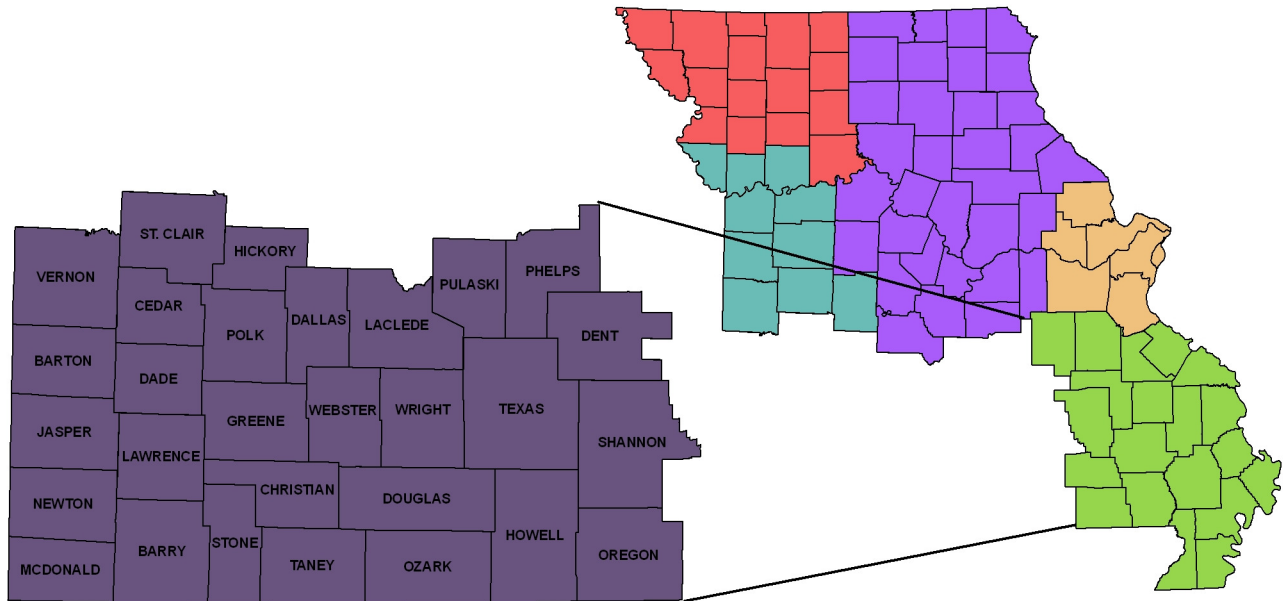


# SOUTHWEST REGION

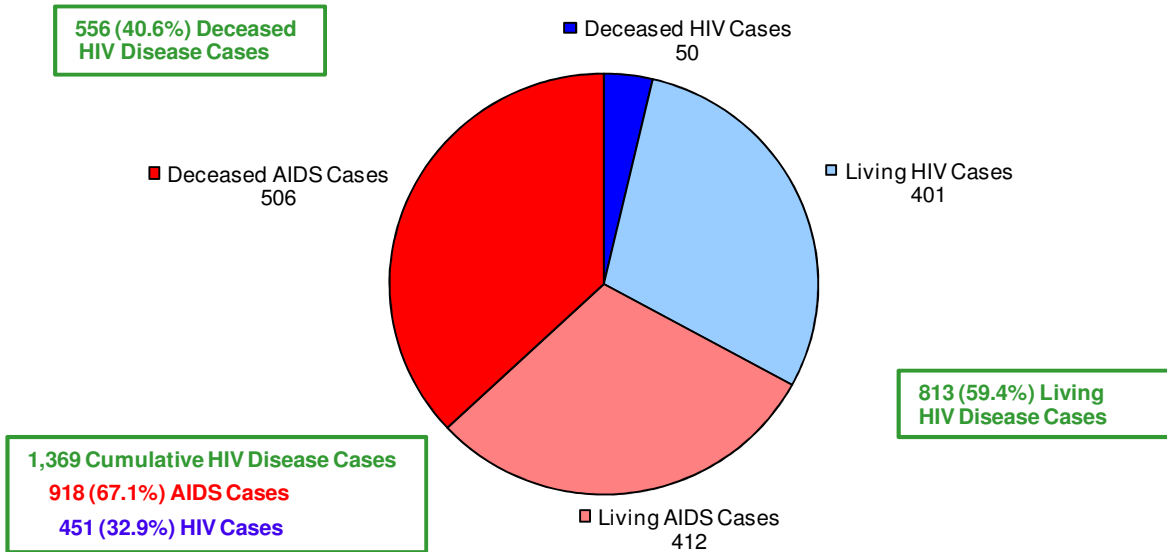


**Population Estimates, Southwest HIV Region, 2009**

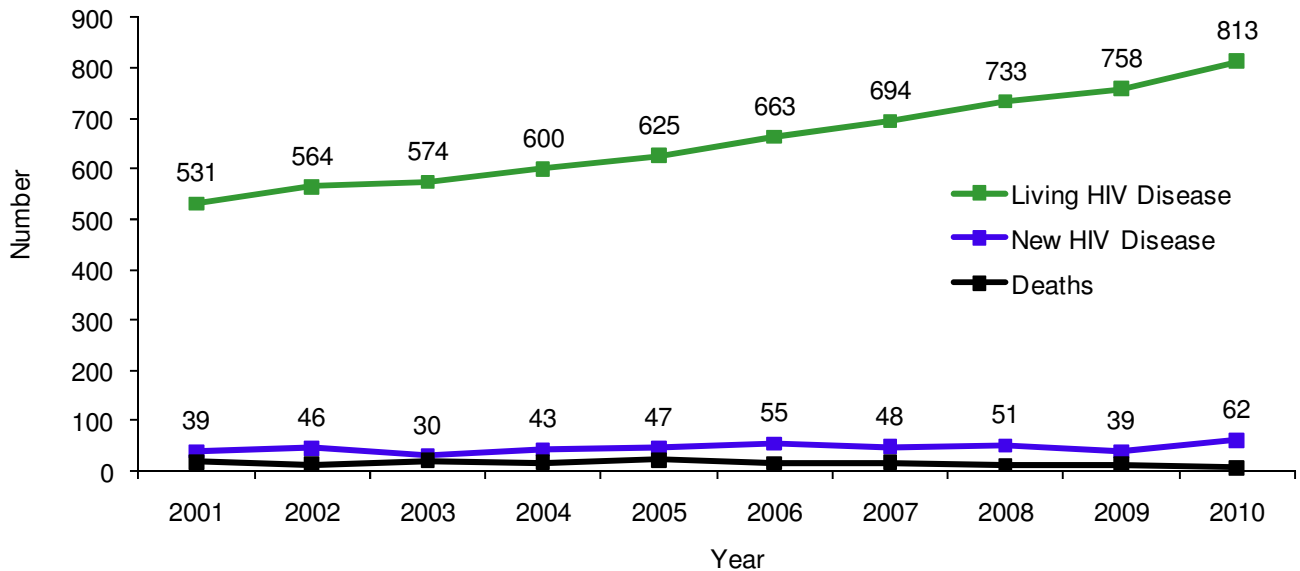
County	American												Total
	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races		
Barry County	31,385	87.5%	127	0.4%	3,282	9.1%	334	0.9%	290	0.8%	463	1.3%	35,881
Barton County	11,770	95.0%	71	0.6%	190	1.5%	43	0.3%	108	0.9%	204	1.6%	12,386
Cedar County	12,851	94.9%	71	0.5%	232	1.7%	91	0.7%	101	0.7%	198	1.5%	13,544
Christian County	73,150	94.4%	747	1.0%	1,909	2.5%	349	0.5%	353	0.5%	947	1.2%	77,455
Dade County	6,963	95.2%	47	0.6%	120	1.6%	22	0.3%	59	0.8%	105	1.4%	7,316
Dallas County	15,799	95.0%	97	0.6%	309	1.9%	59	0.4%	131	0.8%	242	1.5%	16,637
Dent County	14,357	95.4%	126	0.8%	185	1.2%	49	0.3%	115	0.8%	210	1.4%	15,042
Douglas County	12,990	95.5%	44	0.3%	166	1.2%	29	0.2%	129	0.9%	250	1.8%	13,608
Greene County	245,100	90.9%	7,462	2.8%	7,264	2.7%	3,584	1.3%	1,714	0.6%	4,506	1.7%	269,630
Hickory County	8,593	96.5%	7	0.1%	98	1.1%	10	0.1%	63	0.7%	132	1.5%	8,903
Howell County	36,937	94.9%	216	0.6%	643	1.7%	158	0.4%	361	0.9%	606	1.6%	38,921
Jasper County	103,639	87.7%	1,978	1.7%	7,446	6.3%	1,226	1.0%	1,368	1.2%	2,522	2.1%	118,179
Laclede County	33,687	95.1%	310	0.9%	621	1.8%	164	0.5%	165	0.5%	485	1.4%	35,432
Lawrence County	34,345	91.2%	186	0.5%	2,197	5.8%	139	0.4%	294	0.8%	487	1.3%	37,648
McDonald County	18,100	78.5%	132	0.6%	3,323	14.4%	247	1.1%	600	2.6%	661	2.9%	23,063
Newton County	50,177	89.4%	560	1.0%	2,195	3.9%	774	1.4%	1,125	2.0%	1,290	2.3%	56,121
Oregon County	9,507	92.4%	65	0.6%	163	1.6%	15	0.1%	309	3.0%	232	2.3%	10,291
Ozark County	8,951	96.1%	36	0.4%	116	1.2%	8	0.1%	65	0.7%	139	1.5%	9,315
Phelps County	38,759	91.7%	824	2.0%	811	1.9%	863	2.0%	293	0.7%	698	1.7%	42,248
Polk County	29,084	95.0%	273	0.9%	560	1.8%	155	0.5%	226	0.7%	328	1.1%	30,626
Pulaski County	35,041	75.4%	4,558	9.8%	3,819	8.2%	1,316	2.8%	425	0.9%	1,298	2.8%	46,457
Shannon County	7,810	93.4%	48	0.6%	113	1.4%	6	0.1%	162	1.9%	222	2.7%	8,361
St. Clair County	8,853	95.4%	66	0.7%	138	1.5%	22	0.2%	83	0.9%	114	1.2%	9,276
Stone County	30,052	95.6%	166	0.5%	555	1.8%	79	0.3%	207	0.7%	365	1.2%	31,424
Taney County	44,269	92.2%	513	1.1%	1,927	4.0%	340	0.7%	353	0.7%	621	1.3%	48,023
Texas County	22,693	92.4%	688	2.8%	991	1.6%	98	0.4%	238	1.0%	455	1.9%	24,563
Vernon County	19,241	95.4%	168	0.8%	253	1.3%	94	0.5%	179	0.9%	231	1.1%	20,166
Webster County	34,529	94.5%	508	1.4%	716	2.0%	134	0.4%	225	0.6%	440	1.2%	36,552
Wright County	17,112	95.6%	113	0.6%	286	1.6%	33	0.2%	136	0.8%	228	1.3%	17,908
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>1,015,744</b>	<b>91.1%</b>	<b>20,207</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>40,028</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>10,441</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>9,877</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>18,679</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1,114,976</b>



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



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

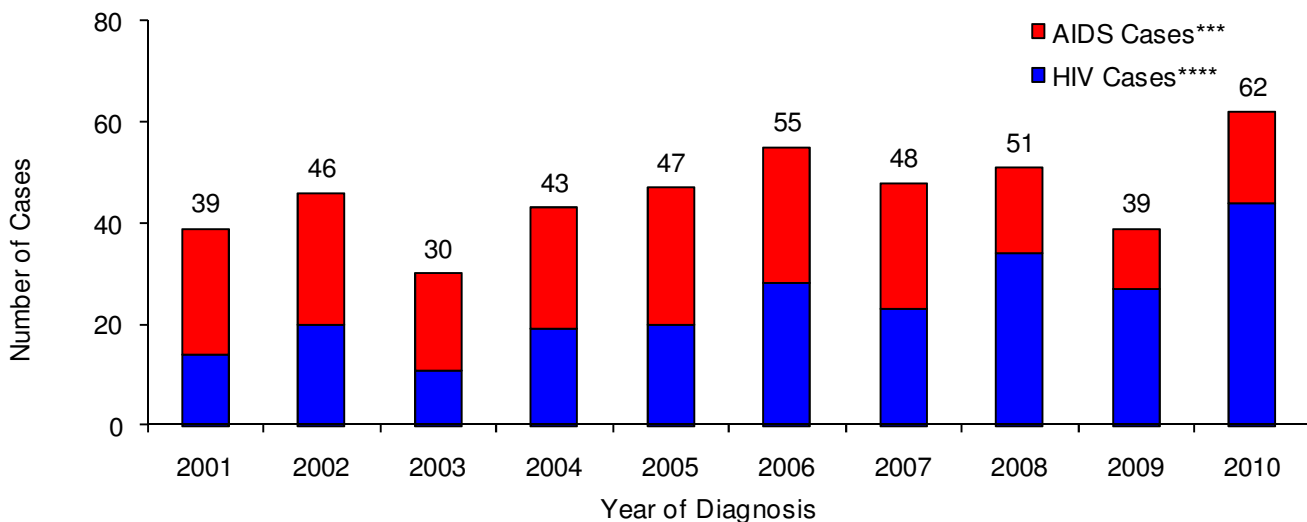


\*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year; For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year, For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2010, there have been a total of 1,369 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Southwest HIV region and reported to MDHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 59% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2010. Among those living with HIV disease, 401 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2010 and 412 were classified as AIDS cases.

At the end of 2010, there were 813 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southwest HIV region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased over time. There were 62 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2010. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease remained generally stable.

**Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status\* and year of diagnosis\*\*, Southwest HIV Region, 2001—2010**



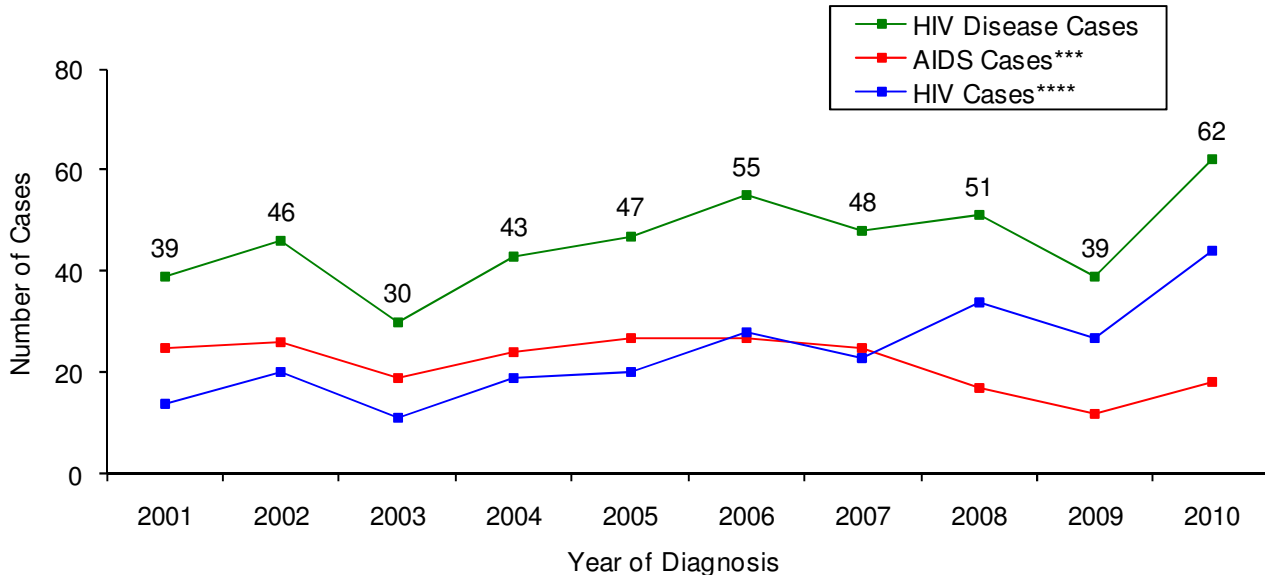
\*HIV case vs. AIDS case

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

\*\*\*These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

\*\*\*\*These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for AIDS as of December 31, 2010.

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



\*HIV case vs. AIDS case

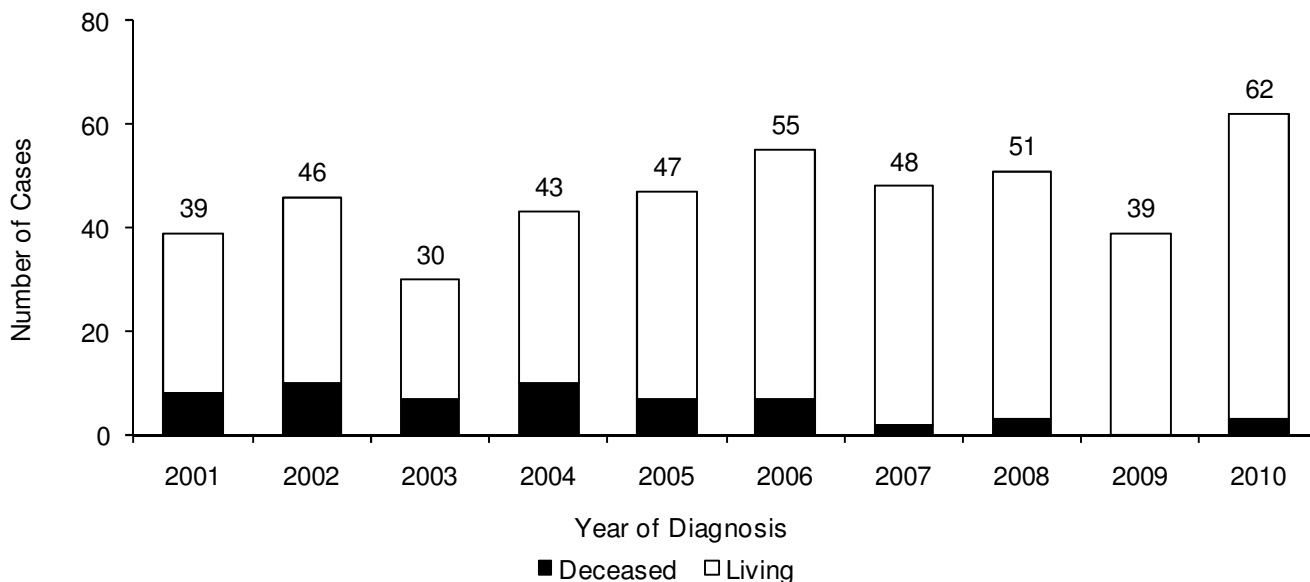
\*\*Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

\*\*\*These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

\*\*\*\*These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for AIDS as of December 31, 2010.

The number of new diagnoses fluctuated from 2001 to 2010 in the Southwest HIV region, with an increase observed in new diagnoses from 2003 to 2006 and a general decrease in new diagnoses from 2006 to 2009 (Figures 3 and 4). The number of new HIV disease cases increased from 39 in 2009 to 62 in 2010. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as AIDS cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

**Figure 5. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status\* and year of diagnosis\*\*, Southwest HIV Region, 2001—2010**



\*Vital status on December 31, 2010.

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

Of the 39 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2001, eight (21%) were deceased by the end of 2010 (Figure 5). Among the 62 persons first diagnosed in 2010, three (5%) were deceased at the end of 2010. The difference in the proportion of cases that were deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease. Among persons diagnosed in 2009 no deaths have been reported to MDHSS.

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

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	304	75.8%	55.4	354	85.9%	64.5	658	80.9%	119.9
Female	97	24.2%	17.1	58	14.1%	10.2	155	19.1%	27.4
Total	401	100.0%	36.0	412	100.0%	37.0	813	100.0%	72.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	331	82.5%	32.6	340	82.5%	33.5	671	82.5%	66.1
Black	42	10.5%	207.8	46	11.2%	227.6	88	10.8%	435.5
Hispanic	19	4.7%	47.5	20	4.9%	50.0	39	4.8%	97.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.7%	28.7	1	0.2%	9.6	4	0.5%	38.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.2%	10.1	3	0.7%	30.4	4	0.5%	40.5
Two or More Races/Unknown	5	1.2%	--	2	0.5%	--	7	0.9%	--
Total	401	100.0%	36.0	412	100.0%	37.0	813	100.0%	72.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Males</b>									
White Male	259	85.2%	52.1	299	84.5%	60.1	558	84.8%	112.2
Black Male	26	8.6%	230.5	34	9.6%	301.4	60	9.1%	531.9
Hispanic Male	12	3.9%	56.9	16	4.5%	75.9	28	4.3%	132.8
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	2	0.7%	40.5	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.3%	40.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	1	0.3%	20.1	3	0.8%	60.2	4	0.6%	80.3
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	4	1.3%	--	2	0.6%	--	6	0.9%	--
Total	304	100.0%	55.4	354	100.0%	64.5	658	100.0%	119.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Females</b>									
White Female	72	74.2%	13.9	41	70.7%	7.9	113	72.9%	21.8
Black Female	16	16.5%	179.2	12	20.7%	134.4	28	18.1%	313.7
Hispanic Female	7	7.2%	36.9	4	6.9%	21.1	11	7.1%	58.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	1	1.0%	18.2	1	1.7%	18.2	2	1.3%	36.4
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	1.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	1	0.6%	--
Total	97	100.0%	17.1	58	100.0%	10.2	155	100.0%	27.4
<b>Current Age<sup>‡</sup></b>									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	3	0.7%	1.9	0	0.0%	0.0	3	0.4%	1.9
13-18	5	1.2%	5.4	1	0.2%	1.1	6	0.7%	6.4
19-24	27	6.7%	25.4	5	1.2%	4.7	32	3.9%	30.1
25-44	198	49.4%	73.2	158	38.3%	58.4	356	43.8%	131.6
45-64	161	40.1%	56.7	229	55.6%	80.6	390	48.0%	137.3
65+	7	1.7%	4.2	19	4.6%	11.3	26	3.2%	15.4
Total	401	100.0%	36.0	412	100.0%	37.0	813	100.0%	72.9

<sup>†</sup>Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the Southwest HIV Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.

\*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2010.

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

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

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

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

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Southwest HIV Region, 2010**

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	35	79.5%	6.4	15	83.3%	2.7	50	80.6%	9.1
Female	9	20.5%	1.6	3	16.7%	0.5	12	19.4%	2.1
Total	44	100.0%	3.9	18	100.0%	1.6	62	100.0%	5.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	34	77.3%	3.3	14	77.8%	1.4	48	77.4%	4.7
Black	5	11.4%	24.7	1	5.6%	4.9	6	9.7%	29.7
Hispanic	3	6.8%	7.5	2	11.1%	5.0	5	8.1%	12.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	2.3%	9.6	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.6%	9.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	2.3%	10.1	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.6%	10.1
Two or More Races/Unknown	0	0.0%	--	1	5.6%	--	1	1.6%	--
Total	44	100.0%	3.9	18	100.0%	1.6	62	100.0%	5.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Males</b>									
White Male	28	80.0%	5.6	12	80.0%	2.4	40	80.0%	8.0
Black Male	3	8.6%	26.6	0	0.0%	0.0	3	6.0%	26.6
Hispanic Male	3	8.6%	14.2	2	13.3%	9.5	5	10.0%	23.7
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	1	2.9%	20.1	0	0.0%	0.0	1	2.0%	20.1
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	0	0.0%	--	1	6.7%	--	1	2.0%	--
Total	35	100.0%	6.4	15	100.0%	2.7	50	100.0%	9.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Females</b>									
White Female	6	66.7%	1.2	2	66.7%	0.4	8	66.7%	1.5
Black Female	2	22.2%	22.4	1	33.3%	11.2	3	25.0%	33.6
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	1	11.1%	18.2	0	0.0%	0.0	1	8.3%	18.2
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	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	9	100.0%	1.6	3	100.0%	0.5	12	100.0%	2.1
<b>Current Age<sup>‡</sup></b>									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
19-24	4	9.1%	3.8	0	0.0%	0.0	4	6.5%	3.8
25-44	31	70.5%	11.5	14	77.8%	5.2	45	72.6%	16.6
45-64	9	20.5%	3.2	4	22.2%	1.4	13	21.0%	4.6
65+	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Total	44	100.0%	3.9	18	100.0%	1.6	62	100.0%	5.6

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

\*\*AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2010.

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

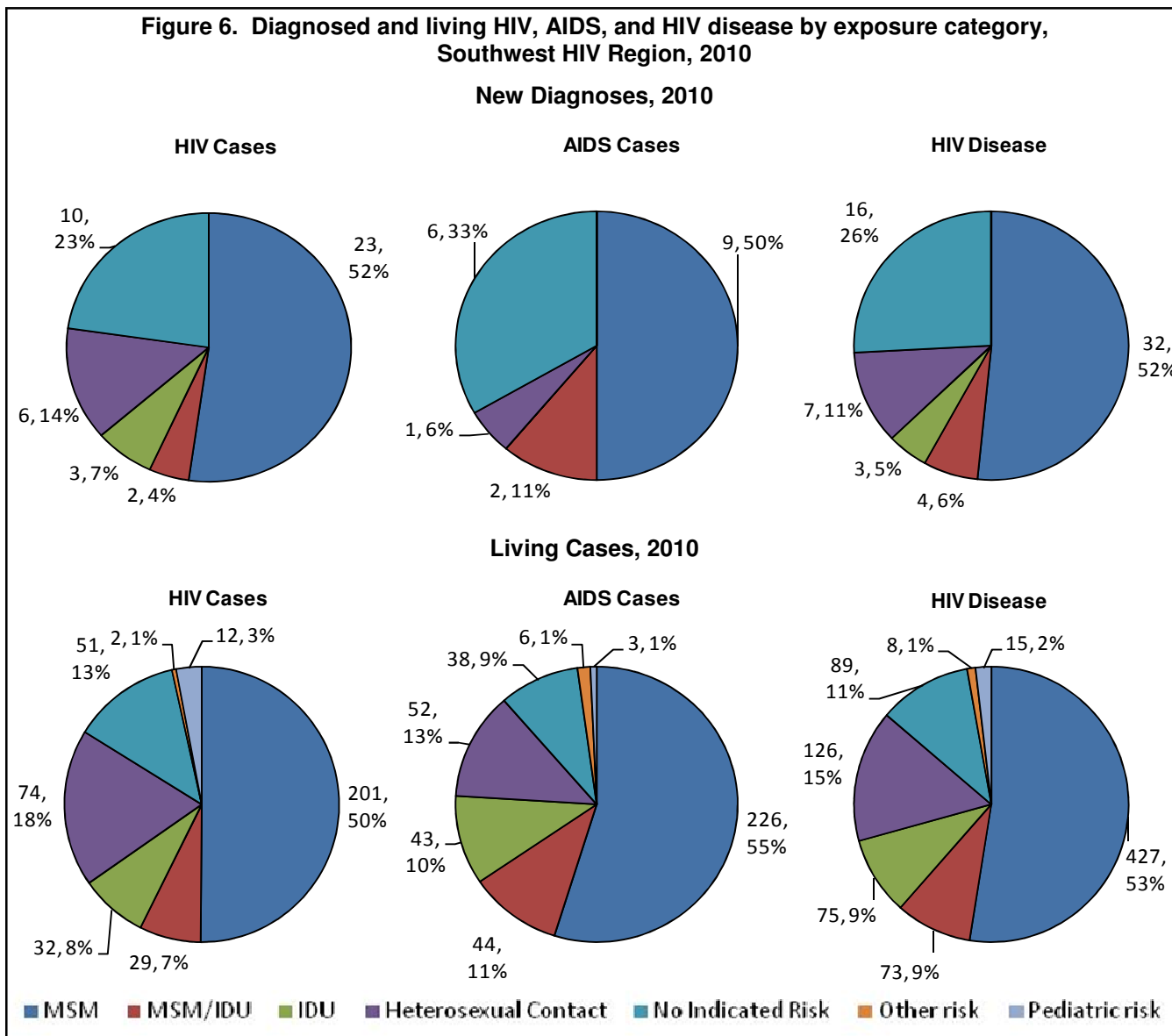
\*\*\*\*Per 100,000 population based on 2009 MDHSS estimates.

‡Based on age as of December 31, 2010.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 813 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2010, 81% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 4.4 times greater among males than females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of persons living with HIV disease (83%), the rate of those living with HIV disease was 6.6 times greater among blacks than whites. The rate was 1.5 times greater among Hispanics than whites. Among males, the rate of persons living with HIV disease was 4.7 times greater for blacks than whites, and 1.2 times greater for Hispanics than whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 14.4 times greater among blacks than whites, and 2.7 times greater for Hispanics than whites. The difference in the rates between Hispanic and white females should be interpreted with some caution due to the small number of Hispanic females living with HIV disease.

Of the 62 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2010, 29% were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2010 (Table 2). Whites represented the majority of new HIV disease diagnoses (77%).



Among all categories, the largest proportion of cases 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 AIDS cases and rates, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Region, 2010**

Geographic Area	HIV cases						AIDS cases					
	Diagnosed 2010*			Living			Diagnosed 2010**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Greene County	17	38.6%	6.3	179	44.6%	66.4	6	33.3%	2.2	175	42.5%	64.9
Jasper County	5	11.4%	4.2	50	12.5%	42.3	3	16.7%	2.5	62	15.0%	52.5
Pulaski County	2	4.5%	4.3	14	3.5%	30.1	0	0.0%	0.0	15	3.6%	32.3
Christian County	3	6.8%	3.9	25	6.2%	32.3	2	11.1%	2.6	12	2.9%	15.5
Taney County	4	9.1%	8.3	23	5.7%	47.9	2	11.1%	4.2	19	4.6%	39.6
Remainder of Region	13	29.5%	2.3	110	27.4%	19.8	5	27.8%	0.9	129	31.3%	23.2
<b>SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>37.0</b>

\*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2010 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

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

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

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The largest numbers of new HIV cases (17) and new AIDS cases (6) were diagnosed in Greene County (Table 3). The highest rates of persons living with HIV and AIDS were observed among persons diagnosed in Greene County.

**Table 4. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Southwest HIV Region, 2010**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	21	91.3%	177	88.1%	6	66.7%	199	88.1%
Black	1	4.3%	10	5.0%	0	0.0%	15	6.6%
Hispanic	1	4.3%	10	5.0%	2	22.2%	8	3.5%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	4	2.0%	1	11.1%	4	1.8%
<b>SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

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

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 5. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southwest HIV Region, 2010**

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	12	3.2%	3	12.0%	1	5.6%	18	4.2%
25-44	165	43.9%	13	52.0%	9	50.0%	191	44.7%
45-64	187	49.7%	9	36.0%	7	38.9%	204	47.8%
65+	12	3.2%	0	0.0%	1	5.6%	14	3.3%
<b>SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

\*\*Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 6. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Region, 2010**

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Greene County	188	89.1%	12	5.7%	7	3.3%	211	49.4%
Jasper County	47	85.5%	3	5.5%	3	5.5%	55	12.9%
Christian County	18	94.7%	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	19	4.4%
Remaining Counties	123	86.6%	10	7.0%	7	4.9%	142	33.3%
<b>SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>88.1%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

\*\*Percentage of race in each area.

\*\*\*Percentage of cases per area.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were 32 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM) in 2010 for the Southwest HIV region (Table 4). Seventy-two percent of new diagnoses remained sub-classified as HIV cases at the end of 2010. Whites represented the greatest proportion of new HIV and AIDS case diagnoses. There were 427 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM in the Southwest HIV region. Whites represented the greatest proportion of living HIV and AIDS cases.

The greatest proportion of living cases attributed to MSM was between 45-64 years old (48%) at the end of 2010 (Table 5). A greater proportion of blacks (52%) were between 25-44 years old compared to the proportion of whites (44%).

Greene County residents accounted for the largest number of MSM living with HIV in the Southwest HIV region (Table 6). The distributions of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas were similar.

**Table 7. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Southwest HIV Region, 2010**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	2	100.0%	29	100.0%	2	100.0%	38	86.4%
Black	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	9.1%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.5%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

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

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southwest HIV Region, 2010**

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
25-44	26	38.8%	3	75.0%	2	100.0%	31	42.5%
45-64	37	55.2%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	38	52.1%
65+	3	4.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	4.1%
<b>SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

\*\*Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 9. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Region, 2010**

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Greene County	37	50.7%
Jasper County	11	15.1%
Taney County	6	8.2%
Remaining Counties	19	26.0%
<b>SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

There was a total of four new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) in 2010 for the Southwest HIV region (Table 7). All new HIV disease cases were diagnosed among whites. There were 73 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2010 whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southwest HIV region. Whites comprised a greater proportion of those living with HIV (100%) compared to the proportion of those living with AIDS (86%).

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM/IDU (Table 8). Among whites, the largest number of living cases was 45-64 years of age at the end of 2010. Among blacks and Hispanics, the largest numbers of living cases were 25-44 years of age.

Greene County residents accounted for the largest number (37) of MSM/IDU living with HIV in the Southwest HIV region (Table 9).

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

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	1	33.3%	11	34.4%	0	--	23	53.5%
Black Male	0	0.0%	1	3.1%	0	--	4	9.3%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	1	2.3%
White Female	1	33.3%	17	53.1%	0	--	11	25.6%
Black Female	1	33.3%	2	6.3%	0	--	2	4.7%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	2	4.7%
<b>SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL†</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

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

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

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southwest HIV Region, 2010**

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	14.3%	0	0.0%	4	5.3%
25-44	9	26.5%	2	40.0%	10	35.7%	3	75.0%	26	34.7%
45-64	25	73.5%	3	60.0%	14	50.0%	1	25.0%	45	60.0%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

\*\*Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 12. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Region, 2010**

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Greene County	25	33.3%
Jasper County	10	13.3%
Remaining Counties	40	53.3%
<b>SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

There were three new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to injecting drug users (IDU) in 2010 for the Southwest HIV region (Table 10). There were 75 living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2010 in the Southwest HIV region. Of the living HIV disease cases, 57% were classified as AIDS at the end of 2010. White males represented the largest proportion of living AIDS cases (54%), while white females comprised the largest proportion of living HIV cases (53%).

Overall, persons 45-64 years of age represented the largest number (45) of living HIV disease cases among IDU in the Southwest HIV region (Table 11). Among all race/ethnicity and sex categories except black females, the greatest proportion of living cases attributed to IDU was between 45-64 years old. The greatest proportion of black female cases was between 25-44 years of age at the end of 2010.

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

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

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	1	16.7%	12	16.2%	0	0.0%	13	25.0%
Black Male	0	0.0%	6	8.1%	0	0.0%	5	9.6%
Hispanic Male	1	16.7%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Female	3	50.0%	43	58.1%	0	0.0%	24	46.2%
Black Female	0	0.0%	8	10.8%	1	100.0%	7	13.5%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	3	4.1%	0	0.0%	1	1.9%
<b>SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL†</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

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

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

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Southwest HIV Region, 2010**

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
25-44	5	20.0%	2	18.2%	40	59.7%	10	66.7%	62	49.2%
45-64	18	72.0%	9	81.8%	26	38.8%	5	33.3%	60	47.6%
65+	2	8.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	3	2.4%
<b>SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

\*\*Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 15. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Region, 2010**

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Greene County	21	55.3%	15	39.5%	1	2.6%	38	30.2%
Jasper County	12	75.0%	2	12.5%	2	12.5%	16	12.7%
Pulaski County	2	25.0%	6	75.0%	0	0.0%	8	6.3%
Remaining Counties	57	89.1%	3	4.7%	2	3.1%	64	50.8%
<b>SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>73.0%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

\*\*Percentage of race in each area.

\*\*\*Percentage of cases per area.

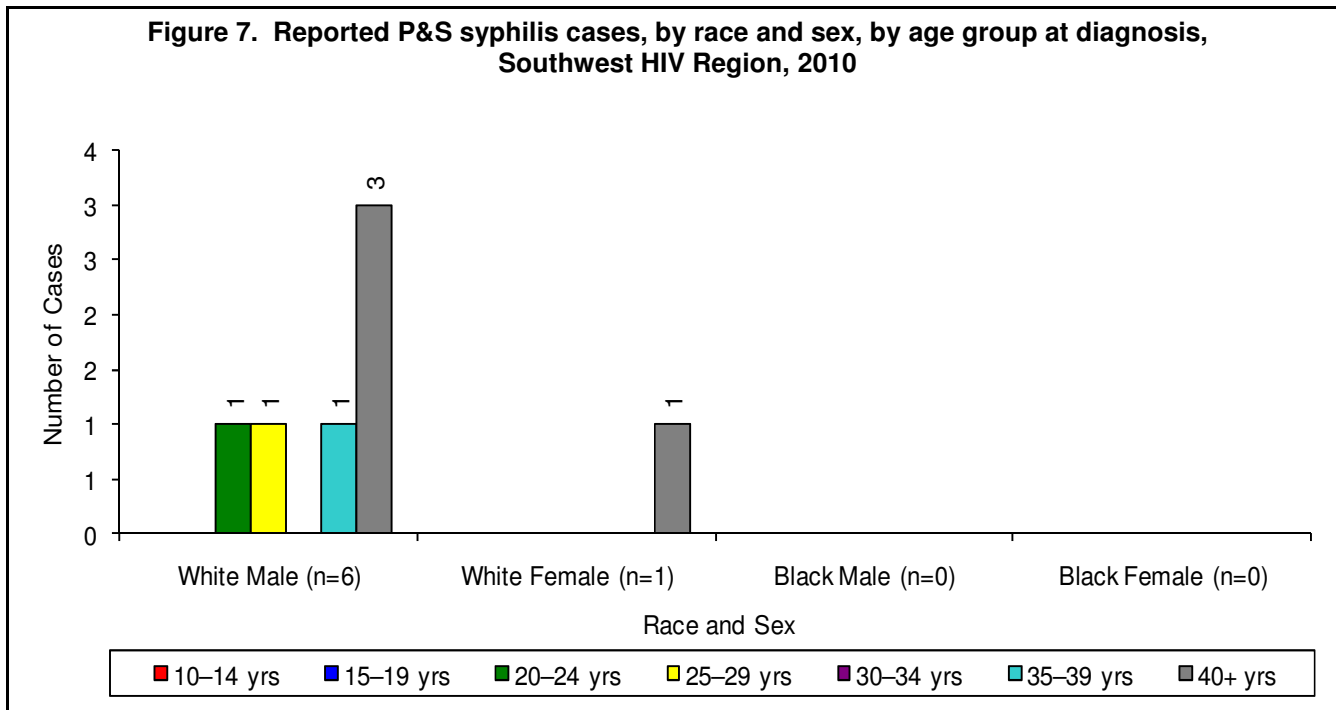
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were seven new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2010 for the Southwest HIV region (Table 13). There were 126 living HIV disease cases attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2010 in the Southwest HIV region. White females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV (58%) and AIDS (46%) cases.

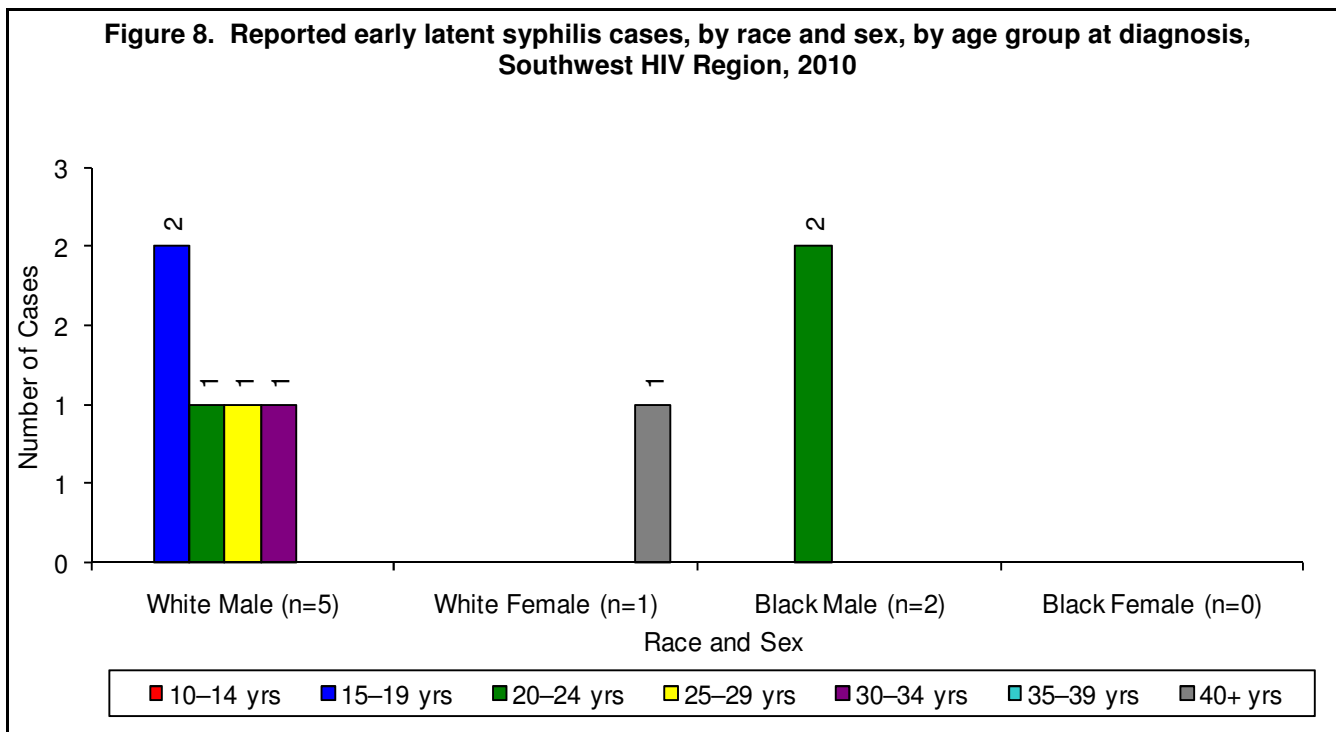
At the end of 2010, the majority of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age for white females (60%) and black females (67%) (Table 14). Among white and black males, the majority were 45-64 years of age.

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for heterosexual contact cases (Table 15). In Pulaski County and Greene County, blacks comprised a larger proportion of living cases, 75% and 40% respectively, compared to other areas.

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



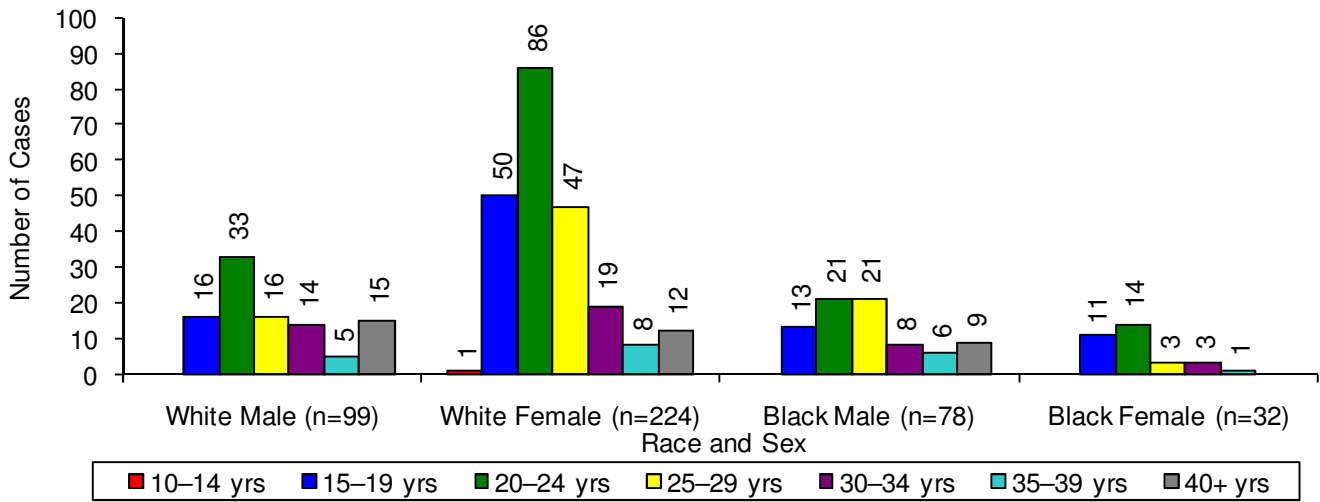
**Figure 8. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southwest HIV Region, 2010**



The largest number of P&S syphilis cases was reported among white males (6) (Figure 7). The number of reported cases decreased from 2009 to 2010 among white males (20 to 6) and white females (2 to 1). No cases of P&S syphilis were reported among blacks in the Southwest HIV region in 2009 or 2010. Persons 40 years of age or more represented the largest number of cases reported with P&S syphilis.

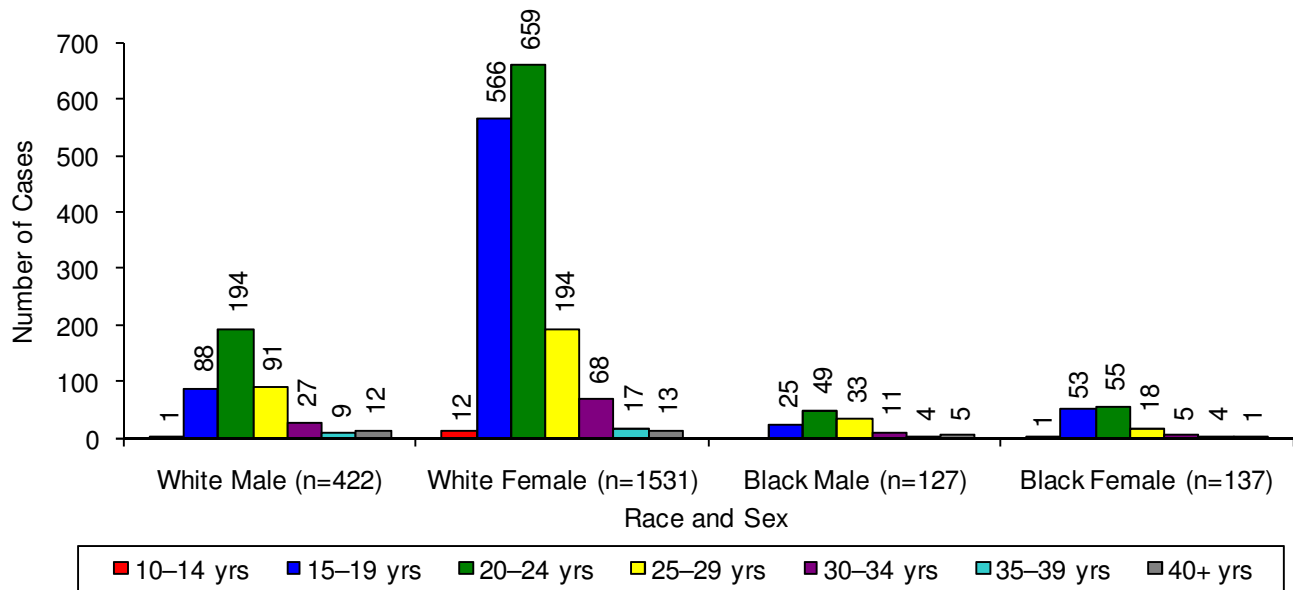
The largest number of early latent syphilis cases was reported among white males (5) (Figure 8). No early latent syphilis cases were reported among black females. The number of reported early latent syphilis cases increased from 2009 to 2010 among black males (1 to 2), and decreased among white males (11 to 5) and white females (6 to 1). No cases were reported among black females in 2009 or 2010. Among white males, the largest number of cases was reported among individuals 15-19 years of age.

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



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

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

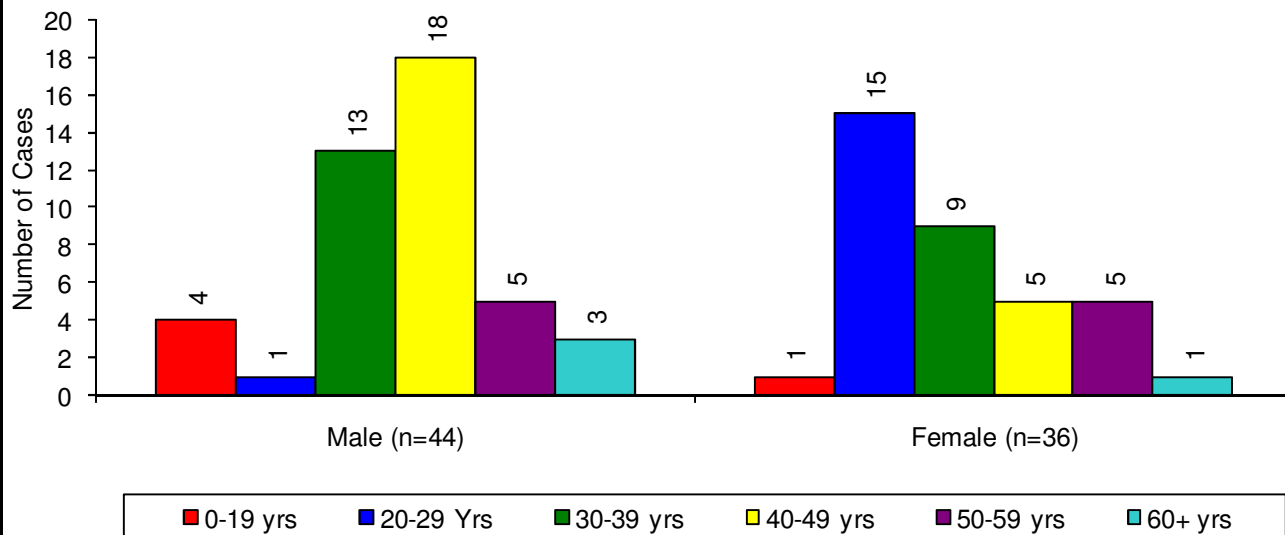


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest totals of gonorrhea cases were reported among white females (224) and white males (99) in the Southwest HIV region (Figure 9). The number of reported cases increased from 2009 to 2010 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented, except black females. The number of reported gonorrhea cases decreased among black females from 39 to 32. Among white males and white and black females, the greatest numbers of cases were diagnosed between 20-24 years of age. Among black males, an equal number of gonorrhea cases was diagnosed in 20-24 year olds and 25-29 year olds.

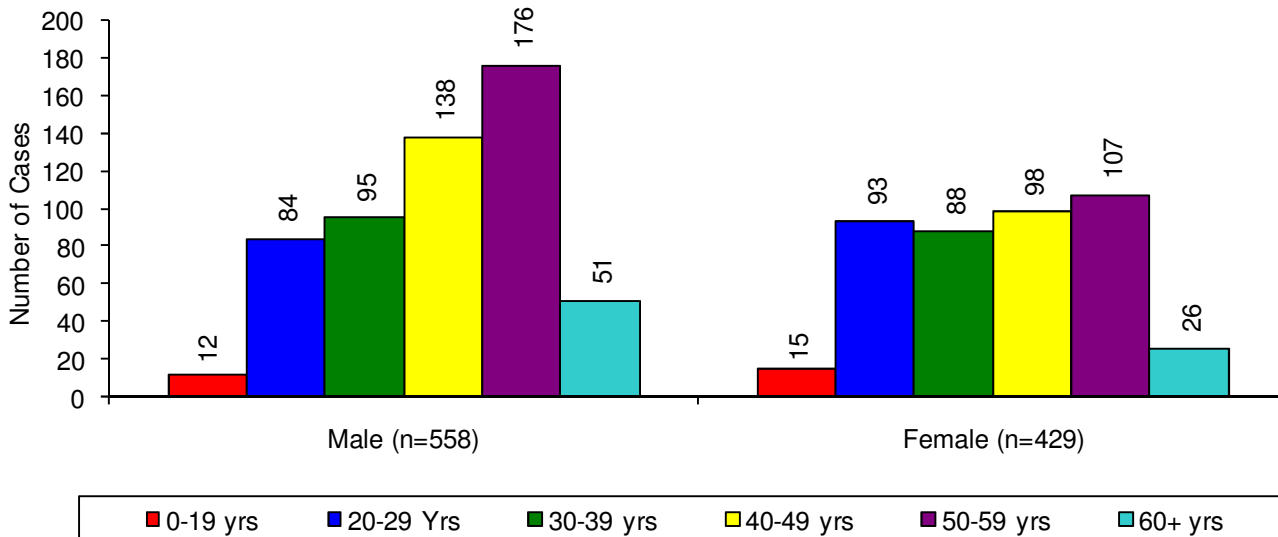
The largest numbers of chlamydia cases were reported among white females (1,531) and white males (422). The number of reported chlamydia cases increased from 2009 to 2010 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented except black females. The number of reported chlamydia cases decreased from 2009 to 2010 among black females (154 to 137). Individuals 20-24 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

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



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

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



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

There were 80 reported cases of Hepatitis B in the Southwest HIV region during 2010 (Figure 11). Males represented 55% of reported Hepatitis B cases. There were differences in the age distribution of reported Hepatitis B cases by sex. Among males, the largest numbers of cases were reported among persons 40-49 years of age. Those 20-29 years of age represented the largest proportion of Hepatitis B cases among females.

In 2010, there were 988 Hepatitis C cases reported in the Southwest HIV region, including one case in which the sex was not reported (Figure 13). Of the reported Hepatitis C cases, 56% were male. The distribution of the age at diagnosis of reported Hepatitis C cases was similar for males and females. Those 50-59 years of age represented the largest proportion of cases among both males and females.