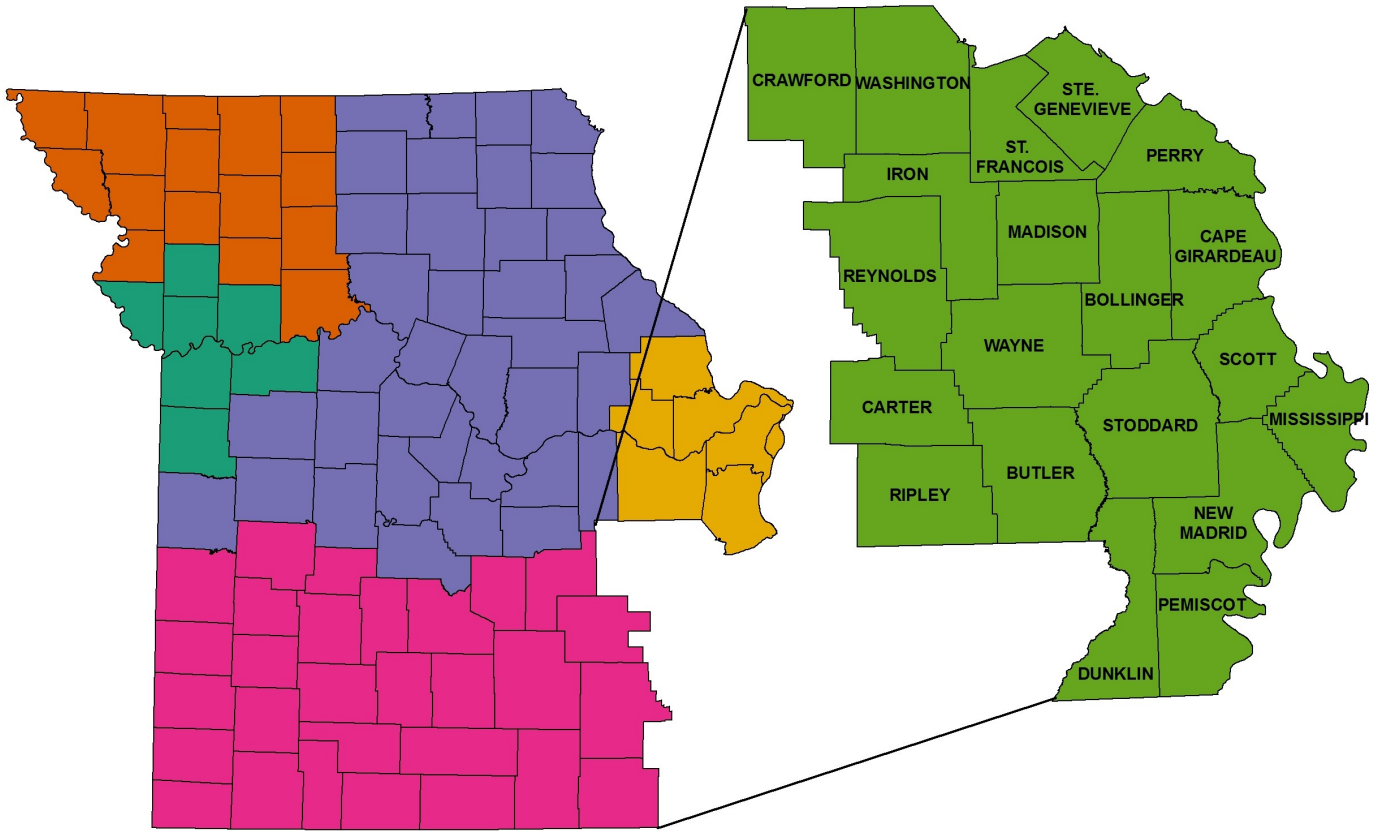


# SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION

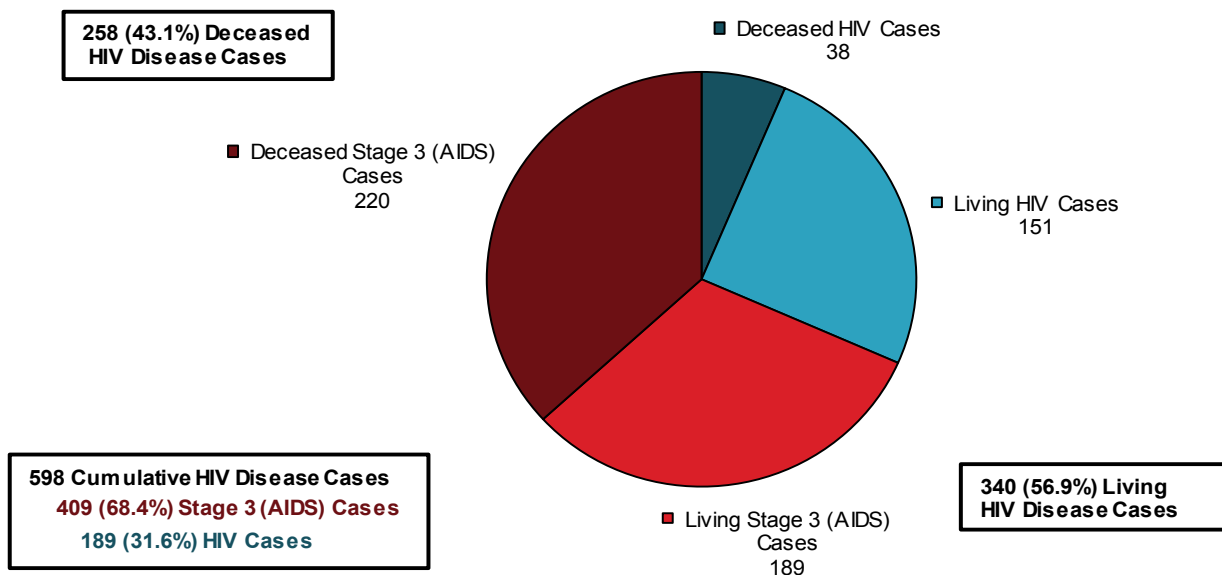


**Population Counts, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2014**

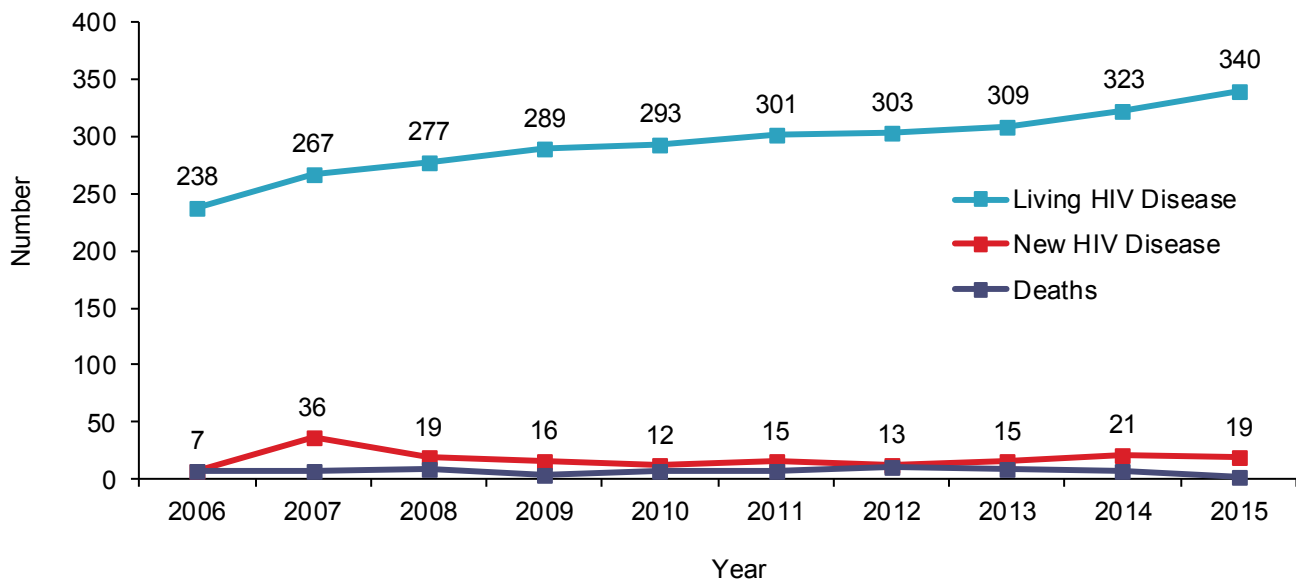
County	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races/Other		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Bollinger County	12,000	96.8%	50	0.4%	116	0.9%	31	0.3%	76	0.6%	121	1.0%	12,394
Butler County	38,388	89.3%	2,320	5.4%	731	1.7%	352	0.8%	248	0.6%	933	2.2%	42,972
Cape Girardeau County	67,610	86.6%	5,922	7.6%	1,733	2.2%	1,154	1.5%	207	0.3%	1,417	1.8%	78,043
Carter County	5,938	94.9%	24	0.4%	119	1.9%	11	0.2%	59	0.9%	107	1.7%	6,258
Crawford County	23,620	95.8%	109	0.4%	432	1.8%	99	0.4%	97	0.4%	293	1.2%	24,650
Dunklin County	25,458	81.2%	3,205	10.2%	1,984	6.3%	109	0.3%	84	0.3%	504	1.6%	31,344
Iron County	9,673	94.2%	158	1.5%	172	1.7%	14	0.1%	72	0.7%	178	1.7%	10,267
Madison County	11,785	95.3%	52	0.4%	257	2.1%	107	0.9%	40	0.3%	127	1.0%	12,368
Mississippi County	10,235	71.9%	3,487	24.5%	280	2.0%	26	0.2%	40	0.3%	164	1.2%	14,232
New Madrid County	14,687	80.4%	2,857	15.6%	285	1.6%	104	0.6%	42	0.2%	297	1.6%	18,272
Pemiscot County	12,226	69.3%	4,667	26.4%	388	2.2%	56	0.3%	65	0.4%	248	1.4%	17,650
Perry County	18,342	95.5%	99	0.5%	411	2.1%	115	0.6%	60	0.3%	175	0.9%	19,202
Reynolds County	6,212	94.6%	56	0.9%	97	1.5%	13	0.2%	51	0.8%	136	2.1%	6,565
Ripley County	13,327	95.4%	94	0.7%	172	1.2%	51	0.4%	123	0.9%	202	1.4%	13,969
Scott County	32,646	83.9%	4,504	11.6%	843	2.2%	187	0.5%	100	0.3%	623	1.6%	38,903
St. Francois County	60,873	92.3%	2,947	4.5%	943	1.4%	288	0.4%	224	0.3%	685	1.0%	65,960
Ste. Genevieve County	17,069	95.3%	152	0.8%	182	1.0%	269	1.5%	51	0.3%	191	1.1%	17,914
Stoddard County	28,543	95.6%	346	1.2%	505	1.7%	86	0.3%	94	0.3%	293	1.0%	29,867
Washington County	23,671	94.4%	605	2.4%	316	1.3%	75	0.3%	109	0.4%	301	1.2%	25,077
Wayne County	12,865	95.6%	83	0.6%	186	1.4%	43	0.3%	62	0.5%	213	1.6%	13,452
<b>Region Total</b>	<b>445,168</b>	<b>89.1%</b>	<b>31,737</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>10,152</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>7,208</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>499,359</b>

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**Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, Southeast HIV Care Region, 1982—2015**



**Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year\*, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2006—2015**

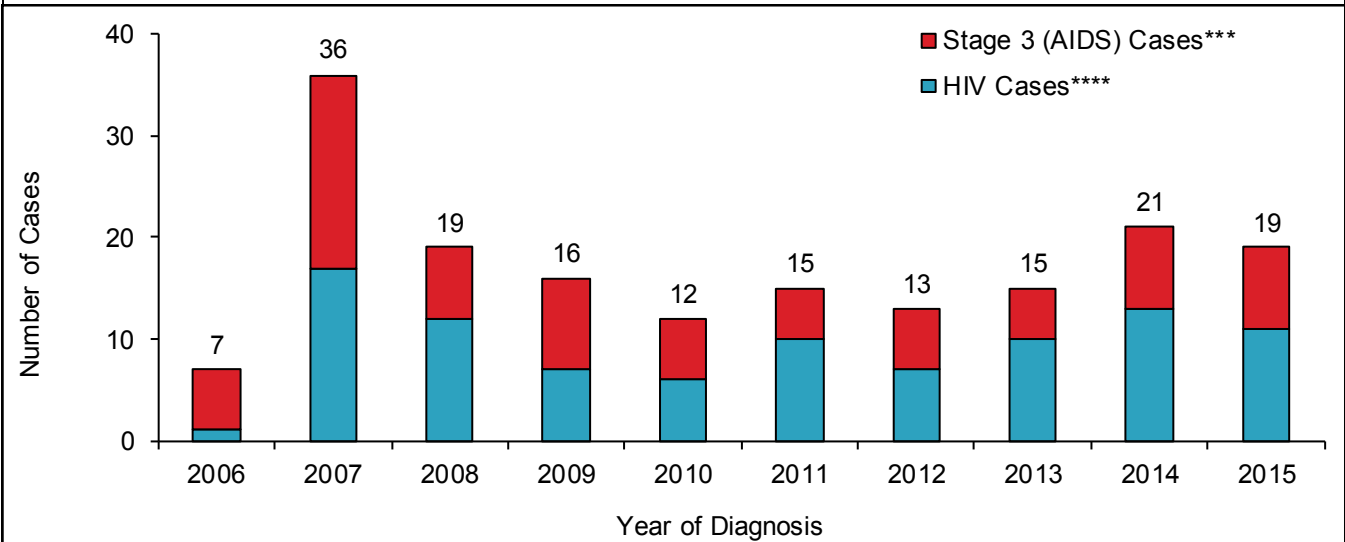


\*For living HIV disease cases—the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. For new HIV disease cases—the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. For HIV disease deaths—the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2015, there have been a total of 598 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Southeast HIV Care Region and reported to MDHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 57% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2015. Among those living with HIV disease, 151 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2015 and 189 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

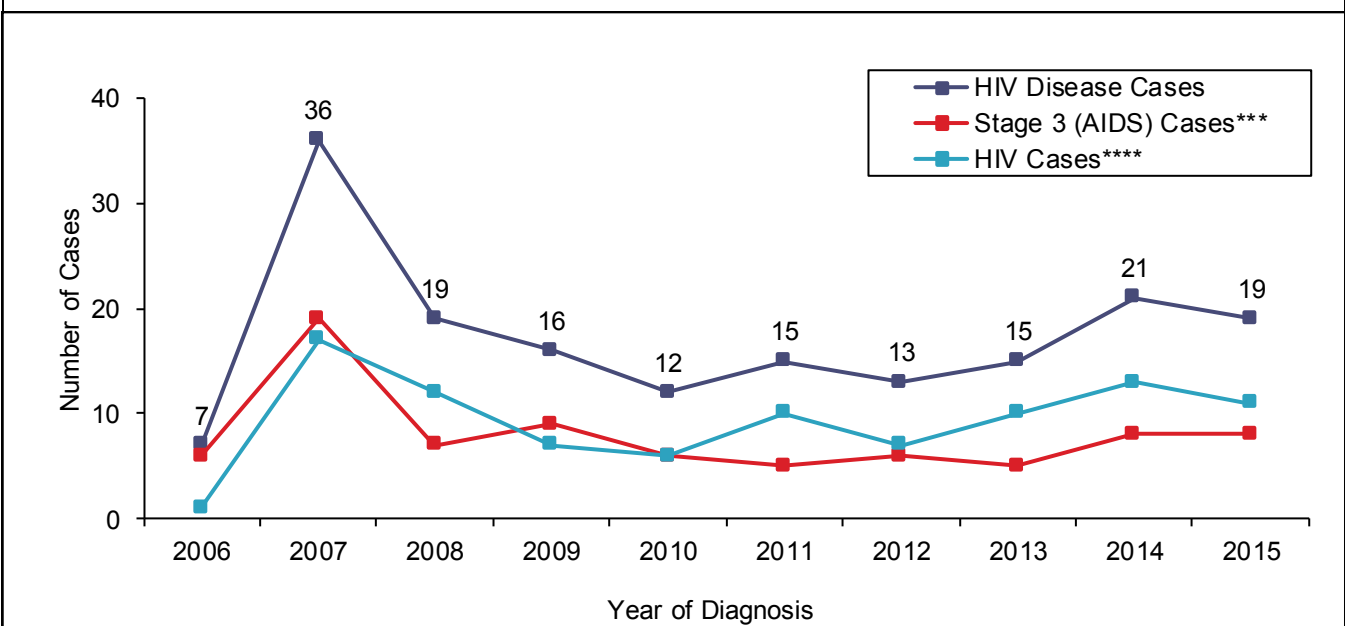
At the end of 2015, there were 340 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southeast HIV Care Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease generally increased over time. There were 19 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2015. The number of new diagnoses has increased from 2006 to 2007 and has been generally stable since 2008. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease has remained generally stable.

**Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status\* and year of diagnosis\*\*, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2006—2015**



\*HIV case vs. stage 3 (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 a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the Department).  
 \*\*\*These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.  
 \*\*\*\*These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2015.

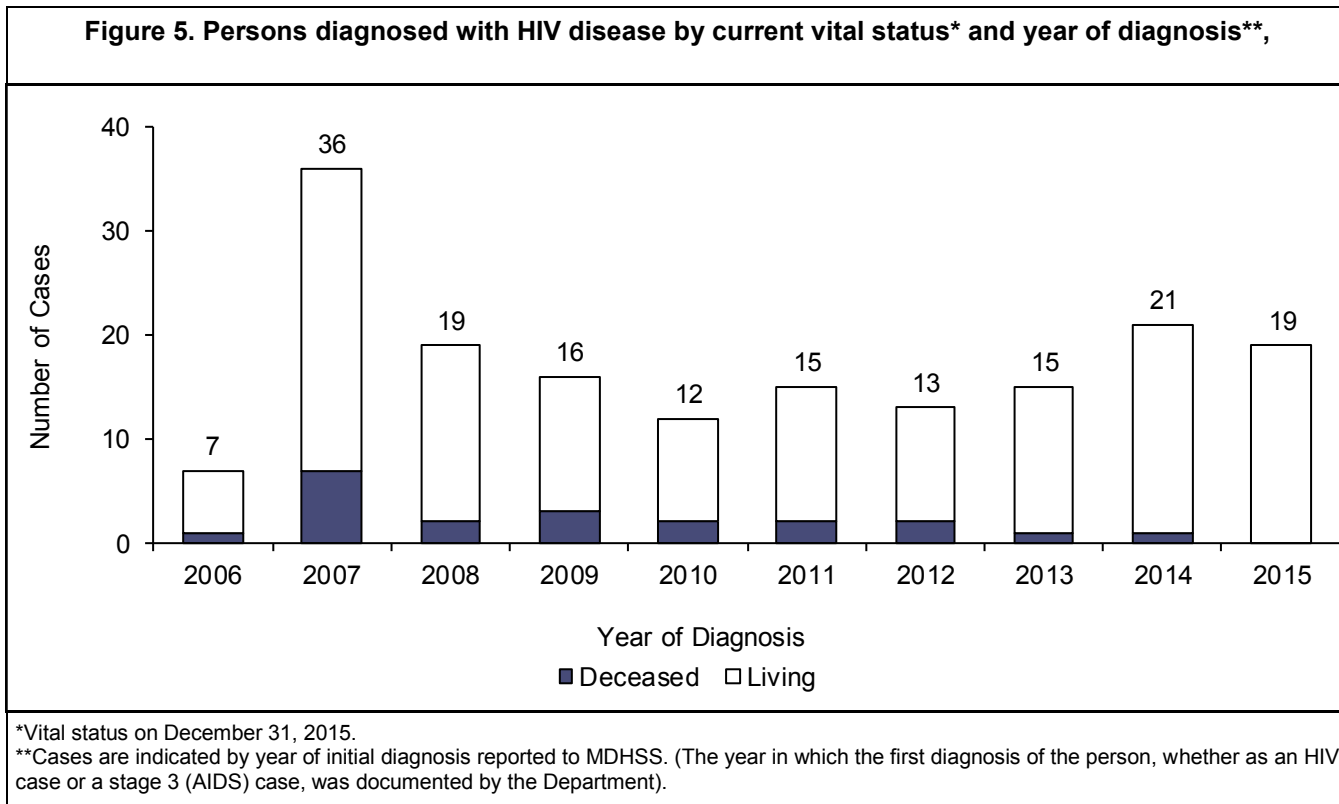
**Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status\* and year of diagnosis\*\*, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2006—2015**



\*HIV case vs. stage 3 (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 a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the Department).  
 \*\*\*These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.  
 \*\*\*\*These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2015.

The number of new diagnoses increased between 2006 and 2007 in the Southeast HIV Care Region (Figures 3 and 4). A new testing initiative implemented in 2007 may be one reason for the greater number of HIV disease diagnoses in 2007. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status\* and year of diagnosis\*\*,



Of the 7 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2006, one (14%) were deceased by the end of 2015 (Figure 5). Among the 19 persons first diagnosed in 2015, no deaths had been reported to MDHSS at the end of 2015. 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<sup>†</sup> HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	103	68.2%	41.5	135	71.4%	54.4	238	70.0%	95.9
Female	48	31.8%	19.1	54	28.6%	21.5	102	30.0%	40.6
Total	151	100.0%	30.2	189	100.0%	37.8	340	100.0%	68.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	96	63.6%	21.6	128	67.7%	28.8	224	65.9%	50.3
Black/African American	50	33.1%	157.5	58	30.7%	182.8	108	31.8%	340.3
Hispanic	4	2.6%	39.4	1	0.5%	9.9	5	1.5%	49.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.7%	31.3	1	0.5%	31.3	2	0.6%	62.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	0	0.0%	--	1	0.5%	--	1	0.3%	--
Total	151	100.0%	30.2	189	100.0%	37.8	340	100.0%	68.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Males</b>									
White Male	66	64.1%	30.0	102	75.6%	46.4	168	70.6%	76.4
Black/African American Male	33	32.0%	194.3	30	22.2%	176.6	63	26.5%	371.0
Hispanic Male	3	2.9%	55.8	1	0.7%	18.6	4	1.7%	74.4
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	1	1.0%	69.5	1	0.7%	69.5	2	0.8%	139.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	0	0.0%	--	1	0.7%	--	1	0.4%	--
Total	103	100.0%	41.5	135	100.0%	54.4	238	100.0%	95.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Females</b>									
White Female	30	62.5%	13.3	26	48.1%	11.5	56	54.9%	24.9
Black/African American Female	17	35.4%	115.2	28	51.9%	189.8	45	44.1%	305.0
Hispanic Female	1	2.1%	21.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.0%	21.0
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	48	100.0%	19.1	54	100.0%	21.5	102	100.0%	40.6
<b>Current Age<sup>‡</sup></b>									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	1	0.7%	1.4	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.3%	1.4
13-18	1	0.7%	2.6	1	0.5%	2.6	2	0.6%	5.2
19-24	13	8.6%	32.7	4	2.1%	10.1	17	5.0%	42.7
25-44	77	51.0%	64.4	68	36.0%	56.8	145	42.6%	121.2
45-64	48	31.8%	35.7	104	55.0%	77.3	152	44.7%	112.9
65+	11	7.3%	13.0	12	6.3%	14.1	23	6.8%	27.1
Total	151	100.0%	30.2	189	100.0%	37.8	340	100.0%	68.1

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

\*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2015.

\*\*Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2015.

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

\*\*\*\*Per 100,000 population based on 2014 MDHSS estimates.

<sup>‡</sup>Based on age as of December 31, 2015.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	8	72.7%	3.2	7	87.5%	2.8	15	78.9%	6.0
Female	3	27.3%	1.2	1	12.5%	0.4	4	21.1%	1.6
Total	11	100.0%	2.2	8	100.0%	1.6	19	100.0%	3.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	6	54.5%	1.3	4	50.0%	0.9	10	52.6%	2.2
Black/African American	5	45.5%	15.8	4	50.0%	12.6	9	47.4%	28.4
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
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	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	11	100.0%	2.2	8	100.0%	1.6	19	100.0%	3.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Males</b>									
White Male	4	50.0%	1.8	4	57.1%	1.8	8	53.3%	3.6
Black/African American Male	4	50.0%	23.6	3	42.9%	17.7	7	46.7%	41.2
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
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	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	8	100.0%	3.2	7	100.0%	2.8	15	100.0%	6.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Females</b>									
White Female	2	66.7%	0.9	0	0.0%	0.0	2	50.0%	0.9
Black/African American Female	1	33.3%	6.8	1	100.0%	6.8	2	50.0%	13.6
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	3	100.0%	1.2	1	100.0%	0.4	4	100.0%	1.6
<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	2	18.2%	5.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	10.5%	5.0
25-44	6	54.5%	5.0	2	25.0%	1.7	8	42.1%	6.7
45-64	1	9.1%	0.7	5	62.5%	3.7	6	31.6%	4.5
65+	2	18.2%	2.4	1	12.5%	1.2	3	15.8%	3.5
Total	11	100.0%	2.2	8	100.0%	1.6	19	100.0%	3.8

\*HIV cases diagnosed during 2015 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2015.

\*\*\*The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2015 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2015.

\*\*\*\*Per 100,000 population based on 2014 MDHSS estimates.

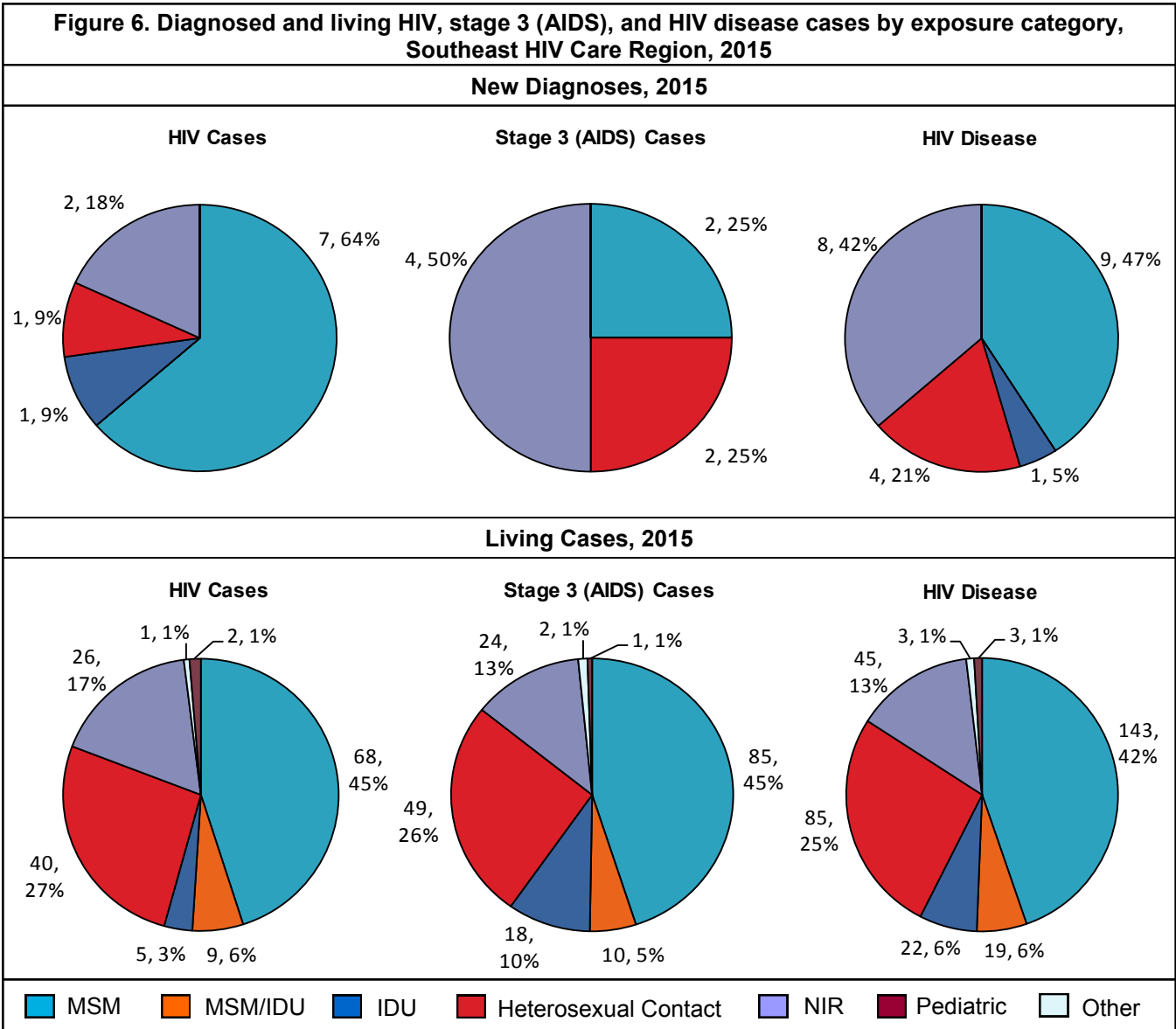
‡Based on age as of December 31, 2015.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Epi Profiles Summary: Southeast HIV Care Region**

Of the 340 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2015, 70% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease among males was 2.4 times as high as the rate among females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (66%), the rate of those living with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 6.8 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate was slightly higher among Hispanics compared to whites. However, the difference should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of Hispanics living with HIV disease. Among males, the rate of living cases was 4.9 times as high for blacks/African Americans compared to whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 12.2 times as high among blacks/African Americans compared to whites.

Of the 19 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2015, 42% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases by the end of 2015 (Table 2). Males represented 79% of new diagnoses. Although whites represented the largest proportion of newly diagnosed with HIV disease (53%), the rate of those newly diagnosed with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 12.9 times as high as the rate among whites.



Among all categories of living cases in 2015, the largest proportion of cases with a known risk were attributed to MSM (Figure 6). The large proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.



**Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2015*			Living			Diagnosed 2015**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Cape Girardeau County	2	18.2%	2.6	28	18.5%	35.9	0	0.0%	0.0	28	14.8%	35.9
Scott County	3	27.3%	7.7	18	11.9%	46.3	1	12.5%	2.6	11	5.8%	28.3
St. Francois County	2	18.2%	3.0	20	13.2%	30.3	0	0.0%	0.0	32	16.9%	48.5
Pemiscot County	0	0.0%	0.0	12	7.9%	68.0	1	12.5%	5.7	9	4.8%	51.0
Dunklin County	0	0.0%	0.0	6	4.0%	19.1	0	0.0%	0.0	15	7.9%	47.9
Butler County	0	0.0%	0.0	18	11.9%	41.9	1	12.5%	2.3	20	10.6%	46.5
Remainder of Region	4	36.4%	1.8	49	32.5%	21.8	5	62.5%	2.2	74	39.2%	33.0
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>37.8</b>

\*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2015 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2015 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2015.

\*\*\*Per 100,000 population based on 2014 MDHSS estimates.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Although the number of living HIV cases was greatest in Cape Girardeau County, the rate of individuals living with HIV was greatest in Pemiscot County (Table 3). Among living stage 3 (AIDS) cases, the largest numbers were residents of St. Francois County at the time of their stage 3 (AIDS) diagnosis. However, the rate of individuals living with stage 3 (AIDS) was highest in Pemiscot County.

**Table 4. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	3	42.9%	45	66.2%	1	50.0%	66	77.6%
Black/African American	4	57.1%	21	30.9%	1	50.0%	16	18.8%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.4%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2015 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2015.

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, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	2	1.8%	7	18.9%	0	0.0%	9	5.9%
25-44	52	46.8%	23	62.2%	2	66.7%	78	51.0%
45-64	52	46.8%	7	18.9%	1	33.3%	61	39.9%
65+	5	4.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	3.3%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>153</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 geographic area, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**

Geographic Area	Total	
	Cases	%
Cape Girardeau County	35	22.9%
Scott County	10	6.5%
St. Francois County	33	21.6%
Pemiscot County	7	4.6%
Dunklin County	3	2.0%
Butler County	17	11.1%
Remaining Counties	48	31.4%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

There were nine new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2015 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 4). Of the nine new HIV disease diagnoses, five were Blacks/African American and four were white. There were 153 living HIV disease cases attributed to MSM in the Southeast HIV Care Region. Whites represented a greater proportion among living stage 3 (AIDS) cases compared to living HIV cases.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 5). Among white MSM living with HIV disease, an equal number of cases were between 25-44 and 45-64 years of age at the end of 2015. The greatest proportions of black/African American and Hispanic MSM living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age.

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

**Table 7. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	0	--	8	88.9%	0	--	8	80.0%
Black/African American	0	--	1	11.1%	0	--	2	20.0%
Hispanic	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
Other/Unknown	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2015 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2015.

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, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
25-44	5	31.3%	2	66.7%	0	--	7	36.8%
45-64	10	62.5%	1	33.3%	0	--	11	57.9%
65+	1	6.3%	0	0.0%	0	--	1	5.3%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>19</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, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**

Geographic Area	Cases	%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

There were no new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM/IDU in 2015 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 7). There were 19 MSM/IDU living with HIV disease at the end of 2015 whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Southeast HIV Care Region. The largest proportion of both living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases were white.

Among MSM/IDU living with HIV disease, the largest number of cases was among individuals 45-64 years of age at the end of 2015 (Table 8).

**Table 10. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	--	1	20.0%	0	--	9	50.0%
Black/African American Male	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	1	5.6%
Hispanic Male	0	--	1	20.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
White Female	1	--	2	40.0%	0	--	4	22.2%
Black/African American Female	0	--	1	20.0%	0	--	4	22.2%
Hispanic Female	0	--	0	0.0%	0	--	0	0.0%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2015 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2015.

†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, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
	13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
19-24	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.3%
25-44	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	1	20.0%	5	21.7%
45-64	8	80.0%	1	100.0%	3	50.0%	4	80.0%	16	69.6%
65+	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.3%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>23</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, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**

Geographic Area	Total	
	Cases	%
Butler County	4	17.4%
Cape Girardeau County	4	17.4%
Dunklin County	3	13.0%
Pemiscot County	1	4.3%
St. Francois County	3	13.0%
Remaining Counties	8	34.8%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

There was one new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2015 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 10). There were 23 living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU at the end of 2015 in the Southeast HIV Care Region. Of the IDU living with HIV disease, 78% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of 2015. White males represented the largest proportion of living stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

Overall, the largest numbers of living HIV disease cases among IDU in the Southeast HIV Care Region were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2015 (16) (Table 11).

Cape Girardeau and Butler Counties had the largest number of living HIV disease cases attributed to IDU in 2015 (4) (Table 12).

**Table 13. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	5	12.5%	1	50.0%	9	18.4%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	6	15.0%	1	50.0%	6	12.2%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
White Female	1	100.0%	19	47.5%	0	0.0%	15	30.6%
Black/African American Female	0	0.0%	9	22.5%	0	0.0%	19	38.8%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	1	2.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL†</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

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

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2015 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2015.

†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, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**

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	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	1	2.9%	2	7.1%	4	4.5%
25-44	3	21.4%	5	41.7%	12	35.3%	18	64.3%	39	43.8%
45-64	8	57.1%	4	33.3%	18	52.9%	6	21.4%	36	40.4%
65+	3	21.4%	2	16.7%	3	8.8%	2	7.1%	10	11.2%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>89</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, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Butler County	8	61.5%	5	38.5%	0	0.0%	13	14.6%
Scott County	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	0	0.0%	8	9.0%
Cape Girardeau County	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	0	0.0%	5	5.6%
Dunklin County	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	0	0.0%	6	6.7%
St. Francois County	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	7	7.9%
Pemiscot County	2	25.0%	6	75.0%	0	0.0%	8	9.0%
Remaining Counties	24	57.1%	17	40.5%	1	2.4%	42	47.2%
<b>SOUTHEAST HIV CARE REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>53.9%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44.9%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>89</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.

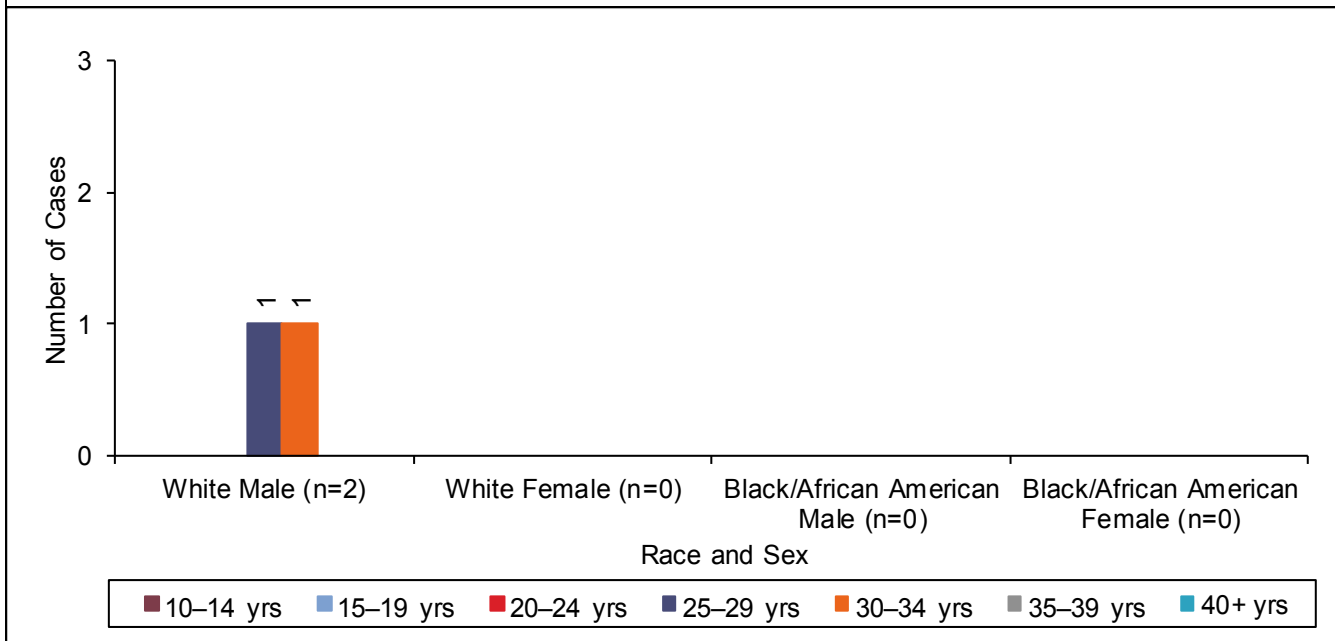
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were three new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2015 for the Southeast HIV Care Region (Table 13). Black/African American females represented the largest proportion living stage 3 (AIDS) cases; white females represented the largest proportion of living HIV cases.

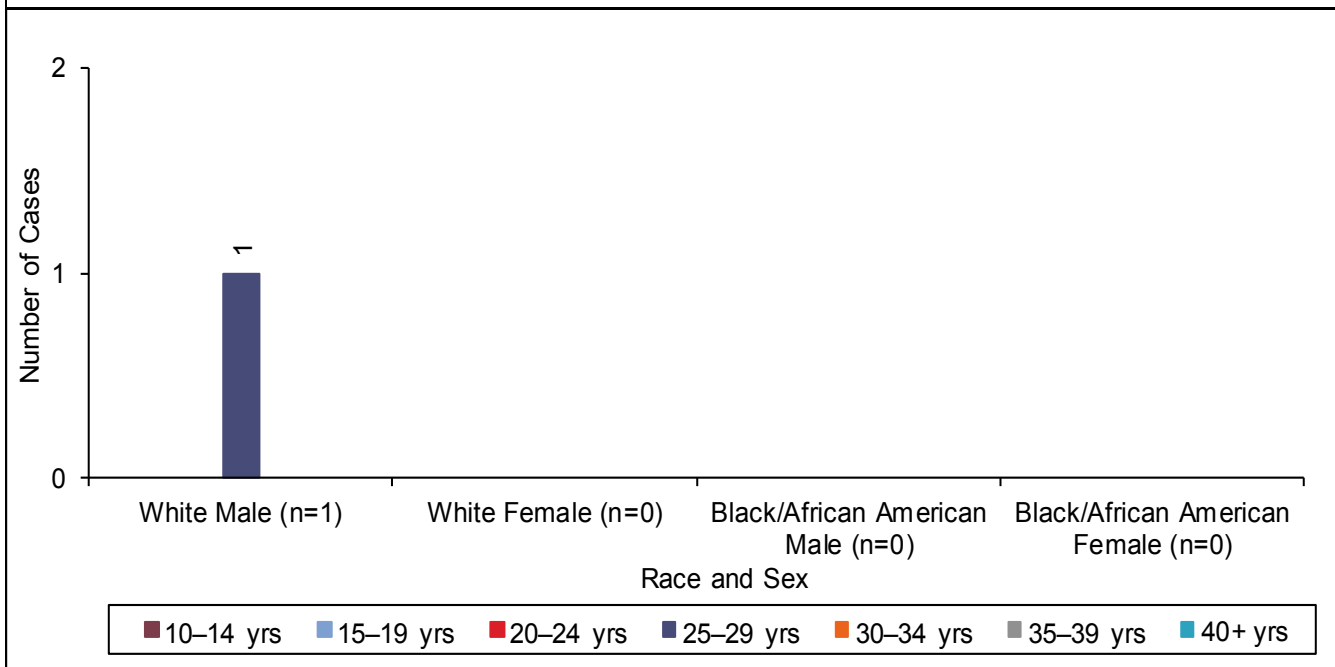
At the end of 2015, the largest proportions of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age for black/African American males and black/African American females (Table 14). Those 45-64 years of age represented the largest proportion among white males and white females.

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for heterosexual contact cases (Table 15). Pemiscot County had the largest number of black/African American heterosexual contact cases in the Southeast HIV Care Region at the end of 2015.

**Figure 7. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**



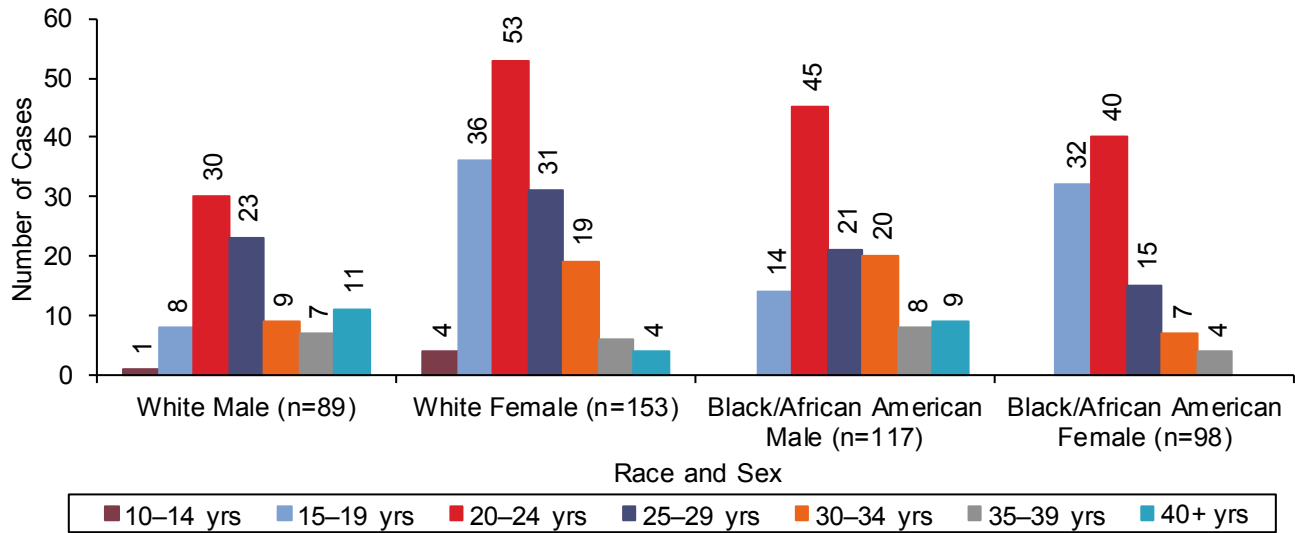
**Figure 8. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**



Two P&S syphilis cases were reported in the Southeast HIV Care Region in 2015; all the cases were among white males. The number of reported cases decreased from 2014 to 2015 (3 to 2). There were no P&S syphilis cases reported among black/African American males, black/African American females, and white females in the region in 2014 or 2015.

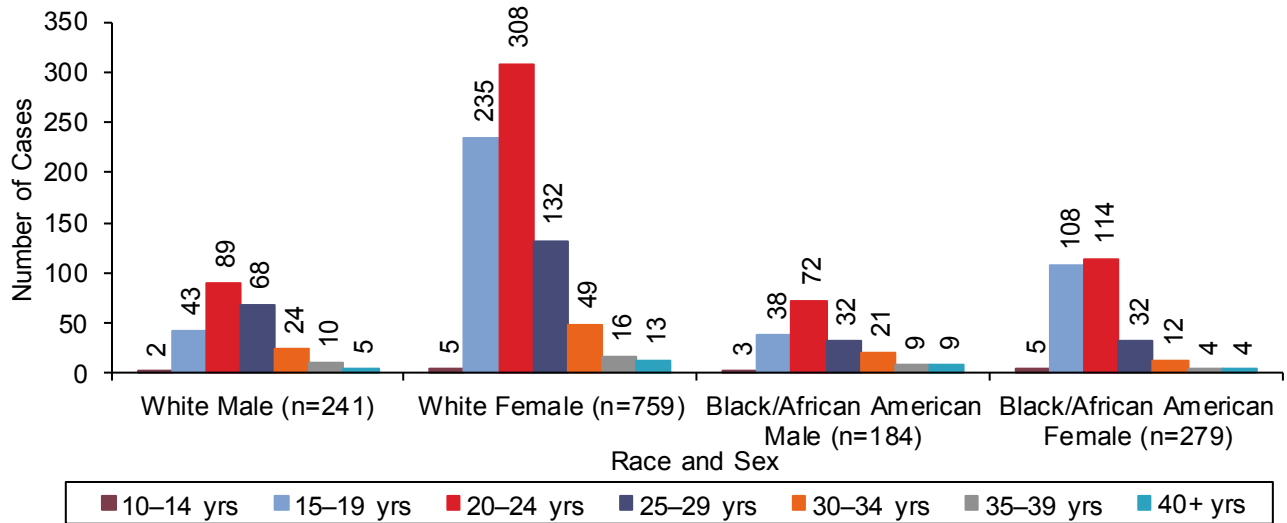
One early latent syphilis case was reported among white males, a decrease from 2014 (2 to 1) (Figure 8). There were no early latent syphilis cases reported among black/African American males, black/African American females, and white females in the region in 2014 or 2015.

**Figure 9. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**



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, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**

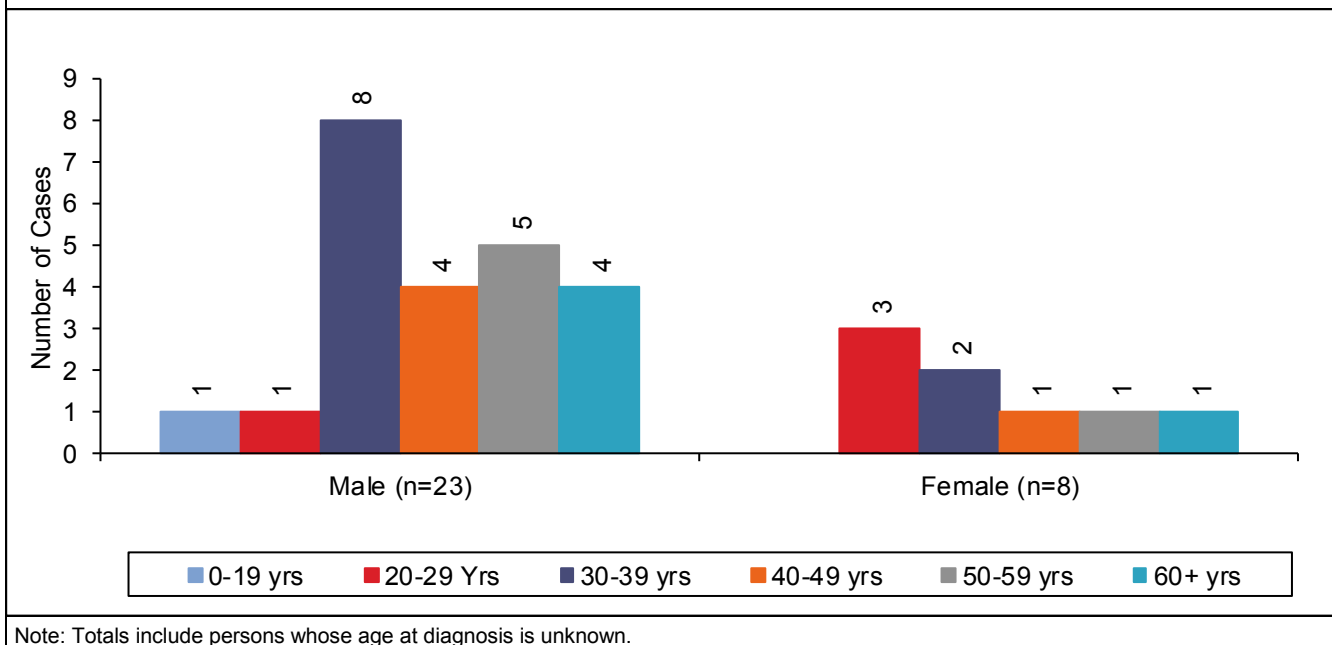


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

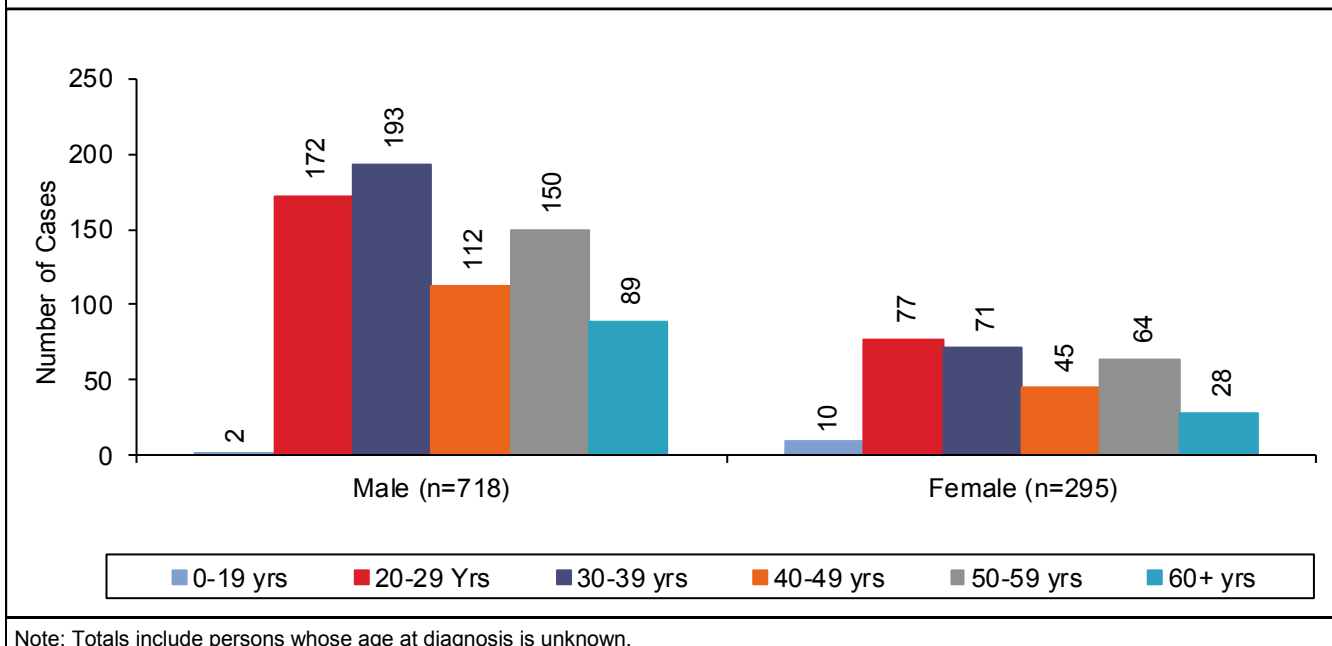
The largest numbers of gonorrhea cases were reported among white females (153) and black/African American males (117) (Figure 9). The largest numbers of reported gonorrhea cases were diagnosed between 20-24 years of age for all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among white females (759), followed by black/African American females (279) (Figure 10). The largest numbers of reported chlamydia cases were diagnosed between 20-24 years of age for all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

**Figure 11. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**



**Figure 12. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Southeast HIV Care Region, 2015**



There were 31 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Southeast HIV Care Region during 2015 (Figure 11). Males represented 74% of reported hepatitis B cases. There were differences in the age distribution of reported hepatitis B cases by sex. A greater proportion of male cases was diagnosed among persons 30 or more years of age (91%) compared to females (38%).

In 2015, there were 1,013 hepatitis C cases reported in the Southeast HIV Care Region (Figure 12). Of the 1,013 reported hepatitis C cases, 71% were male. There were differences in the age at diagnosis of reported hepatitis C cases by sex. Among males, persons 30-39 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases. Among females, the largest number of reported cases were among those 20-29 years of age.