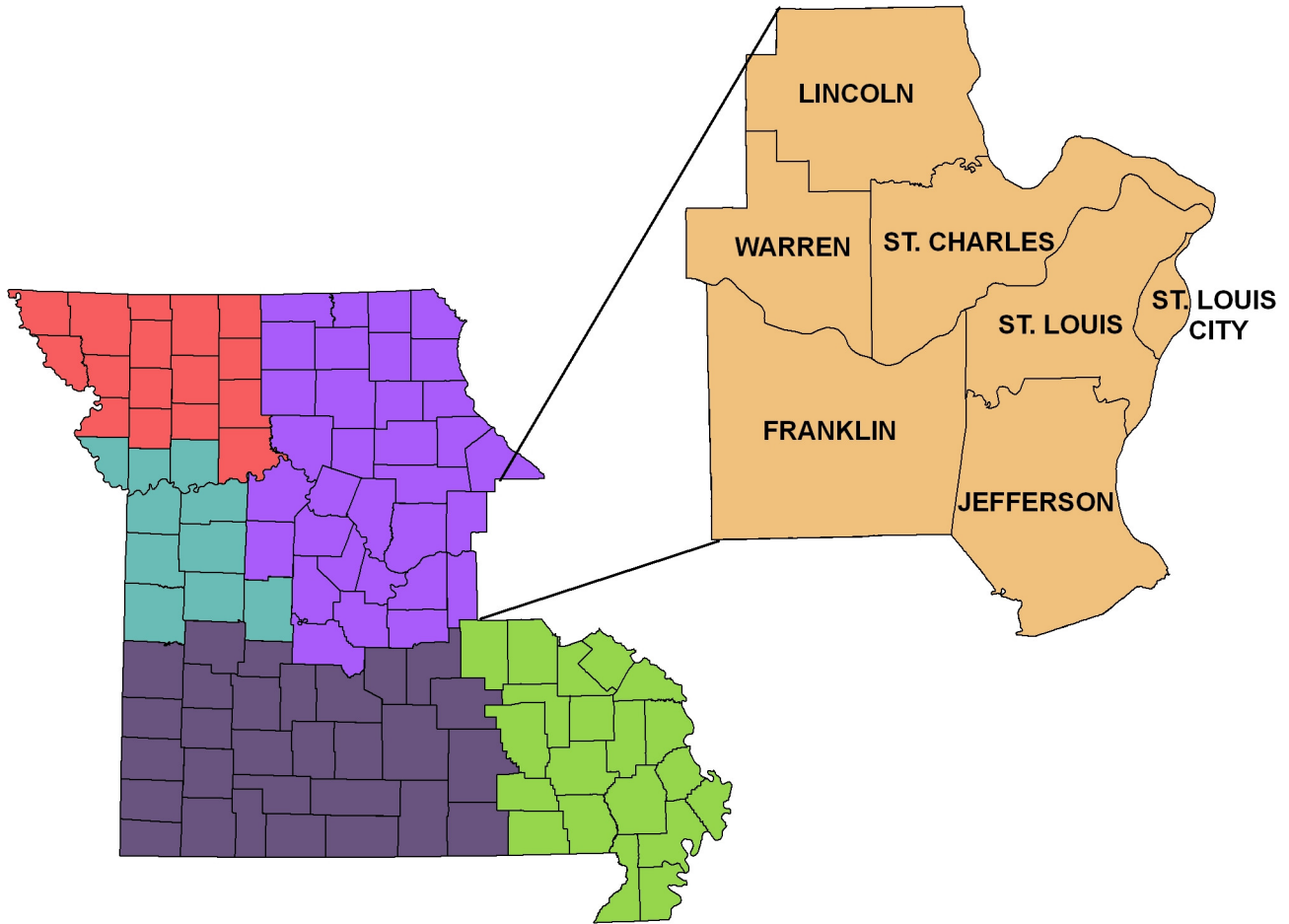


ST. LOUIS REGION



Population Counts, St. Louis HIV Region, 2010

County	White	Black/African American	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Two or More Races/Other Race	Total
Franklin County	97,390 96.0%	847 0.8%	1,397 1.4%	440 0.4%	290 0.3%	1,128 1.1%	101,492
Jefferson County	208,742 95.4%	1,776 0.8%	3,408 1.6%	1,451 0.7%	608 0.3%	2,748 1.3%	218,733
Lincoln County	49,364 93.9%	963 1.8%	1,032 2.0%	202 0.4%	154 0.3%	851 1.6%	52,566
St. Charles County	321,078 89.1%	14,827 4.1%	9,983 2.8%	7,942 2.2%	692 0.2%	5,963 1.7%	360,485
St. Louis County	687,984 68.9%	231,801 23.2%	25,024 2.5%	34,739 3.5%	1,632 0.2%	17,774 1.8%	998,954
St. Louis City	134,702 42.2%	156,389 49.0%	11,130 3.5%	9,295 2.9%	684 0.2%	7,094 2.2%	319,294
Warren County	30,201 92.9%	598 1.8%	957 2.9%	133 0.4%	113 0.3%	511 1.6%	32,513
Region Total	1,529,461 73.4%	407,201 19.5%	52,931 2.5%	54,202 2.6%	4,173 0.2%	36,069 1.7%	2,084,037

Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. AIDS status, St. Louis HIV Region, 1982—2011

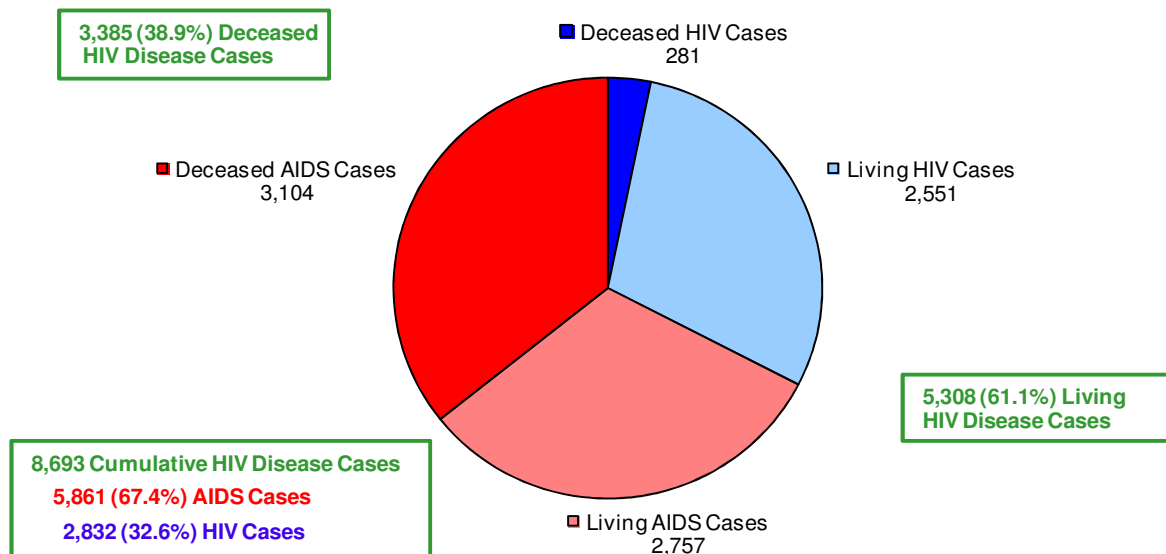
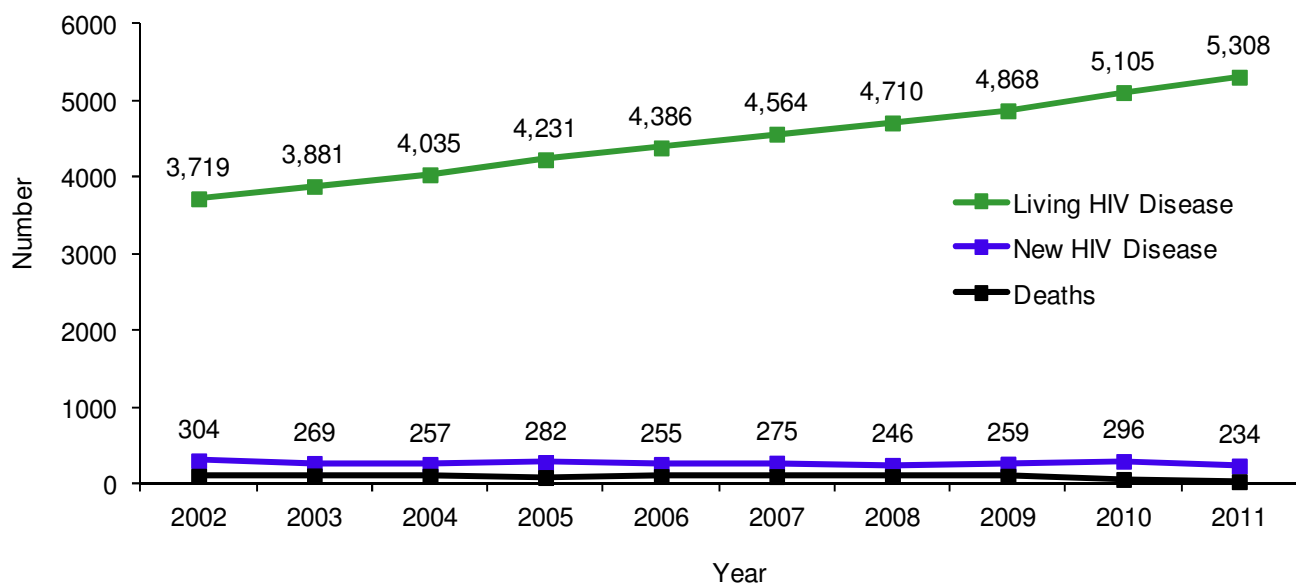


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002—2011

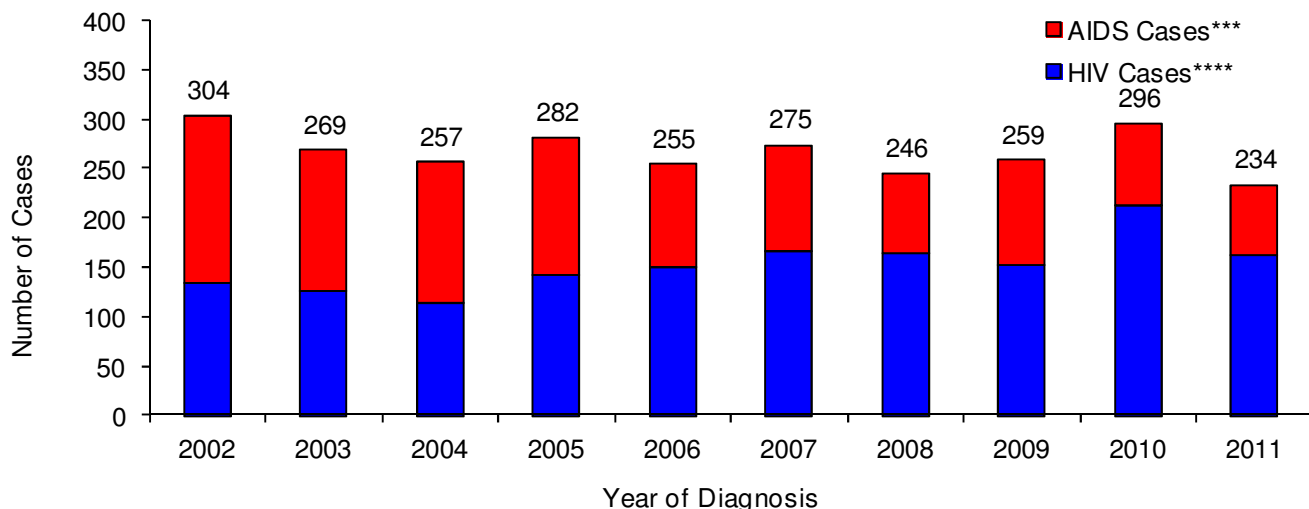


*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year; For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year; For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2011, there have been a total of 8,693 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the St. Louis HIV region and reported to MDHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 61% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2011. Among those living with HIV disease, 2,551 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2011 and 2,757 were classified as AIDS cases.

At the end of 2011, there were 5,308 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 234 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2011. 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, 2002—2011**



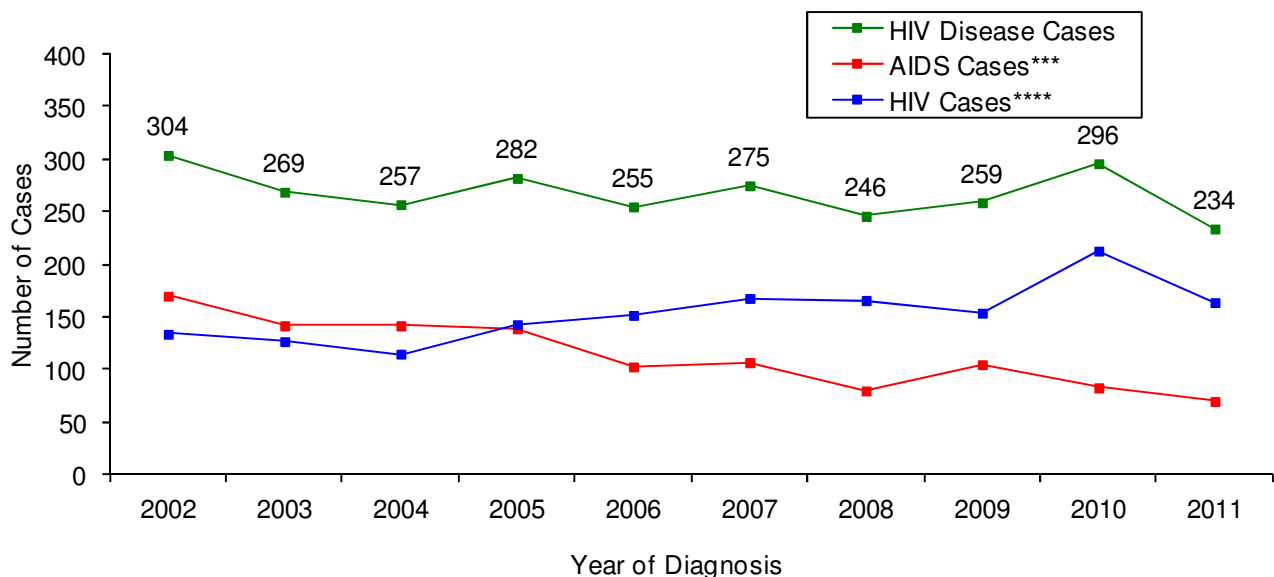
*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**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, 2011.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002—2011**



*HIV case vs. AIDS case

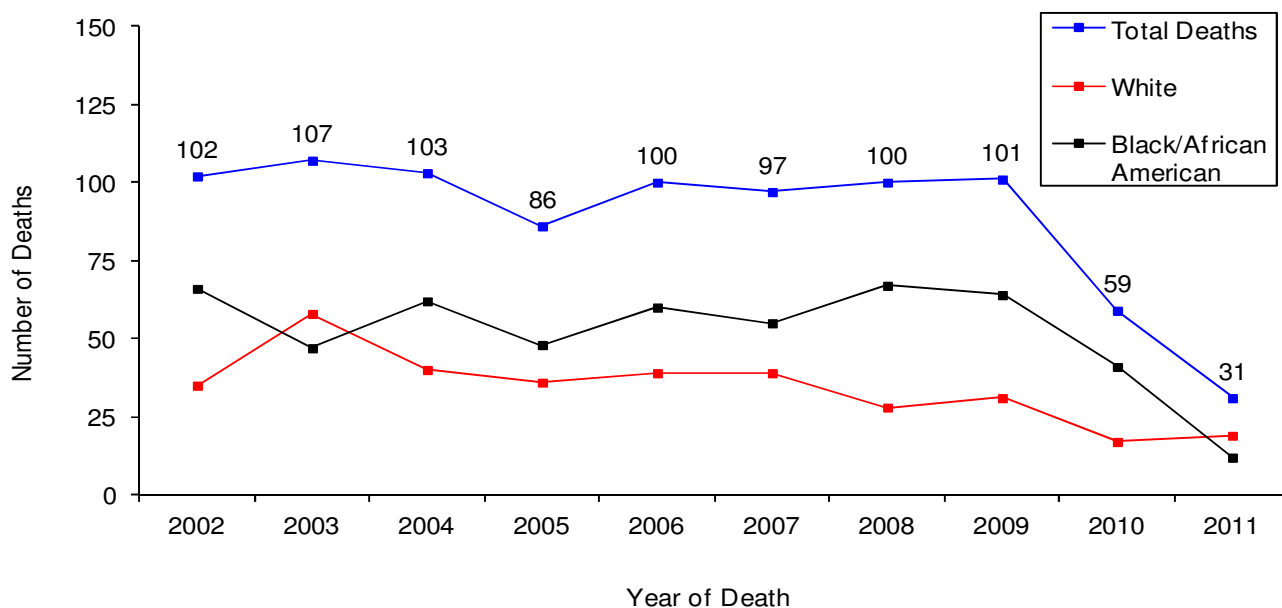
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

***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, 2011.

The number of new diagnoses has remained fairly stable from 2002 to 2010, with increases observed in 2002 and 2010. The 234 new diagnoses in 2011 represented the lowest number of diagnoses since 1987 in the St. Louis HIV region. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as AIDS cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

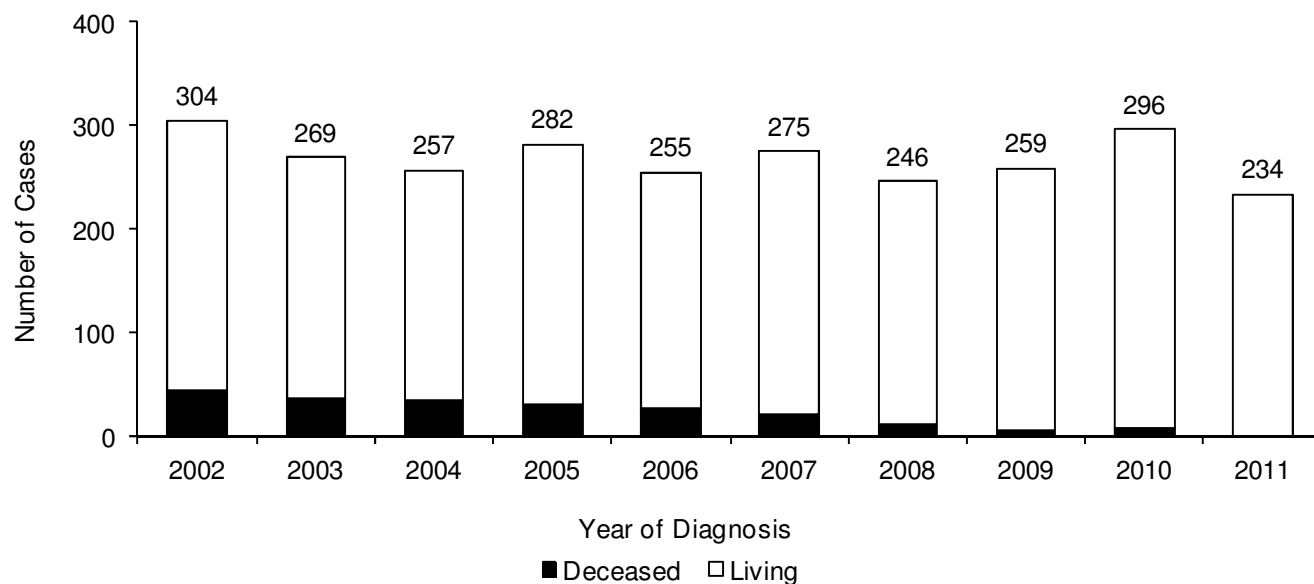
Figure 5. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race, by year of death, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002—2011†



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

†Only includes deaths through December 31, 2011, and reported by February 28, 2012.

Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 2002—2011**



*Vital status on December 31, 2011.

**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 was generally stable between 2002-2009 (Figure 5). The lower number of deaths in 2010 and 2011 was likely due to delays in death reporting.

Of the 304 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2002, 45 (15%) were deceased by the end of 2011 (Figure 6). Among the 234 individuals first diagnosed in 2011, two (<1%) were deceased at the end of 2011. 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, 2011

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	2,076	81.4%	206.5	2,309	83.8%	229.6	4,385	82.6%	436.1
Female	475	18.6%	44.0	448	16.2%	41.5	923	17.4%	85.6
Total	2,551	100.0%	122.4	2,757	100.0%	132.3	5,308	100.0%	254.7
Race/Ethnicity									
White	1,090	42.7%	71.3	1,179	42.8%	77.1	2,269	42.7%	148.4
Black/African American	1,350	52.9%	331.5	1,481	53.7%	363.7	2,831	53.3%	695.2
Hispanic	71	2.8%	134.1	63	2.3%	119.0	134	2.5%	253.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	0.6%	27.7	11	0.4%	20.3	26	0.5%	48.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	0.1%	47.9	1	0.0%	24.0	3	0.1%	71.9
Two or More Races/Unknown	23	0.9%	--	22	0.8%	--	45	0.8%	--
Total	2,551	100.0%	122.4	2,757	100.0%	132.3	5,308	100.0%	254.7
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	989	47.6%	132.5	1,089	47.2%	145.9	2,078	47.4%	278.4
Black/African American Male	1,003	48.3%	539.6	1,141	49.4%	613.9	2,144	48.9%	1153.5
Hispanic Male	52	2.5%	188.6	53	2.3%	192.3	105	2.4%	380.9
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	13	0.6%	50.1	7	0.3%	27.0	20	0.5%	77.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	2	0.1%	96.6	1	0.0%	48.3	3	0.1%	144.9
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	17	0.8%	--	18	0.8%	--	35	0.8%	--
Total	2,076	100.0%	206.5	2,309	100.0%	229.6	4,385	100.0%	436.1
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	101	21.3%	12.9	90	20.1%	11.5	191	20.7%	24.4
Black/African American Female	347	73.1%	156.8	340	75.9%	153.6	687	74.4%	310.4
Hispanic Female	19	4.0%	74.9	10	2.2%	39.4	29	3.1%	114.3
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	2	0.4%	7.1	4	0.9%	14.2	6	0.7%	21.2
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	6	1.3%	--	4	0.9%	--	10	1.1%	--
Total	475	100.0%	44.0	448	100.0%	41.5	923	100.0%	85.6
Current Age[‡]									
<2	2	0.1%	3.9	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.0%	3.9
2-12	15	0.6%	5.0	1	0.0%	0.3	16	0.3%	5.4
13-18	18	0.7%	10.2	7	0.3%	4.0	25	0.5%	14.1
19-24	228	8.9%	142.4	71	2.6%	44.4	299	5.6%	186.8
25-44	1,196	46.9%	219.1	983	35.7%	180.1	2,179	41.1%	399.1
45-64	1,009	39.6%	175.0	1,563	56.7%	271.1	2,572	48.5%	446.1
65+	83	3.3%	30.3	132	4.8%	48.2	215	4.1%	78.5
Total	2,551	100.0%	122.4	2,757	100.0%	132.3	5,308	100.0%	254.7

[†]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 2011.

**Cases classified as AIDS by December 31, 2011.

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

****Per 100,000 population based on 2010 MDHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2011.

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, 2011

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	136	82.9%	13.5	63	90.0%	6.3	199	85.0%	19.8
Female	28	17.1%	2.6	7	10.0%	0.6	35	15.0%	3.2
Total	164	100.0%	7.9	70	100.0%	3.4	234	100.0%	11.2
Race/Ethnicity									
White	54	32.9%	3.5	26	37.1%	1.7	80	34.2%	5.2
Black/African American	105	64.0%	25.8	40	57.1%	9.8	145	62.0%	35.6
Hispanic	2	1.2%	3.8	3	4.3%	5.7	5	2.1%	9.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.6%	1.8	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.4%	1.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	2	1.2%	--	1	1.4%	--	3	1.3%	--
Total	164	100.0%	7.9	70	100.0%	3.4	234	100.0%	11.2
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	51	37.5%	6.8	26	41.3%	3.5	77	38.7%	10.3
Black/African American Male	80	58.8%	43.0	33	52.4%	17.8	113	56.8%	60.8
Hispanic Male	2	1.5%	7.3	3	4.8%	10.9	5	2.5%	18.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	1	0.7%	3.9	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.5%	3.9
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	2	1.5%	--	1	1.6%	--	3	1.5%	--
Total	136	100.0%	13.5	63	100.0%	6.3	199	100.0%	19.8
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	3	10.7%	0.4	0	0.0%	0.0	3	8.6%	0.4
Black/African American Female	25	89.3%	11.3	7	100.0%	3.2	32	91.4%	14.5
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	28	100.0%	2.6	7	100.0%	0.6	35	100.0%	3.2
Current Age[†]									
<2	1	0.6%	1.9	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.4%	1.9
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	7	4.3%	4.0	0	0.0%	0.0	7	3.0%	4.0
19-24	49	29.9%	30.6	13	18.6%	8.1	62	26.5%	38.7
25-44	85	51.8%	15.6	29	41.4%	5.3	114	48.7%	20.9
45-64	19	11.6%	3.3	26	37.1%	4.5	45	19.2%	7.8
65+	3	1.8%	1.1	2	2.9%	0.7	5	2.1%	1.8
Total	164	100.0%	7.9	70	100.0%	3.4	234	100.0%	11.2

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2011 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2011.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2011 with HIV, which progressed to AIDS in 2011.

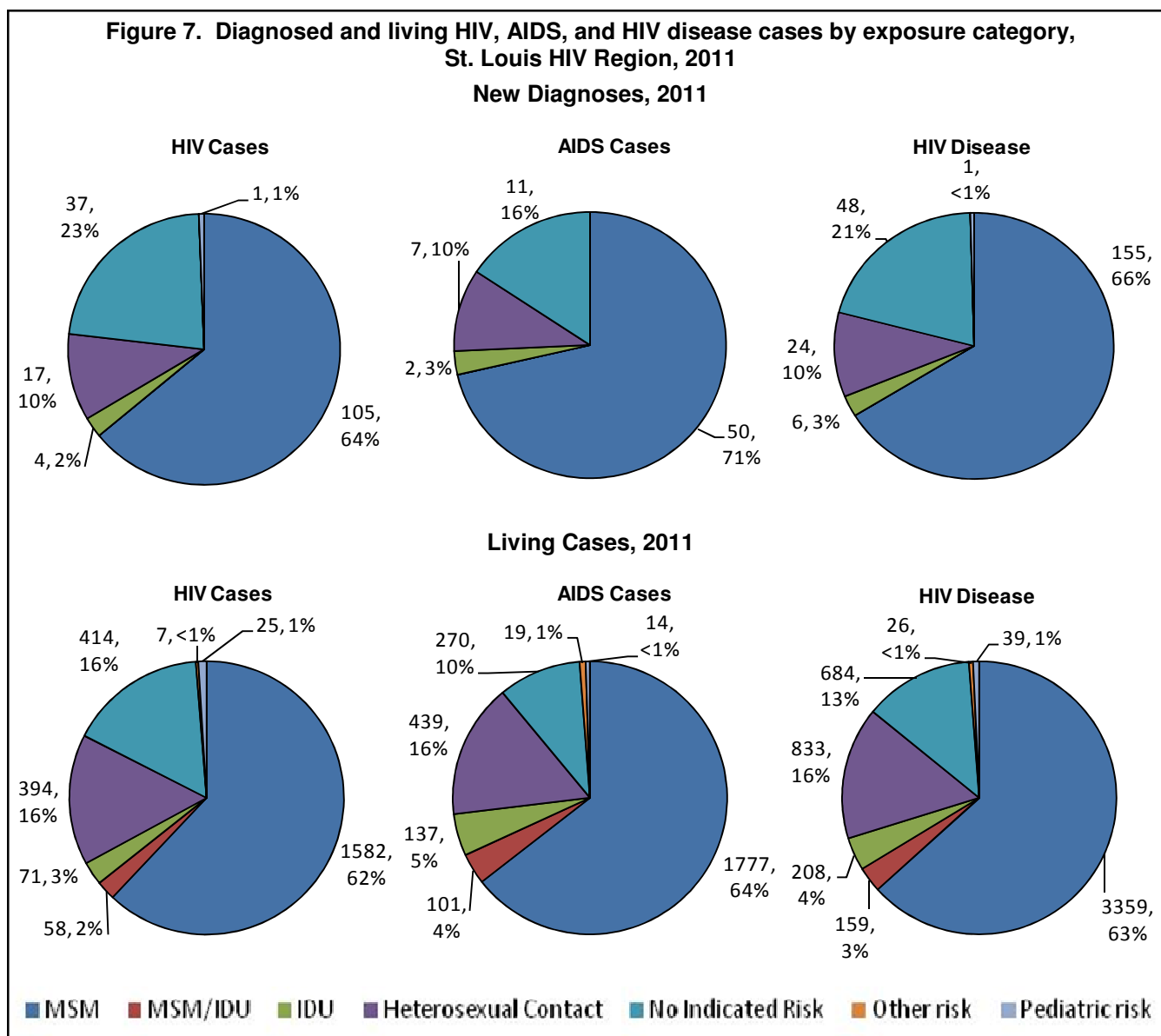
****Per 100,000 population based on 2010 MDHSS estimates.

†Based on age as of December 31, 2011.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 5,308 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2011, 83% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 5.1 times greater among males than females. Blacks/African Americans 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 4.7 times greater among blacks/African Americans than whites. The rate was 1.7 times greater among Hispanics than whites. Among males, the rate of individuals living with HIV disease was 4.1 times greater for blacks/African Americans than whites, and 1.4 times greater for Hispanics than whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 12.7 times greater among blacks/African Americans than whites, and 4.7 times greater among Hispanics than whites.

Of the 234 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2011, 30% were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2011 (Table 2). The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses was 6.1 times greater among males than females. The rate of new HIV disease cases was 6.8 times greater among blacks/African Americans than whites, and 1.8 times greater among Hispanics than whites. The disproportionate impact of HIV disease on blacks/African Americans 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, 2011

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2011*			Living			Diagnosed 2011**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
St. Louis City	94	57.3%	29.4	1,490	58.4%	466.7	28	40.0%	8.8	1,651	59.9%	517.1
St. Louis County	60	36.6%	6.0	854	33.5%	85.5	37	52.9%	3.7	912	33.1%	91.3
St. Charles County	6	3.7%	1.7	107	4.2%	29.7	5	7.1%	1.4	94	3.4%	26.1
Remainder of Region	4	2.4%	1.0	100	3.9%	24.7	0	0.0%	0.0	100	3.6%	24.7
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	164	100.0%	7.9	2,551	100.0%	122.4	70	100.0%	3.4	2,757	100.0%	132.3

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2011 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
 **Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2011 that progressed to AIDS in 2011.
 ***Per 100,000 population based on 2010 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, 2011

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	35	37.2%	26.0	55	58.5%	35.2	2	2.1%	18.0	94	100.0%	29.4
St. Louis County	11	18.3%	1.6	48	80.0%	20.7	0	0.0%	0.0	60	100.0%	6.0
St. Charles County	4	66.7%	1.2	2	33.3%	13.5	0	0.0%	0.0	6	100.0%	1.7
Remainder of Region	4	100.0%	1.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	4	100.0%	1.0
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	54	32.9%	3.5	105	64.0%	25.8	2	0.0%	3.8	164	100.0%	7.9

*Per 100,000 population based on 2010 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, 2011

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City	11	39.3%	8.2	17	60.7%	10.9	0	0.0%	0.0	28	100.0%	8.8
St. Louis County	10	27.0%	1.5	23	62.2%	9.9	3	8.1%	12.0	37	100.0%	3.7
St. Charles County	5	100.0%	1.6	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	5	100.0%	1.4
Remainder of Region	0	--	0.0	0	--	0.0	0	--	0.0	0	--	0.0
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	26	37.1%	1.7	40	57.1%	9.8	3	4.3%	5.7	70	100.0%	3.4

*Per 100,000 population based on 2010 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/African American 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). There were no new AIDS cases diagnosed among blacks/African Americans in the St. Louis HIV region outside of St. Louis City and St. Louis 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, 2011

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	44	41.9%	812	51.3%	20	40.0%	914	51.4%
Black/African American	58	55.2%	706	44.6%	27	54.0%	803	45.2%
Hispanic	1	1.0%	42	2.7%	2	4.0%	39	2.2%
Other/Unknown	2	1.9%	22	1.4%	1	2.0%	21	1.2%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	105	100.0%	1,582	100.0%	50	100.0%	1,777	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2011 that progressed to AIDS in 2011.

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, 2011

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	9	0.6%	0	0.0%	10	0.3%
19-24	32	1.9%	171	11.3%	1	1.2%	208	6.2%
25-44	532	30.8%	692	45.9%	48	59.3%	1,293	38.5%
45-64	1,055	61.1%	611	40.5%	30	37.0%	1,713	51.0%
65+	107	6.2%	26	1.7%	2	2.5%	135	4.0%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	1,726	100.0%	1,509	100.0%	81	100.0%	3,359	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, 2011

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	1,021	50.3%	942	46.4%	38	1.9%	2,030	60.4%
St. Louis County	505	46.1%	538	49.1%	40	3.7%	1,095	32.6%
St. Charles County	103	81.7%	19	15.1%	2	1.6%	126	3.8%
Remaining Counties	97	89.8%	10	9.3%	1	0.9%	108	3.2%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	1,726	51.4%	1,509	44.9%	81	2.4%	3,359	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 155 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2011 for the St. Louis HIV region (Table 6). Blacks/African Americans represented the greatest proportion of new HIV and AIDS cases diagnosed in 2011 among MSM. Of the newly diagnosed cases among MSM, 32% progressed to AIDS by the end of 2011. 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 (61%) were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2011. In contrast, the greatest proportions of black/African American (46%) and Hispanic (59%) 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/African American 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, 2011

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	0	--	25	43.1%	0	--	56	55.4%
Black/African American	0	--	29	50.0%	0	--	45	44.6%
Hispanic	0	--	3	5.2%	0	--	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	0	--	1	1.7%	0	--	0	0.0%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	0	--	58	100.0%	0	--	101	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2011 that progressed to AIDS in 2011.

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, 2011

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	1	1.2%	2	2.7%	0	0.0%	3	1.9%
25-44	22	27.2%	23	31.1%	3	100.0%	48	30.2%
45-64	53	65.4%	47	63.5%	0	0.0%	101	63.5%
65+	5	6.2%	2	2.7%	0	0.0%	7	4.4%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	81	100.0%	74	100.0%	3	100.0%	159	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, 2011

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	42	42.4%	54	54.5%	2	2.0%	99	62.3%
St. Louis County	29	60.4%	19	39.6%	0	0.0%	48	30.2%
St. Charles County	6	75.0%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	8	5.0%
Remaining Counties	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.5%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	81	50.9%	74	46.5%	3	1.9%	159	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 no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM/IDU in 2011 for the St. Louis HIV region (Table 9). There were 159 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM/IDU at the end of 2011 in the St. Louis HIV region. The number of living HIV cases among MSM/IDU was higher among blacks/African Americans than whites. The number of living AIDS cases among MSM/IDU was higher among whites than blacks/African Americans.

The majority of persons living with HIV disease among both white and black/African American MSM/IDU were 45-64 years old at the end of 2011 (Table 10).

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for MSM/IDU (Table 11). Black/African American 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, 2011

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	17	23.9%	2	100.0%	22	16.1%
Black/African American Male	2	50.0%	26	36.6%	0	0.0%	62	45.3%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.5%
White Female	1	25.0%	13	18.3%	0	0.0%	16	11.7%
Black/African American Female	1	25.0%	14	19.7%	0	0.0%	33	24.1%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL†	4	100.0%	71	100.0%	2	100.0%	137	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2011 that progressed to AIDS in 2011.

†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, 2011

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	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
25-44	12	30.8%	16	18.2%	11	37.9%	17	36.2%	57	27.4%
45-64	26	66.7%	66	75.0%	18	62.1%	26	55.3%	139	66.8%
65+	1	2.6%	5	5.7%	0	0.0%	4	8.5%	11	5.3%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	39	100.0%	88	100.0%	29	100.0%	47	100.0%	208	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, 2011

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	18	14.0%	108	83.7%	2	1.6%	129	62.0%
St. Louis County	21	42.0%	27	54.0%	1	2.0%	50	24.0%
St. Charles County	11	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	5.3%
Remaining Counties	18	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	18	8.7%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	68	32.7%	135	64.9%	3	1.4%	208	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 six new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2011 for the St. Louis HIV region (Table 12). Of the newly diagnosed cases among IDU, 33% progressed to AIDS by the end of 2011. There were 208 persons living with HIV disease attributed to IDU at the end of 2011 in the St. Louis HIV region. Black/African American males represented the largest proportion of living HIV and AIDS cases.

At the end of 2011, the greatest proportions of IDU cases living with HIV disease were between 45-64 years of age for all race/ethnicity categories (Table 13).

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/African American IDU living with HIV disease (84%).

Table 15. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, St. Louis HIV Region, 2011

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	26	6.6%	0	0.0%	22	5.0%
Black/African American Male	3	17.6%	66	16.8%	4	57.1%	100	22.8%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	1	14.3%	4	0.9%
White Female	2	11.8%	66	16.8%	0	0.0%	63	14.4%
Black/African American Female	12	70.6%	217	55.1%	2	28.6%	238	54.2%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	10	2.5%	0	0.0%	7	1.6%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL†	17	100.0%	394	100.0%	7	100.0%	439	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2011 that progressed to AIDS in 2011.

†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, 2011

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%	2	0.4%	2
19-24	0	0.0%	7	4.2%	2	1.6%	19	4.2%	29	3.5%
25-44	7	14.6%	72	43.4%	61	47.3%	279	61.3%	440	52.8%
45-64	34	70.8%	76	45.8%	57	44.2%	145	31.9%	322	38.7%
65+	7	14.6%	11	6.6%	9	7.0%	10	2.2%	40	4.8%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	48	100.0%	166	100.0%	129	100.0%	455	100.0%	833	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, 2011

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
St. Louis City	71	14.5%	402	82.4%	11	2.3%	488	58.6%
St. Louis County	65	22.4%	209	72.1%	9	3.1%	290	34.8%
St. Charles County	13	59.1%	6	27.3%	1	4.5%	22	2.6%
Remaining Counties	28	84.8%	4	12.1%	1	3.0%	33	4.0%
ST LOUIS HIV REGION TOTAL	177	21.2%	621	74.5%	22	2.6%	833	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 24 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2011 for the St. Louis HIV region (Table 15). There were 833 persons living with HIV disease attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2011 in the St. Louis HIV region. Black/African American females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and AIDS cases among heterosexual contact cases.

At the end of 2011, the greatest proportions of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age for white females and black/African American females (Table 16). Among white males and black/African American 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/African American 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, 2011

Exposure category	HIV cases				AIDS cases			
	2011*		Living		2011**		Living	
Adult/Adolescent								
Men who have sex with men	129	79.1%	1,826	72.3%	56	80.0%	1,936	70.6%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	0	0.0%	68	2.7%	0	0.0%	110	4.0%
Injecting drug use	6	3.7%	88	3.5%	2	2.9%	156	5.7%
Heterosexual contact	28	17.2%	536	21.2%	12	17.1%	521	19.0%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	6	0.2%	0	0.0%	19	0.7%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
No indicated risk (NIR)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	163	100.0%	2,526 †	100.0%	70	100.0%	2,743	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	1	100.0%	25	100.0%	0	0.0%	14	100.0%
TOTAL	164		2,551		70		2,757	

*HIV cases reported during 2011 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. One new HIV case diagnosis was reported among a child less than 13 years of age in 2011 in the St. Louis HIV region.

Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 2011

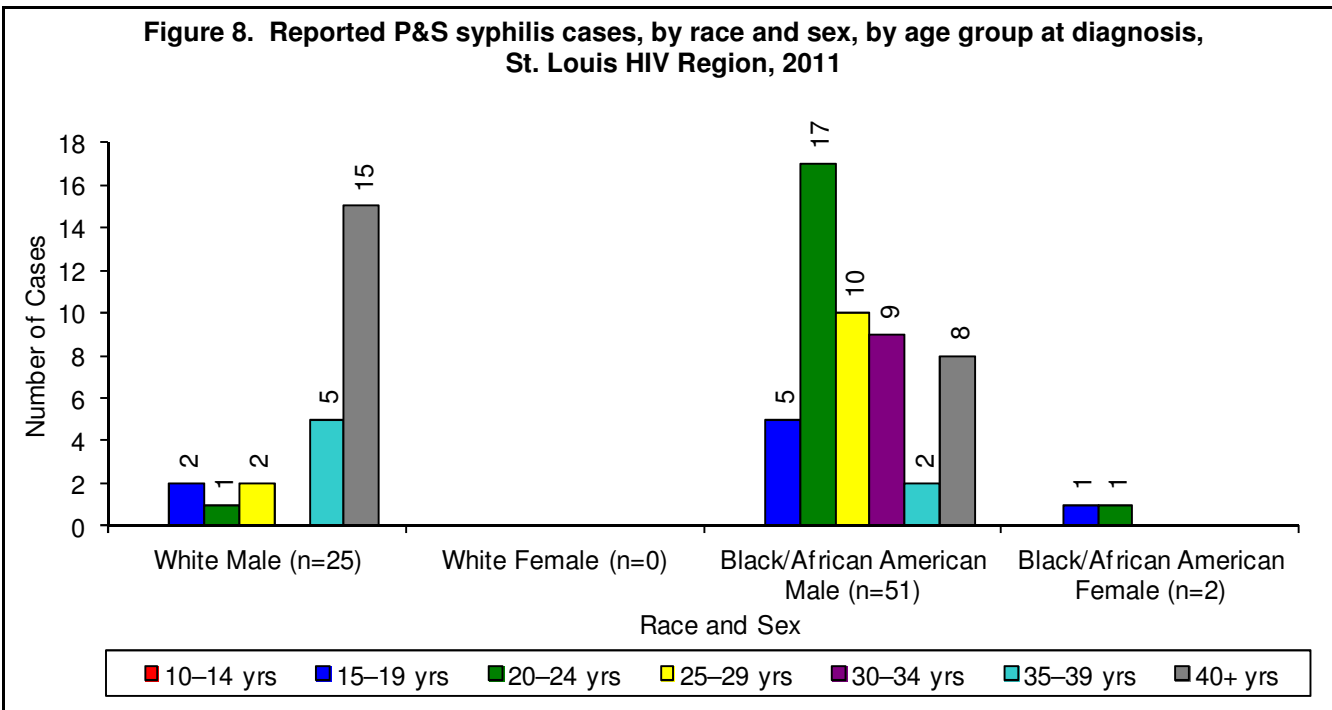
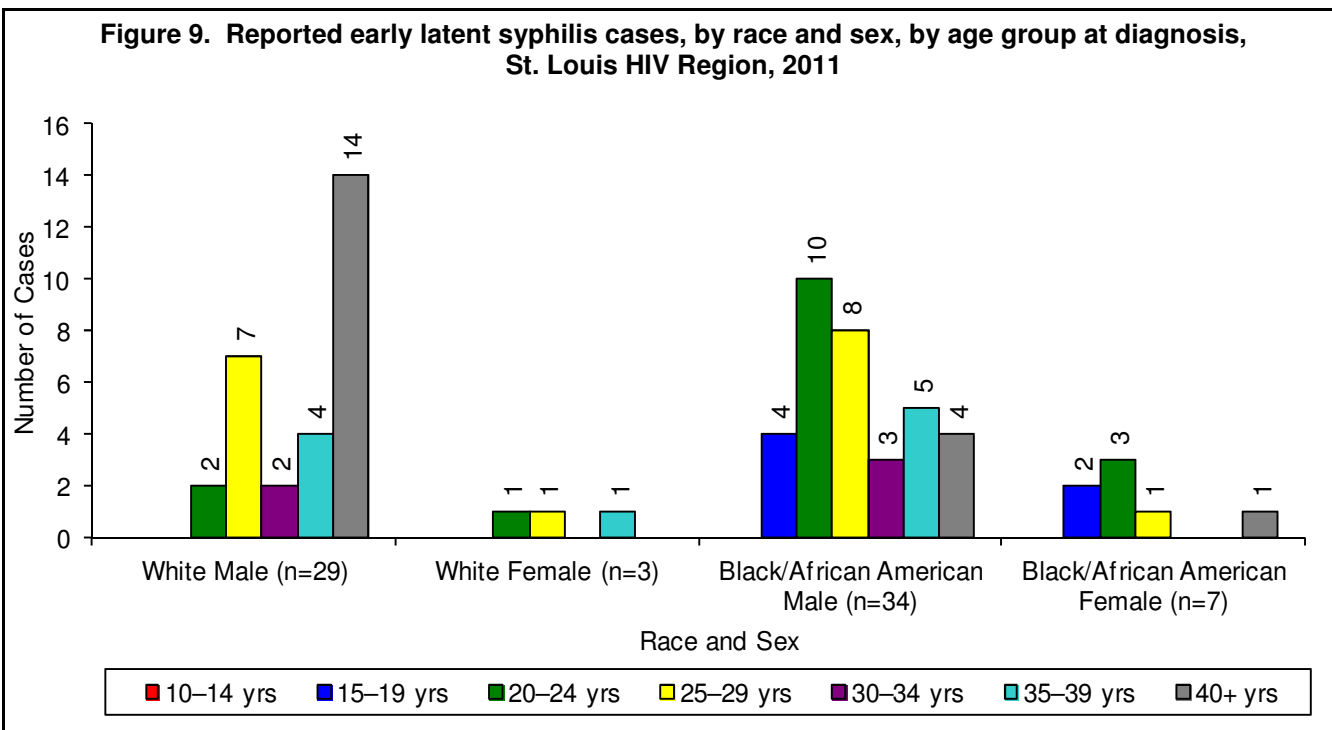


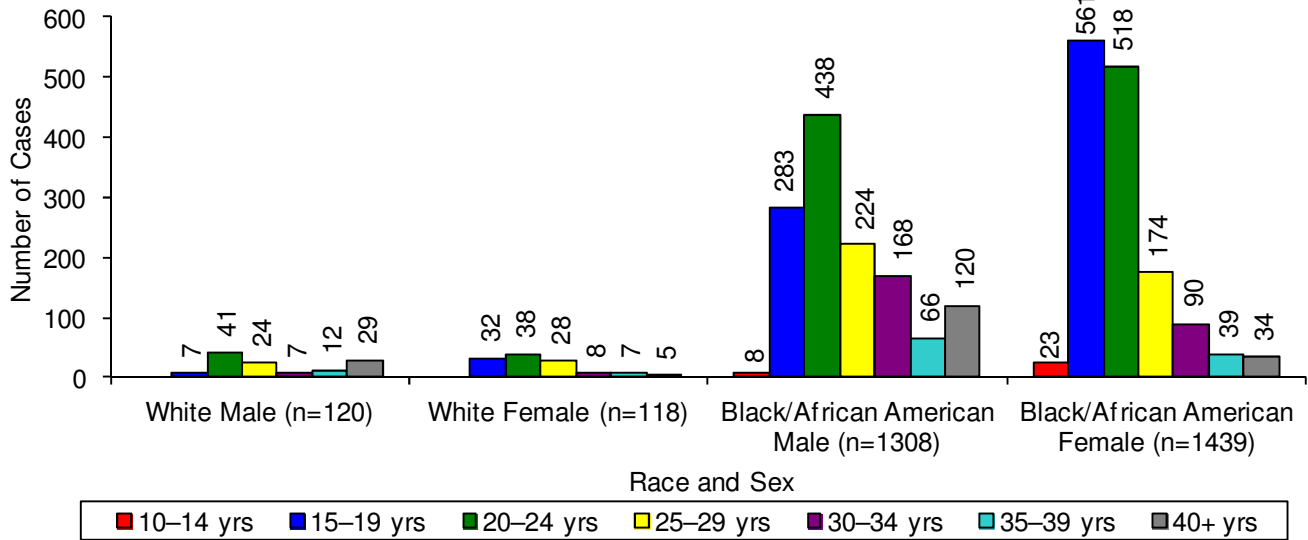
Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 2011



The largest number of P&S syphilis cases was reported among black/African American males (51), followed by white males (25) (Figure 8). The number of reported cases decreased from 2010 to 2011 among males and increased slightly among black/African American females. No cases were reported among white females in 2010 or 2011. 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 was 40 or more years old (60%) among white males compared to the other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

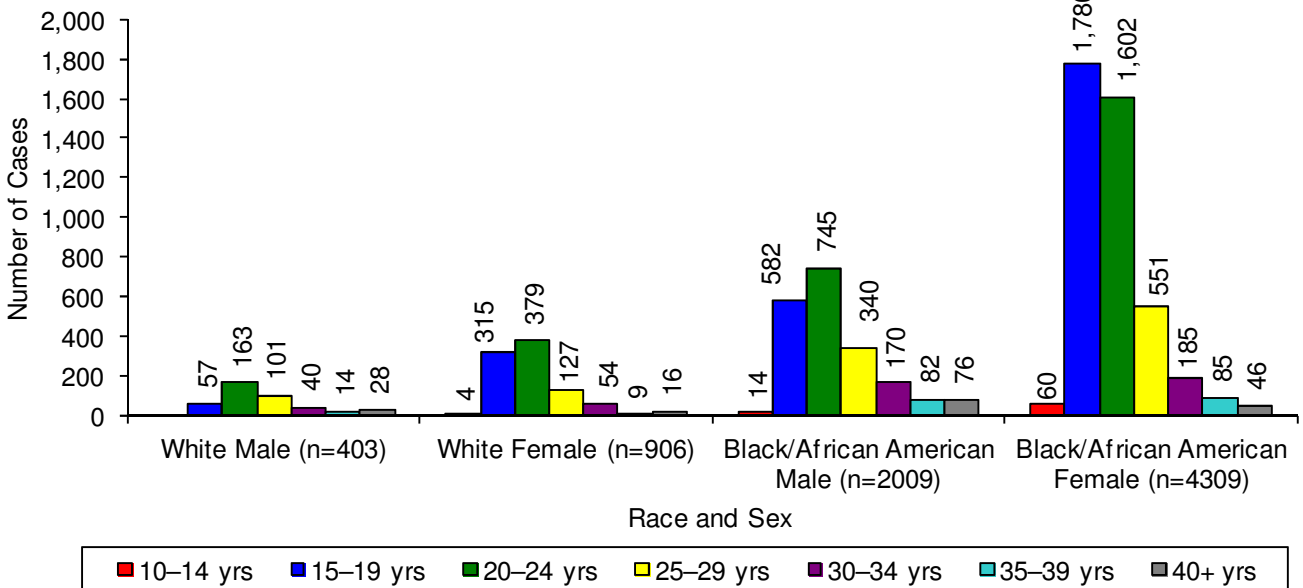
The largest number of early latent syphilis cases was reported among black/African American males (34), followed by white males (29) (Figure 9). The number of reported cases increased from 2010 to 2011 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented except black/African American males. From 2010 to 2011, the number of cases among black/African American males decreased from 54 to 34. Among white males, individuals 40 or more years of age represented the largest number of cases. Among black/African American males, the largest number of early latent syphilis cases was among individuals 20-24 years of age.

Figure 10. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 2011



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 HIV Region, 2011

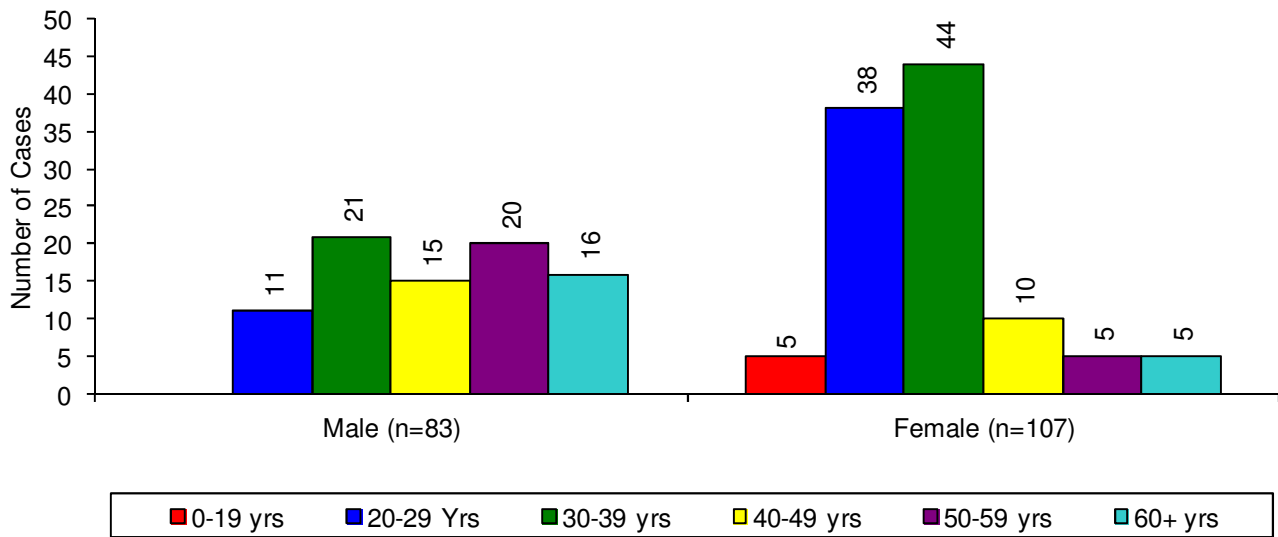


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among black/African American females (1,439), followed by black/African American males (1,308) (Figure 10). The number of reported cases increased from 2010 to 2011 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented except white females. Among black/African American females, the largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among those 15-19 years of age. The largest number of cases was diagnosed between 20-24 years of age among all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

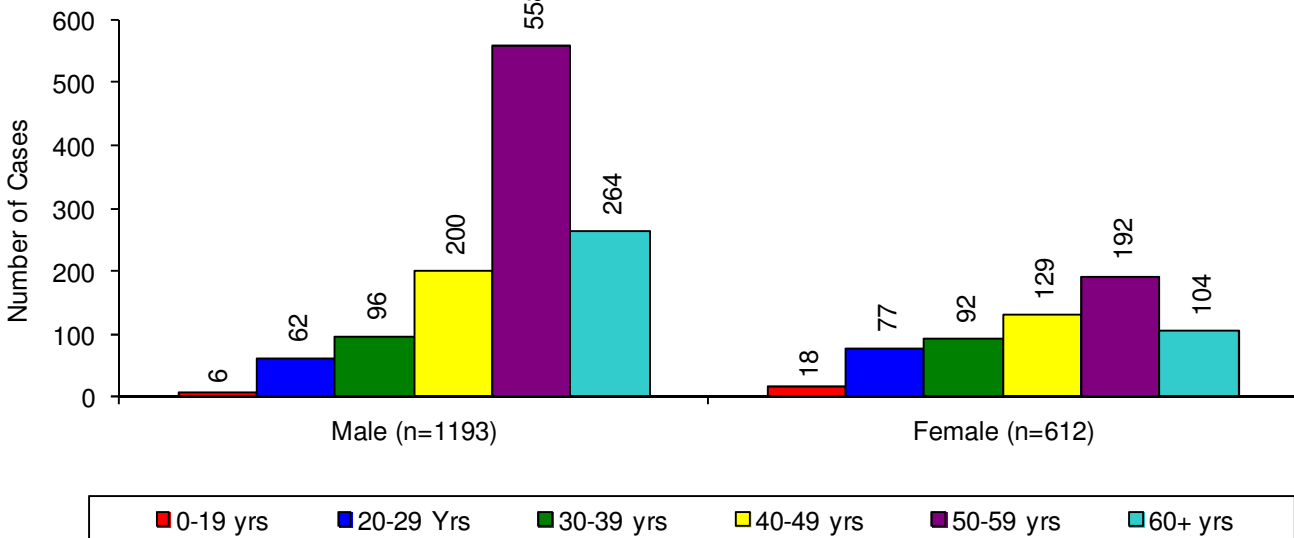
The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among black/African American females (4,309), followed by black/African American males (2,009). The number of reported chlamydia cases increased from 2010 to 2011 among white males and females, and decreased among black/African American males and females. Among black/African American 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 reported cases.

Figure 12. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 2011



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 HIV Region, 2011



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

There were 190 reported cases of hepatitis B in the St. Louis HIV region during 2011 (Figure 12). Females represented 56% of reported hepatitis B cases. There were differences in the age distribution of reported hepatitis B cases by sex. Among males, nearly equal proportions of cases were between 30-39 and 50-59 years of age at diagnosis. The largest proportion of cases was 30-39 years old among females.

In 2011, there were 1,805 hepatitis C cases reported in the St. Louis HIV region (Figure 13). Of the reported hepatitis C cases, 66% were male. Among both males and females, the largest numbers of cases were reported among persons 50-59 years of age at diagnosis. Among males, the second largest number of cases was reported among individuals 60 or more years of age. Among females, the second largest number of hepatitis C cases was among those 40-49 years of age.

This page was intentionally left blank.