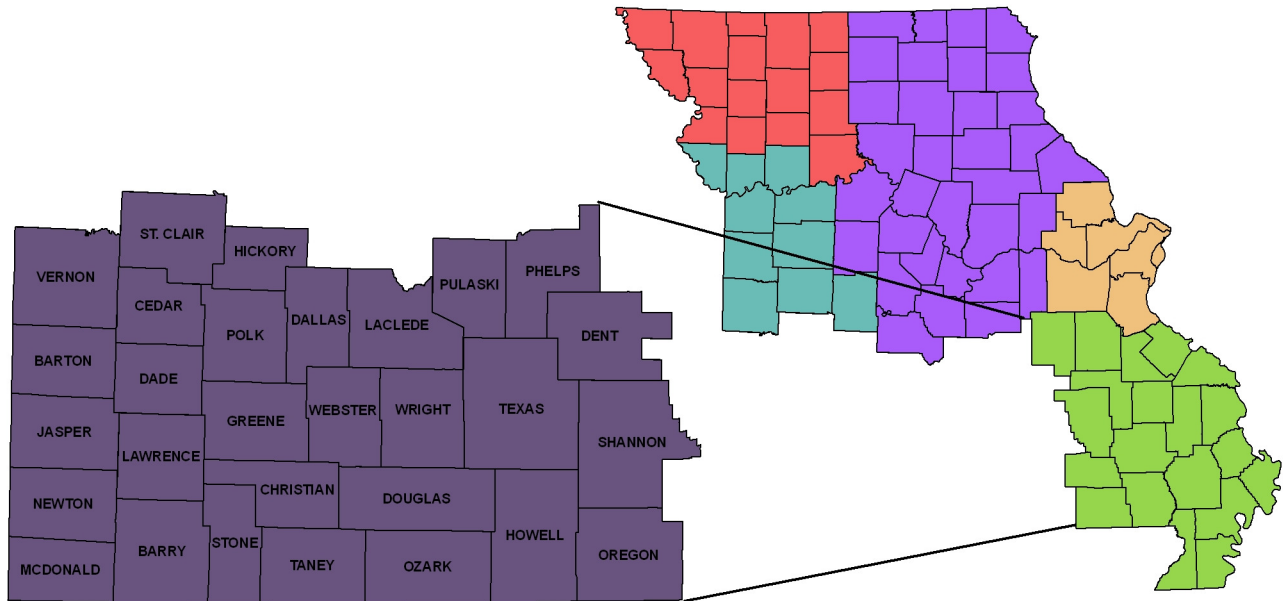


SOUTHWEST REGION



Population Estimates, Southwest 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	%	
Barry County	32,020	88.2%	149	0.4%	3,042	8.4%	338	0.9%	309	0.9%	443	1.2%	36,301
Barton County	11,908	95.0%	52	0.4%	219	1.7%	50	0.4%	106	0.8%	196	1.6%	12,531
Cedar County	12,997	95.2%	72	0.5%	230	1.7%	73	0.5%	98	0.7%	182	1.3%	13,652
Christian County	71,309	94.5%	673	0.9%	1,814	2.4%	338	0.4%	376	0.5%	969	1.3%	75,479
Dade County	7,076	95.4%	45	0.6%	108	1.5%	25	0.3%	59	0.8%	105	1.4%	7,418
Dallas County	16,014	95.1%	90	0.5%	310	1.8%	58	0.3%	130	0.8%	242	1.4%	16,844
Dent County	14,552	95.7%	105	0.7%	185	1.2%	48	0.3%	112	0.7%	197	1.3%	15,199
Douglas County	12,849	95.6%	33	0.2%	149	1.1%	30	0.2%	127	0.9%	250	1.9%	13,438
Greene County	243,024	91.0%	7,167	2.7%	7,140	2.7%	3,600	1.3%	1,656	0.6%	4,357	1.6%	266,944
Hickory County	8,729	96.5%	7	0.1%	105	1.2%	9	0.1%	60	0.7%	138	1.5%	9,048
Howell County	37,046	95.0%	194	0.5%	627	1.6%	170	0.4%	364	0.9%	599	1.5%	39,000
Jasper County	103,026	88.2%	1,978	1.7%	6,953	6.0%	1,107	0.9%	1,358	1.2%	2,391	2.0%	116,813
Laclede County	33,715	94.9%	316	0.9%	667	1.9%	176	0.5%	165	0.5%	485	1.4%	35,524
Lawrence County	34,625	91.7%	172	0.5%	2,036	5.4%	153	0.4%	281	0.7%	490	1.3%	37,757
McDonald County	18,170	79.9%	101	0.4%	3,006	13.2%	204	0.9%	604	2.7%	646	2.8%	22,731
Newton County	50,311	89.6%	542	1.0%	2,044	3.6%	891	1.6%	1,114	2.0%	1,218	2.2%	56,120
Oregon County	9,521	92.8%	38	0.4%	159	1.5%	15	0.1%	306	3.0%	225	2.2%	10,264
Ozark County	8,844	95.8%	33	0.4%	121	1.3%	9	0.1%	65	0.7%	155	1.7%	9,227
Phelps County	38,883	92.1%	863	2.0%	706	1.7%	848	2.0%	258	0.6%	647	1.5%	42,205
Polk County	28,946	95.2%	227	0.7%	539	1.8%	180	0.6%	209	0.7%	303	1.0%	30,404
Pulaski County	33,430	75.0%	4,797	10.8%	3,531	7.9%	1,157	2.6%	443	1.0%	1,188	2.7%	44,546
Shannon County	7,880	93.6%	46	0.5%	119	1.4%	6	0.1%	161	1.9%	211	2.5%	8,423
St. Clair County	8,881	95.8%	55	0.6%	121	1.3%	22	0.2%	80	0.9%	111	1.2%	9,270
Stone County	30,170	95.6%	163	0.5%	579	1.8%	89	0.3%	212	0.7%	338	1.1%	31,551
Taney County	43,527	92.6%	456	1.0%	1,758	3.7%	328	0.7%	348	0.7%	606	1.3%	47,023
Texas County	22,782	92.6%	662	2.7%	358	1.5%	101	0.4%	239	1.0%	456	1.9%	24,598
Vernon County	19,123	95.6%	172	0.9%	234	1.2%	93	0.5%	177	0.9%	210	1.0%	20,009
Webster County	34,534	94.7%	488	1.3%	689	1.9%	139	0.4%	216	0.6%	407	1.1%	36,473
Wright County	17,647	95.7%	111	0.6%	270	1.5%	34	0.2%	136	0.7%	245	1.3%	18,443
Region Total	1,011,539	91.4%	19,807	1.8%	37,819	3.4%	10,291	0.9%	9,769	0.9%	18,010	1.6%	1,107,235

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

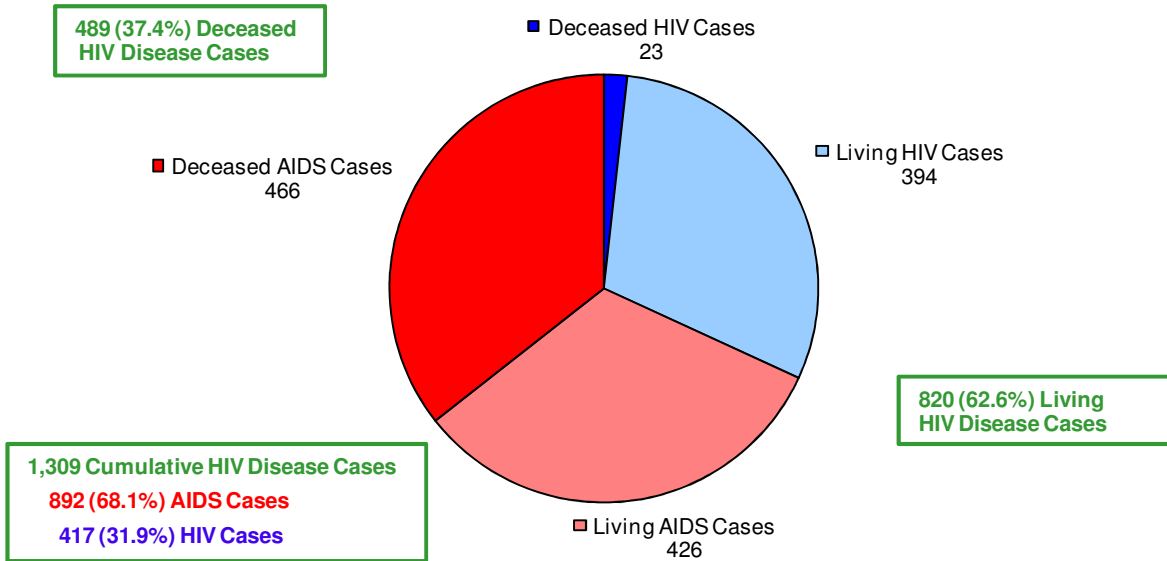
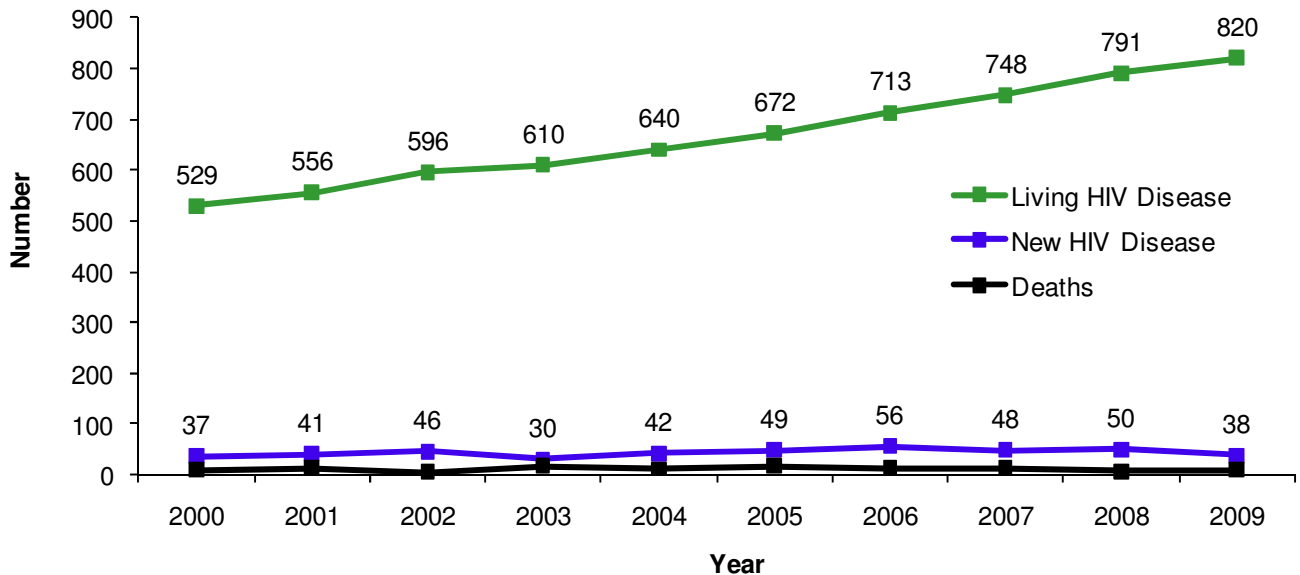


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Southwest HIV Region, 2000—2009

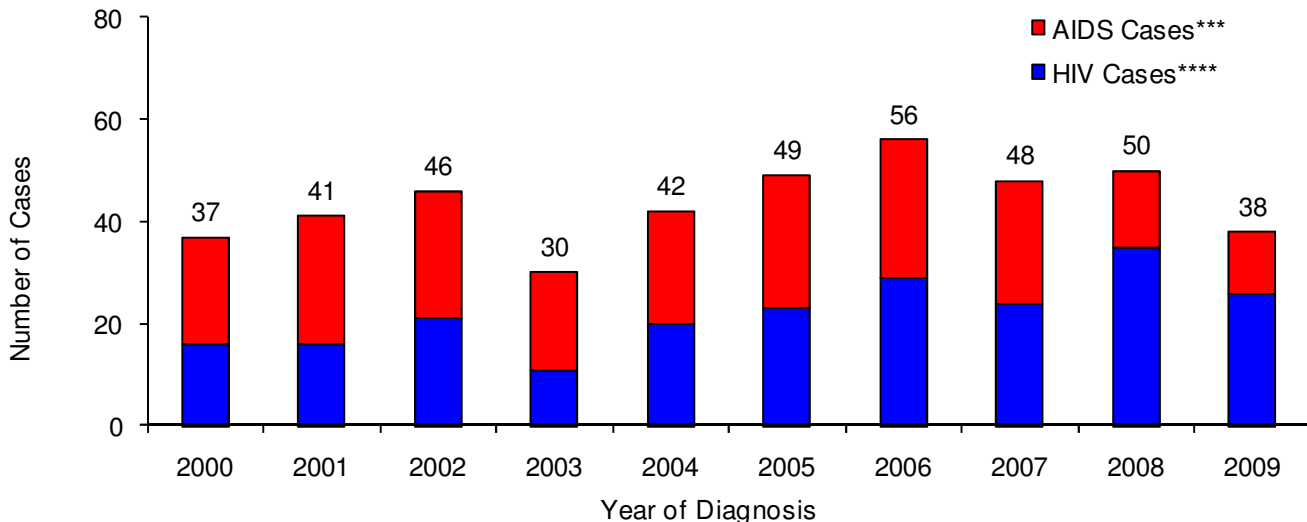


*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year; For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year, For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2009, there have been a total of 1,309 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Southwest HIV region and reported to MDHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 63% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2009. Among those living with HIV disease, 394 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2009 and 426 were classified as AIDS cases.

At the end of 2009, there were 820 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 38 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2009. 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, 2000—2009**



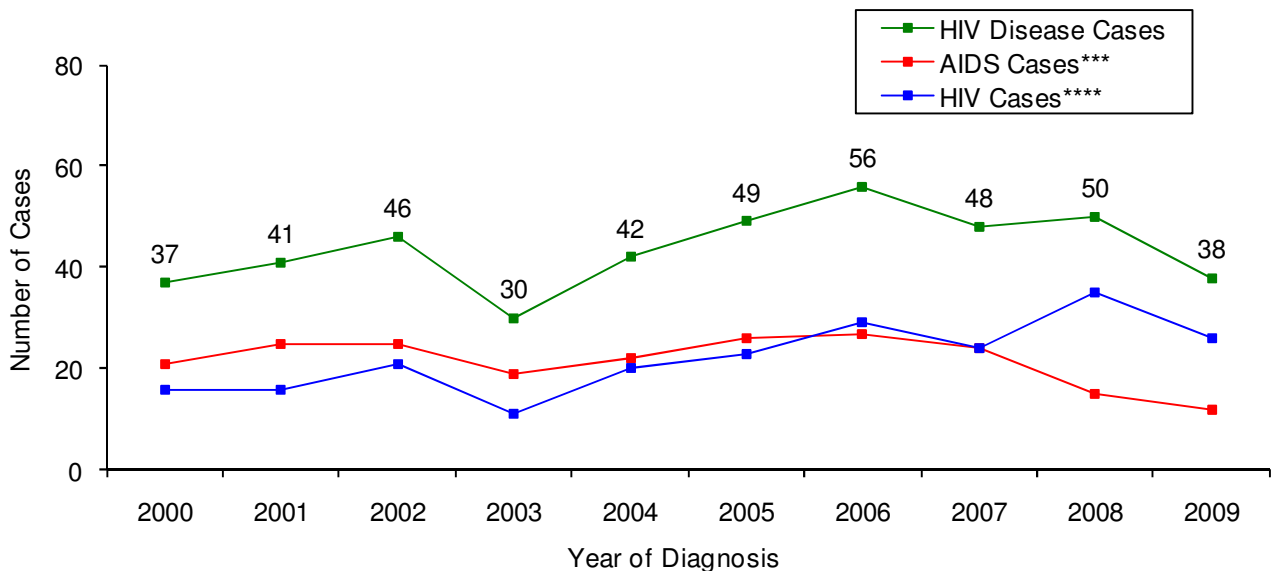
*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**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, Southwest HIV Region, 2000—2009**



*HIV case vs. AIDS case

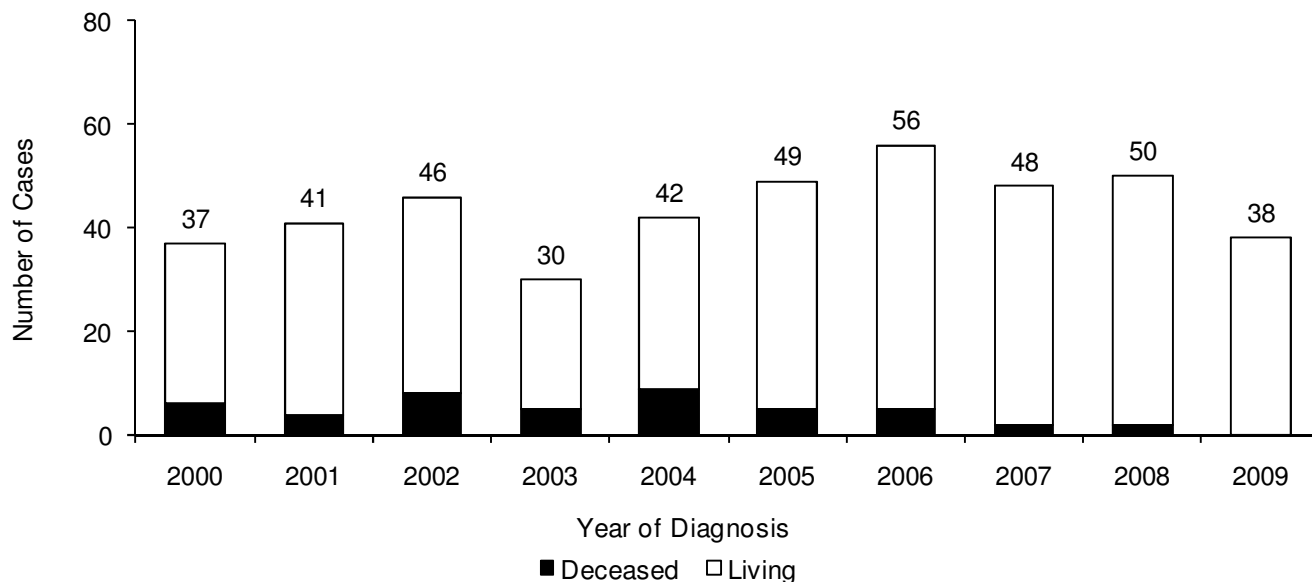
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

***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 fluctuated from 2000 to 2009 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). 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, 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).

Of the 37 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2000, six (16%) were deceased by the end of 2009 (Figure 5). Among the 38 persons first diagnosed in 2009, none were deceased at the end of 2009. The difference in the proportion of cases that were 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, Southwest HIV Region, 2009

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	298	75.6%	54.7	367	86.2%	67.4	665	81.1%	122.1
Female	96	24.4%	17.1	59	13.8%	10.5	155	18.9%	27.5
Total	394	100.0%	35.6	426	100.0%	38.5	820	100.0%	74.1
Race/Ethnicity									
White	332	84.3%	32.8	356	83.6%	35.2	688	83.9%	68.0
Black	39	9.9%	196.9	47	11.0%	237.3	86	10.5%	434.2
Hispanic	16	4.1%	42.3	18	4.2%	47.6	34	4.1%	89.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.5%	19.4	1	0.2%	9.7	3	0.4%	29.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	3	0.7%	30.7	3	0.4%	30.7
Two or More Races/Unknown	5	1.3%	--	1	0.2%	--	6	0.7%	--
Total	394	100.0%	35.6	426	100.0%	38.5	820	100.0%	74.1
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	259	86.9%	52.4	314	85.6%	63.5	573	86.2%	115.9
Black Male	24	8.1%	214.8	35	9.5%	313.3	59	8.9%	528.1
Hispanic Male	9	3.0%	44.9	14	3.8%	69.8	23	3.5%	114.6
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	2	0.7%	39.8	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.3%	39.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	3	0.8%	60.9	3	0.5%	60.9
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	4	1.3%	--	1	0.3%	--	5	0.8%	--
Total	298	100.0%	54.7	367	100.0%	67.4	665	100.0%	122.1
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	73	76.0%	14.1	42	71.2%	8.1	115	74.2%	22.2
Black Female	15	15.6%	173.7	12	20.3%	139.0	27	17.4%	312.7
Hispanic Female	7	7.3%	39.4	4	6.8%	22.5	11	7.1%	62.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.7%	19.0	1	0.6%	19.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	1	1.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	1	0.6%	--
Total	96	100.0%	17.1	59	100.0%	10.5	155	100.0%	27.5
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	4	1.0%	2.5	0	0.0%	0.0	4	0.5%	2.5
13-18	7	1.8%	7.8	1	0.2%	1.1	8	1.0%	8.9
19-24	22	5.6%	23.2	6	1.4%	6.3	28	3.4%	29.5
25-44	190	48.2%	64.1	161	37.8%	54.3	351	42.8%	118.4
45-64	162	41.1%	59.9	235	55.2%	86.9	397	48.4%	146.7
65+	9	2.3%	5.5	23	5.4%	14.0	32	3.9%	19.4
Total	394	100.0%	35.6	426	100.0%	38.5	820	100.0%	74.1

[†]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 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, Southwest HIV Region, 2009

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	23	88.5%	4.2	9	75.0%	1.7	32	84.2%	5.9
Female	3	11.5%	0.5	3	25.0%	0.5	6	15.8%	1.1
Total	26	100.0%	2.3	12	100.0%	1.1	38	100.0%	3.4
Race/Ethnicity									
White	21	80.8%	2.1	9	75.0%	0.9	30	78.9%	3.0
Black	1	3.8%	5.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	2.6%	5.0
Hispanic	2	7.7%	5.3	3	25.0%	7.9	5	13.2%	13.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	2	7.7%	--	0	0.0%	--	2	5.3%	--
Total	26	100.0%	2.3	12	100.0%	1.1	38	100.0%	3.4
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	19	82.6%	3.8	7	77.8%	1.4	26	81.3%	5.3
Black Male	1	4.3%	9.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	3.1%	9.0
Hispanic Male	1	4.3%	5.0	2	22.2%	10.0	3	9.4%	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	2	8.7%	--	0	0.0%	--	2	6.3%	--
Total	23	100.0%	4.2	9	100.0%	1.7	32	100.0%	5.9
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	2	66.7%	0.4	2	66.7%	0.4	4	66.7%	0.8
Black Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Hispanic Female	1	33.3%	5.6	1	33.3%	5.6	2	33.3%	11.3
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	3	100.0%	0.5	3	100.0%	0.5	6	100.0%	1.1
Current Age[†]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	1	3.8%	0.6	0	0.0%	0.0	1	2.6%	0.6
13-18	1	3.8%	1.1	0	0.0%	0.0	1	2.6%	1.1
19-24	8	30.8%	8.4	0	0.0%	0.0	8	21.1%	8.4
25-44	12	46.2%	4.0	5	41.7%	1.7	17	44.7%	5.7
45-64	4	15.4%	1.5	6	50.0%	2.2	10	26.3%	3.7
65+	0	0.0%	0.0	1	8.3%	0.6	1	2.6%	0.6
Total	26	100.0%	2.3	12	100.0%	1.1	38	100.0%	3.4

*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 2009 with HIV, which progressed to AIDS in 2009.

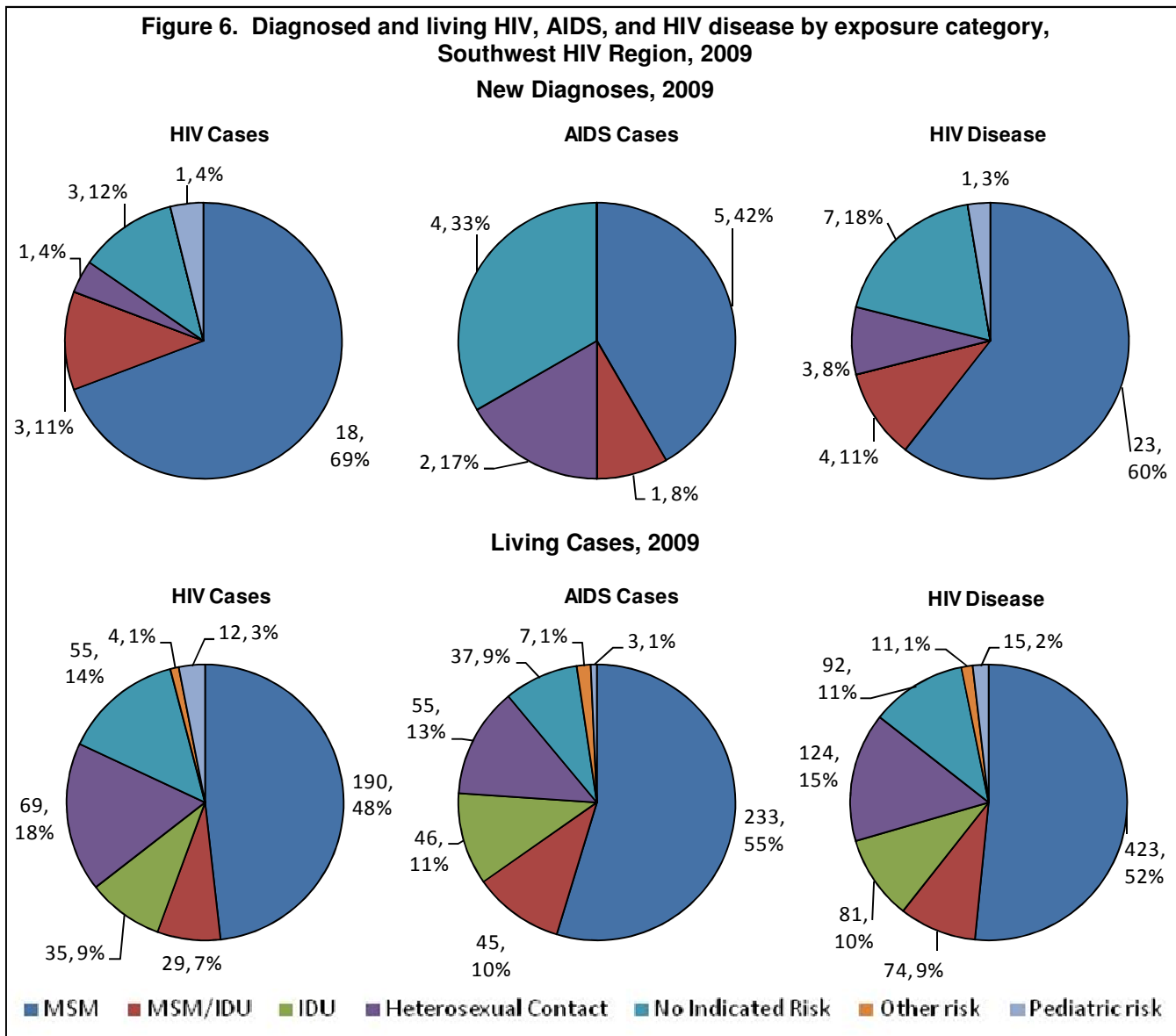
****Per 100,000 population based on 2008 MDHSS estimates.

†Based on age as of December 31, 2009.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 820 persons living with HIV at the end of 2009, 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 (84%), the rate of those living with HIV disease was 6.4 times greater among blacks than whites. The rate was 1.3 times greater among Hispanics than whites. Among males, the rate of persons living with HIV disease was 4.6 times greater for blacks than whites, but the rate was lower for Hispanics compared to whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 14.1 times greater among blacks than whites, and 2.8 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 38 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2009, 32% were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2009 (Table 2). Whites represented the majority of new HIV disease diagnoses (79%).



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, 2009

Geographic Area	HIV cases						AIDS cases					
	Diagnosed 2009*			Living			Diagnosed 2009**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Greene County	14	53.8%	5.2	176	44.7%	65.9	4	33.3%	1.5	180	42.3%	67.4
Jasper County	6	23.1%	5.1	51	12.9%	43.7	2	16.7%	1.7	64	15.0%	54.8
Pulaski County	0	0.0%	0.0	14	3.6%	31.4	0	0.0%	0.0	15	3.5%	33.7
Christian County	0	0.0%	0.0	22	5.6%	29.1	0	0.0%	0.0	12	2.8%	15.9
Taney County	1	3.8%	2.1	20	5.1%	42.5	2	16.7%	4.3	17	4.0%	36.2
Remainder of Region	5	19.2%	0.9	111	28.2%	19.9	4	33.3%	0.7	138	32.4%	24.8
SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	26	100.0%	2.3	394	100.0%	35.6	12	100.0%	1.1	426	100.0%	38.5

*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.

The largest numbers of new HIV cases (14) and new AIDS cases (4) 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, 2009

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	16	88.9%	168	88.4%	4	80.0%	209	89.7%
Black	0	0.0%	9	4.7%	1	20.0%	15	6.4%
Hispanic	1	5.6%	9	4.7%	0	0.0%	6	2.6%
Other/Unknown	1	5.6%	4	2.1%	0	0.0%	3	1.3%
SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	18	100.0%	190	100.0%	5	100.0%	233	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 5. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southwest HIV Region, 2009

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
19-24	10	2.7%	3	12.5%	1	6.7%	16	3.8%
25-44	159	42.2%	12	50.0%	6	40.0%	180	42.6%
45-64	191	50.7%	9	37.5%	7	46.7%	208	49.2%
65+	16	4.2%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	18	4.3%
SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	377	100.0%	24	100.0%	15	100.0%	423	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 6. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Region, 2009

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Greene County	191	91.0%	10	4.8%	6	2.9%	210	49.6%
Jasper County	52	89.7%	3	5.2%	1	1.7%	58	13.7%
Christian County	14	93.3%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	15	3.5%
Remaining Counties	120	85.7%	11	7.9%	7	5.0%	140	33.1%
SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	377	89.1%	24	5.7%	15	3.5%	423	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 23 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM) in 2009 for the Southwest HIV region (Table 4). Seventy-eight percent of new diagnoses remained sub-classified as HIV cases at the end of 2009. Whites represented the greatest proportion of new HIV and AIDS case diagnoses. There were 423 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM in the Southwest HIV region. Whites represented a slightly greater proportion among living AIDS cases compared to their proportion among living HIV cases.

The greatest proportion of living cases attributed to MSM was between 45-64 years old (49%) at the end of 2009 (Table 5). A greater proportion of blacks (50%) were between 25-44 years old compared to the proportion of whites (42%).

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, 2009

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	3	100.0%	29	100.0%	1	100.0%	38	84.4%
Black	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	11.1%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.4%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	3	100.0%	29	100.0%	1	100.0%	45	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 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, 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	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
25-44	25	37.3%	4	80.0%	2	100.0%	31	41.9%
45-64	40	59.7%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	41	55.4%
65+	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	67	100.0%	5	100.0%	2	100.0%	74	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 9. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Region, 2009

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Greene County	36	48.6%
Jasper County	11	14.9%
Taney County	5	6.8%
Remaining Counties	22	29.7%
SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	74	100.0%

There was a total of four new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) in 2009 for the Southwest HIV region (Table 7). All but one of the new diagnoses remained sub-classified as HIV cases at the end of 2009. There were 74 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2009 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 (84%).

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM/IDU (Table 8). Among whites, more living cases were 45-64 years of age at the end of 2009. Among blacks and Hispanics the largest numbers of living cases were 25-44 years of age.

Greene County residents accounted for the largest number (36) 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, 2009

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	--	14	40.0%	0	--	26	56.5%
Black Male	0	--	1	2.9%	0	--	3	6.5%
Hispanic Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	1	2.2%
White Female	0	--	18	51.4%	0	--	11	23.9%
Black Female	0	--	1	2.9%	0	--	3	6.5%
Hispanic Female	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	2	4.3%
SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL[†]	0	--	35	100.0%	0	--	46	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 11. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Southwest 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	1	2.5%	0	0.0%	3	10.3%	0	0.0%	4	4.9%
25-44	12	30.0%	1	25.0%	12	41.4%	3	75.0%	30	37.0%
45-64	26	65.0%	3	75.0%	14	48.3%	1	25.0%	46	56.8%
65+	1	2.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%
SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	40	100.0%	4	100.0%	29	100.0%	4	100.0%	81	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 12. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Region, 2009

Geographic Area	Cases	%
Greene County	28	34.6%
Jasper County	10	12.3%
Remaining Counties	43	53.1%
SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	81	100.0%

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to injecting drug users (IDU) in 2009 for the Southwest HIV region (Table 10). There were 81 living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2009 in the Southwest HIV region. Of the living HIV disease cases, 57% were classified as AIDS at the end of 2009. White males represented the largest proportion of living AIDS cases (57%), while white females comprised the largest proportion of living HIV cases (51%).

Overall, persons 45-64 years of age represented the largest number (46) of living HIV disease cases among IDU in the Southwest HIV region (Table 11). However there were differences in the distribution of current age by sex. A greater proportion of white and black female cases were between 25-44 years of age at the end of 2009, compared to white and black males.

Greene County had the largest number of living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU in 2009 (Table 12).

Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southwest 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%	11	15.9%	1	50.0%	15	27.3%
Black Male	0	0.0%	6	8.7%	0	0.0%	5	9.1%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Female	0	0.0%	40	58.0%	0	0.0%	26	47.3%
Black Female	0	0.0%	9	13.0%	0	0.0%	6	10.9%
Hispanic Female	1	100.0%	3	4.3%	1	50.0%	1	1.8%
SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL†	1	100.0%	69	100.0%	2	100.0%	55	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 14. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Southwest 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%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
25-44	6	23.1%	3	27.3%	36	54.5%	10	66.7%	59	47.6%
45-64	17	65.4%	8	72.7%	29	43.9%	5	33.3%	60	48.4%
65+	3	11.5%	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	4	3.2%
SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	26	100.0%	11	100.0%	66	100.0%	15	100.0%	124	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 15. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Southwest HIV Region, 2009

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Greene County	20	55.6%	14	38.9%	1	2.8%	36	29.0%
Jasper County	14	87.5%	1	6.3%	1	6.3%	16	12.9%
Pulaski County	1	14.3%	6	85.7%	0	0.0%	7	5.6%
Remaining Counties	57	87.7%	5	7.7%	2	3.1%	65	52.4%
SOUTHWEST HIV REGION TOTAL	92	74.2%	26	21.0%	4	3.2%	124	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 three new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2009 for the Southwest HIV region (Table 13). There were 124 living HIV disease cases attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2009 in the Southwest HIV region. White females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV (58%) and AIDS (47%) cases.

At the end of 2009, the majority of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age for white females (55%) 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, 86% and 39% respectively, compared to other areas.

Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southwest Region, 2009

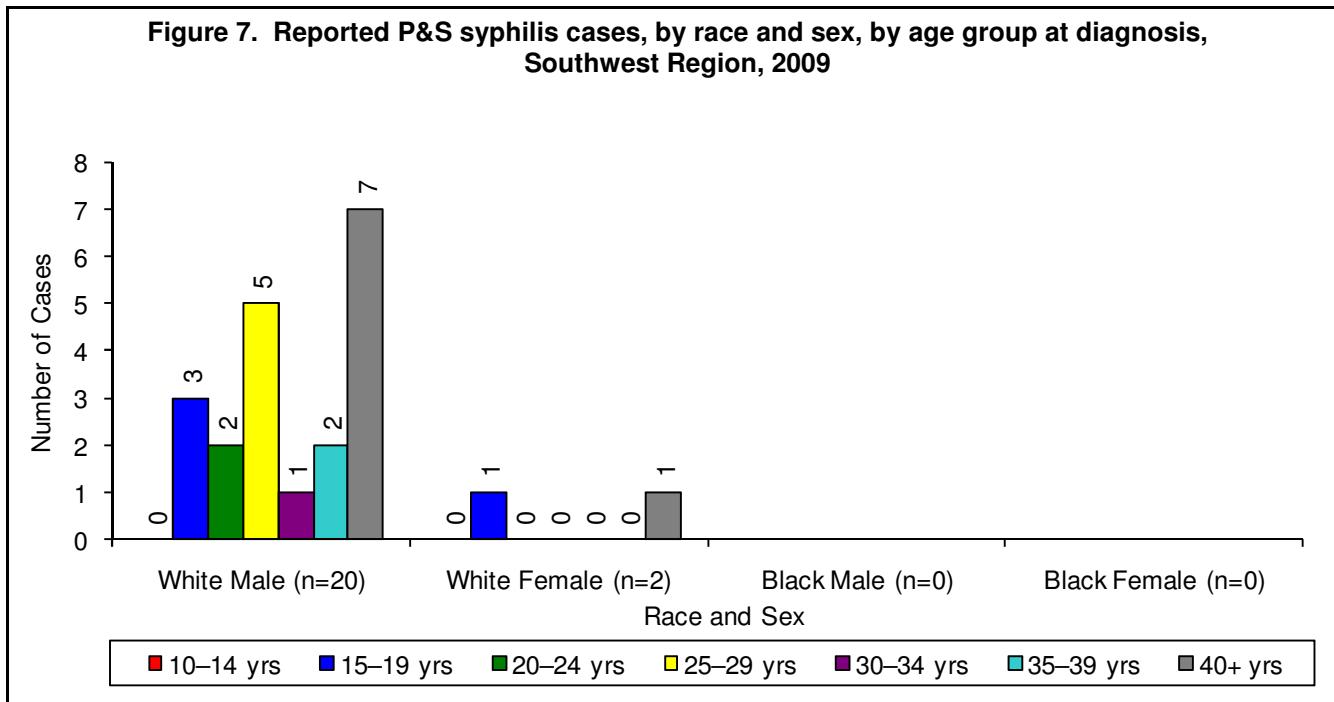
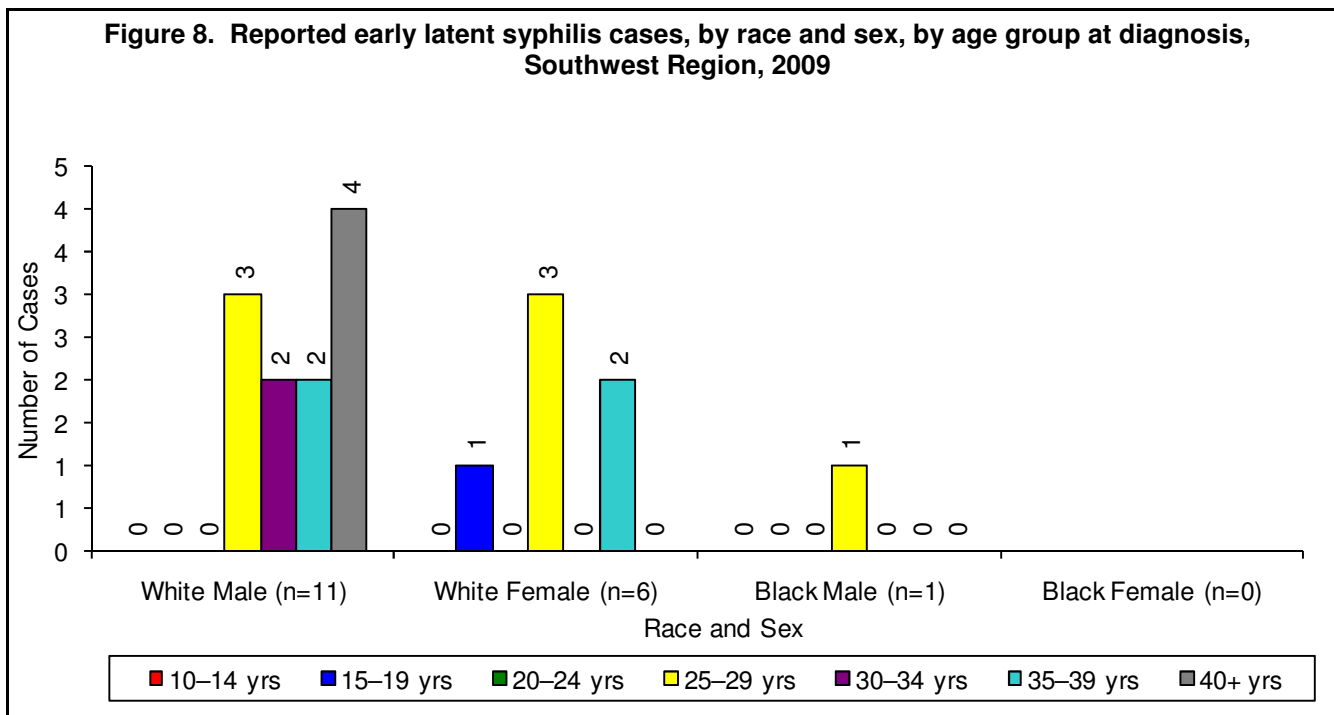


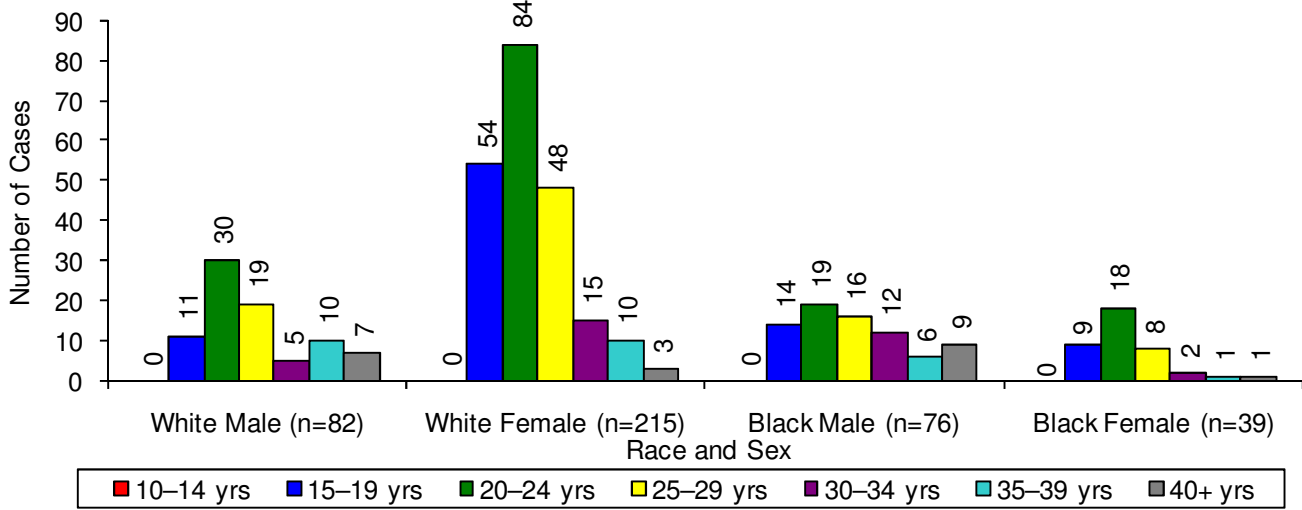
Figure 8. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southwest Region, 2009



The largest number of P&S syphilis cases was reported among white males (20) (Figure 7). No cases of P&S syphilis were reported among black males or females in the Southwest HIV region in 2009. The number of reported cases increased from 2008 to 2009 among white males (16 to 20) and white females (1 to 2), and decreased among black males (2 to 0). Persons 40 years of age or more represented the largest number of white males reported with P&S syphilis.

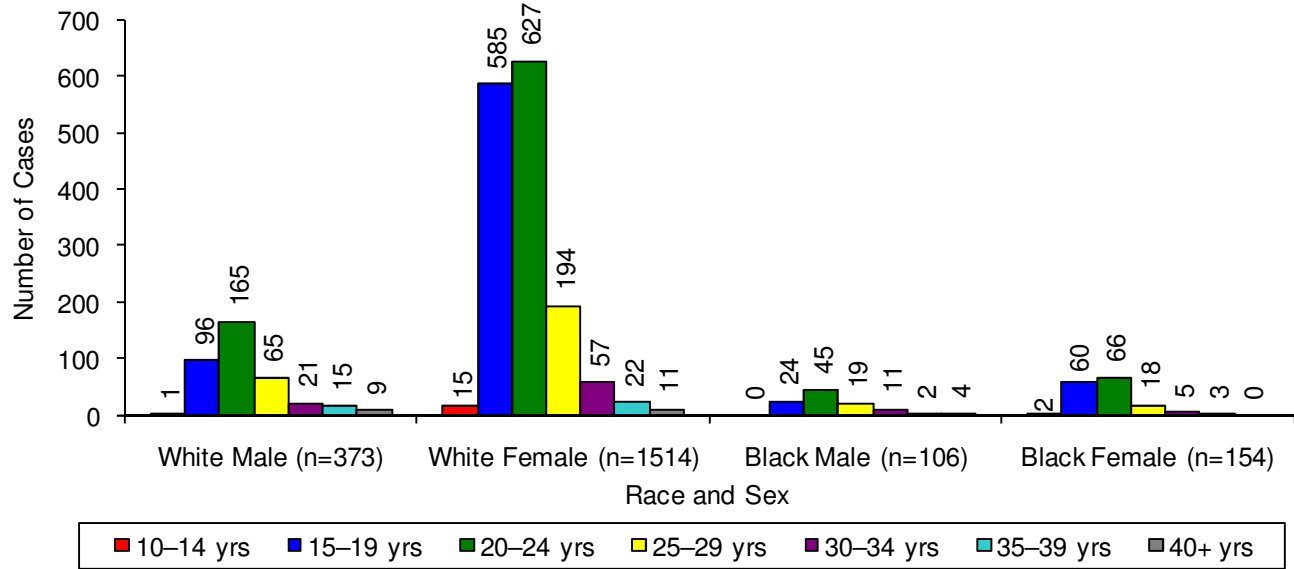
The largest number of early latent syphilis cases was reported among white males (11) (Figure 8). No early latent syphilis cases were reported among black females. The number of reported early latent syphilis cases increased from 2008 to 2009 among white females (3 to 6), and decreased among white males (14 to 11) and black males (2 to 1). No cases were reported among black females in 2008 or 2009. Among white males, the largest number of cases were reported among individuals 40 or more years of age.

Figure 9. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southwest Region, 2009



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 Region, 2009

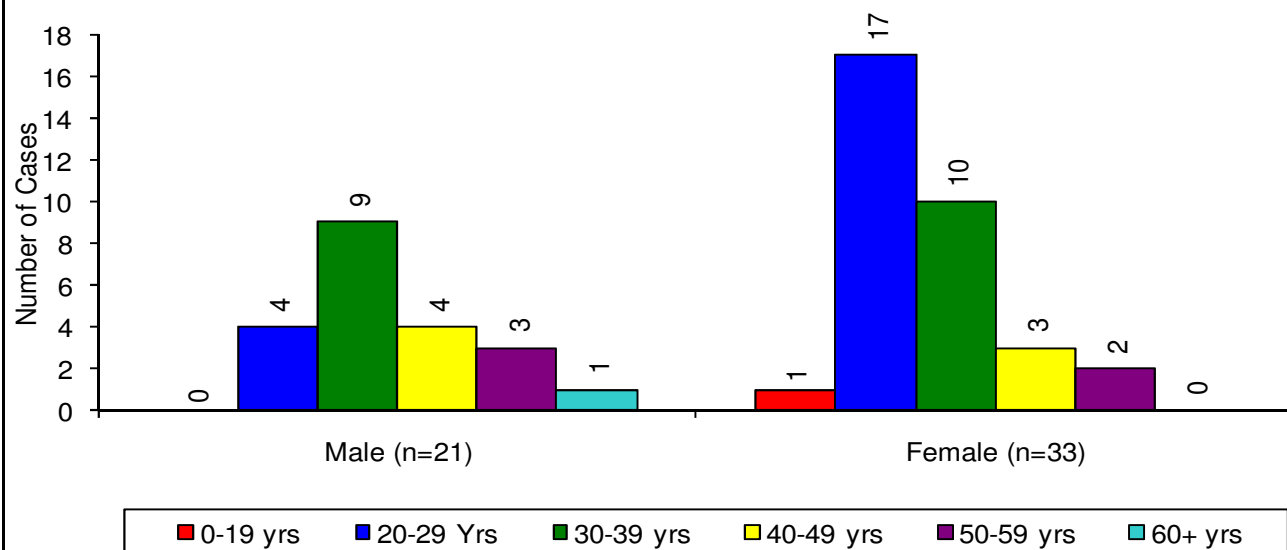


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest totals of gonorrhea cases were reported among white females (215) and white males (82) in the Southwest HIV region (Figure 9). The number of reported cases increased from 2008 to 2009 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented, which was opposite of the trend seen in Missouri overall. Among all race/ethnicity and sex categories, the greatest numbers of cases were diagnosed between 20-24 years of age.

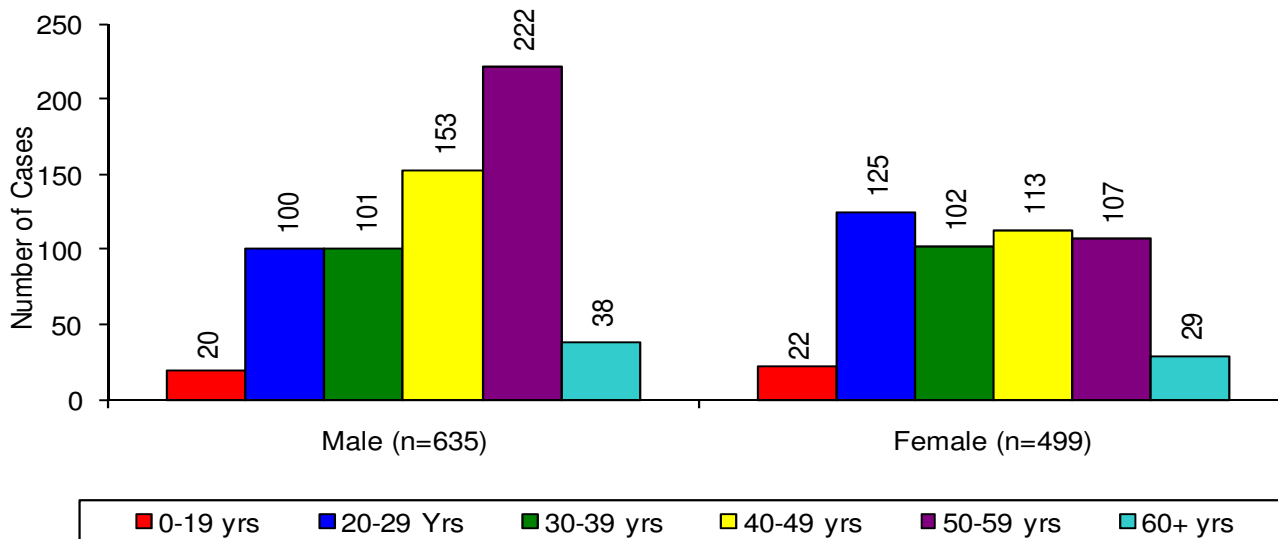
The largest numbers of chlamydia cases were reported among white females (1,514) and white males (373). The number of reported chlamydia cases increased from 2008 to 2009 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. Individuals 20-24 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

Figure 11. Reported Hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Southwest Region, 2009



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 Region, 2009



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

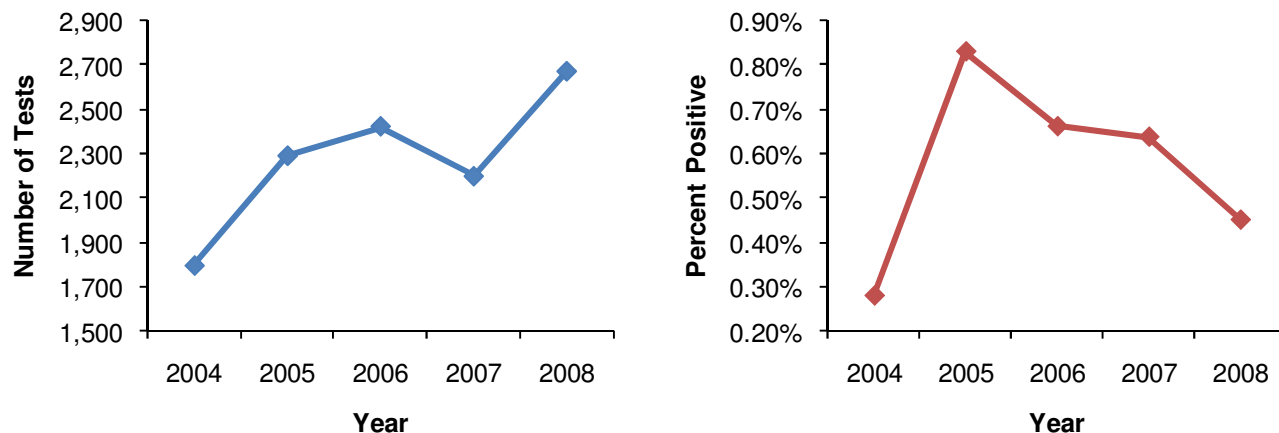
There were 54 reported cases of Hepatitis B in the Southwest HIV region during 2009 (Figure 11). Females represented 61% of reported Hepatitis B cases. There were differences in the age distribution of reported Hepatitis B cases by sex. Those 30-39 and 20-29 years of age represented the largest proportions of cases among males and females, respectively.

In 2009, there were 1,134 Hepatitis C cases reported in the Southwest HIV region (Figure 13). Of the reported Hepatitis C cases, 56% were male. There were differences in the age at diagnosis of reported Hepatitis C cases by sex. Among males, the largest numbers of cases were reported among persons 50-59 years of age. The largest number of cases among females occurred in those 20-29 years of age.

Table 16. 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, Southwest HIV Region, 2008				
	Total Tests		Positive Tests	
	N	N	%	
Total	2,668	12	0.4%	
Current Gender				
Male	1,478	10	0.7%	
Female	1,181	2	0.2%	
Transgender	1	0	0.0%	
Unknown	8	0	0.0%	
Race/Ethnicity				
White	2,121	9	0.4%	
Black	290	2	0.7%	
Hispanic	136	1	0.7%	
Other/Unknown	121	0	0.0%	
Age at Test				
<13	11	0	0.0%	
13-18	301	0	0.0%	
19-24	901	3	0.3%	
25-44	1,153	9	0.8%	
45-64	276	0	0.0%	
65+	21	0	0.0%	
Unknown	5	0	0.0%	
Exposure Category				
MSM	418	9	2.2%	
MSM/IDU	12	0	0.0%	
IDU	117	0	0.0%	
Heterosexual Contact**	128	0	0.0%	
Presumed Heterosexual Contact***	880	1	0.1%	
Unknown	1,113	2	0.2%	
Test Method				
Rapid	777	9	1.2%	
Conventional	1,889	3	0.2%	
Unknown	2	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 Southwest 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 16 presents testing characteristics only among those tests performed at MDHSS counseling and testing sites among persons residing in the Southwest HIV region where the results were available and for tests where the individual did not report a previously positive HIV test; there were 2,668 tests that met these criteria. Overall, less than one percent of tests were positive for HIV disease.

The number of tests generally increased from 2004-2008 among residents in the Southwest HIV region, with a slight decrease seen in 2007 (Figure 13). The percent of tests that were positive increased from 2004-2005 and then decreased from 2005-2008.

Figure 13. Number of HIV tests and percent positive results at Missouri counseling and testing sites, Southwest 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 age (Table 17). 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 17. Demographic characteristics of persons enrolled in HIV medical case management, persons enrolled in ADAP, and persons living with HIV disease, Southwest 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	525	79.4%	259	77.3%	665	81.1%
Female	133	20.1%	74	22.1%	153	18.7%
Transgender	3	0.5%	2	0.6%	2	0.2%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	661	100.0%	335	100.0%	820	100.0%
Race/Ethnicity						
White	549	83.1%	266	79.4%	688	83.9%
Black	64	9.7%	35	10.4%	86	10.5%
Hispanic	37	5.6%	28	8.4%	34	4.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	0.3%	2	0.6%	3	0.4%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	8	1.2%	4	1.2%	3	0.4%
Two or More Races/Unknown	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	6	0.7%
Total	661	100.0%	335	100.0%	820	100.0%
Current Age[‡]						
<13	3	0.5%	3	0.9%	4	0.5%
13-18	7	1.1%	1	0.3%	8	1.0%
19-24	25	3.8%	16	4.8%	28	3.4%
25-44	298	45.1%	184	54.9%	351	42.8%
45-64	307	46.4%	126	37.6%	397	48.4%
65+	19	2.9%	4	1.2%	32	3.9%
Unknown	2	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Total	661	100.0%	335	100.0%	820	100.0%

*ADAP=AIDS Drug Assistance Program

‡As of December 31, 2009

Source: FACTORS and eHARS