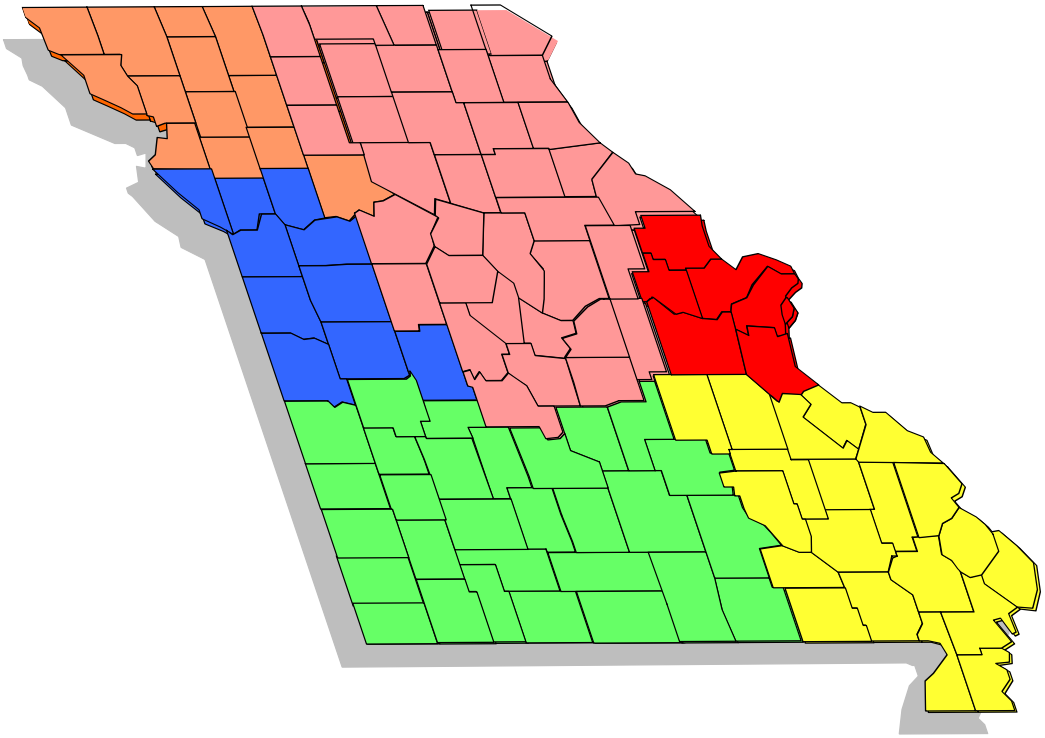
2000 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV Disease and STDs in Missouri



Office of Surveillance
Division of Environmental Health
and Communicable Disease Prevention
Missouri Department of Health
1 (800) 359-6259
http://www.health.state.mo.us/HIV_STD/HIVstatsheet.html

MISSOURI *2000 EPIDEMIOLOGIC PROFILES of HIV DISEASE and STDs in MISSOURI*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Guidelines of Interpretation

Missouri State Summary

Summary 1-10

HIV/AIDS 11-33

Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases 34-45

Socio-Demographic Data 46-50

Behavioral Studies 51-70

St. Louis HIV Region

Summary 71-75

HIV/AIDS 76-96

Summary of HIV Disease in St. Louis City 84a

Summary of HIV Disease in St. Louis County 84b

Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases 97-100

Kansas City HIV Region

Summary 101-104

HIV/AIDS 105-125

Summary of HIV Disease in Kansas City 112a

Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases 126-127

Northwest HIV Region
Summary **129-132**

HIV/AIDS **133-148**

Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases **149-150**

North Central HIV Region
Summary **151-154**

HIV/AIDS **155-172**

Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases **173-174**

Southwest HIV Region
Summary **175-178**

HIV/AIDS **179-196**

Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases **197-198**

Southeast HIV Region
Summary **199-202**

HIV/AIDS **203-220**

Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases **221-222**

Internet Resources

HIV/STD Statistics

General Guidelines for Interpreting the *2000 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV Disease and STDs in Missouri*

- The ***2000 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV Disease and STDs in Missouri*** is intended to be a generally comprehensive summary of the epidemiology (i.e., occurrence) of HIV Disease and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs, specifically the bacterial STDs gonorrhea, syphilis, and chlamydia) in Missouri through December 2000. Its primary audience is persons engaged in developing, evaluating, and modifying HIV/STD prevention services. It can also prove useful to persons performing similar functions with regard to HIV care services. In addition, it should serve as a valuable reference for anyone wishing to understand what is currently happening in Missouri, and in each of the state's HIV Regions, regarding HIV Disease and STDs.

- In order to understand the epidemiology of HIV disease in Missouri as presented in this document, it is essential to know what is meant by the terms HIV Disease, HIV case, and AIDS case. From the time a person is infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) until death, he/she has **HIV Disease**. All persons with HIV Disease can be subclassified as either an **AIDS case** (if they are in the later stages of the disease process and have met the case definition for AIDS) or an **HIV case** (if they are in the earlier stages of the disease process and have not met the AIDS case definition). Additional discussion of these terms is found in the text (with accompanying figures) throughout the document.

- The patterns of occurrence of AIDS cases (and deaths) reflect access to, utilization of, and the effectiveness of available treatments. Due to the impact of more effective antiretroviral therapies on the numbers of new AIDS cases in recent years, current trends in reported AIDS cases no longer reflect trends in new HIV infections.

- HIV cases, which generally represent persons more recently infected, can potentially provide information regarding current HIV infection trends. HIV cases can also provide information on which subpopulations are presently at increased risk for acquiring HIV infection, and toward which prevention efforts should be targeted.

- Throughout this document, whenever reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2000, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000, which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

- The information obtained on each reported HIV case and AIDS case includes the person's race/ethnicity. As a result, each case is classified as one of the following: White non-Hispanic, Black non-Hispanic, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, or American Indian/Alaskan Native (Native American). In the text of this document, whenever HIV Disease cases are being discussed, the term "white" means White non-Hispanic, and "African American" means Black non-Hispanic.

- The information obtained on each reported case of gonorrhea, syphilis, and chlamydia does not consistently include specific information on Hispanic ethnicity. As a consequence, in this document, any discussion of gonorrhea, syphilis, and chlamydia cases includes only information on race (and not ethnicity). Thus for these diseases, each case is classified as white, black (African American), Asian, Native American, or other.

- Reports of the geographic location of HIV and AIDS cases are based on the patient’s residence at the time of diagnosis, which may or may not correspond to his or her residence at the time of initial infection, or to his or her current residence.

- "Outstate Missouri" refers to all of Missouri outside St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Kansas City.

- Persons living in Federal correctional facilities at the time of their diagnosis as an HIV or AIDS case are not included in the data presented in this profile. These individuals were generally not residents of Missouri prior to their incarceration, and to include them in the analysis of the epidemic in the state would result in a distorted epidemiologic picture.

- Persons living in Missouri correctional facilities (which include state, county, and local facilities) at the time of their HIV/AIDS diagnosis are included in the statewide data, since most of these individuals were probably Missouri residents prior to their incarceration. However, persons living in Missouri correctional facilities are not included in the data for specific geographic regions (e.g., St. Louis City, Kansas City, the HIV Regions). This is based on the fact that these individuals, especially those in the state prison system, are often incarcerated in another location from where they resided (and were likely infected) prior to their imprisonment. If they were included among the cases from the area where they were imprisoned at the time of diagnosis, this would distort the picture of the epidemic in that area.

- The data in this profile do not include cases of HIV infection reported by the state's four anonymous testing sites in St. Louis City, Kansas City, Springfield, and Columbia.

- To more accurately characterize the impact of HIV Disease and STDs in different racial/ethnic groups and in different geographic areas, disease case rates are presented throughout the profile.

- It may be impossible to make meaningful statements concerning trends in regions with low numbers of HIV/AIDS cases. In general, examining all text and appropriate charts, tables, and graphs, including total numbers of cases and case rates, is crucial to successfully interpreting the profile.

- In the St. Louis and Kansas City regional profiles, AIDS case data from Illinois and Kansas, respectively, are included to provide a more comprehensive description of the impact of the epidemic in the state's two largest metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs).

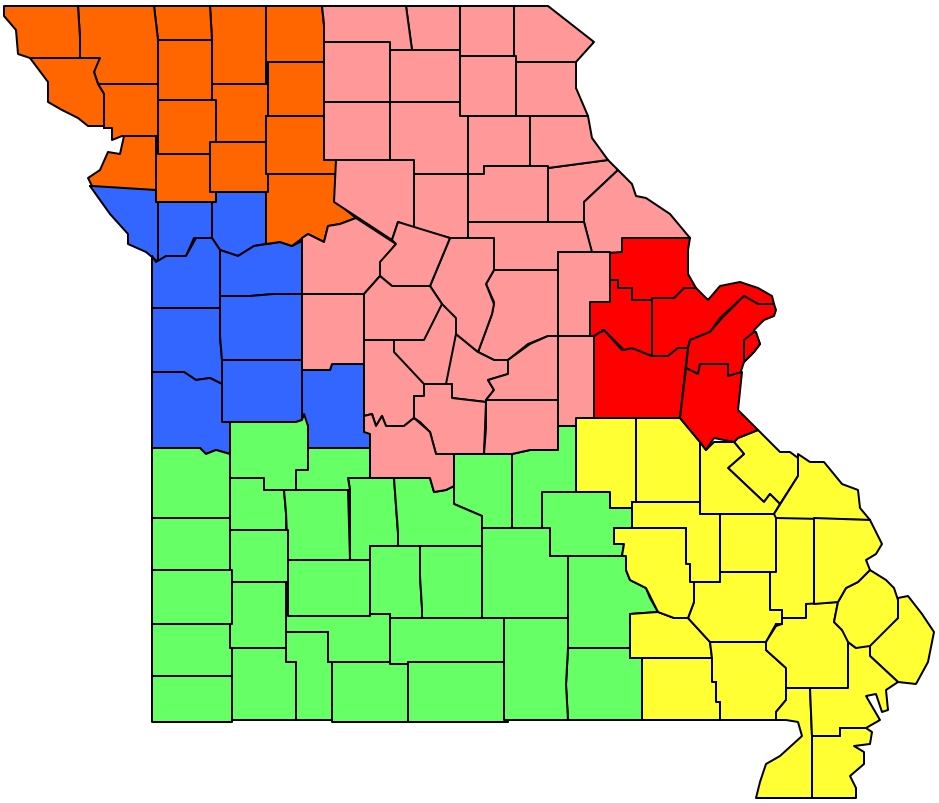
- In January 1993, the AIDS case definition was broadened to include individuals with HIV infection who have a CD4+ count less than 200 or a CD4 percentage less than 14%, as well as HIV-infected persons with one of three additional conditions (pulmonary tuberculosis, invasive cervical cancer, or recurrent pneumonia). These changes in the case definition primarily account for the dramatic, one-time increase in the number of AIDS cases reported during 1993.

- The document has a section entitled "Behavioral Studies", which includes results from selected questions contained in the 1999 (most recent) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey and the 1999 (most recent) Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). The BRFSS data summarize HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes, and HIV testing history, of participants 18-64 years of age who are representative of the general population of Missouri. The YRBS data summarize the responses of Missouri public high school students to questions about sexual behaviors.

- The document also has a section entitled "Internet Resources", which contains addresses to web sites which provide useful information on HIV Disease and STDs.

- The ***2000 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV Disease and STDs in Missouri***, along with profiles from previous years, is available on the Missouri Department of Health (MDOH) web site at http://www.health.state.mo.us/HIV_STD/HIVstatsheet.html.

Missouri



1999 Population Estimates for Missouri

Geographic Area	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is.		Hispanic		Total	
St. Louis City	147,159	3.1%	176,262	28.8%	634	3.4%	4,035	6.9%	5,870	6.4%	333,960	6.1%
St. Louis County	796,798	17.0%	164,782	27.0%	1,215	6.5%	19,610	33.3%	13,776	15.1%	996,181	18.2%
Kansas City	279,320	6.0%	130,186	21.3%	2,597	13.8%	6,823	11.6%	18,837	20.6%	437,764	8.0%
Outstate	3,464,960	73.9%	139,768	22.9%	14,308	76.3%	28,405	48.2%	52,993	57.9%	3,700,433	67.7%
Missouri	4,688,237	100.0%	610,998	100.0%	18,754	100.0%	58,873	100.0%	91,476	100.0%	5,468,338	100.0%

HIV Region	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is.		Hispanic		Total	
St. Louis Region Total	1,553,119	33.1%	353,512	57.9%	3,181	17.0%	27,750	47.1%	27,439	30.0%	1,965,001	35.9%
Kansas City Region Total	918,428	19.6%	173,484	28.4%	4,638	24.7%	13,689	23.3%	38,459	42.0%	1,148,698	21.0%
Northwest Region Total	222,881	4.8%	5,598	0.9%	676	3.6%	851	1.4%	3,917	4.3%	233,923	4.3%
North Central Region Total	631,912	13.5%	35,091	5.7%	1,798	9.6%	7,030	11.9%	6,406	7.0%	682,237	12.5%
Southwest Region Total	921,896	19.7%	13,691	2.2%	7,441	39.7%	7,758	13.2%	11,951	13.1%	962,737	17.6%
Southeast Region Total	440,001	9.4%	29,622	4.8%	1,020	5.4%	1,795	3.0%	3,304	3.6%	475,742	8.7%
Missouri	4,688,237	100.0%	610,998	100.0%	18,754	100.0%	58,873	100.0%	91,476	100.0%	5,468,338	100.0%

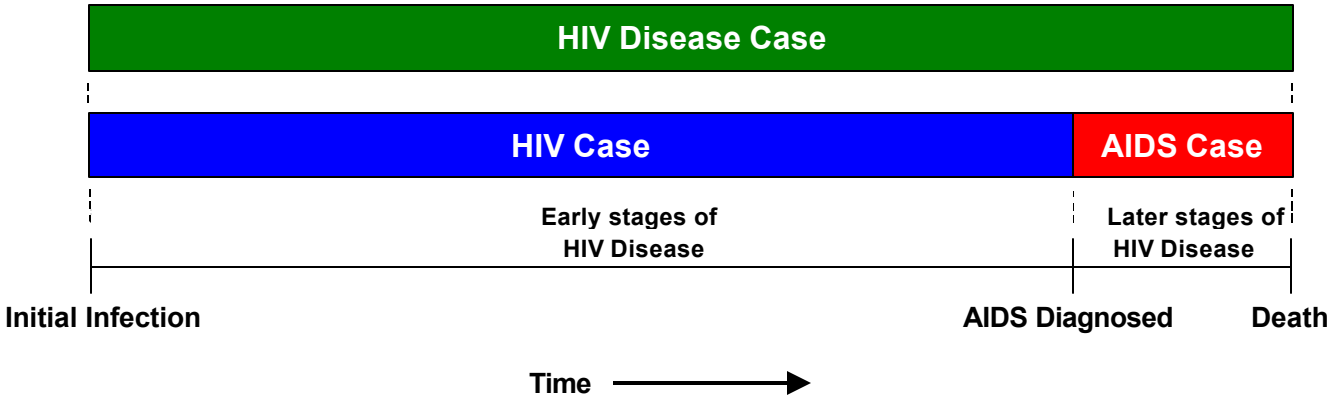
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HIV Disease in Missouri - 2000
General Summary and Comments

HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases

From the time a person is infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) until death, he/she has **HIV Disease**. All persons with HIV Disease can be subclassified as either an **AIDS case** (if they are in the later stages of the disease process and have met the case definition for AIDS) or an **HIV case** (if they are in the earlier stages of the disease process and have not met the AIDS case definition). This is illustrated in the following figure.

Relationship of HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases



To understand the epidemiology (i.e., occurrence) of HIV Disease in Missouri, it is necessary to examine not only HIV Disease cases, but also the subcategories of AIDS cases and HIV cases. The patterns of occurrence of AIDS cases (and deaths) reflect access to, utilization of, and the effectiveness of available treatments. HIV cases, which generally represent persons more recently infected, can potentially provide information regarding current HIV infection trends. HIV cases can also provide information on which subpopulations are presently at increased risk for acquiring HIV infection, and toward which prevention efforts should be targeted.

Magnitude of the Problem and General Trends

Since 1982, 13,037 HIV-infected Missouri residents (i.e., persons with HIV Disease) have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health. Of these 13,037 HIV Disease cases, 8,747 (67.1%) are subcategorized as AIDS cases, and the remaining 4,290 (32.9%) are subcategorized as HIV cases.

The annual number of newly reported (i.e., initially reported for the first time to public health officials) HIV Disease cases has been decreasing since 1992. The 554 HIV Disease cases initially reported in 2000 represent a 12.1% decrease from the 630 cases reported in 1999. This decrease in annually reported HIV Disease cases in recent years could, in part, reflect a decrease in new HIV infections (i.e., a true decrease in HIV Disease incidence), at least in some subpopulations. However, it could also, at least partially, reflect changes in the HIV testing behaviors of at-risk persons and/or changes in the HIV testing practices of providers. Consequently, given the currently available data, it is difficult to make definitive statements regarding present trends in new HIV infections. It must be strongly emphasized that even if

there has been an overall decrease in new infections in the state, there are still substantial numbers of persons who are being infected each year. In addition, even if the overall number of new infections were decreasing, there could still be certain subpopulations in which there is an increasing incidence of infection. Also, there is always concern that changes in high risk behavior patterns in certain groups of persons could cause numbers of new infections to begin to increase.

Of the 13,037 reported HIV Disease cases, 8,188 (62.8%) are currently living, and 4,849 (37.2%) have died. The majority (4,698, or 96.9%) of these deaths have been in persons subcategorized as AIDS cases (the 4,698 AIDS cases who have died make up 53.7% of all reported cases of AIDS). During 2000, 169 HIV Disease deaths in Missouri residents were reported on death certificates.

Not all HIV-infected persons have been diagnosed and thus made aware of their infection status. It is estimated that the actual number of individuals infected with HIV (i.e., persons with HIV Disease) who are presently living in Missouri is in the approximate range of 9,500 to 13,000 persons. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has stated that approximately one-third of HIV-infected persons are not aware that they are infected.[1] An essential component of HIV prevention is to encourage/assist persons at risk for HIV infection to be tested so that, if infected, they can optimally benefit from available treatments, and be assisted in making behavioral changes to eliminate/reduce the risk of transmission to others.

Improved antiretroviral therapies have slowed the progress of HIV disease in many infected persons, an achievement especially reflected in the substantial decrease in reported AIDS cases in Missouri from 1996 to 1997, and in HIV Disease deaths from 1995 to 1997. However, the downward trend in AIDS cases has slowed markedly (from 1999 to 2000, the number of reported AIDS cases decreased by only 5.2%), and in 2000, the number of HIV Disease deaths actually increased by about 14% from the preceding year). These newer trends reflect the real limitations associated with current treatment regimens, and point to the need for continued emphasis on prevention of new infections.

The ability of improved treatments to extend the life-span of AIDS patients is reflected in the consistent increase in the number of living AIDS cases in recent years, even though the annual numbers of new AIDS cases have been decreasing. At the end of 2000, 4,049 persons were living with AIDS; the corresponding numbers for 1999, 1998, 1997, and 1996 were 3,784, 3,496, 3,235, and 3,055, respectively.

Where

Of the 4,290 reported HIV cases: 1,247 (29.1%) were from St. Louis City, 1,097 (25.6%) were from Outstate Missouri[3], 1,082 (25.2%) were from Kansas City, and 557 (13.0%) were from St. Louis County.

Of the 8,747 reported AIDS cases: 2,445 (28.0%) were from St. Louis City, 2,461 (28.1%) were from Kansas City, 2,283 (26.1%) were from Outstate Missouri, and 1,349 (15.4%) were from St. Louis County.

Cases of HIV Disease disproportionately occur in the state's two major metropolitan areas (St. Louis and Kansas City). The highest rates of both HIV and AIDS cases, as well as the largest numbers of cases, are found in these two areas. St. Louis City consistently has the highest case rates, followed by Kansas City, St. Louis County, and Outstate Missouri[2].

1. CDC. *Trends in the HIV & AIDS Epidemic, 1998*. (http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/stats/trends98.pdf) Not all HIV infections are diagnosed and reported to public health officials because not all infected people are tested and diagnosed, and some infected persons who are tested and diagnosed are tested anonymously and so cannot be reported as an HIV Disease case.
2. "Outstate Missouri" refers to all of Missouri outside St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Kansas City.

Of total reported HIV Disease cases, 70.1% come from St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City (which together comprise 32.5% of the state's population). However, 3,380 cases of HIV Disease have been reported from Outstate Missouri (roughly equal to the number reported from Kansas City), and only 5 (4.4%) Missouri counties have no reported HIV or AIDS cases. Clearly, HIV prevention efforts are needed in the Outstate area as well as in St. Louis City/County and Kansas City.

Within St. Louis City/County and Kansas City, both HIV Disease cases and cases of bacterial STDs generally tend to occur in the same specific areas.[3] It is within these areas that the needs for prevention and care services are the greatest.

Who

Of the 4,290 reported HIV cases: 3,576 (83.4%) were in males and 714 (16.6%) were in females.

Of the 8,747 reported AIDS cases: 7,923 (90.6%) were in males and 824 (9.4%) were in females.

Of the 4,290 reported HIV cases: 2,306 (53.8%) were in whites, 1,825 (42.5%) were in African Americans, 96 (2.2%) were in Hispanics, 14 (0.3%) were in Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 13 (0.3%) were in American Indians.

Of the 8,747 reported AIDS cases: 5,751 (65.7%) were in whites, 2,768 (31.6%) were in African Americans, 174 (2.0%) were in Hispanics, 32 (0.4%) were in American Indians, and 20 (0.2%) were in Asian/Pacific Islanders.

Males continue to make up the largest numbers of reported HIV Disease cases, but certain populations of females appear to be increasingly affected by HIV Disease. Females now make up 16.6% of all reported HIV cases, and 9.4% of all AIDS cases.

Increasing involvement by certain African American populations also appears to be occurring and, significantly, beginning in 1999 and continuing in 2000, slightly more HIV and AIDS cases were reported in African Americans than in whites. Given that African Americans make up only about 11% of the state's population, this clearly indicates their very disproportionate representation among HIV-infected persons. (African Americans are also very disproportionately represented among reported cases of gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis. It is important to remember that the presence of one of these sexually transmitted diseases [STDs] makes HIV transmission from an HIV-infected person to his/her non-HIV-infected sexual partner 2-5 times more likely to occur. It follows that an essential component of HIV prevention consists of efforts to decrease the occurrence of other STDs.[4])

For Hispanics, the rates for HIV and AIDS cases reported in 2000 were approximately 2-1/2 times those seen in whites. However, the numbers of cases reported in Hispanics (8 HIV cases and 11 AIDS cases in 2000) have been small. Asians and American Indians each comprise less than 0.5% of total reported HIV and AIDS cases.

(It should be emphasized that race/ethnicity itself is not a risk factor for HIV infection; however, among many racial/ethnic minority populations, social and economic factors are associated with high rates of HIV risk behavior. These factors also may be barriers to receiving HIV prevention information or accessing HIV testing, diagnosis, and treatment.[5])

3. See the zip code maps in the **St. Louis HIV Region** and **Kansas City HIV Region** sections of this document.
4. CDC. HIV prevention through early detection and treatment of other sexually transmitted diseases — United States. *MMWR* 1998;47(No. RR-12). (http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00054174.htm)
5. CDC. HIV/AIDS among racial/ethnic minority men who have sex with men — United States, 1989–1998. *MMWR* 2000; 49(1):4-11. (http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr//preview/mmwrhtml/mm4901a2.htm)

The majority of new HIV infections are acquired by persons 20-39 years of age, and infections are also occurring in teenagers.

In 2000, only 1 infant born to an HIV-infected mother is known to have become infected with the virus through mother-to-infant (perinatal) transmission. More generally, the proportion of HIV-exposed infants who became infected was noticeably less for those born during the period from 1995-2000 compared to those born during the earlier period from 1993-1994 (6.6% vs. 27.5%). This difference reflects the use, starting in mid- to late-1994, of zidovudine (AZT, ZDV) treatment to reduce the risk of perinatal HIV transmission. It remains vitally important for all pregnant women to receive adequate prenatal care, starting early in their pregnancy, and to know their HIV status so that, if infected, they can take advantage of antiretroviral treatment to significantly reduce the risk of HIV transmission to their child (as well as receive optimal treatment for their own disease).

Major Exposure Categories

There are currently four major exposure categories into which almost all adults/adolescents recently infected with HIV can be placed: 1) men who have sex with men (MSM); 2) heterosexual contacts; 3) (heterosexual) injecting drug users (IDU); and 4) men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU).

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

It is estimated that 2,717 (64.0%) of the 4,247 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 6,251 (72.0%) of the 8,682 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are MSM.

The largest numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases continue to be in MSM, although there is evidence that among persons more recently infected with HIV, a smaller proportion are MSM. It also is estimated that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000[6] that were MSM (193) is lower than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (259).

HIV infection is a significant problem among both white and African American MSM; more cases have been reported from white MSM, but black MSM are likely experiencing higher rates of infection. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, 61.9% were in white men, 34.7% were in African American men, and 2.2% were in Hispanic men.

Most MSM who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties. African American MSM may, in general, be infected at somewhat younger ages compared to white MSM.[7]

The majority of HIV-infected MSM are from either the St. Louis or Kansas City metropolitan areas. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, 73.4% were in men living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City at the time of diagnosis; in addition, 66.8% of white MSM HIV cases, 85.1% of African American MSM cases, and 80.0% of Hispanic MSM cases were from one of these three locations.

6. Throughout this document, whenever reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2000, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.
7. CDC has data from other states which also suggest that, in general, racial/ethnic minority MSM may become infected at younger ages compared with white MSM. (CDC. HIV/AIDS among racial/ethnic minority men who have sex with men — United States, 1989–1998. *MMWR* 2000; 49[1]:4-11.) (http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr//preview/mmwrhtml/mm4901a2.htm)

Behavioral surveys (part of the HIV Testing Survey II [HITS II]) conducted in 1998 in gay bars in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Springfield indicate the continuing presence of behaviors associated with HIV transmission, such as multiple sexual partners and inconsistent condom use, in the populations of MSM surveyed.[8] In addition, there have been reports in recent years from other areas in the United States documenting an increase in the occurrence of high-risk sexual behaviors among MSM, accompanied by an increase in bacterial sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).[9,10] There is real concern that these events may become associated with increases in HIV transmission in these locations. In Missouri, MDOH's Office of Surveillance conducted a study focusing on reported cases of early syphilis in MSM from 1994-1999. No evidence of an increase in syphilis incidence in MSM in Missouri was found.[11] However, and especially in light of what has occurred in other areas with regard to increases in risky behaviors, the situation in Missouri needs to be closely monitored. Of concern are results from HITS II which indicate that some MSM in Missouri may be less careful than before regarding sexual (or drug-using) behaviors because of their knowledge of more effective HIV treatment regimens. Clearly, prevention programs directed to MSM must continue to be a priority, including efforts targeted to MSM who do not identify themselves as gay or bisexual.

Heterosexual Contacts

It is estimated that 789 (18.6%) of the 4,247 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 751 (8.7%) of the 8,682 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are heterosexual contacts.

Certain subpopulations of heterosexuals appear to be increasingly affected by HIV Disease. There is (in contrast to the situation in MSM) evidence that among persons more recently infected with HIV, a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts. It also is estimated that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 that were heterosexual contacts (128) is higher than the corresponding numbers reported in 1999 (108) and in 1998 (104).

The majority of reported heterosexual contact HIV and AIDS cases have been in women. African American women are especially affected, making up 46.1% of total reported heterosexual contact HIV cases (white women make up an additional 27.6%). Heterosexual contact is the predominant way that women in Missouri are infected with HIV, and among more recently infected women, a higher proportion are being infected through this mode of transmission.

The largest proportion of heterosexual contact cases were probably initially infected while in their twenties, but teenagers (especially females) are also being infected through heterosexual transmission (16.1% of African American female HIV cases, and 9.3% of white female HIV cases, were diagnosed while in their teens). It also appears that, in general, African Americans (both female and males) are being infected at somewhat younger ages than whites.

The majority of HIV-infected heterosexual contacts are from either the St. Louis or Kansas City metropolitan areas. Of total reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts, 60.9% were in persons living, at the time of diagnosis, in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City (which together comprise 32.5% of

8. HIV Testing Survey II (HITS II), conducted by the Saint Louis University School of Public Health. For a more detailed description, see the Missouri Department of Health's *1999 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV/AIDS and STDs in Missouri*, pages 3-4, 7, 10-11 and 67-8. (http://www.health.state.mo.us/HIV_STD/99MainFS.pdf)
9. CDC. Resurgent bacterial sexually transmitted disease among men who have sex with men — King County, Washington, 1997–1999. *MMWR* 1999; 48(35):773-7. (http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr//preview/mmwrhtml/mm4835a1.htm)
10. CDC. Increases in unsafe sex and rectal gonorrhea among men who have sex with men — San Francisco, California, 1994–1997. *MMWR* 1999; 48(3):45-8. (http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr//preview/mmwrhtml/00056314.htm)
11. Illy C, Kleier K, Hamm R. Early Syphilis in Men Who Have Sex With Men, Missouri, 1994-1999. *Missouri Epidemiologist* 2000; 22(6):13-15. (http://www.health.state.mo.us/MoEpi/MOEPI226.htm or http://www.health.state.mo.us/MoEpi/MOEPI226.pdf)

the state's population). In addition, 30.6% of white heterosexual contact HIV cases, 78.1% of African American heterosexual contact cases, and 50.0% of Hispanic heterosexual contact cases were from one of these three locations.

Given the increasing number of heterosexual contact HIV cases being reported, and the known presence of high risk sexual behaviors among many heterosexuals, prevention efforts directed to at-risk subpopulations of heterosexuals are vital.

Among the subpopulations of concern are teenagers. Results from the most recent Missouri Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) indicate that many teenagers are engaging in sexual behaviors that place them at risk for sexually transmitted infections, including infection with HIV.[12] Such risky behaviors are reflected in the fact that teenagers make up a substantial proportion of reported cases of gonorrhea and chlamydia. Among gonorrhea cases reported in Missouri in 2000, persons 13-19 years of age made up 43.9% of African American female cases, 44.5% of white female cases, 21.2% of African American male cases, and 20.8% of white male cases.

Behavioral survey (HITS II) results from (heterosexual) STD clinic patients indicate the continuing presence of behaviors associated with HIV (and other STD) transmission, such as multiple sexual partners, inconsistent condom use, and non-injectable drug use. The findings also indicate that some of these individuals may be less careful than before regarding sexual (or drug-using) behaviors because of their knowledge of more effective HIV treatment regimens. Persons who receive care in STD clinics, as well as other persons with a recent history of an STD, comprise populations in continuing need of effective prevention services.[13]

Prevention activities must additionally address bisexual men with (or at risk for) HIV infection, since these individuals form a bridge between infected/high risk male homosexual and heterosexual populations. In this regard, it is significant that information obtained through interviews indicates that at least 24% of reported MSM HIV Disease cases have also had sex with a female(s), and among reported cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU), the figure is at least 41%.

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

It is estimated that 419 (9.9%) of the 4,247 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 655 (7.5%) of the 8,682 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are IDUs.

Sharing of needles and other drug paraphernalia among persons who inject illicit drugs has been a less common means of transmitting HIV in Missouri compared to the situation in a number of other states; however, IDUs do make up approximately 10% of Missouri's total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, (and an additional 7% of cases are in MSM who also inject drugs [MSM/IDU]).

It appears that the estimated number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were IDUs (26) is not noticeably different from the corresponding numbers reported in 1999 (27) and in 1998 (30).

Males, and African Americans, are disproportionately represented among reported HIV cases in IDUs. Of total reported IDU HIV cases, males make up 70.2%, and African Americans comprise 50.1%.

12. Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. *1999 Missouri Youth Risk Behavior Survey*. February 2000. (http://www.dese.state.mo.us/divimprove/curriculum/hiveducation/survey1999.pdf) The "Sexual Behavior" portion of the 1999 YRBS report is reprinted in the **Behavioral Studies** section of this document.
13. HIV Testing Survey II (HITS II), conducted by the Saint Louis University School of Public Health. For a more detailed description, see the Missouri Department of Health's *1999 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV/AIDS and STDs in Missouri*, pages 3-4, 7, 10-11 and 67-8. (http://www.health.state.mo.us/HIV_STD/99MainFS.pdf)

Most HIV-infected IDUs acquire their infection while in their twenties or thirties; a relatively small number appear to acquire their infection while teenagers.

Of total reported HIV cases in IDUs, slightly less than half (49.1%) were in persons living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City at the time of diagnosis (although 70.3% of African American cases were from one of these locations). One out of every five (20.3%) IDU HIV cases were diagnosed while in correctional facilities (by contrast, only 5.3% of heterosexual contact HIV cases were diagnosed while in a correctional facility setting).

Behavioral survey (HITS II) findings indicate the presence of behaviors associated with HIV transmission, such as multiple sexual partners, inconsistent condom use, and non-injectable drug use in the populations of Missouri IDUs surveyed[14] (It should be remembered that some HIV-infected IDUs likely became infected through sexual contact rather than sharing of needles/drug paraphernalia.[15])

The presence of such risky behaviors, coupled with the fact that, according to a recent estimate, there are almost 12,000 IDUs currently living in the state[16], point to the ongoing need for prevention efforts (directed to both drug-using and sexual behaviors) in IDU populations.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

It is estimated that 280 (6.6%) of the 4,247 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 782 (9.0%) of the 8,682 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are MSM/IDUs.

The estimated number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were MSM/IDUs (12) appears to not be noticeably different from the corresponding number reported in 1999 (14), but is decreased somewhat from the number reported in 1998 (25).

HIV infection is a problem among both white and African American MSM/IDUs; more cases have been reported from white MSM/IDUs, but black MSM/IDUs are likely experiencing higher rates of infection. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM/IDU, 64.1% were in white men, 33.3% were in African American men, and 1.5% were in Hispanic men.

Most MSM/IDUs who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties.

The majority of HIV-infected MSM/IDUs are from either the St. Louis or Kansas City metropolitan areas. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs, 58.5% were in men living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City at the time of diagnosis; in addition, 53.2% of white MSM/IDU HIV cases and 66.7% of African American MSM/IDU cases were from one of these three locations.

---

14. HIV Testing Survey II (HITS II), conducted by the Saint Louis University School of Public Health. For a more detailed description, see the Missouri Department of Health's *1999 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV/AIDS and STDs in Missouri*, pages 3-4, 7, 10-11 and 67-8. (http://www.health.state.mo.us/HIV_STD/99MainFS.pdf)
15. A recent study of more than 1,800 IDUs in Baltimore, Maryland found that "the greatest predictor for HIV seroconversion among both male and female IDUs was high-risk sexual behavior. . . . . [M]ale injection drug users who reported recent homosexual activity were four times more likely to become infected with HIV. . . . . Among females, indicators of high-risk heterosexual activity outweighed needle-sharing behaviors as independent predictors of HIV seroconversion. HIV incidence was more than two times higher among women who reported recently having sex with another IDU." (NIH News Release. *Study Sheds Light on Role of Gender Differences in the Risk of HIV Infection Among Injection Drug Users [High-risk sexual activity plays key role]*, May 27, 2001; Strathdee SA, et al. Sex Differences in Risk Factors for HIV Seroconversion Among Injection Drug Users: A 10-Year Perspective. *Archives of Internal Medicine*. 2001;161:1281-1288.) (http://www.nih.gov/news/pr/may2001/nida-27.htm)
16. Missouri Department of Mental Health.

As indicated above, information obtained through interviews indicates that at least 41% of reported MSM/IDU HIV Disease cases have also had sex with a female(s), and thus may form a link between infected/high risk male homosexual and heterosexual populations.[17]

A recent CDC report on MSM/IDU pointed out that because MSM/IDU have multiple risks for HIV infection, they are particularly vulnerable to infection and can transmit HIV across multiple populations, including MSM, IDU, and heterosexual women. Prevention strategies must provide the information, skills, and support necessary to reduce both sexual and drug-related risk behaviors among MSM/IDU.[18]

Additional Comments

Civilian Applicants for Military Service

Civilian applicants for military service are routinely tested for HIV infection, and the results of this testing provide information on trends in HIV Disease within this particular population of young people. Among the 134,364 Missouri military service applicants tested for HIV during the period from 1986 through 1999, only a very small percentage (0.06%) have tested positive.

The HIV seropositivity rate was higher in males than in females (0.07% vs 0.04%), and in African Americans compared to whites (0.21% vs 0.04%). The highest seropositivity rate was in African American males (0.25%), followed by African American females (0.08%), white males (0.04%), and white females (0.03%).

The overall seropositivity rate for Missouri civilian applicants for military service has, in general, been decreasing since 1987. The seropositivity rate in African American applicants has fluctuated during this period, but has decreased in each of the past 3 years. The white seropositivity rate has been very low in recent years without noticeable upward or downward trends.

Results of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Survey of Missouri Adults on Issues and Behaviors Related to HIV Infection

The Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a population-based, random-digit–dialed telephone survey of the state's civilian, noninstitutionalized adult population 18 years of age and older. Interviewers ask questions concerning a variety of health-related issues and behaviors including, for those participants 18-64 years of age, questions pertaining to HIV infection.

Results from the 1999 BRFSS indicate that the great majority of Missourians do not believe they are at any substantial risk of HIV infection. Ninety-two percent of survey respondents stated their chances of becoming infected with HIV are low or none. Only 2% believe their chances of becoming infected are high, and another 4% believe their chances of infection are medium.

Regarding HIV/AIDS education in schools, close to half (46%) of respondents indicated they believe such education should begin in the 4th-6th grade; 19% said it should begin in the 1st-3rd grade, and 15% stated it should begin in the 7th-9th grade. Very few respondents (only 1%) indicated that HIV/AIDS education should not be conducted in a school setting.

---

17. This figure is generally consistent with the results of a recent CDC-supported study which interviewed HIV-infected MSM/IDUs in 12 states (not including Missouri) and found that 43% reported having had sex with women in the preceding five years. (CDC. HIV/AIDS among men who have sex with men and inject drugs — United States, 1985–1998. *MMWR* 2000: 49[21]:465-70.) (http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr//preview/mmwrhtml/mm4921a2.htm)
18. CDC. HIV/AIDS among men who have sex with men and inject drugs — United States, 1985–1998. *MMWR* 2000: 49[21]:465-70. (http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr//preview/mmwrhtml/mm4921a2.htm)

Most respondents (87%) indicated that if they had a sexually-active teenager, they would encourage him or her to use a condom. Very few respondents (1%) specifically answered no to the question of whether they would encourage condom use in this situation, although 9% indicated they would give other advice besides condom use

The results of the study provide information on HIV testing among Missourians 18-64 years of age. Since early 1985, all persons donating blood have been tested for evidence of HIV infection. Of the survey participants, 29.8% indicated they had donated blood since this time, and thus these individuals have been tested at least once. Of the remaining participants who have not donated, 43% stated they had been tested for HIV for other reasons. African Americans were noticeably more likely than Hispanics or white non-Hispanics (61% vs. 50% and 41%, respectively) to have been tested for reasons other than blood donation.

Other testing questions relating to why, and where, HIV testing was performed were directed to those participants who reported having a test in the past 12 months that was not part of a blood donation process. The most common reasons for these individuals' last HIV test were "routine check-up" (19%) and "to see if infected" (18%). Almost one-third (32%) of tests in females were conducted because of pregnancy. (It is currently recommended that all pregnant women be encouraged to undergo testing for HIV.) The largest proportion (39%) of respondents had their last HIV test performed by a private physician or health maintenance organization (HMO). Fifteen percent were tested in a hospital or emergency room, and 11% were tested in a community health clinic or other public clinic. Among African Americans, almost half (47%) of participants had their last HIV test performed by a private doctor or HMO; 14% were tested at a community health clinic or other public clinic, and 14% were tested at a health department.

Results of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) of Missouri Public High School Students Regarding Sexual Behaviors

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) monitors specific behaviors, including sexual behaviors, among high school students that contribute to disease and death. The findings may be used to make inferences about all Missouri public high school students.

As indicated above, the results of the YRBS have shown that many Missouri teenagers are engaging in sexual behaviors that place them at risk for sexually transmitted infections, including infection with HIV. The 1999 survey[19] indicates that over half (57%) of high school students in Missouri have had sexual intercourse, including 46% of 9th graders, 53% of 10th graders, 64% of 11th graders, and 68% of 12 graders. The percentage of the students surveyed in 1999 who reported having had sexual intercourse (57%) is increased slightly from the corresponding percentages in those surveyed in 1997 and 1995 (where 52% and 54%, respectively, reported having had intercourse).

Twenty percent of Missouri high school students appear to have had more than 4 lifetime sexual partners, a finding which is of concern because having multiple partners is a key variable associated with outbreaks of sexually transmitted infections. Ten percent of students report having sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13.

Among teenagers who are sexually active, a noticeable proportion are having unprotected sexual contact. Of students who reported having had sexual intercourse in the preceding three months, only 60% indicated they had used a condom during their last episode of intercourse.

19. Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. *1999 Missouri Youth Risk Behavior Survey*. February 2000. (http://www.dese.state.mo.us/divimprove/curriculum/hiveducation/survey1999.pdf) The "Sexual Behavior" portion of the 1999 YRBS report is reprinted in the **Behavioral Studies** section of this document.

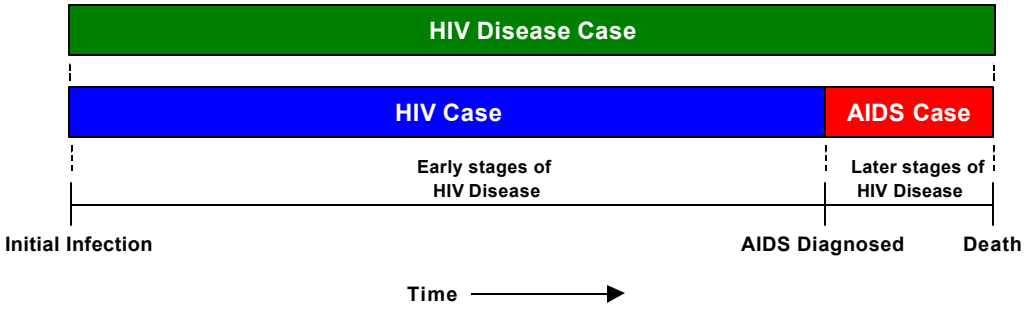
Persons of Hispanic Origin

Numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases among Hispanics have, to date, remained relatively small. However, because the Hispanic population of Missouri is increasing, and because HIV infection has significantly impacted Hispanic populations in other parts of the United States, there is an ongoing need to follow trends in HIV infection in this population group.

An additional concern is that, at least on occasion, when a person of Hispanic ethnicity is diagnosed as an HIV or AIDS case, he or she may not be reported as a Hispanic because the individual completing the case report form does not recognize the patient's Hispanic ethnicity. To the extent that this may be occurring, the result would be an undercounting of the true number of Hispanic persons being diagnosed with HIV Disease in the state.

Introductory Comments

Figure 1. Relationship of HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases



From the time a person is first infected with HIV until death, he/she has HIV Disease, and is termed an **HIV Disease Case**.

An HIV Disease Case can be subclassified as either an **HIV Case** (if he/she is in the earlier stages of HIV Disease) or an **AIDS Case** (if he/she is in the later stages of HIV Disease and has met the case definition for AIDS).

- As indicated in Figure 1, each HIV-infected person is an **HIV Disease Case** and, given the lifelong nature of HIV infection, remains an HIV Disease Case for the remainder of his/her life.

- Each HIV Disease Case can be subclassified as <u>either</u> an **HIV Case** <u>or</u> an **AIDS case** (i.e., he/she cannot be both an HIV case and an AIDS case at the same time). Once a person progresses to the later stages of the disease and is diagnosed as an **AIDS case** (by meeting the CDC surveillance case definition), he/she will <u>remain</u> an AIDS case. This is true even if he/she met the AIDS case definition because of a CD4+ lymphocyte count <200 cells/ mm^3, and later (perhaps as a result of effective antiretroviral therapy) has a CD4+ count >200 cells/mm^3.

- **HIV cases** generally represent persons who, in comparison to AIDS cases, were infected more recently. Thus the characteristics of reported HIV cases (e.g., race, gender, exposure category) would be expected to more closely represent the characteristics of persons who are currently at highest risk of being infected.

- **AIDS cases** represent persons in the later stages of HIV disease who are at risk for developing serious, potentially fatal, opportunistic diseases. Consequently, AIDS cases, as compared to HIV cases, are individuals who are likely to have relatively greater needs for medical and social services, as well as for service coordination assistance.

  Trends in newly diagnosed AIDS cases (AIDS incidence) reflect, in part, the effects of antiretroviral treatment, since effective treatment given to infected persons while they are still HIV cases will slow the disease process, and consequently slow the progression to AIDS.

- In order to understand the epidemiology of HIV disease in Missouri (i.e., who is being infected, where are these persons located, what are the trends over time), it is necessary to examine not only HIV Disease Cases, but also the subcategories of HIV Cases and AIDS Cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 13,037 HIV Disease cases have been reported in Missouri residents; 4,849 (37.2%) of these pesons are known to have died. In 2000, 554 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. Figure 2 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). (See also the section entitled "**Trends**" below.)
- Of these 13,037 HIV Disease cases, 8,747 (67.1%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases; 4,698 (53.7%) of the 8,747 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 4,049 (46.3%) are living (see Figure 3).
- During 2000, 169 HIV-related deaths in Missouri residents were reported on death certificates; in 1999, 148 HIV-related deaths were reported. Figure 4 shows HIV-related deaths by race/ethnicity and year of report for the ten-year period from 1990-2000 (see also the section entitled "**Trends**" below).
- In 2000, 417 new AIDS cases were reported. (Note that many of these persons had already been reported as HIV cases, but during 2000, they were reported as having now met the case definition for AIDS, and thus they became AIDS cases.) Figure 5 (on page 14) shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also the section entitled "**Trends**" below).
- The rate of reported AIDS cases in Missouri has been noticeably less than the rate nationwide. In 1999 (the most recent year for which national data are available), the AIDS rate per 100,000 population in Missouri was 8.0, compared to the U.S. rate of 16.5.
- Of the 13,037 reported HIV Disease cases, 4,290 (32.9%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are thus categorized as HIV cases (see Figure 3); 363 new HIV cases* were reported in 2000.
- It is estimated that there are currently 9,500 to 13,000 HIV-infected persons (i.e., persons with HIV Disease) living in Missouri.

* Throughout this document, whenever reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2000, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

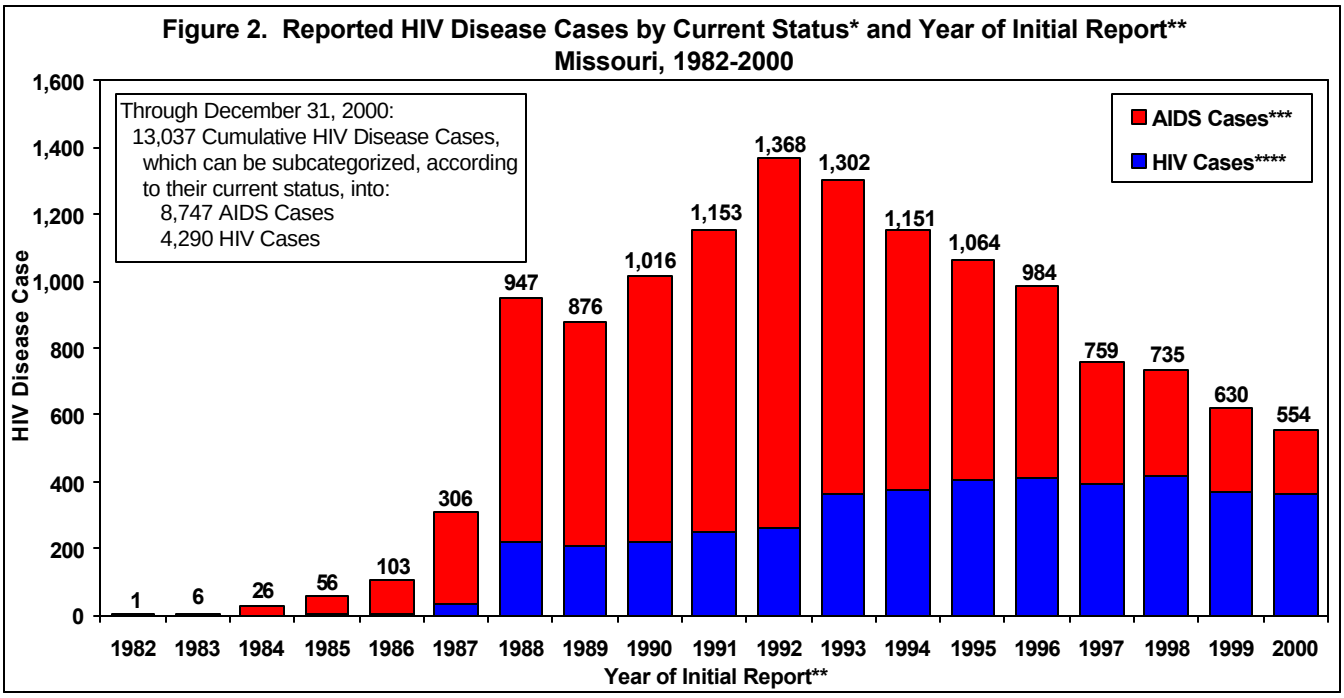


Figure 2. Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report**
Missouri, 1982-2000

* HIV Case vs. AIDS Case

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

Figure 3. Reported HIV Disease Cases (Living and Deceased) by Current HIV vs. AIDS Status, Missouri, 1982-2000

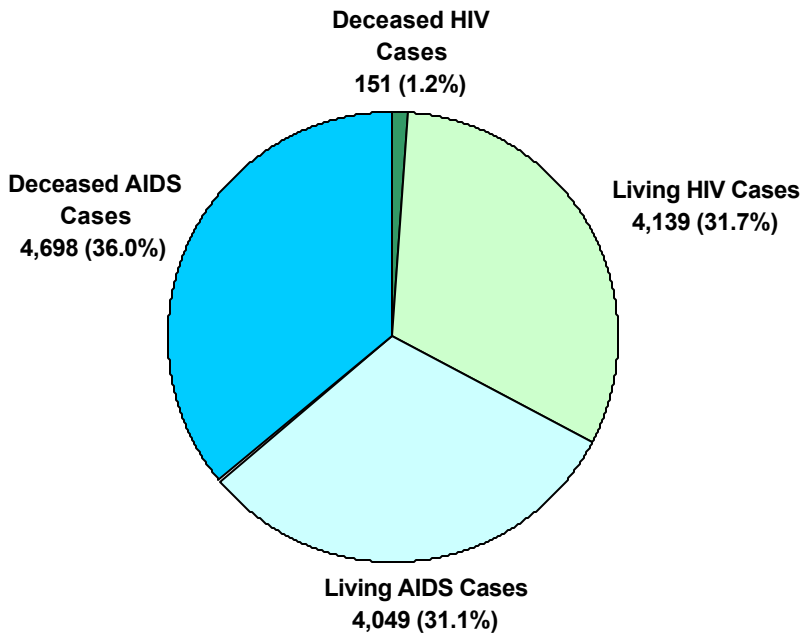
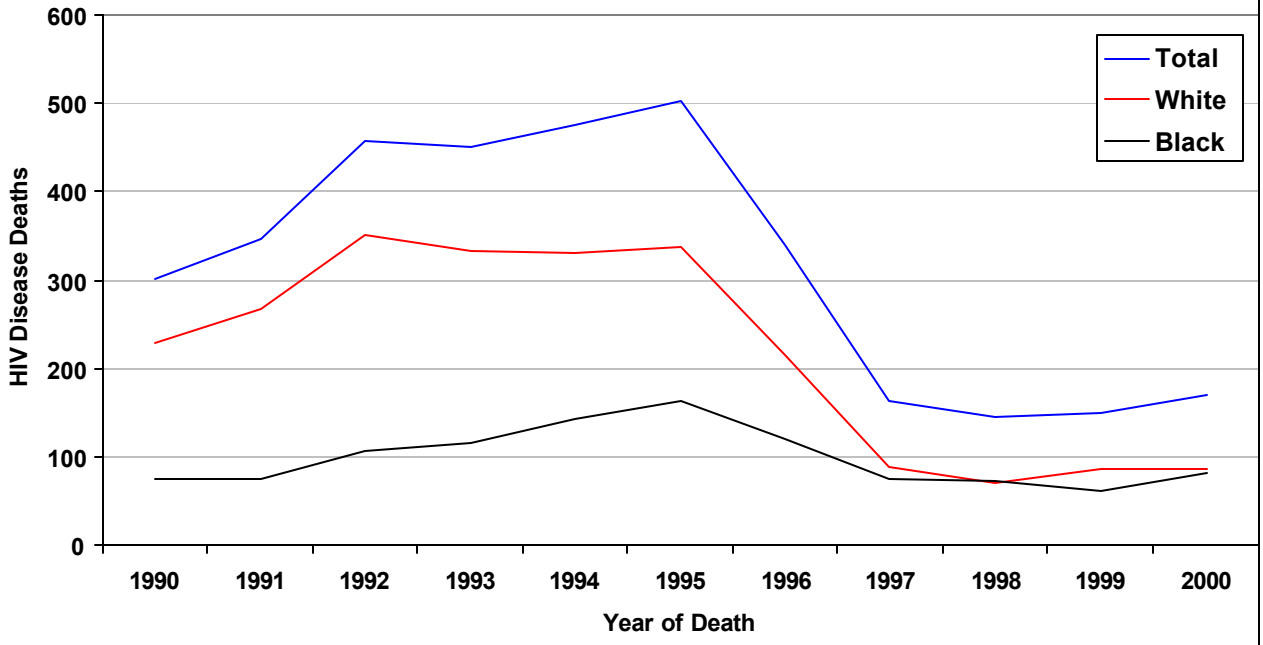


Figure 4. HIV Disease Deaths by Race and Year of Death Missouri, 1990-2000



HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

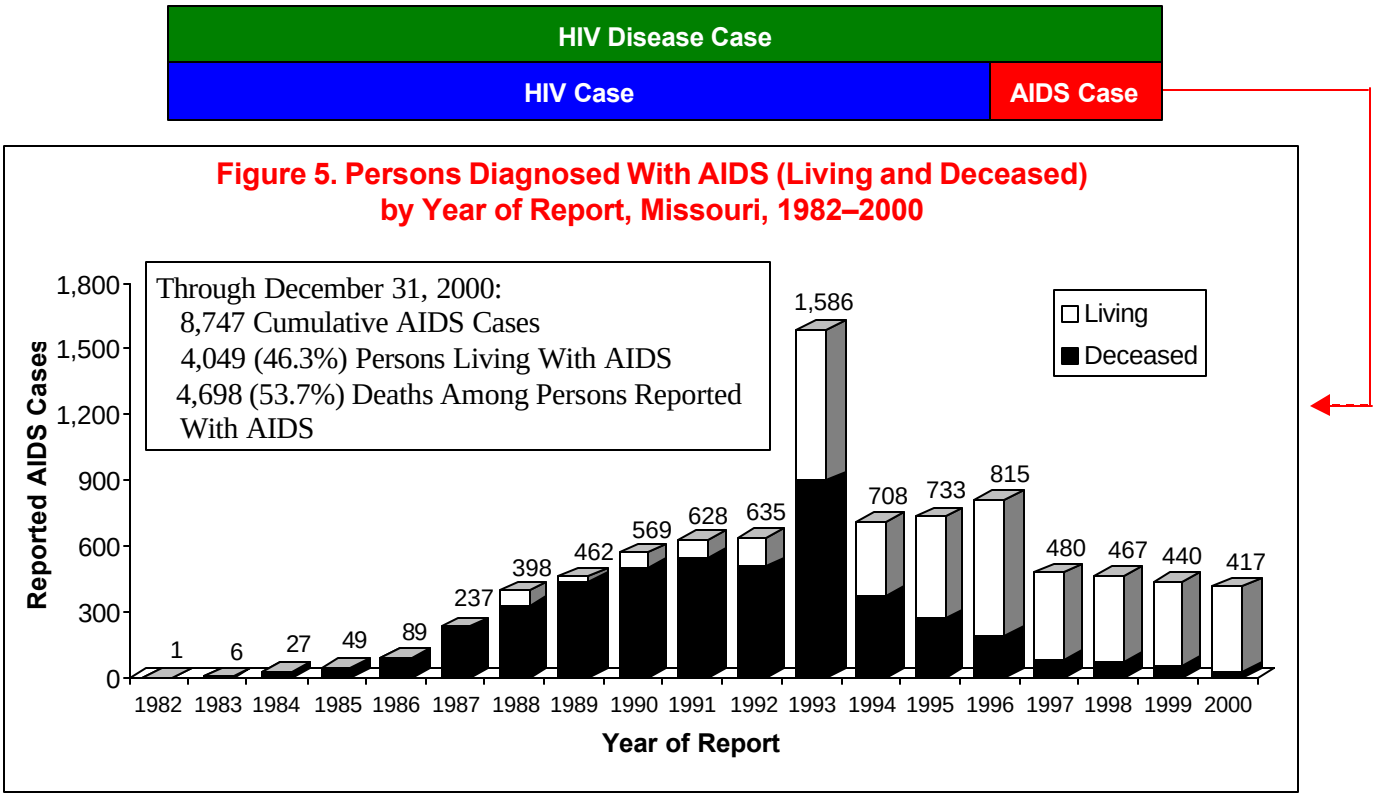


Figure 5. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, Missouri, 1982–2000

Who (1)

- Table 1 describes HIV and AIDS cases by gender, race/ethnicity, and age at diagnosis.
- Males comprised 73.8% of the 363 HIV cases and 82.0% of the 417 AIDS cases reported in 2000.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported HIV and AIDS cases. Although African Americans make up only about 11% of Missouri's population, they accounted for 49.3% of HIV cases and 48.4% of AIDS cases reported in 2000. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2000 in African Americans (29.3) was 8.4 times the rate in whites (3.5). See Table 6 on page 19. In addition, 47.9% of AIDS-related deaths in 2000 were in African Americans.
- The over-representation of African Americans is especially seen in reported HIV and AIDS cases in females. Of the 95 female HIV cases reported in 2000, 59 (62.1%) were in African American females. Of the 75 female AIDS cases reported in 2000, 47 (62.7%) were in African American females.
- For Hispanics, the rates for HIV and AIDS cases reported in 2000 were approximately 2-1/2 times those seen in whites. However, the numbers of cases reported in Hispanics (8 HIV cases and 11 AIDS cases in 2000) have been small.
- Asians and American Indians each comprise less than 0.5% of total reported HIV and AIDS cases. In 2000, no HIV cases were reported in Asians; and 1 HIV case was reported in an American Indian. One AIDS case was reported in an Asian and 1 AIDS case was reported in an American Indian in 2000.
- Of the 363 HIV cases reported in 2000, 38.3% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds, 33.6% in 20-29 year olds, 19.8% in 40-49 year olds, 4.1% in 13-19 year olds, and 3.6% in persons 50 years of age and older. These data indicate that many infections are occurring in persons in their twenties, and that infections are certainly occurring in teenagers.
- Of the 361 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000: 116 (32.1%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 8 (2.2%) in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); 14 (3.9%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); 76 (21.1%) in heterosexual contacts; and 145 (40.2%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.[†]
- Of the 416 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000: 199 (47.8%) were in MSM; 20 (4.8%) in MSM/IDUs; 32 (7.7%) in IDUs; 64 (15.4%) in heterosexual contacts; and 99 (23.8%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.[†]
- Figure 6 shows, for white and African American males and females, the proportion of total reported HIV and AIDS cases by exposure category.

[†] When this is done, most will be assigned to one of the four major exposure categories: MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact.

HIV Disease Case

HIV Case | AIDS Case

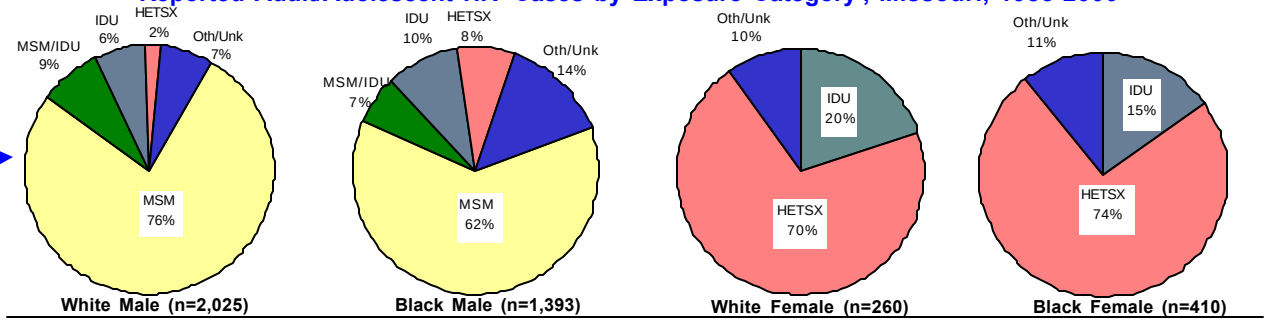
Table 1. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Missouri, 1982–2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV Disease	
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	268	(73.8%)	3,576	(83.4%)	342	(82.0%)	7,923	(90.6%)	11,499	(88.2%)
Female	95	(26.2%)	714	(16.6%)	75	(18.0%)	824	(9.4%)	1,538	(11.8%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	165	(45.5%)	2,306	(53.8%)	201	(48.2%)	5,751	(65.7%)	8,057	(61.8%)
Black	179	(49.3%)	1,825	(42.5%)	202	(48.4%)	2,768	(31.6%)	4,593	(35.2%)
Hispanic	8	(2.2%)	96	(2.2%)	11	(2.6%)	174	(2.0%)	270	(2.1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	14	(0.3%)	1	(0.2%)	20	(0.2%)	34	(0.3%)
American Indian	1	(0.3%)	13	(0.3%)	1	(0.2%)	32	(0.4%)	45	(0.3%)
Unknown	10	(2.8%)	36	(0.8%)	1	(0.2%)	2	(0.0%)	38	(0.3%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	133	(36.6%)	2,037	(47.5%)	175	(42.0%)	5,391	(61.6%)	7,428	(57.0%)
Black Male	120	(33.1%)	1,400	(32.6%)	155	(37.2%)	2,323	(26.6%)	3,723	(28.6%)
Hispanic Male	6	(1.7%)	84	(2.0%)	10	(2.4%)	163	(1.9%)	247	(1.9%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	(0.0%)	10	(0.2%)	1	(0.2%)	17	(0.2%)	27	(0.2%)
American Indian Male	1	(0.3%)	12	(0.2%)	1	(0.2%)	29	(0.3%)	41	(0.3%)
Unknown Male	8	(2.2%)	33	(0.8%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	33	(0.2%)
White Female	32	(8.8%)	269	(6.3%)	26	(6.2%)	360	(4.1%)	629	(4.8%)
Black Female	59	(16.3%)	425	(9.9%)	47	(11.3%)	445	(5.1%)	870	(6.7%)
Hispanic Female	2	(0.6%)	12	(0.3%)	1	(0.2%)	11	(0.1%)	23	(0.2%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.0%)	7	(0.1%)
American Indian Female	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.0%)	4	(0.0%)
Unknown Female	2	(0.6%)	3	(0.1%)	1	(0.2%)	2	(0.0%)	5	(0.0%)
Age at Diagnosis‡										
<13	2	(0.6%)	43	(1.0%)	1	(0.2%)	55	(0.6%		
13-19	15	(4.1%)	199	(4.6%)	8	(1.9%)	92	(1.1%)		
20-29	122	(33.6%)	1,640	(38.2%)	70	(16.8%)	1,976	(22.6%)		
30-39	139	(38.3%)	1,641	(38.3%)	194	(46.5%)	3,994	(45.7%)		
40-49	72	(19.8%)	602	(14.0%)	109	(26.1%)	1,872	(21.4%)		
50+	13	(3.6%)	165	(3.8%)	35	(8.4%)	758	(8.7%)		
Missouri Total	**363**	**(100.0%)**	**4,290**	**(100.0%)**	**417**	**(100.0%)**	**8,747**	**(100.0%)**	**13,037**	**(100.0%)**

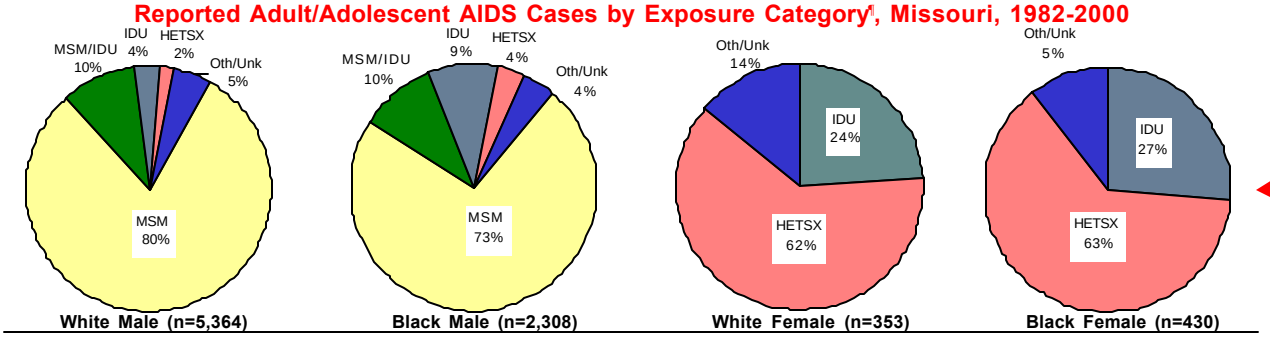
* HIV Cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.
‡ For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.
For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

Figure 6

Reported Adult/Adolescent HIV Cases by Exposure Category[1], Missouri, 1985-2000



Reported Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Exposure Category[1], Missouri, 1982-2000



MSM=Men who have sex with men, MSM/IDU=Men who have sex with men and inject drugs, IDU=Injecting drug users, HETSX=Heterosexual contacts.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Who (2)

- A total of 37 perinatal HIV cases and 44 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported; in 2000, 2 perinatal HIV cases and 0 perinatal AIDS cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth.)

- Job Corps Applicants
  - From 1988 through 1997 (the latest year that data is available), 17,671 Missouri Job Corps applicants 16-24 years of age were screened for HIV infection: 38 (0.22%, or about 2 per 1,000) were found to be seropositive. The HIV seropositivity rate in African Americans (0.32%) was higher than the corresponding rate in whites (0.11%). When the data are examined by race/ethnicity and gender, the highest seropositivity rate was in African American males (0.34%), followed by African American females (0.29%), and white males (0.15%). Of the 2,208 white females tested from 1988 through 1997, none were found to be HIV seropositive.
  - Of the 17,671 Missouri Job Corps applicants screened for HIV infection from 1988 through 1997, 7,643 (43.3%) were St. Louis residents and 4,016 (22.7%) were Kansas City residents. Of the 38 Missouri applicants found to be HIV seropositive during this period, 34 (89.5%) were from either St. Louis (21 persons) or Kansas City (13 persons). The seropositivity rate in the St. Louis applicants was 0.27%, and in the Kansas City applicants 0.32%.
  - During the period from 1988 through 1997, in the range of 1,500 to 2,200 Job Corps applicants have been screened each year for HIV infection; the annual number of persons found to be HIV seropositive has ranged from 0 to 8, and the annual seropositivity rate has ranged from 0.0% to 0.46%. In 1997, the most recent year for which data are available, 1,868 applicants were tested and 5 (0.27%) were found to be HIV seropositive.

- Civilian Applicants for Military Service
  - From 1986 through 1999, 134,364 civilian applicants for military service* from Missouri have been tested for HIV infection; 85 (0.06%) tested positive. (1999 is the latest year for which data are available.)
  - The HIV seropositivity rate was higher in males than in females (0.07% vs 0.04%), and in African Americans compared to whites (0.21% vs 0.04%). When the data are examined by race/ethnicity and gender, the highest seropositivity rate was in African American males (0.25%), followed by African American females (0.08%), white males (0.04%), and white females (0.03%).
  - The overall seropositivity rate for Missouri civilian applicants for military service has, in general, been decreasing since 1987. The seropositivity rate in African Americans has fluctuated during this period, but has decreased during each of the past 3 years. The white seropositivity rate has been very low in recent years without noticeable upward or downward trends.
  - Table 2 shows the number of military applicants tested, and the number and percent HIV-seropositive, for whites, African Americans, and persons of other/unknown race for the period from 1986 to 1999.

*All persons applying for active duty or reserve military service, the service academies, and the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC).

Table 2. Percent Positive HIV Tests by Race and Year of Test in Missouri Applicants for Military Service*, 1986-1999

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Whites															
Tested	13,069	11,098	10,351	10,674	8,282	7,659	6,890	6,673	5,745	5,955	6,290	6,338	5,998	5,970	110,992
Positive	9	12	5	6	1	3	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	42
% Positive	0.07%	0.11%	0.05%	0.06%	0.01%	0.04%	0.00%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.04%
Blacks															
Tested	2,341	2,194	2,294	2,344	1,648	1,136	1,036	1,017	1,023	1,095	1,090	1,031	902	1,089	20,240
Positive	6	9	8	2	4	4	0	2	1	1	3	2	1	0	43
% Positive	0.26%	0.41%	0.35%	0.09%	0.24%	0.35%	0.00%	0.20%	0.10%	0.09%	0.28%	0.19%	0.11%	0.00%	0.21%
Other or Unknown															
Tested	246	216	192	250	187	207	220	167	197	211	205	231	265	338	3,132
Positive	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Positive	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Total															
Tested	15,656	13,508	12,837	13,268	10,117	9,002	8,146	7,857	6,965	7,261	7,585	7,600	7,165	7,397	134,364
Positive	15	21	13	8	5	7	0	4	2	2	4	2	1	1	85
% Positive	0.10%	0.16%	0.10%	0.06%	0.05%	0.08%	0.00%	0.05%	0.03%	0.03%	0.05%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.06%

*All persons applying for active duty or reserve military service, the service academies, and the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC).

Who (3)

• HIV-Exposed Infants (Infants born to HIV-infected mothers)

- The Missouri Department of Health has knowledge of 308 infants born between 1993-2000 to mothers who were infected with HIV and who were Missouri residents at the time of the birth. Of these 308 infants (termed HIV-exposed infants), 34 (11.0%) were found to be infected with HIV as a result of perinatal (mother-to-infant) transmission; 274 (89.0%) were not infected.
- The proportion of HIV-exposed infants who became infected was noticeably less for those born during the period from 1995-2000 compared to those born during the earlier period from 1993-1994 (6.6% vs. 27.5%). See Table 3. This difference likely reflects the use, starting in mid- to late-1994, of zidovudine (AZT, ZDV) treatment to reduce the risk of perinatal HIV transmission.

Table 3. Known HIV-Exposed Infants* by Infection Status and Year of Birth, Missouri, 1993-2000

Infant's Infection Status	Year of Birth																	
	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total	
HIV-Infected Infants	12	29.3%	7	25.0%	3	8.1%	3	7.1%	5	11.4%	2	4.4%	1	2.2%	1	4.0%	34	11.0%
Non-HIV-Infected Infants	29	70.7%	21	75.0%	34	91.9%	39	92.9%	39	88.6%	43	95.6%	45	97.8%	24	96.0%	274	89.0%
Total HIV-Exposed Infants*	**41**	**100.0%**	**28**	**100.0%**	**37**	**100.0%**	**42**	**100.0%**	**44**	**100.0%**	**45**	**100.0%**	**46**	**100.0%**	**25**	**100.0%**	308	**100.0%**

*Infants whose mothers were infected with HIV before or during pregnancy, and who were residing in Missouri at the time of birth..

NOTE: Column percentages are shown.

- From 1995-2000 (the period in which specific guidelines for the use of AZT to reduce perinatal HIV transmission risk have been in place), 239 HIV-exposed infants are known to have been born to mothers who were Missouri residents at the time of birth. The mothers of 171 (71.5%) of these infants received AZT at some time during the pregnancy; 9 (5.3%) of these 171 infants were infected. By contrast, during the same period the mothers of 68 HIV-exposed infants apparently did not receive AZT during the pregnancy, and 6 (8.8%) of these 68 infants were infected.
- African Americans have been disproportionately represented among HIV-exposed infants. Of the 239 HIV-exposed infants born between 1995-2000:
  - 57 (23.8%) were white
  - 171 (71.5%) were African American
  - 5 (2.1%) were Hispanic
  - 6 (2.5%) were of other/unknown race/ethnicity
- White infants, who made up 23.8% of HIV-exposed infants born between 1995-2000, comprised a slightly larger proportion (33.3%) of those infants who were infected. Of the 15 HIV-exposed infants born during this period who were subsequently found to be infected with HIV:
  - 5 (33.3%) were white
  - 10 (66.7%) were African American
- The largest number of HIV-exposed infants has been from St. Louis City, followed by Outstate Missouri Of the 239 HIV-exposed infants born between 1995-2000:
  - 88 (36.8%) were from St. Louis City
  - 35 (14.6%) were from St. Louis County
  - 42 (17.6%) were from Kansas City
  - 74 (31.0%) were from Outstate Missouri
- Of those HIV-exposed infants subsequently found to be infected, the largest number was from Outstate Missouri, followed by St. Louis City. Of the 15 infected infants born between 1995-2000:
  - 4 (26.7%) were from St. Louis City
  - 1 (6.7%) was from St. Louis County
  - 2 (13.3%) were from Kansas City
  - 8 (53.3%) were from Outstate Missouri
- The time of HIV diagnosis in the mothers of the 239 HIV-exposed infants born between 1995-2000, and the infant's infection status, are shown in Table 4. Only 4.7% of infants whose mothers were diagnosed as HIV infected before or during pregnancy became infected, compared to 27.8% of infants whose mothers were not diagnosed until after delivery.

Table 4. Known HIV-Exposed Infants* by Infection Status and Time of HIV Diagnosis in the Mother, Missouri, 1995-2000

Infant's Infection Status	Time of HIV Diagnosis in the Mother									
	Before Pregnancy		During Pregnancy		At Delivery or in The Postpartum Period		After The Postpartum Period		Totals	
HIV-Infected Infants	5	3.6%	5	6.5%	0	0.0%	5	27.8%	15	6.3%
Non-HIV-Infected Infants	133	96.4%	72	93.5%	6	100.0%	13	72.2%	224	93.7%
Total HIV-Exposed Infants*	**138**	**100.0%**	**77**	**100.0%**	**6**	**100.0%**	**18**	**100.0%**	**239**	**100.0%**

*Infants whose mothers were infected with HIV before or during pregnancy, and who were residing in Missouri at the time of birth.

NOTE: Column percentages are shown.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Where

- Table 5 summarizes reported HIV and AIDS cases and rates by geographic area. The highest rates of HIV and AIDS cases are in St. Louis City, followed by Kansas City, St. Louis County, and Outstate Missouri.
- Of the 363 HIV cases reported in Missouri residents in 2000:
  - 99 (27.3%) were from St. Louis City; the rate was 29.6 cases per 100,000 population
  - 59 (16.3%) were from St. Louis County; the rate was 5.9
  - 74 (20.4%) were from Kansas City; the rate was 16.9
  - 105 (28.9%) were from Outstate Missouri; the rate was 2.8
  - 26 (7.2%) were in persons in Missouri Correctional Facilities at the time of diagnosis
- Of the 417 AIDS cases reported in Missouri residents in 2000:
  - 126 (30.2%) were from St. Louis City; the rate was 37.7 cases per 100,000 population
  - 62 (14.9%) were from St. Louis County; the rate was 6.2
  - 92 (22.1%) were from Kansas City; the rate was 21.0
  - 128 (30.7%) were from Outstate Missouri; the rate was 3.5
  - 9 (2.2%) were in persons in Missouri Correctional Facilities at the time of diagnosis
- Table 6 provides information on 2000 HIV cases and rates by race/ethnicity and geographic area. The largest number of cases were reported from the Outstate area, but the highest rates were in St. Louis City, followed by Kansas City. In each of the geographic areas shown, the rate in African Americans was higher than in whites.
- Figure 7 shows cumulative reported HIV cases by county; at least 1 HIV case has been reported from 93 (81.6%) of Missouri's 114 counties. Figure 8 shows cumulative AIDS cases by county; at least 1 AIDS case has been reported from 105 (92.1%) of the state's 114 counties. Only 5 (4.4%) Missouri counties have no reported HIV or AIDS cases.
- Table 7 describes, by gender and race/ethnicity, the 8,188 living HIV Disease cases who have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and who were residents of Missouri when diagnosed. Figure 9 shows these individuals by county of residence at the time of diagnosis.
- Table 8 (on page 21) provides information on HIV cases and rates by race/ethnicity and HIV Region. The largest number of cases and the highest rates were reported from the St. Louis Region, followed by Kansas City Region. (See the section on each HIV region for a detailed description of HIV disease in that region).

Table 5. HIV and AIDS Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, Missouri, Reported 2000 and Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	HIV Cases					AIDS Cases				
	Reported 2000			Cumulative		Reported 2000			Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%
Location										
St. Louis City†	99	27.3%	29.6	1,247	29.1%	126	30.2%	37.7	2,445	28.0%
St. Louis County†	59	16.3%	5.9	557	13.0%	62	14.9%	6.2	1,349	15.4%
Kansas City†	74	20.4%	16.9	1,082	25.2%	92	22.1%	21.0	2,461	28.1%
Outstate†	105	28.9%	2.8	1,097	25.6%	128	30.7%	3.5	2,283	26.1%
Missouri Correctional Facilities††	26	7.2%	---	307	7.2%	9	2.2%	---	209	2.4%
HIV Region										
St. Louis HIV Region†	176	48.5%	9.0	1,928	44.9%	206	49.4%	10.5	4,113	47.0%
Kansas City HIV Region†	86	23.7%	7.5	1,294	30.2%	111	26.6%	9.7	2,993	34.2%
Northwest HIV Region†	2	0.6%	0.9	55	1.3%	6	1.4%	2.6	144	1.6%
North Central HIV Region†	18	5.0%	2.6	184	4.3%	23	5.5%	3.4	366	4.2%
Southwest HIV Region†	40	11.0%	4.2	384	9.0%	43	10.3%	4.5	677	7.7%
Southeast HIV Region†	15	4.1%	3.2	138	3.2%	19	4.6%	4.0	245	2.8%
Missouri Correctional Facilities††	26	7.2%	---	307	7.2%	9	2.2%	---	209	2.4%
MISSOURI	363	100.0%	6.6	4,290	100.0%	417	100.0%	7.6	8,747	100.0%

*Per 100,000 population.
†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
††Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.

Table 6. Reported HIV Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Area, Missouri, 2000

Area	White			Black			Hispanic			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City†	32	32.3%	21.7	65	65.7%	36.9	0	0.0%	0.0	99	100.0%	29.6
St. Louis County†	10	16.9%	1.3	47	79.7%	28.5	0	0.0%	0.0	59	100.0%	5.9
Kansas City†	31	41.9%	11.1	38	51.4%	29.2	5	6.8%	26.5	74	100.0%	16.9
Outstate Missouri†	84	80.0%	2.4	12	11.4%	8.6	2	1.9%	3.8	105	100.0%	2.8
MO Correctional Facilities ††	8	30.8%	---	17	65.4%	---	1	3.8%	---	26	100.0%	---
MISSOURI*	**165**	**45.5%**	**3.5**	**179**	**49.3%**	**29.3**	**8**	**2.2%**	**8.7**	**363**	**100.0%**	**6.6**

*Per 100,000 population.
†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
††Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 7. Reported HIV Cases by County of Residence at Time of Diagnosis† Missouri, Cumulative Through 2000

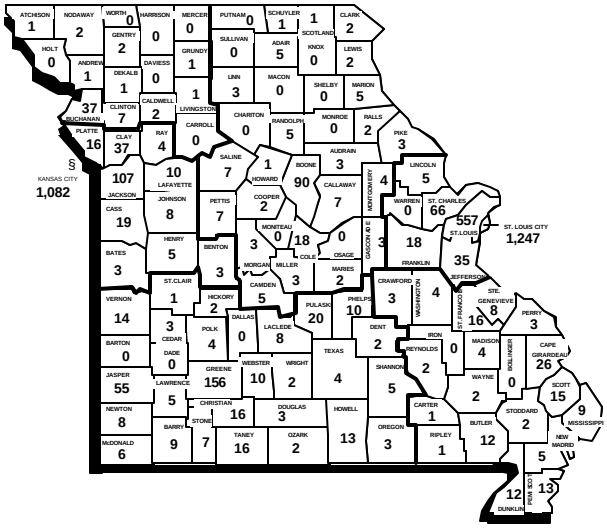
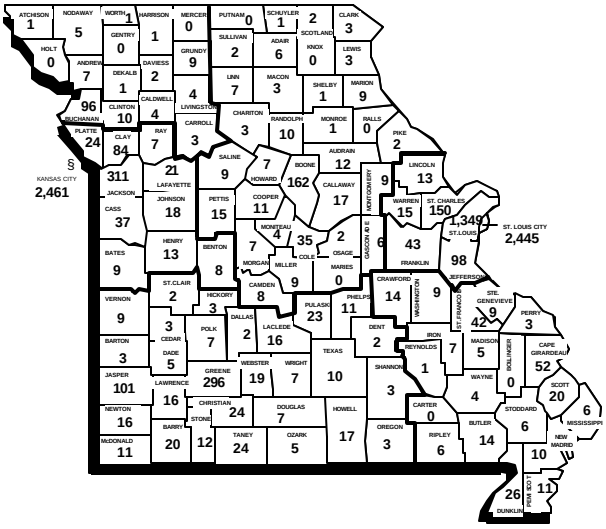


Figure 8. Reported AIDS Cases by County of Residence at Time of Diagnosis† Missouri, Cumulative Through 2000

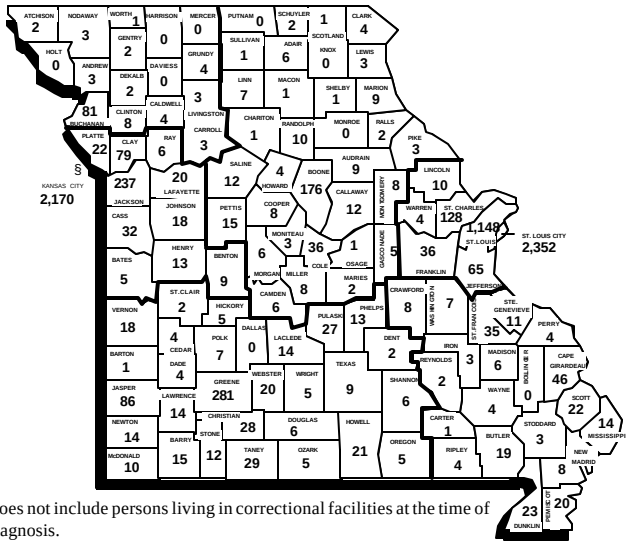


† Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
§ All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Table 7. Currently Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons (HIV and AIDS Cases) Who Were Residents of Missouri at the Time of Diagnosis, and Who Were Reported Through 2000, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

	Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons	%
Gender		
Male	7,009	85.6%
Female	1,179	14.4%
Race/Ethnicity		
White	4,645	56.7%
Black	3,274	40.0%
Hispanic	181	2.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	0.3%
American Indian	28	0.3%
Unknown	38	0.5%
Race/Ethnicity and Gender		
White Male	4,189	51.2%
Black Male	2,583	31.6%
Hispanic Male	162	2.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	15	0.2%
American Indian Male	27	0.3%
Unknown Male	33	0.4%
White Female	456	5.6%
Black Female	691	8.4%
Hispanic Female	19	0.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	7	0.1%
American Indian Female	1	0.0%
Unknown Female	5	0.1%
Total Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons	**8,188**	**100.0%**

Figure 9. Currently Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons (HIV and AIDS Cases), Reported Through 2000, by Missouri County of Residence† at Time of Diagnosis



† Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
§ All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Missouri

Trends

- The 554 HIV Disease cases initially reported in Missouri residents in 2000 represented a 12.1% decrease from the 630 cases reported in 1999 (see Figure 2 on page 12). The annual number of reported HIV Disease cases has decreased each year since 1992.
- Figure 10 shows reported HIV disease cases in whites and African Americans by year of initial report. For whites, a peak of 915 reported HIV disease cases was seen in 1992; since that time the annual number of reported cases has, in general, been steadily decreasing. For African Americans, a lower peak of 429 reported cases was seen in 1995; since that time the annual number of reported cases has, in general, been decreasing, but at a slower rate than that seen with white cases. The 261 HIV disease cases reported in African Americans in 2000 is only 12 cases fewer than the 273 cases reported in whites.
- The 417 AIDS cases reported in Missouri residents in 2000 represented a 5.2% decrease from the 440 cases reported in 1999 (see Figure 5 on page 14). This decrease is similar to the 5.8% decrease in reported AIDS cases from 1998 to 1999, but much smaller than the 41.1% decrease from 1996 to 1997. This substantial decrease in reported AIDS cases from 1996 to 1997 reflected the initial effect of the newer, protease-inhibitor-containing, antiretroviral therapies in slowing the progression to AIDS in many HIV-infected persons. The fact that for each year since 1997, the decline in reported AIDS cases has been less than 6% indicates the longer-term limitations of currently available treatments.
- From 1999 to 2000, the number of reported AIDS cases in whites decreased by 2.9% (from 207 cases reported in 1999 to 201 cases in 2000), while the number of reported cases in African Americans decreased by 8.2% (from 220 cases reported in 1999 to 202 cases in 2000).
- The 169 HIV-related deaths in Missouri residents reported on death certificates during 2000 represent a 14.2% increase from the 148 deaths reported in 1999. The 148 deaths in 1999 represented a 2.1% increase from the 145 deaths reported in 1998. (See Figure 4 on page 13).
- From 1999 to 2000, the number of HIV Disease deaths in whites remained unchanged (86 deaths were reported in both 1999 and 2000), while the number of HIV Disease deaths in African Americans increased by 32.8% (from 61 deaths reported in 1999 to 81 deaths in 2000).
- The 4,049 persons living with AIDS at the end of 2000 represent a 7.0% increase over the 3,784 individuals living with AIDS at the end of 1999.
- The following describe additional trends in reported AIDS cases. Such trends may provide indications as to which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic:
  - Since the mid-1980's, women have generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. Of AIDS cases reported in 2000, 18.0% were in females. By comparison, of AIDS cases reported six years previously (in 1994), only 7.6% were in females.
  - African Americans have likewise, since the mid-1980's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases, and during both of the last two years have made up approximately half of all reported cases (48.4% of AIDS cases reported in 2000). Six years previously (in 1994), African Americans made up 33.5% of reported cases.
  - Heterosexual contacts have, since the mid-1980's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. For AIDS cases reported in 2000, it is estimated that eventually approximately 22% will be placed in the heterosexual contact exposure category (see Table 9). Six years previously (in 1994), heterosexual contacts made up only 6.4% of reported AIDS cases.
- Comparing reported HIV cases (which generally represent persons more recently infected with HIV) with reported AIDS cases (which generally represent persons less recently infected) is another potential means of discerning which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic.*
  - As indicated in Table 1 (on page 15), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, tend to be female and African American, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion are female and African American.
  - In Table 9, cases currently placed in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 9 indicate that a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are MSM, and a higher proportion are heterosexual contacts. This provides evidence that among more recently infected persons, a smaller proportion are MSM and a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts. (However, it seems highly likely that the largest <u>number</u> of new infections continue to result from male homosexual contact [e.g., it is estimated that approximately 54% of HIV cases reported in 2000 were in MSM].)
- The number of HIV cases reported in 2000 (363) was lower than the corresponding number of cases reported in 1999 (411).

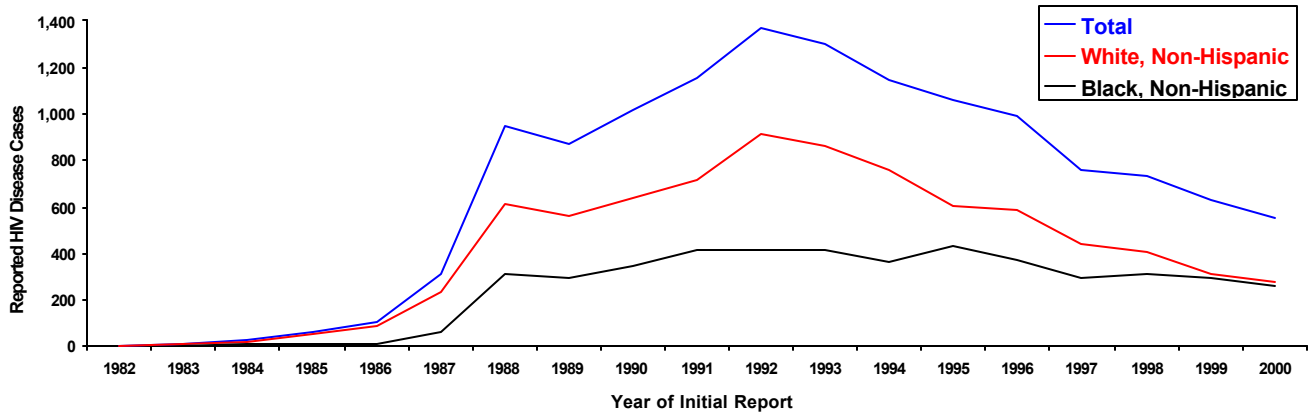
* This approach does have potential limitations. To be diagnosed as an HIV case, the individual must first have been tested for HIV. Because members of certain subpopulations may be more or less likely to be tested, different subpopulations could be over- or under-represented among reported HIV cases.

Table 8. Reported HIV Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity and HIV Region, Missouri, 2000

Area	White			Black			Hispanic			Total		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis HIV Region†	58	33.0%	3.7	113	64.2%	32.0	0	0.0%	0.0	176	100.0%	9.0
Kansas City HIV Region†	40	46.5%	4.4	40	46.5%	23.1	6	7.0%	15.6	86	100.0%	7.5
Northwest HIV Region†	2	100.0%	0.9	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	100.0%	0.9
North Central HIV Region†	15	83.3%	2.4	2	11.1%	5.7	1	5.6%	15.6	18	100.0%	2.6
Southwest HIV Region†	34	85.0%	3.7	2	5.0%	14.6	0	0.0%	0.0	40	100.0%	4.2
Southeast HIV Region†	8	53.3%	1.8	5	33.3%	16.9	0	0.0%	0.0	15	100.0%	3.2
MO Correctional Facilities††	8	30.8%	---	17	65.4%	---	1	3.8%	---	26	100.0%	---
MISSOURI*	**165**	**45.5%**	**3.5**	**179**	**49.3%**	**29.3**	**8**	**2.2%**	**8.7**	**363**	**100.0%**	**6.6**

*Per 100,000 population.
†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
††Includes state, county, and local correctional facilities.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Figure 10. Reported HIV Disease Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Initial Report* Missouri, 1982-2000



* Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS

Table 9. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Missouri Reported 2000 and Cumulative Through December 2000

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000**		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	193	(53.5%)	2,717	(64.0%)	257	(61.8%)	6,251	(72.0%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	12	(3.3%)	280	(6.6%)	24	(5.8%)	782	(9.0%)
Injecting Drug Use	26	(7.2%)	419	(9.9%)	42	(10.1%)	655	(7.5%)
Heterosexual Contact	128	(35.5%)	789	(18.6%)	91	(21.9%)	751	(8.7%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	1	(0.3%)	29	(0.7%)	2	(0.5%)	145	(1.7%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	1	(0.3%)	13	(0.3%)	0	(0.0%)	98	(1.1%)
Risk Not Specified	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	**361**	**(100.0%)**	**4,247**	**(100.0%)**	**416**	**(100.0%)**	**8,682**	**(100.0%)**
Pediatric Subtotal	**2**		**43**		**1**		**65**	
Total	**363**		**4,290**		**417**		**8,747**	

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose expsosure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.
** HIV cases reported in 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 6,121 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in Missouri residents (these cases make up 70.5% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases). In 2000, of the 416 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 199 (47.8%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM. See Table 10.
- In addition, a total of 2,494 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (58.7% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases). In 2000, of the 361 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 116 (32.1%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM. See Table 10.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of MSM involvement since for 240 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 392 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 9 (on page 21). Here it is estimated that approximately 72% of the 8,682 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 62% of the 416 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were in MSM. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 64% of the 4,247 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 54% of the 361 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were in MSM.

Who

- Table 10 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and gender.
- Of the 2,494 total reported HIV cases among MSM, white men comprise 61.9%, whereas African American men make up 34.7%; Hispanic men account for 2.2%. Six MSM HIV cases have been reported in American Indians, and 8 cases in Asians.
- White men comprise 70.2% of the 6,121 total reported AIDS cases among MSM, African American men make up 27.4%, and Hispanic men account for 1.9%. However, for MSM AIDS cases reported in 2000, white men made up 54.8%, African American men 42.2%, and Hispanic men 2.5%. Twenty MSM AIDS cases have been reported in American Indians, and 9 cases in Asians.
- Table 11 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and age group. Among white MSM, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (42.8%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among African American and Hispanic MSM, the largest proportion of cases (44.4% and 38.2%, respectively) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis. In addition, 6.4% of HIV cases in African American MSM were diagnosed in teenagers (compared to 1.6% in whites).
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 24% of these men (19% of white men and 35% of African American men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Table 12 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total MSM cases reported from St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri, African Americans make up 46.7%, 40.3%, 32.4%, and 7.4%, respectively. In addition, of the 119 MSM HIV cases reported from Missouri Correctional Facilities, 74.8% were in African American men.
- Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, 73.4% were in men living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City at the time of diagnosis; in addition, 66.8% of white MSM HIV cases, 85.1% of African American MSM cases, and 80.0% of Hispanic MSM cases were from one of these three locations.
- Of the 2,494 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 1,223 (49.0%) were from the St. Louis Planning Region and 785 (31.5%) from the Kansas City Planning Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate Planning Regions were: Southwest, 179 cases; North Central, 100 cases; Southeast, 56 cases; and Northwest, 32 cases. In addition, 119 HIV cases in MSM have been reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were in MSM was lower than the corresponding number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 9 (on page 21), it is estimated that 193 HIV cases reported in 2000 were in MSM (this estimate was arrived at <u>after</u> reassignment of cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as MSM] based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases). In

1999, by contrast, 192 HIV cases reported during that year were already known to be MSM before the reassignment of "Other/Unknown" cases occurred (which added additional MSM cases to this number).*

- As indicated in Table 9 (on page 21), a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases (64.0%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (72.0%), appear to be MSM, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a smaller proportion are MSM.
- Since the mid-1980's, African American men have generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases in MSM. Of MSM AIDS cases reported in 2000, 42.2% were in African American men. By comparison, of MSM AIDS cases reported six years previously (in 1994), only 28.4% were in African American men.

* See Table 1 on page 21, and Table 9 on page 27, of the *1999 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV/AIDS and STDs in Missouri.* (http://www.health.state.mo.us/HIV_STD/99MainFS.pdf)

Table 10. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex Wtih Men by Race/Ethnicity, Missouri, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	81	(69.8%)	1,543	(61.9%)	109	(54.8%)	4,295	(70.2%)
Black	31	(26.7%)	865	(34.7%)	84	(42.2%)	1,679	(27.4%)
Hispanic	2	(1.7%)	55	(2.2%)	5	(2.5%)	118	(1.9%)
Other/Unknown	2	(1.7%)	31	(1.2%)	1	(0.5%)	29	(0.5%)
Total	**116**	**(100.0%)**	**2,494**	**(100.0%)**	**199**	**(100.0%)**	**6,121**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 11. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	24	(1.6%)	55	(6.4%)	2	(3.6%)	83	(3.3%)
20–29	562	(36.4%)	384	(44.4%)	21	(38.2%)	979	(39.3%)
30–39	660	(42.8%)	298	(34.5%)	19	(34.5%)	989	(39.7%)
40–49	234	(15.2%)	105	(12.1%)	11	(20.0%)	353	(14.2%)
50+	63	(4.1%)	23	(2.7%)	2	(3.6%)	90	(3.6%)
Missouri Total	**1,543**	**(100.0%)**	**865**	**(100.0%)**	**55**	**(100.0%)**	**2,494**	**(100.0%)**

Table 12. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
Geographic Area	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
St. Louis City	417	(52.1%)	374	(46.7%)	4	(0.5%)	801	(100.0%)
St. Louis County	200	(56.3%)	143	(40.3%)	7	(2.0%)	355	(100.0%)
Kansas City	414	(61.3%)	219	(32.4%)	33	(4.9%)	675	(100.0%)
Outstate	484	(89.0%)	40	(7.4%)	9	(1.7%)	544	(100.0%)
Missouri Correctional Facilities	28	(23.5%)	89	(74.8%)	2	(1.7%)	119	(100.0%)
Missouri Total	**1,543**	**(61.9%)**	**865**	**(34.7%)**	**55**	**(2.2%)**	**2,494**	**(100.0%)**
HIV Region								
St. Louis Region	681	(55.7%)	518	(42.4%)	12	(1.0%)	1,223	(100.0%)
Kansas City Region	515	(65.6%)	223	(28.4%)	36	(4.6%)	785	(100.0%)
Northwest Region	31	(96.9%)	1	(3.1%)	0	(0.0%)	32	(100.0%)
North Central Region	74	(74.0%)	21	(21.0%)	2	(2.0%)	100	(100.0%)
Southwest Region	165	(92.2%)	8	(4.5%)	2	(1.1%)	179	(100.0%)
Southeast Region	49	(87.5%)	5	(8.9%)	1	(1.8%)	56	(100.0%)
Missouri Correctional Facilities	28	(23.5%)	89	(74.8%)	2	(1.7%)	119	(100.0%)
Missouri Total	**1,543**	**(61.9%)**	**865**	**(34.7%)**	**55**	**(2.2%)**	**2,494**	**(100.0%)**

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 771 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs) have been reported in Missouri residents (these cases make up 8.9% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases). In 2000, of the 416 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 20 (4.8%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM/IDUs. See Table 13.
- In addition, a total of 270 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDUs (6.4% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases). In 2000, of the 361 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 8 (2.2%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM/IDUs. See Table 13.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of MSM/IDU involvement since for 240 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 392 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 9 (on page 21). Here it is estimated that approximately 782 (9.0%) of the 8,682 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 24 (5.8%) of the 416 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were in MSM/IDUs. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 280 (6.6%) of the 4,247 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 12 (3.3%) of the 361 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were in MSM/IDUs.

Who

- Table 13 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender.
- Of the 270 total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDUs, white men comprise 64.1% and African American men make up 33.3%. Four MSM/IDU HIV cases have been reported in Hispanic men, and 3 cases have been reported in American Indian men.
- White men comprise 66.7% of the 771 total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDUs, African American men make up 30.9%, and Hispanic men account for 1.7%. Six MSM/IDU AIDS cases have been reported in American Indian men.
- Table 14 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and age group. Among both white and African American MSM/IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (45.7% and 43.3%, respectively) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 41% of these men (37% of white men and 52% of African American men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Table 15 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total MSM/IDU cases reported from St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri, African Americans make up 55.4%, 31.3%, 27.9%, and 9.2%, respectively. In addition, of the 36 MSM/IDU HIV cases reported from Missouri Correctional Facilities, 63.9% were in African American men.
- Of total reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs, 58.5% were in men living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City at the time of diagnosis; in addition, 53.2% of white MSM/IDU HIV cases, 66.7% of African American MSM/IDU cases, and 100% of Hispanic MSM/IDU cases (4 total cases) were from one of these three locations.
- Of the 270 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs, 76 (28.1%) were from the St. Louis Planning Region and 101 (37.4%) from the Kansas City Planning Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate Planning Regions were: Southwest, 33 cases; Southeast, 10 cases; North Central, 8 cases; and Northwest, 6 cases. In addition, 36 HIV cases in MSM/IDUs have been reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were in MSM/IDUs was not noticeably different than the corresponding number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 9 (on page 21), it is estimated that 12 HIV cases reported in 2000 were in MSM/IDUs (this estimate was arrived at <u>after</u> reassignment of cases currently

classified as "Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as MSM/IDU] based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 14 of the HIV cases reported during that year were in MSM/IDUs.*

* See Table 9 on page 27, of the *1999 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV/AIDS and STDs in Missouri.* (http://www.health.state.mo.us/HIV_STD/99MainFS.pdf)

Table 13. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex Wtih Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Missouri, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	7	(87.5%)	173	(64.1%)	12	(60.0%)	514	(66.7%)
Black	1	(12.5%)	90	(33.3%)	7	(35.0%)	238	(30.9%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	4	(1.5%)	0	(0.0%)	13	(1.7%)
Other/Unknown	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.1%)	1	(5.0%)	6	(0.8%)
Total	**8**	**(100.0%)**	**270**	**(100.0%)**	**20**	**(100.0%)**	**771**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 14. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	7	(4.0%)	5	(5.6%)	12	(4.4%)
20–29	61	(35.3%)	28	(31.1%)	93	(34.4%)
30–39	79	(45.7%)	39	(43.3%)	119	(44.1%)
40–49	22	(12.7%)	16	(17.8%)	40	(14.8%)
50+	4	(2.3%)	2	(2.2%)	6	(2.2%)
Missouri Total	**173**	**(100.0%)**	**90**	**(100.0%)**	**270**	**(100.0%)**

Table 15. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
Georgraphic Area	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
St. Louis City	23	(41.1%)	31	(55.4%)	1	(1.8%)	56	(100.0%)
St. Louis County	11	(68.8%)	5	(31.3%)	0	(0.0%)	16	(100.0%)
Kansas City	58	(67.4%)	24	(27.9%)	3	(3.5%)	86	(100.0%)
Outstate	68	(89.5%)	7	(9.2%)	0	(0.0%)	76	(100.0%)
Missouri Correctional Facilities	13	(36.1%)	23	(63.9%)	0	(0.0%)	36	(100.0%)
Missouri Total	**173**	**(64.1%)**	**90**	**(33.3%)**	**4**	**(1.5%)**	**270**	**(100.0%)**
HIV Region								
St. Louis Region	37	(48.7%)	37	(48.7%)	1	(1.3%)	76	(100.0%)
Kansas City Region	72	(71.3%)	25	(24.8%)	3	(3.0%)	101	(100.0%)
Northwest Region	5	(83.3%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(100.0%)
North Central Region	7	(87.5%)	1	(12.5%)	0	(0.0%)	8	(100.0%)
Southwest Region	31	(93.9%)	2	(6.1%)	0	(0.0%)	33	(100.0%)
Southeast Region	8	(80.0%)	2	(20.0%)	0	(0.0%)	10	(100.0%)
Missouri Correctional Facilities	13	(36.1%)	23	(63.9%)	0	(0.0%)	36	(100.0%)
Missouri Total	**173**	**(64.1%)**	**90**	**(33.3%)**	**4**	**(1.5%)**	**270**	**(100.0%)**

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 633 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs)[†] have been reported in Missouri residents (these cases make up 7.3% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases). In 2000, of the 416 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 32 (7.7%) have, to date, been identified as being in IDUs. See Table 16.
- In addition, a total of 389 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (9.2% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases). In 2000, of the 361 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 14 (3.9%) have, to date, been identified as being in IDUs. See Table 16.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of IDUs involvement since for 240 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 392 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 9 (on page 21). Here it is estimated that approximately 655 (7.5%) of the 8,682 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 42 (10.1%) of the 416 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were in IDUs. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 419 (9.9%) of the 4,247 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 26 (7.2%) of the 361 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were in IDUs.

Who

- Table 16 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender.
- African American males comprise 34.2% of the 389 total reported HIV cases among IDUs; white males make up 32.9%; African American females 15.9%; and white females 13.4%. Eight IDU HIV cases have been reported in Hispanic males, and 2 cases in Hispanic females. Two IDU HIV cases have been reported in American Indians.
- African American males comprise 32.7% of the 633 total reported AIDS cases among IDUs; white males make up 31.8%; African American females 18.0%; white females 13.3%; Hispanic males, 3.2%; and Hispanic females, 0.8% (5 cases). Two IDU AIDS cases have been reported in American Indians.
- Table 17 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. Among white male, African American male, and African American female IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (47.7%, 51.1%, and 51.6%, respectively) were in persons 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among white females, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (40.4%) were in women 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis.

Where

- Table 18 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total IDU cases reported from St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri, African Americans make up 82.6%, 68.2%, 59.7%, and 9.2%, respectively. In addition, of the 79 IDU HIV cases reported from Missouri Correctional Facilities, 59.5% were in African Americans.
- Of total reported HIV cases in IDUs, 49.1% were in persons living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City at the time of diagnosis; in addition, 26.1% of white IDU HIV cases, 70.3% of African American IDU cases, and 60.0% of Hispanic IDU cases were from one of these three locations. (According to 1999 population estimates, approximately 32% of Missouri's total population, 26% of the state's white population, and 77% of the African American population resides in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City.)
- Of the 389 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 127 (32.6%) were from the St. Louis Planning Region and 98 (25.2%) from the Kansas City Planning Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate Planning Regions were: Southwest, 46 cases; North Central, 21 cases; Southeast, 14 cases; and Northwest, 4 cases. In addition, 79 HIV cases in IDUs have been reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were in IDUs was not noticeably different than the corresponding number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 9 (on page 21), it is estimated that 26 HIV cases reported in 2000 were in IDUs (this estimate was arrived at after reassignment of cases currently classified as

[†] Each male IDU case denied any homosexual contact; if such contact were reported, the case would have been placed in the men who have sex with men and inject drugs [MSM/IDU] exposure category.

"Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as IDU] based on past experience with "Other/ Unknown" cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 27 of the HIV cases reported during that year were in IDUs.*

* See Table 9 on page 27, of the *1999 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV/AIDS and STDs in Missouri.* (http://www.health.state.mo.us/HIV_STD/99MainFS.pdf)

Table 16. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Missouri, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity and Gender	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White Male	6	(42.9%)	128	(32.9%)	11	(34.4%)	201	(31.8%)
Black Male	2	(14.3%)	133	(34.2%)	7	(21.9%)	207	(32.7%)
Hispanic Male	0	(0.0%)	8	(2.1%)	0	(0.0%)	20	(3.2%)
White Female	3	(21.4%)	52	(13.4%)	5	(15.6%)	84	(13.3%)
Black Female	3	(21.4%)	62	(15.9%)	8	(25.0%)	114	(18.0%)
Hispanic Female	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.5%)	1	(3.1%)	5	(0.8%)
Total	**14**	**(100.0%)**	**389**	**(100.0%)**	**32**	**(100.0%)**	**633**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 17. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	4	(3.1%)	2	(1.5%)	6	(11.5%)	1	(1.6%)	13	(3.3%)
20–29	41	(32.0%)	30	(22.6%)	21	(40.4%)	14	(22.6%)	111	(28.5%)
30–39	61	(47.7%)	68	(51.1%)	19	(36.5%)	32	(51.6%)	187	(48.1%)
40–49	18	(14.1%)	26	(19.5%)	6	(11.5%)	12	(19.4%)	64	(16.5%)
50+	4	(3.1%)	7	(5.3%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(4.8%)	14	(3.6%)
Missouri Total	**128**	**(100.0%)**	**133**	**(100.0%)**	**52**	**(100.0%)**	**62**	**(100.0%)**	**389**	**(100.0%)**

Table 18. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
Georgraphic Area	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
St. Louis City	16	(17.4%)	76	(82.6%)	0	(0.0%)	92	(100.0%)
St. Louis County	6	(27.3%)	15	(68.2%)	0	(0.0%)	22	(100.0%)
Kansas City	25	(32.5%)	46	(59.7%)	6	(7.8%)	77	(100.0%)
Outstate	104	(87.4%)	11	(9.2%)	3	(2.5%)	119	(100.0%)
Missouri Correctional Facilities	29	(36.7%)	47	(59.5%)	1	(1.3%)	79	(100.0%)
Missouri Total	**180**	**(46.3%)**	**195**	**(50.1%)**	**10**	**(2.6%)**	**389**	**(100.0%)**
HIV Region								
St. Louis Region	35	(27.6%)	91	(71.7%)	0	(0.0%)	127	(100.0%)
Kansas City Region	43	(43.9%)	48	(49.0%)	7	(7.1%)	98	(100.0%)
Northwest Region	4	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(100.0%)
North Central Region	19	(90.5%)	2	(9.5%)	0	(0.0%)	21	(100.0%)
Southwest Region	39	(84.8%)	4	(8.7%)	2	(4.3%)	46	(100.0%)
Southeast Region	11	(78.6%)	3	(21.4%)	0	(0.0%)	14	(100.0%)
Missouri Correctional Facilities	29	(36.7%)	47	(59.5%)	1	(1.3%)	79	(100.0%)
Missouri Total	**180**	**(46.3%)**	**195**	**(50.1%)**	**10**	**(2.6%)**	**389**	**(100.0%)**

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 674 AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in Missouri residents (these cases make up 7.8% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases). In 2000, of the 416 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 64 (15.4%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts. See Table 19.
- In addition, a total of 660 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (15.5% of total adult/adolescent HIV cases). In 2000, of the 361 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 76 (21.1%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts. See Table 19.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 240 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 392 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 9 (on page 21). Here it is estimated that approximately 751 (8.7%) of the 8,682 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 91 (21.9%) of the 416 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were in heterosexual contacts. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 789 (18.6%) of the 4,247 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 128 (35.5%) of the 361 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were in heterosexual contacts.

Who

- Table 19 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender.
- African American females comprise 46.1% of the 660 total reported HIV cases among heterosexual contacts; white females make up 27.6%; African American males 16.2%; and white males 7.1%. Four heterosexual contact HIV cases have been reported in Hispanic males, and 8 cases in Hispanic females. Two heterosexual contact HIV cases have been reported in American Indians, and 5 cases in Asians.
- African American females comprise 40.2% of the 674 total reported AIDS cases among heterosexual contacts; white females make up 32.6%; African American males 12.9%; and white males 11.7%. Four heterosexual contact AIDS cases have been reported in Hispanic males, and 6 cases in Hispanic females. Four heterosexual contact AIDS cases have been reported in American Indians, and 2 cases in Asians.
- Table 20 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. Among white male, African American male, white female, and African American female heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (34.0%, 41.1%, 48.9%, and 40.5%, respectively) were in persons 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Table 21 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total heterosexual contact cases reported from St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri, African Americans make up 90.6%, 70.3%, 70.0%, and 28.3%, respectively. In addition, of the 35 heterosexual contact HIV cases reported from Missouri correctional facilities, 77.1% were in African Americans.
- Of total reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts, 60.9% were in persons living in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City at the time of diagnosis; in addition, 30.6% of white heterosexual contact HIV cases, 78.1% of African American heterosexual contact cases, and 50.0% of Hispanic heterosexual contact cases were from one of these three locations. (According to 1999 population estimates, approximately 32% of Missouri's total population, 26% of the state's white population, and 77% of the African American population resides in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Kansas City.)
- Of the 660 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 316 (47.9%) were from the St. Louis Planning Region and 138 (20.9%) from the Kansas City Planning Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate Planning Regions were: Southwest, 86 cases; North Central, 39 cases; Southeast, 36 cases; and Northwest, 10 cases. In addition, 35 HIV cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were in heterosexual contacts was higher than the corresponding number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 9 (on page 21), it is estimated that 128 HIV cases reported in 2000 were in heterosexual contacts (this estimate was arrived at <u>after</u> reassignment of cases currently

classified as "Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as heterosexual contact] based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 108 of the HIV cases reported during that year were in heterosexual contacts.*

- As indicated in Table 9 (on page 21), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (18.6%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (8.7%), appear to be heterosexual contacts, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts.

* See Table 9 on page 27, of the *1999 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV/AIDS and STDs in Missouri.* (http://www.health.state.mo.us/HIV_STD/99MainFS.pdf)

Table 19. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Missouri, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity and Gender	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White Male	8	(10.5%)	47	(7.1%)	4	(6.3%)	79	(11.7%)
Black Male	12	(15.8%)	107	(16.2%)	12	(18.8%)	87	(12.9%)
Hispanic Male	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.6%)	1	(1.6%)	4	(0.6%)
White Female	16	(21.1%)	182	(27.6%)	16	(25.0%)	220	(32.6%)
Black Female	38	(50.0%)	304	(46.1%)	31	(48.4%)	271	(40.2%)
Hispanic Female	0	(0.0%)	8	(1.2%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(0.9 %)
Total	**76**	**(100.0%)**	**660**	**(100.0%)**	**64**	**(100.0%)**	**674**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 20. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	1	(2.1%)	3	(2.8%)	17	(9.3%)	49	(16.1%)	71	(10.8%)
20–29	16	(34.0%)	44	(41.1%)	89	(48.9%)	123	(40.5%)	276	(41.8%)
30–39	15	(31.9%)	42	(39.3%)	47	(25.8%)	96	(31.6%)	206	(31.2%)
40–49	9	(19.1%)	12	(11.2%)	20	(11.0%)	27	(8.9%)	75	(11.4%)
50+	6	(12.8%)	6	(5.6%)	9	(4.9%)	9	(3.0%)	32	(4.8%)
Missouri Total	**47**	**(100.0%)**	**107**	**(100.0%)**	**182**	**(100.0%)**	**304**	**(100.0%)**	**660**	**(100.0%)**

Table 21. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
Georgraphic Area	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
St. Louis City	18	(9.4%)	173	(90.6%)	0	(0.0%)	191	(100.0%)
St. Louis County	25	(24.8%)	71	(70.3%)	2	(2.0%)	101	(100.0%)
Kansas City	27	(24.5%)	77	(70.0%)	4	(3.6%)	110	(100.0%)
Outstate	154	(69.1%)	63	(28.3%)	4	(1.8%)	223	(100.0%)
Missouri Correctional Facilities	5	(14.3%)	27	(77.1%)	2	(5.7%)	35	(100.0%)
Missouri Total	**229**	**(34.7%)**	**411**	**(62.3%)**	**12**	**(1.8%)**	**660**	**(100.0%)**
HIV Region								
St. Louis Region	63	(19.9%)	248	(78.5%)	2	(0.6%)	316	(100.0%)
Kansas City Region	49	(35.5%)	82	(59.4%)	5	(3.6%)	138	(100.0%)
Northwest Region	7	(70.0%)	3	(30.0%)	0	(0.0%)	10	(100.0%)
North Central Region	23	(59.0%)	15	(38.5%)	0	(0.0%)	39	(100.0%)
Southwest Region	62	(72.1%)	20	(23.3%)	3	(3.5%)	86	(100.0%)
Southeast Region	20	(55.6%)	16	(44.4%)	0	(0.0%)	36	(100.0%)
Missouri Correctional Facilities	5	(14.3%)	27	(77.1%)	2	(5.7%)	35	(100.0%)
Missouri Total	**229**	**(34.7%)**	**411**	**(62.3%)**	**12**	**(1.8%)**	**660**	**(100.0%)**

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Young People

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 2,068 AIDS cases have been reported in Missouri residents 13-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis; 1,068 (51.6%) of these individuals are known to have died. The 2,068 reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age make up 23.6% of all reported AIDS cases.
- An additional 1,839 HIV cases have been reported in Missouri residents 13-29 years of age. These 1,839 cases make up 42.9% of all reported HIV cases.
- 78 AIDS cases and 137 HIV cases were reported during 2000.

Who

- Table 22 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in young people 13-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis by gender and race/ethnicity.
- Males comprise 80.4% of all reported HIV cases, and 85.9% of all reported AIDS cases, in persons 13-29 years of age.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported HIV and AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age. African Americans comprise 46.6% of reported HIV cases and 37.8% of reported AIDS cases.
- Of the 1,839 total reported HIV cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 52.3% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 36.9% in 20-24 year olds, and 10.8% in 13-19 year olds. However, among both white and African American women 13-29 years of age, the largest proportion of HIV cases (43.1% and 37.0%, respectively) were diagnosed in women 20-24 years of age. See Table 23.
- Of the 1,839 cumulative HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age: 1,062 (57.7%) were in MSM, 105 (5.7%) in MSM/IDUs, 124 (6.7%) in IDUs, 347 (18.9%) in heterosexual contacts, 18 (1.0%) in hemophiliacs, 8 (0.4%) in transfusion recipients, and 175 (9.5%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact).
- Of the 2,068 cumulative AIDS cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age, 10 were infected in childhood either through perinatal (mother-to-infant) transmission or receipt of HIV-contaminated blood products. Of the remaining 2,058 (adult/adolescent) AIDS cases: 1,365 (66.3%) were in MSM, 197 (9.6%) in MSM/IDUs, 134 (6.5%) in IDUs, 235 (11.4%) in heterosexual contacts, 63 (3.1%) in hemophiliacs, 10 (0.5%) in transfusion recipients, and 54 (2.6%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact).
- Figure 11 shows, for white and African American males and females 13-29 years of age, the proportion of total reported HIV and AIDS cases by exposure category.

Where

- Of the 1,839 cumulative HIV cases reported in young people 13-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis, 514 (27.9%) were from St. Louis City, 480 (26.1%) from Outstate Missouri, 471 (25.6%) from Kansas City, and 231 (12.6%) from St. Louis County. In addition, 143 (7.8%) cases were reported in persons in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
- Of the 1,839 HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age, 792 (46.7%) were from the St. Louis Planning Region, and 565 (33.3%) from the Kansas City Planning Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate Planning Regions were: Southwest, 165 cases; North Central, 83 cases; Southeast, 66 cases; and Northwest, 25 cases. In addition, 143 cases were reported from persons residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Trends

- In 2000, the number of HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis (137) was not noticeably different than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (143).
- Since the mid-1980's, women have generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age. Of AIDS cases reported in 2000, 29.5% were in females. By comparison, of AIDS cases reported six years previously (in 1994), only 14.0% were in females.
- African Americans have likewise, since the mid-1980's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age. Of AIDS cases reported in 2000, 74.4% were in African Americans. Six years previously (in 1994), African Americans made up 41.4% of reported cases.
- Heterosexual contacts have, since the mid-1980's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age.

Table 22. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age at the Time of Diagnosis by Gender and Race/Ethnicity, Missouri, 1982–2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV Disease	
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	93	(67.9%)	1,478	(80.4%)	55	(70.5%)	1,777	(85.9%)	3,255	(83.3%)
Female	44	(32.1%)	361	(19.6%)	23	(29.5%)	291	(14.1%)	652	(16.7%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	47	(34.3%)	917	(49.9%)	17	(21.8%)	1,229	(59.4%)	2,146	(54.9%)
Black	80	(58.4%)	857	(46.6%)	58	(74.4%)	782	(37.8%)	1,639	(42.0%)
Hispanic	6	(4.4%)	37	(2.0%)	3	(3.8%)	47	(2.3%)	84	(2.1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	8	(0.4%)	0	(0.0%)	7	(0.3%)	15	(0.4%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.1%)	7	(0.2%)
Unknown	4	(2.9%)	16	(0.9%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	16	(0.4%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	33	(24.1%)	773	(42.0%)	13	(16.7%)	1,124	(54.4%)	1,897	(48.6%)
Black Male	53	(38.7%)	649	(35.3%)	39	(50.0%)	600	(29.0%)	1,249	(32.0%)
Hispanic Male	5	(3.6%)	33	(1.8%)	3	(3.8%)	46	(2.2%)	79	(2.0%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.3%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.2%)	9	(0.2%)
American Indian Male	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.1%)	7	(0.2%)
Unknown Male	2	(1.5%)	14	(0.8%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	14	(0.4%)
White Female	14	(10.2%)	144	(7.8%)	4	(5.1%)	105	(5.1%)	249	(6.4%)
Black Female	27	(19.7%)	208	(11.3%)	19	(24.4%)	182	(8.8%)	390	(10.0%)
Hispanic Female	1	(0.7%)	4	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)	5	(0.1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.1%)	6	(0.2%)
American Indian Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown Female	2	(1.5%)	2	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)
Missouri Total	**137**	**(100.0%)**	**1,839**	**(100.0%)**	**78**	**(100.0%)**	**2,068**	**(100.0%)**	**3,907**	**(100.0%)**

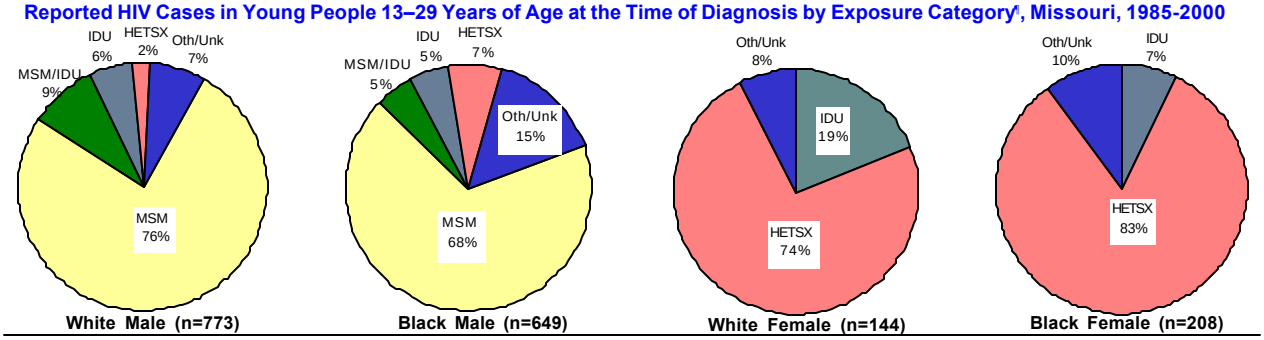
*HIV Cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 23. Reported HIV Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age at the Time of Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2000

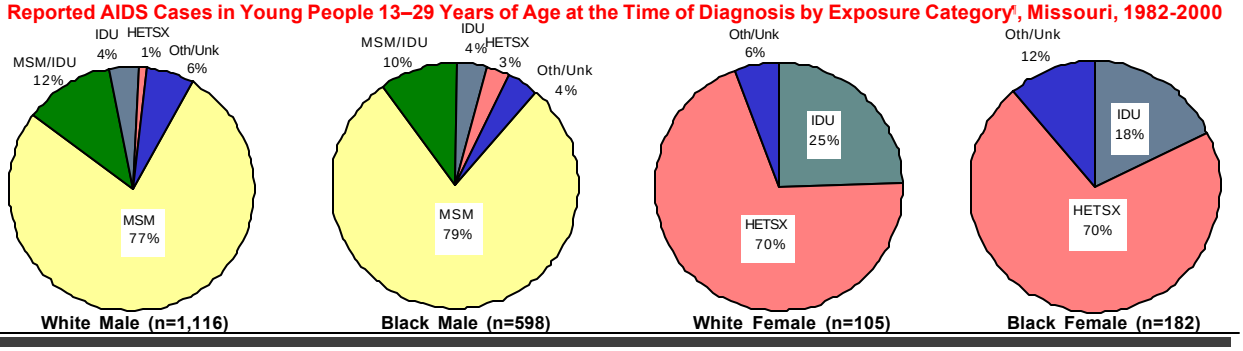
	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	42	(5.4%)	71	(10.9%)	25	(17.4%)	55	(26.4%)	199	(10.8%)
20–24	244	(31.6%)	270	(41.6%)	62	(43.1%)	77	(37.0%)	678	(36.9%)
25–29	487	(63.0%)	308	(47.5%)	57	(39.6%)	76	(36.5%)	962	(52.3%)
Missouri Total	**773**	**(100.0%)**	**649**	**(100.0%)**	**144**	**(100.0%)**	**208**	**(100.0%)**	**1,839**	**(100.0%)**

Figure 11

Reported HIV Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age at the Time of Diagnosis by Exposure Category[1], Missouri, 1985-2000



Reported AIDS Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age at the Time of Diagnosis by Exposure Category[1], Missouri, 1982-2000



Adult/Adolescent Women

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2000, a total of 802 AIDS cases have been reported in Missouri adult/adolescent women (13 years of age and older); 327 (40.8%) of these women are known to have died. Figure 12 shows women (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report
- During this period, an additional 690 HIV cases have been reported in Missouri adult/adolescent women.
- 74 AIDS cases and 93 HIV cases were reported during 2000.

Who

- Among reported HIV and AIDS cases in adult/adolescent women, African American women are very disproportionately represented. African American women, who comprise about 11% of all Missouri adult/adolescent women, make up 59.4% of reported HIV cases, and 53.6% of reported AIDS cases, in this population. See Table 24.

Table 24. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity, Missouri, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White Female	31	(33.3%)	260	(37.7%)	25	(33.8%)	353	(44.0%)
Black Female	58	(62.4%)	410	(59.4%)	47	(63.5%)	430	(53.6%)
Hispanic Female	2	(2.2%)	12	(1.7%)	1	(1.4%)	11	(1.4%)
Total	**93**	**(100.0%)**	**690**	**(100.0%)**	**74**	**(100.0%)**	**802**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

- Of the 690 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 40.6% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds, 32.8% in 30-39 year olds, 11.7% in 13-19 year olds, 11.0% in 40-49 year olds, and 3.9% in women 50 years of age and older. See Table 25.
- Of the 690 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 499 (72.3%) were in heterosexual contacts and 116 (16.8%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs). Of the 75 remaining cases, 5 were in transfusion recipients and 70 are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category. See Table 26.
- Of the 802 AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 501 (62.5%) were in heterosexual contacts and 205 (25.6%) were in IDUs. The remaining 11.9% of AIDS cases were in other exposure categories or are still under investigation.

Where

- Table 27 shows reported HIV cases in adult/adolescent women by race/ethnicity and geographic area.
- Of the 690 cumulative HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 201 (29.1%) were from St. Louis City, 225 (32.6%) from Outstate Missouri, 143 (20.7%) from Kansas City, and 95 (13.8%) from St. Louis County. In addition, 26 (3.8%) cases were reported in women in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
- Of total HIV cases in adult/adolescent women reported from St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri, African American women make up 86.1%, 73.7%, 67.1%, and 23.1%, respectively. In addition, of the 26 HIV cases in adult/adolescent women reported from Missouri correctional facilities, 73.1% were in African American women.
- Of the 690 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 321 (48.3%) were from the St. Louis Planning Region, and 174 (26.2%) from the Kansas City Planning Region. The total numbers of cases reported from the Outstate Planning Regions were: Southwest, 89 cases; North Central, 38 cases; Southeast, 33 cases; and Northwest, 9 cases. In addition, 26 cases were reported from adult/adolescent women residing in Missouri correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.

Trends

- The number of HIV cases reported in 2000 in adult/adolescent women in Missouri (93) was higher than the number reported in 1999 (78).
- The 74 AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women in 2000 was the same as the corresponding number reported in 1999, and only slightly increased over the 72 cases reported in 1998. See Figure 12.

Figure 12. Adult/Adolescent Women Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, Missouri, 1983–2000

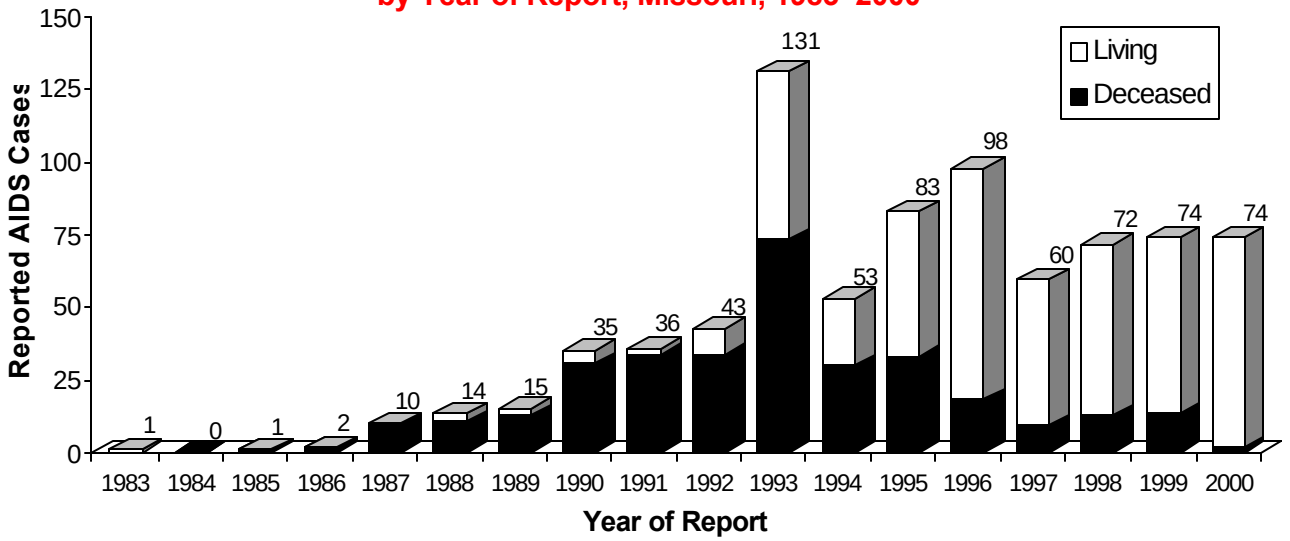


Table 25. Reported HIV Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Females		Black Females		Hispanic Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	25	(9.6%)	55	(13.4%)	1	(8.3%)	81	(11.7%)
20–29	119	(45.8%)	153	(37.3%)	3	(25.0%)	280	(40.6%)
30–39	76	(29.2%)	144	(35.1%)	4	(33.3%)	226	(32.8%)
40–49	28	(10.8%)	44	(10.7%)	4	(33.3%)	76	(11.0%)
50+	12	(4.6%)	14	(3.4%)	0	(0.0%)	27	(3.9%)
Missouri Total	**260**	**(100.0%)**	**410**	**(100.0%)**	**12**	**(100.0%)**	**690**	**(100.0%)**

Table 26. Reported HIV Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Females		Black Females		Hispanic Females		Total	
Exposure Category	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Injecting Drug Use	52	(20.0%)	62	(15.1%)	2	(16.7%)	116	(16.8%)
Heterosexual Contact	182	(70.0%)	304	(74.1%)	8	(66.7%)	499	(72.3%)
Other/Unknown	26	(10.0%)	44	(10.7%)	2	(16.7%)	75	(10.9%)
Missouri Total	**260**	**(100.0%)**	**410**	**(100.0%)**	**12**	**(100.0%)**	**690**	**(100.0%)**

Table 27. Reported HIV Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Missouri, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Females		Black Females		Hispanic Females		Total	
Area	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
St. Louis City	27	(13.4%)	173	(96.1%)	0	(0.0%)	201	(100.0%)
St. Louis County	22	(23.3%)	70	(73.7%)	2	(2.1%)	95	(100.0%)
Kansas City	38	(26.2%)	96	(67.1%)	7	(4.9%)	143	(100.0%)
Oustate Missouri	167	(74.2%)	52	(23.1%)	3	(1.3%)	225	(100.0%)
MO Correctional Facilities	6	(23.1%)	19	(73.1%)	0	(0.0%)	26	(100.0%)
Missouri Total	**260**	**(37.7%)**	**410**	**(59.4%)**	**12**	**(1.7%)**	**690**	**(100.0%)**

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Gonorrhea

Magnitude of the Problem

- During 2000, 8,883 cases of gonorrhea were reported in Missouri; the corresponding rate* was 162.4 cases per 100,000 population. Because of underdiagnosis and underreporting, the actual number of persons infected with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* was undoubtedly much higher.
- During 1999, 8,187 cases of gonorrhea were reported in Missouri, with 360,076 cases reported nationwide (most recent U.S. data). The rate* of reported gonorrhea cases in Missouri (149.7) was approximately 1.1 times the U.S. rate* (133.2). Missouri ranked 15th among the fifty states in rates of reported gonorrhea cases in 1999.

Who

- Of the 8,883 gonorrhea cases reported in 2000, 49.5% were in males and 50.5% were in females. Among African Americans, a higher proportion of cases were reported in males (53.7%) than in females (46.3%). Among whites, a much higher proportion of cases were reported in females (68.5%) than in males (31.5%).
- Of the 8,883 cases of gonorrhea reported in 2000, 6,562 (73.9%) were in African Americans, 1,055 (11.9%) were in whites, 27 (0.3%) were in Asians, 10 (0.1%) were in Native Americans, and 75 (0.8%) were classified as Other. For 1,154 (13.0%) cases, race was not indicated.
- Among reported gonorrhea cases, African Americans were very disproportionately represented. In 2000, over six times as many cases were reported in African Americans compared to whites. The rate* of reported cases in African Americans (1,074.0) was about 48 times the rate* in whites (22.5).
- Table 1 shows the numbers and rates of reported gonorrhea cases in whites and African Americans for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- A substantial proportion of reported gonorrhea cases in females are in teenagers. In 2000, persons 13-19 years of age made up 43.9% of African American female cases, 44.5% of white female cases, 21.2% of African American male cases, and 20.8% of white male cases. Figure 2 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white males and females, and African American males and females.

Where

- In 2000, of the 8,883 gonorrhea cases reported, 2,879 (32.4%), were from St. Louis City, 2,545 (28.7%) from Kansas City, 1,738 (19.6%) from St. Louis County, and 1,721 (19.4%) from the remainder of the state (Outstate Missouri). Cases were reported from 93 of the state's 114 counties. Figure 3 shows the number of gonorrhea cases reported from each county in 2000.
- The highest rate* of reported gonorrhea cases in 2000 was in St. Louis City (862.1), followed by Kansas City (581.4), St. Louis County (174.5), and Outstate Missouri (46.5).
- A summary of reported gonorrhea cases by county is shown in the table on page 42.

Trends

- The annual number of reported cases of gonorrhea in Missouri has remained fairly stable during the past 5 years. The 8,883 gonorrhea cases reported in 2000 represented an 8.5% increase over the 8,187 cases reported in 1999. Figure 1 shows the trends in reported gonorrhea cases from 1985-2000 for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- From 1999 to 2000, reported cases of gonorrhea in Kansas City increased by 34.2% (from 1,897 to 2,545 cases); reported St. Louis City cases increased by 0.1% (from 2,876 to 2,879 cases); reported St. Louis County cases decreasaed by 3.3% (from 1,797 to 1,738 cases); and reported Outstate cases increased by 6.4% (from 1,617 to 1,721 cases).

*All rates in this report are per 100,000 population.

Figure 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report Missouri, 1985–2000

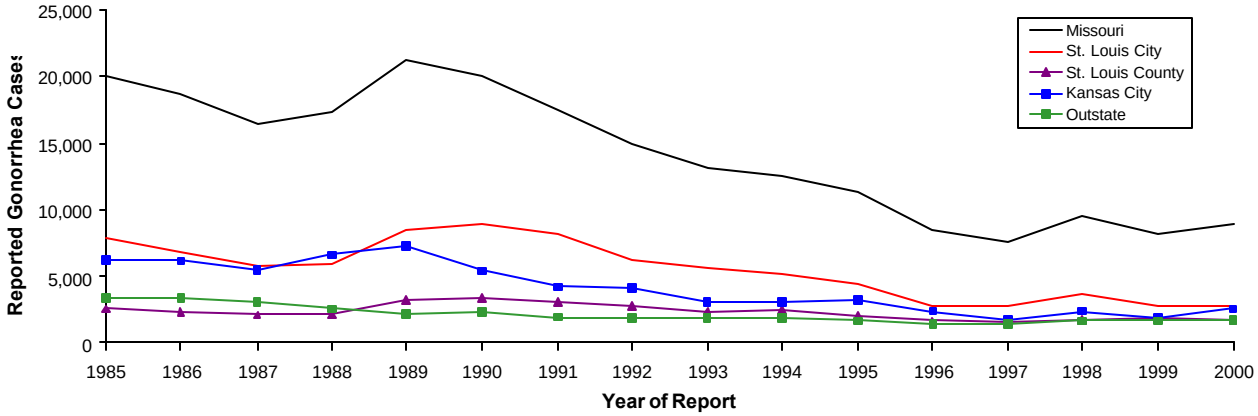


Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group Missouri, 2000

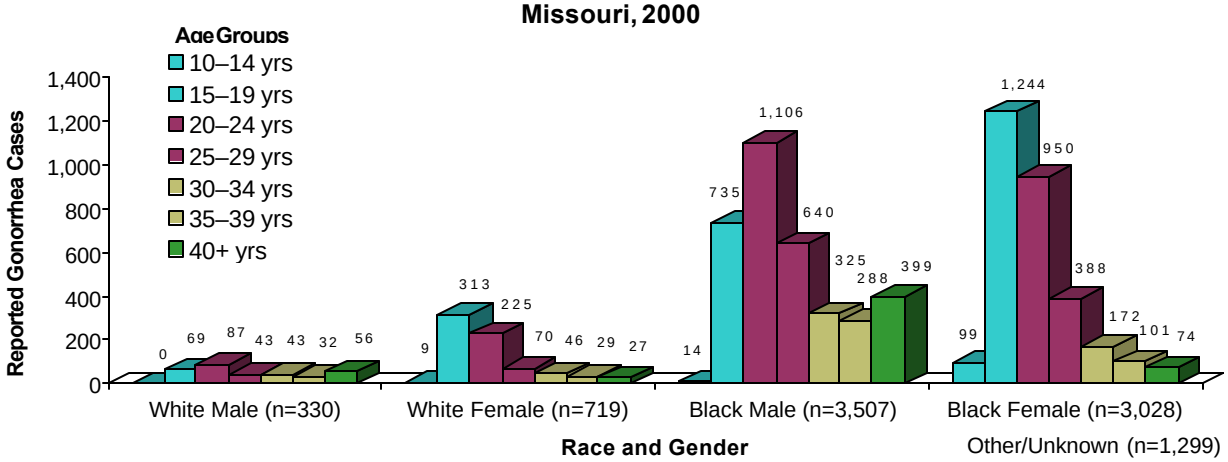
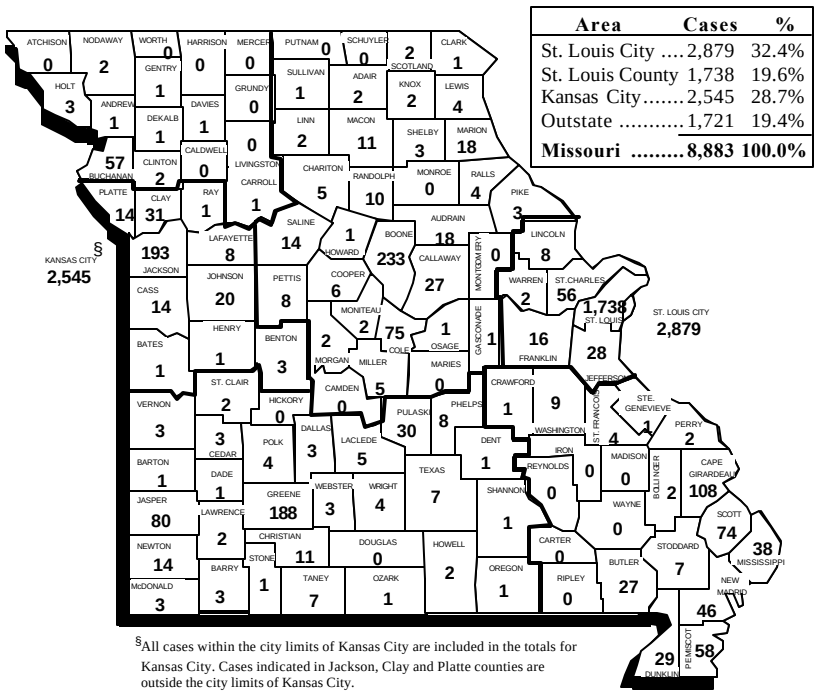


Table 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, Missouri, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites	1,055	11.9%	22.5
Blacks	6,562	73.9%	1,074.0
Other/Unknown	1,266	14.3%	--
Total Cases	**8,883**	**100.0%**	**162.4**
St. Louis City			
Whites	81	2.8%	55.0
Blacks	2,462	85.5%	1,396.8
Other/Unknown	336	11.7%	--
Total Cases	**2,879**	**100.0%**	**862.1**
St. Louis County			
Whites	93	5.4%	11.7
Blacks	1,224	70.4%	742.8
Other/Unknown	421	24.2%	--
Total Cases	**1,738**	**100.0%**	**174.5**
Kansas City			
Whites	238	9.4%	85.2
Blacks	2,139	84.0%	1,643.0
Other/Unknown	168	6.6%	--
Total Cases	**2,545**	**100.0%**	**581.4**
Outstate			
Whites	643	37.4%	18.6
Blacks	737	42.8%	527.3
Other/Unknown	341	19.8%	--
Total Cases	**1,721**	**100.0%**	**46.5**

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County Missouri, 2000



Area	Cases	%
St. Louis City	2,879	32.4%
St. Louis County	1,738	19.6%
Kansas City	2,545	28.7%
Outstate	1,721	19.4%
Missouri	**8,883**	**100.0%**

§All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Primary and Seconday (P&S) Syphilis

Magnitude of the problem

- ·During 2000, 29 cases of P&S syphilis were reported in Missouri; the corresponding rate* was 0.5 cases per 100,000 population. Because of underdiagnosis and underreporting, the actual number of persons recently infected with *Treponema pallidum* was likely higher than is indicated by the number of reported cases.
- ·During 1999, 96 cases of P&S syphilis were reported in Missouri, compared to 6,806 cases reported nationwide (most recent U.S. data). The rate* of P&S syphilis cases reported in Missouri (1.8) was slightly less than the U.S. rate* (2.5). Missouri ranked 19th among the fifty states in rates of reported P&S syphilis cases in 1999.

Who

- Of the 29 P&S syphilis cases reported in 2000, 62.1% were in males and 37.9% were in females.
- Of the 29 cases of P&S syphilis reported in 2000, 18 (62.1%) were in African Americans, and 11 (37.9%) were in whites.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported P&S syphilis cases. The rate* for cases reported in 2000 in African Americans (2.9) was approximately 15 times the rate* for cases in whites (0.2).
- Table 1 shows the numbers and rates of reported P&S syphilis cases in whites and African Americans for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- The average age at time of diagnosis is higher for reported cases of P&S syphilis as compared to reported cases of chlamydia or gonorrhea. For reported cases of P&S syphilis in males during 2000, the largest proportion of cases (27.8%) were in the 35-39 age group. For females, the largest proportion of cases (27.3%) were found in both the 15-19 and 35-39 age groups; 45.5% of reported cases were in women 35 years of age and older. Figure 2 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white males and females, and African American males and females.

Where

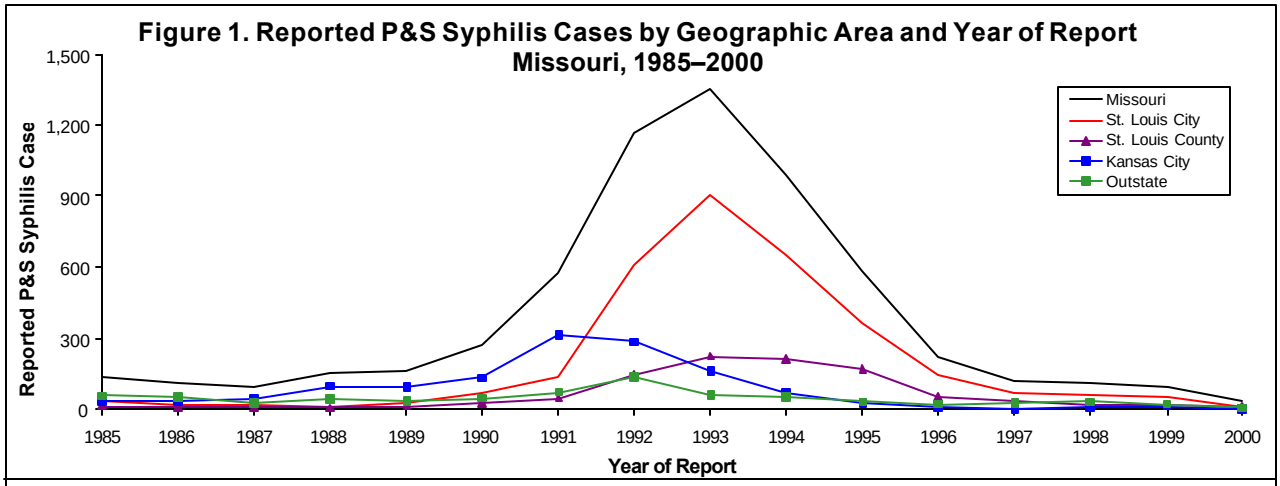
- Of the 29 P&S syphilis cases reported in 2000, 12 (41.4%) were from St. Louis County, followed by 11 (37.9%) from St. Louis City, 5 (17.2%) from Outstate Missouri, and 1 (3.4%) from Kansas City. Cases were reported from only 7 of the state's 114 counties. Figure 3 shows the number of P&S syphilis cases reported from each county in 2000.
- The highest rate* of reported P&S syphilis cases in 2000 was in St. Louis City (3.3), followed by St. Louis County (1.2), Kansas City (0.2), and Outstate Missouri (0.1).
- A summary of reported P&S syphilis cases by county is shown in the table on page 43.

Trends

- Since 1993, when the syphilis outbreak in the St. Louis area was at its height, the numbers of annually-reported cases of P&S syphilis in Missouri have been decreasing. The 29 cases reported in 2000 represented a 69.8% decline from the 96 cases reported in 1999. Figure 1 shows the trends in reported P&S syphilis cases from 1985-2000 for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- From 1999 to 2000, reported cases of P&S syphilis decreased by 29.4% (from 17 to 12 cases) in St. Louis County. Reported cases from St. Louis City decreased by 78.4% (from 51 to 11 cases); reported Outstate cases decreased by 72.2% (from 18 to 5 cases), and reported Kansas City cases decreased by 90.0% (from 10 to 1 cases).

Note: In addition to the 29 cases of P&S syphilis reported in 2000, 52 cases of early latent (duration of less than one year) syphilis were reported in Missouri residents, and 5 congenital syphilis cases were reported.

*All rates in this report are per 100,000 population.



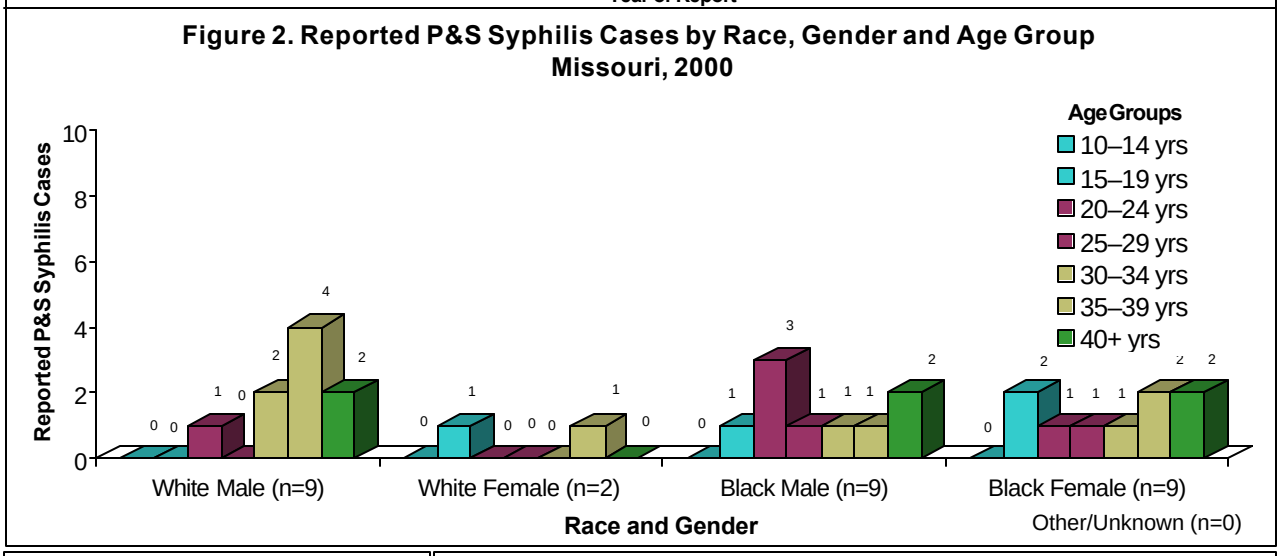
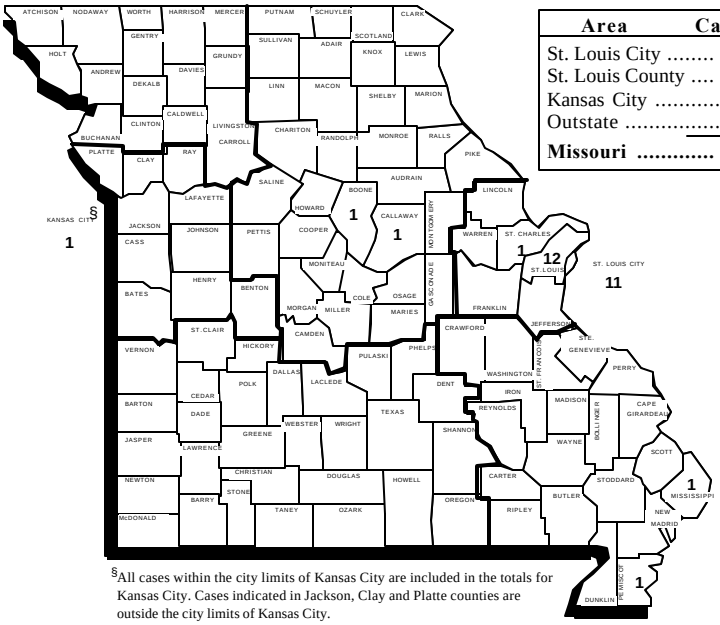


Table 1. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, Missouri, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites	11	37.9%	0.2
Blacks	18	62.1%	2.9
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	**29**	**100.0%**	**0.5**
St. Louis City			
Whites	3	27.3%	2.0
Blacks	8	72.7%	4.5
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	**11**	**100.0%**	**3.3**
St. Louis County			
Whites	2	16.7%	0.3
Blacks	10	83.3%	6.1
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	**12**	**100.0%**	**1.2**
Kansas City			
Whites	1	100.0%	0.4
Blacks	0	0.0%	0.0
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	**1**	**100.0%**	**0.2**
Outstate			
Whites	5	100.0%	0.1
Blacks	0	0.0%	0.0
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	**5**	**100.0%**	**0.1**

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by County
Missouri, 2000



Area	Cases	%
St. Louis City	11	37.9%
St. Louis County	12	41.4%
Kansas City	1	3.4%
Outstate	5	17.2%
Missouri	**29**	**100.0%**

§All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Congenital Syphilis: 5 Congenital Syphilis cases were reported in 2000

4 (80.0%) African American — 2 (40.0%) St. Louis City — 1 (20.0%) Jackson County
1 (20.0%) Other — 2 (40.0%) Kansas City

Early Latent Syphilis

Magnitude of the problem

- During 2000, 52 cases of early latent (duration of less than one year) syphilis were reported in Missouri; the corresponding rate* was 1.0 cases per 100,000 population.
- During 1999, 99 cases of early latent syphilis were reported in Missouri, compared to 12,369 cases reported nationwide (most recent U.S. data). The rate* of early latent syphilis cases reported in Missouri (1.8) was slightly less than the U.S. rate* (4.5). Missouri ranked 22nd among the fifty states in rates of reported early latent syphilis cases in 1999.

Who

- Of the 52 early latent syphilis cases reported in 2000, 50.0% were in males and 50.0% were in females.
- Of the 52 cases of early latent syphilis reported in 2000, 36 (69.2%) were in African Americans, and 12 (23.1%) were in whites. One case (1.9%) was reported as Other, and for 3 (5.8%) cases, race was not indicated. Table 1 shows the numbers and percentages of reported early latent syphilis cases in whites and African Americans for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported early latent syphilis cases. The rate* for cases reported in 2000 in African Americans (5.9) was approximately 20 times the rate* for cases in whites (0.3).
- Table 1 shows the numbers and rates of reported early latent syphilis cases in whites and African Americans for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- The average age at time of diagnosis is higher for reported cases of early latent syphilis as compared to reported cases of chlamydia or gonorrhea. For reported cases of early latent syphilis in males during 2000, the largest proportion of cases (30.8%) were in the 40+ age group. For females, the largest proportion of cases (30.8%) were in the 20-24 age group. However, 34.6% of all female cases were in women 35 years of age and older. Figure 2 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white males and females, and African American males and females.

Where

- Of the 52 early latent syphilis cases reported in 2000, 21 (40.4%), were from St. Louis City, followed by 15 (28.8%) from St. Louis County, 11 (21.2%) from Outstate Missouri, and 5 (9.6%) from Kansas City. Cases were reported from only 10 of the state's 114 counties. Figure 3 shows the number of early latent syphilis cases reported from each county in 2000.
- The highest rate* of reported early latent syphilis cases in 2000 was in St. Louis City (6.3), followed by St. Louis County (1.5), Kansas City (1.1), and Outstate Missouri (0.3).
- A summary of reported early latent syphilis cases by county is shown in the table on page 44.

Trends

- Since 1993, when the syphilis outbreak in the St. Louis area was at its height, the numbers of annually-reported cases of early latent syphilis in Missouri have been decreasing. The 52 cases reported in 2000 represented a 47.5% decline from the 99 cases reported in 1999. Figure 1 shows the trends in reported early latent syphilis cases from 1992-2000 for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- From 1999 to 2000, reported cases of early latent syphilis decreased by 47.5% (from 40 to 21 cases) in St. Louis City. Reported cases from St. Louis County increased by 15.4% (from 13 to 15 cases); reported Outstate cases decreased by 64.5% (from 31 to 11 cases); and reported Kansas City cases decreased by 66.7% (from 15 to 5 cases).

Note: In addition to the 52 cases of early latent syphilis reported in 2000, 29 cases of P&S syphilis were reported in Missouri residents, and 5 congenital syphilis cases were reported.

*All rates in this report are per 100,000 population.

Figure 1. Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report
Missouri, 1985–2000

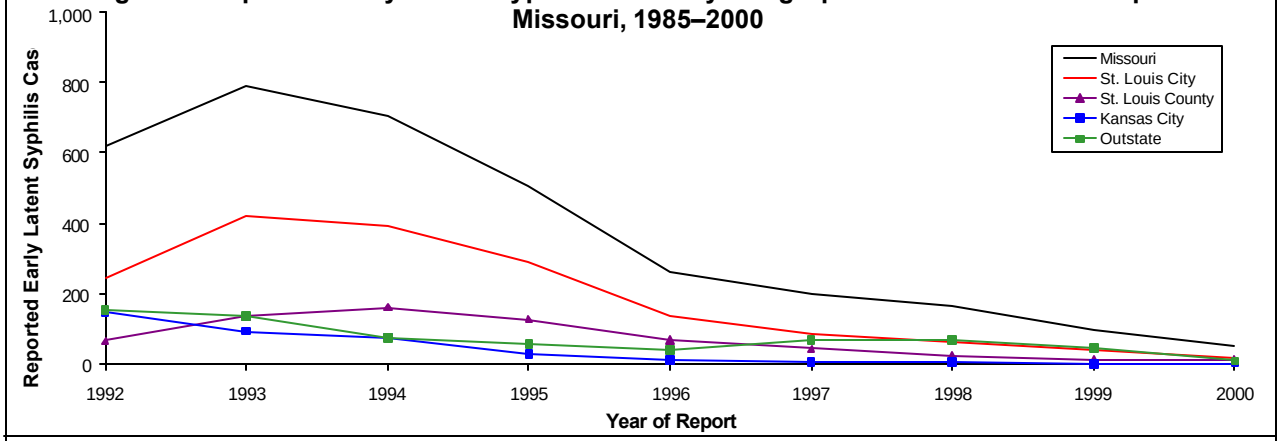


Figure 2. Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Missouri, 2000

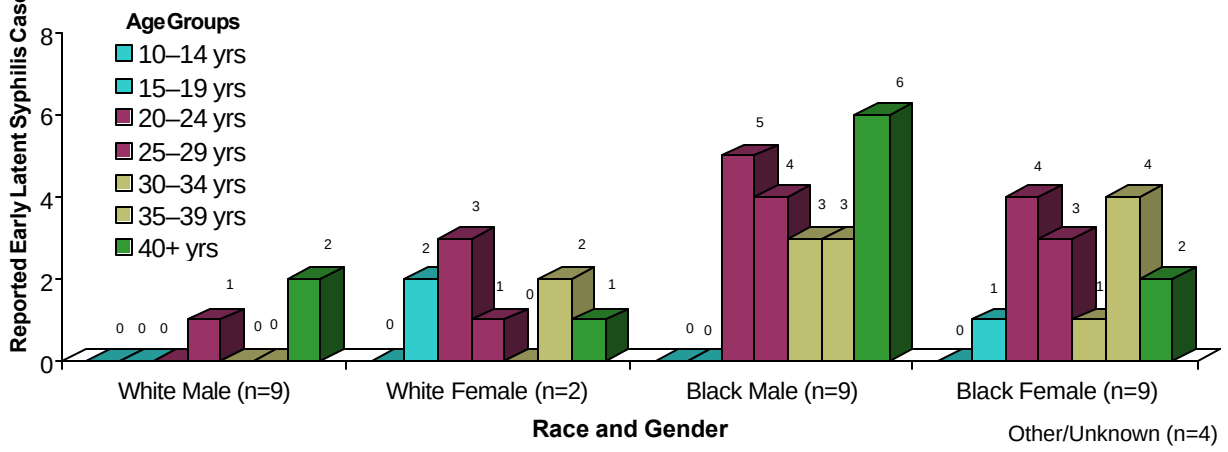
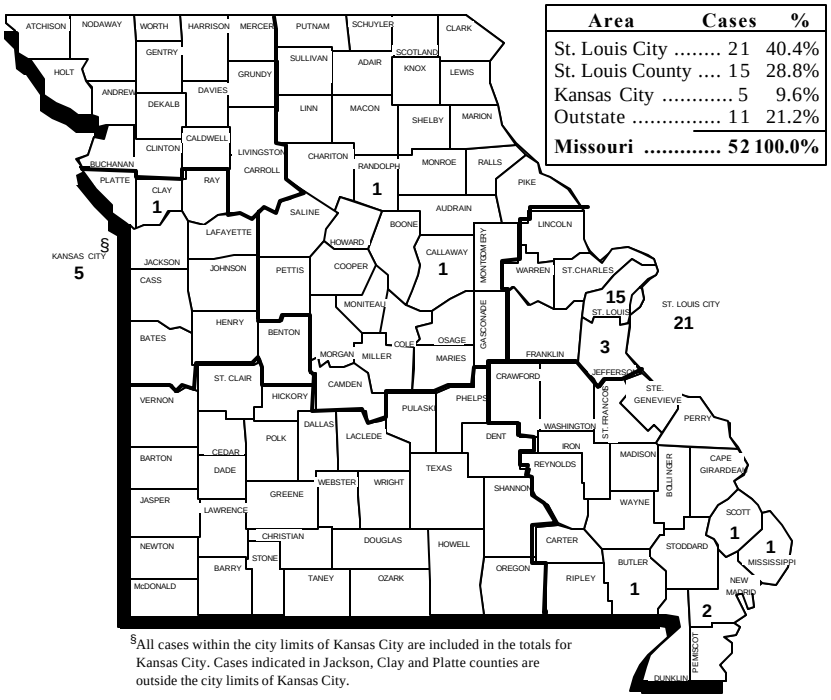


Table 1. Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, Missouri, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites	12	23.1%	0.3
Blacks	36	69.2%	5.9
Other/Unknown	4	7.7%	--
Total Cases	**52**	**100.0%**	**1.0**
St. Louis City			
Whites	4	19.0%	2.7
Blacks	16	76.2%	9.1
Other/Unknown	1	4.8%	--
Total Cases	**21**	**100.0%**	**6.3**
St. Louis County			
Whites	3	20.0%	0.4
Blacks	10	66.7%	6.1
Other/Unknown	2	13.3%	--
Total Cases	**15**	**100.0%**	**1.5**
Kansas City			
Whites	1	20.0%	0.4
Blacks	3	60.0%	2.3
Other/Unknown	1	20.0%	--
Total Cases	**5**	**100.0%**	**1.1**
Outstate			
Whites	4	36.4%	0.1
Blacks	7	63.6%	5.0
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	**11**	**100.0%**	**0.3**

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases by County
Missouri, 2000



Area	Cases	%
St. Louis City	21	40.4%
St. Louis County	15	28.8%
Kansas City	5	9.6%
Outstate	11	21.2%
Missouri	**52**	**100.0%**

§All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Chlamydia

Magnitude of the problem

- During 2000, 13,450 cases of chlamydia were reported in Missouri; the corresponding rate* was 246.0 cases per 100,000 population. Because of underdiagnosis potentially due to the asymptomatic nature of *C. trachomatis* infection, and underreporting, the actual number of persons infected with *Chlamydia trachomatis* was undoubtedly much higher.
- During 1999, 13,355 cases of chlamydia were reported in Missouri, with 659,441 cases reported nationwide (most recent U.S. data). The rate* of reported chlamydia cases in Missouri (244.2) was slightly lower than the U.S. rate* (254.1). Missouri ranked 21st among the fifty states in rates of reported chlamydia cases in 1999.

Who

- Of total chlamydia cases reported in 2000, the vast majority were in females (85.7%). This reflects the selective screening of females for chlamydia undertaken by the Missouri Infertility Prevention Project (MIPP). If similar widespread screening of males were also undertaken, it is expected that the number of diagnosed and reported cases in males would be much higher than is currently seen.
- Of the 13,450 cases of chlamydia reported in 2000, 5,792 (43.1%) cases were known to have occurred in African Americans, 3,992 (29.7%) in whites, 58 (0.4%) in Asians, and 16 (0.1%) in Native Americans; in addition, 207 (1.5%) cases were classified as Other. For 3,385 (25.2%) cases, race was not indicated.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported chlamydia cases. The rate* for cases reported in 2000 in African Americans (948.0) was approximately 11 times the rate* for cases in whites (85.1).
- Table 1 shows the numbers and rates of reported chlamydia cases in whites and African Americans for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- In 2000, 48.1% of reported chlamydia cases in females were in teenagers. Persons 13-19 years of age made up 51.7% of white female cases, 48.0% of African American female cases, 32.0% of African American male cases, and 30.7% of white male cases. Figure 2 shows the distribution of cases by age group for white males and females, and African American males and females.

Where

- Of the 13,450 chlamydia cases reported in 2000, the largest number, 5,501 (40.9%), were from Outstate Missouri, followed by 2,747 (20.4%) from Kansas City, 2,712 (20.2%) from St. Louis City, and 2,490 (18.5%) from St. Louis County.
- The highest rate* of reported cases in 2000 was in St. Louis City (812.1), followed by Kansas City (627.5), St. Louis County (250.0), and Outstate Missouri (148.7).
- Figure 3 shows the number of chlamydia cases reported from each county in 2000. Only two counties in Missouri did not report at least one chlamydia case in 2000.
- A summary of reported chlamydia cases by county is shown in the table on page 45.

Trends

- In 2000, the 13,450 reported cases of chlamydia represented a 0.7% increase from the 13,355 cases reported in 1998. Figure 1 shows the trends in reported chlamydia cases from 1985-2000 for Missouri, St. Louis City and County, Kansas City, and Outstate Missouri.
- From 1999 to 2000, reported cases of chlamydia in Kansas City increased by 12.8% (from 2,435 to 2,747 cases), and reported Outstate cases increased by 4.8% (from 5,249 to 5,501 cases). Reported chlamydia cases in St. Louis City decreased by 12.2% (from 3,090 to 2,712 cases), and reported St. Louis County cases decreased by 3.5% (from 2,581 to 2,490 cases).

*All rates in this report are per 100,000 population.

Figure 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report
Missouri, 1985–2000

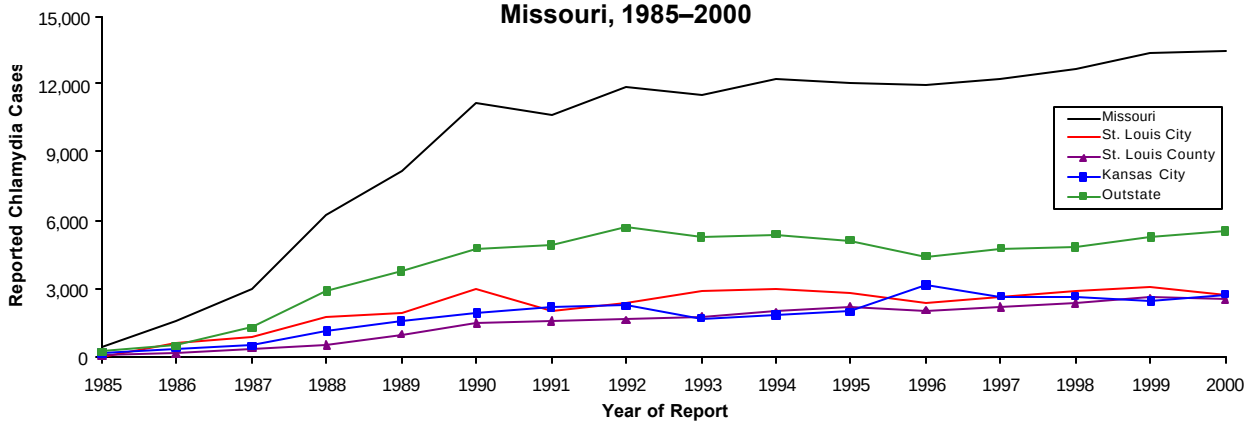


Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Missouri, 2000

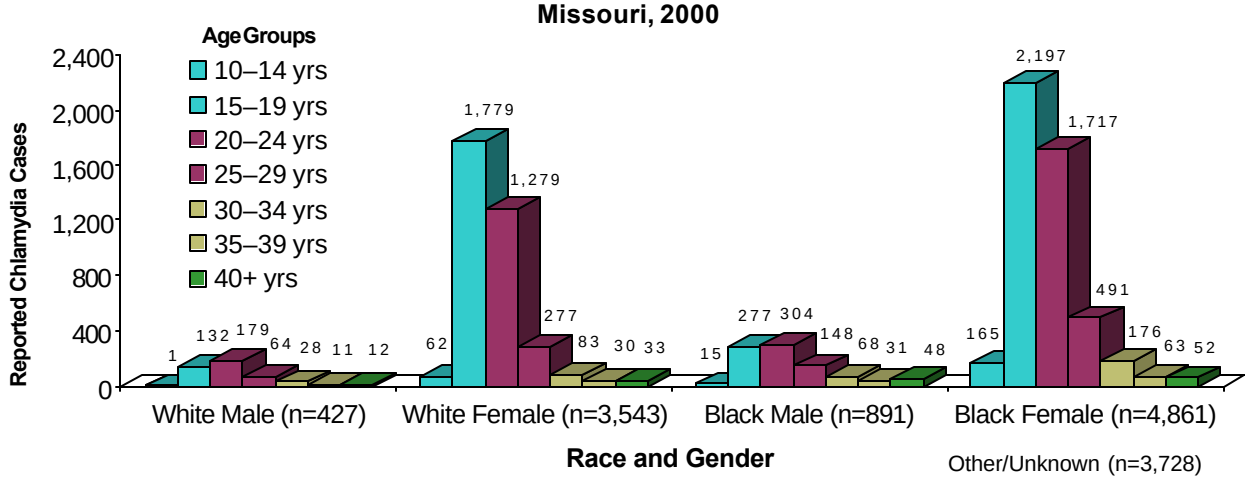
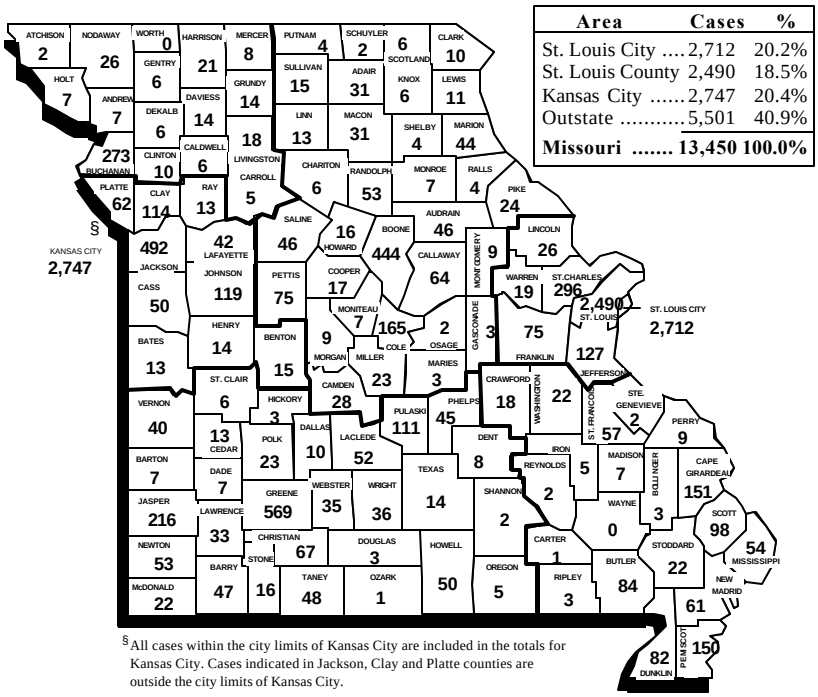


Table 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, Missouri, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites	3,992	29.7%	85.1
Blacks	5,792	43.1%	948.0
Other/Unknown	3,666	27.3%	--
Total Cases	**13,450**	**100.0%**	**246.0**
St. Louis City			
Whites	122	4.5%	82.9
Blacks	1,986	73.2%	1,126.7
Other/Unknown	604	22.3%	--
Total Cases	**2,712**	**100.0%**	**812.1**
St. Louis County			
Whites	313	12.6%	39.3
Blacks	1,343	53.9%	815.0
Other/Unknown	834	33.5%	--
Total Cases	**2,490**	**100.0%**	**250.0**
Kansas City			
Whites	361	13.1%	129.2
Blacks	1,543	56.2%	1,185.2
Other/Unknown	843	30.7%	--
Total Cases	**2,747**	**100.0%**	**627.5**
Outstate			
Whites	3,196	58.1%	92.2
Blacks	920	16.7%	658.2
Other/Unknown	1,385	25.2%	--
Total Cases	**5,501**	**100.0%**	**148.7**

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by County
Missouri, 2000



Area	Cases	%
St. Louis City	2,712	20.2%
St. Louis County	2,490	18.5%
Kansas City	2,747	20.4%
Outstate	5,501	40.9%
Missouri	**13,450**	**100.0%**

§All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Summary of Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County
Missouri, Five-Year Median (1996-2000), 1999, 2000

County	Five-Year Median	1999	2000	% Change 1999-2000	2000 Rate*
Adair	3	6	2	-66.7%	8.3
Andrew	1	1	1	0.0%	6.4
Atchison	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Audrain	18	19	18	-5.3%	76.8
Barry	2	2	3	50.0%	9.0
Barton	1	2	1	-50.0%	8.2
Bates	1	0	1	100.0%	6.2
Benton	2	0	3	300.0%	17.3
Bollinger	2	2	2	0.0%	16.9
Boone	233	232	233	0.4%	179.0
Buchanan	57	48	57	18.8%	69.8
Butler	27	20	27	35.0%	66.9
Caldwell	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Callaway	28	30	27	-10.0%	71.2
Camden	6	5	0	-100.0%	0.0
Cape Girardeau	109	175	108	-38.3%	160.7
Carroll	1	1	1	0.0%	9.9
Carter	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cass	12	15	14	-6.7%	16.8
Cedar	1	0	3	300.0%	22.4
Chariton	2	2	5	150.0%	58.4
Christian	7	8	11	37.5%	21.4
Clark	1	0	1	100.0%	13.6
Clay**	33	35	31	-11.4%	29.5
Clinton	4	4	2	-50.0%	10.2
Cole	75	55	75	36.4%	107.9
Cooper	4	4	6	50.0%	37.1
Crawford	1	1	1	0.0%	4.5
Dade	1	4	1	-75.0%	12.6
Dallas	1	0	3	300.0%	19.3
Daviess	1	0	1	100.0%	12.4
DeKalb	1	0	1	100.0%	8.9
Dent	2	2	1	-50.0%	7.0
Douglas	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dunklin	29	29	29	0.0%	89.2
Franklin	13	5	16	220.0%	17.2
Gasconade	1	0	1	100.0%	6.7
Gentry	0	0	1	100.0%	14.6
Greene	116	119	188	58.0%	82.8
Grundy	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Harrison	1	3	0	-100.0%	0.0
Henry	2	2	1	-50.0%	4.7
Hickory	1	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Holt	0	0	3	300.0%	53.9
Howard	1	4	1	-75.0%	10.4
Howell	2	0	2	200.0%	5.5
Iron	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Jackson**	151	151	193	27.8%	60.4
Jasper	42	42	80	90.5%	79.8
Jefferson	28	18	28	55.6%	14.1
Johnson	20	32	20	-37.5%	41.6
Kansas City	2,375	1,897	2,545	34.2%	581.4
Knox	0	1	2	0.0%	0.0
Laclede	2	1	5	400.0%	15.9
Lafayette	4	8	8	0.0%	24.4
Lawrence	3	2	2	0.0%	6.0
Lewis	2	2	4	100.0%	39.1
Lincoln	3	2	8	300.0%	21.2
Linn	2	1	2	100.0%	14.4

County	Five-Year Median	1999	2000	% Change 1998-1999	2000 Rate*
Livingston	1	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Macon	9	9	11	22.2%	71.2
Madison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Maries	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Marion	18	20	18	-10.0%	64.9
McDonald	3	1	3	200.0%	14.9
Mercer	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Miller	3	1	5	400.0%	22.1
Mississippi	42	42	38	-9.5%	284.9
Moniteau	1	1	2	100.0%	15.0
Monroe	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Morgan	2	1	2	100.0%	10.6
New Madrid	46	46	46	0.0%	230.8
Newton	10	7	14	100.0%	28.2
Nodaway	4	5	2	-60.0%	9.7
Oregon	1	0	1	100.0%	9.7
Osage	2	2	1	-50.0%	8.0
Ozark	1	0	1	100.0%	10.0
Pemiscot	49	41	58	41.5%	274.2
Perry	1	1	2	100.0%	11.5
Pettis	13	43	8	-81.4%	21.6
Phelps	8	14	8	-42.9%	20.5
Pike	3	20	3	-85.0%	18.3
Platte**	9	9	14	55.6%	32.0
Polk	4	5	4	-20.0%	15.5
Pulaski	32	35	30	-14.3%	78.5
Putnam	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ralls	1	1	4	300.0%	43.6
Randolph	10	6	10	66.7%	41.9
Ray	2	3	1	-66.7%	4.2
Reynolds	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ripley	1	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Saline	14	17	14	-17.6%	61.5
Schuyler	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Scotland	0	0	2	0.0%	0.0
Scott	69	87	74	-14.9%	182.4
Shannon	0	0	1	100.0%	12.1
Shelby	2	0	3	300.0%	45.0
St. Charles	56	53	56	5.7%	20.0
St. Clair	1	1	2	100.0%	21.6
St. Francois	6	5	4	-20.0%	7.2
St. Louis City	2,879	2,876	2,879	0.1%	862.1
St. Louis	1,738	1,797	1,738	-3.3%	174.5
Ste. Genevieve	1	2	1	-50.0%	5.7
Stoddard	5	10	7	-30.0%	23.6
Stone	1	1	1	0.0%	3.6
Sullivan	1	1	1	0.0%	14.6
Taney	7	11	7	-36.4%	19.7
Texas	1	0	7	700.0%	31.2
Vernon	4	4	3	-25.0%	15.4
Warren	3	3	2	-33.3%	7.9
Washington	2	6	9	50.0%	38.5
Wayne	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Webster	3	2	3	50.0%	10.0
Worth	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Wright	1	0	4	400.0%	20.1
Missouri	**8,414**	**8,187**	**8,883**	**8.5%**	**162.4**

*Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 20, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.
**Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Summary of Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by County
Missouri, Five-Year Median (1996-2000), 1999, 2000

County	Five-Year Median	1999	2000	% Change 1999-2000	2000 Rate*
Adair	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Andrew	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Atchison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Audrain	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Barry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Barton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Bates	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Benton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Bollinger	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Boone	1	0	1	100.0%	0.8
Buchanan	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Butler	1	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Caldwell	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Callaway	1	1	1	0.0%	2.6
Camden	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cape Girardeau	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Carroll	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Carter	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cass	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cedar	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Chariton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Christian	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Clark	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Clay**	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Clinton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cole	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cooper	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Crawford	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dade	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dallas	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Daviess	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
DeKalb	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dent	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Douglas	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dunklin	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Franklin	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Gasconade	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Gentry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Greene	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Grundy	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Harrison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Henry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Hickory	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Holt	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Howard	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Howell	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Iron	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Jackson**	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Jasper	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Johnson	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Kansas City	6	10	1	-90.0%	0.2
Knox	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Laclede	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lafayette	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lewis	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Linn	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0

County	Five-Year Median	1999	2000	% Change 1998-1999	2000 Rate*
Livingston	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Macon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Madison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Maries	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Marion	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
McDonald	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Mercer	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Miller	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Mississippi	1	0	1	100.0%	7.5
Moniteau	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Monroe	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Morgan	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
New Madrid	1	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Newton	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Nodaway	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Oregon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Osage	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ozark	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pemiscot	1	4	1	-75.0%	4.7
Perry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pettis	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Phelps	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pike	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Platte**	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Polk	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pulaski	0	4	0	-100.0%	0.0
Putnam	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ralls	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Randolph	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ray	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Reynolds	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ripley	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Saline	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Schuyler	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Scotland	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Scott	2	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Shannon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Shelby	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Charles	1	1	1	0.0%	0.4
St. Clair	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Francois	1	0	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Louis City	58	51	11	-78.4%	3.3
St. Louis	17	17	12	-29.4%	1.2
Ste. Genevieve	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Stoddard	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Stone	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Sullivan	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Taney	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Texas	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Vernon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Warren	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Washington	0	3	0	-100.0%	0.0
Wayne	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Webster	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Worth	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Wright	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Missouri	**109**	**96**	**29**	**-69.8%**	**0.5**

*Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 20, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.

**Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Summary of Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases by County
Missouri, Five-Year Median (1996-2000), 1999, 2000

County	Five-Year Median	1999	2000	% Change 1999-2000	2000 Rate*
Adair	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Andrew	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Atchison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Audrain	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Barry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Barton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Bates	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Benton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Bollinger	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Boone	1	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Buchanan	3	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Butler	3	8	1	-87.5%	2.5
Caldwell	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Callaway	1	1	1	0.0%	2.6
Camden	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cape Girardeau	2	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Carroll	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Carter	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cass	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cedar	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Chariton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Christian	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Clark	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Clay**	1	1	1	0.0%	1.0
Clinton	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Cole	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Cooper	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Crawford	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dade	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dallas	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Daviess	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
DeKalb	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dent	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Douglas	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Dunklin	2	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Franklin	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Gasconade	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Gentry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Greene	1	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Grundy	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Harrison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Henry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Hickory	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Holt	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Howard	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Howell	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Iron	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Jackson**	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Jasper	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Jefferson	1	0	3	300.0%	1.5
Johnson	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Kansas City	6	15	5	-66.7%	1.1
Knox	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Laclede	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lafayette	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lawrence	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lewis	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Linn	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0

County	Five-Year Median	1999	2000	% Change 1998-1999	2000 Rate*
Livingston	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Macon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Madison	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Maries	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Marion	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
McDonald	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Mercer	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Miller	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Mississippi	0	0	1	100.0%	7.5
Moniteau	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Monroe	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Morgan	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
New Madrid	2	0	2	200.0%	10.0
Newton	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Nodaway	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Oregon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Osage	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ozark	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pemiscot	3	4	0	-100.0%	0.0
Perry	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pettis	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Phelps	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pike	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Platte**	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Polk	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Pulaski	1	2	0	-100.0%	0.0
Putnam	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ralls	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Randolph	0	1	1	0.0%	4.2
Ray	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Reynolds	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Ripley	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Saline	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Schuyler	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Scotland	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Scott	6	5	1	-80.0%	2.5
Shannon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Shelby	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Charles	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Clair	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Francois	1	0	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Louis City	63	40	21	-47.5%	6.3
St. Louis	25	13	15	15.4%	1.5
Ste. Genevieve	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Stoddard	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Stone	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Sullivan	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Taney	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Texas	0	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Vernon	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Warren	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Washington	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Wayne	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Webster	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Worth	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Wright	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Missouri	**165**	**99**	**52**	**-47.5%**	**1.0**

*Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 20, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.
**Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

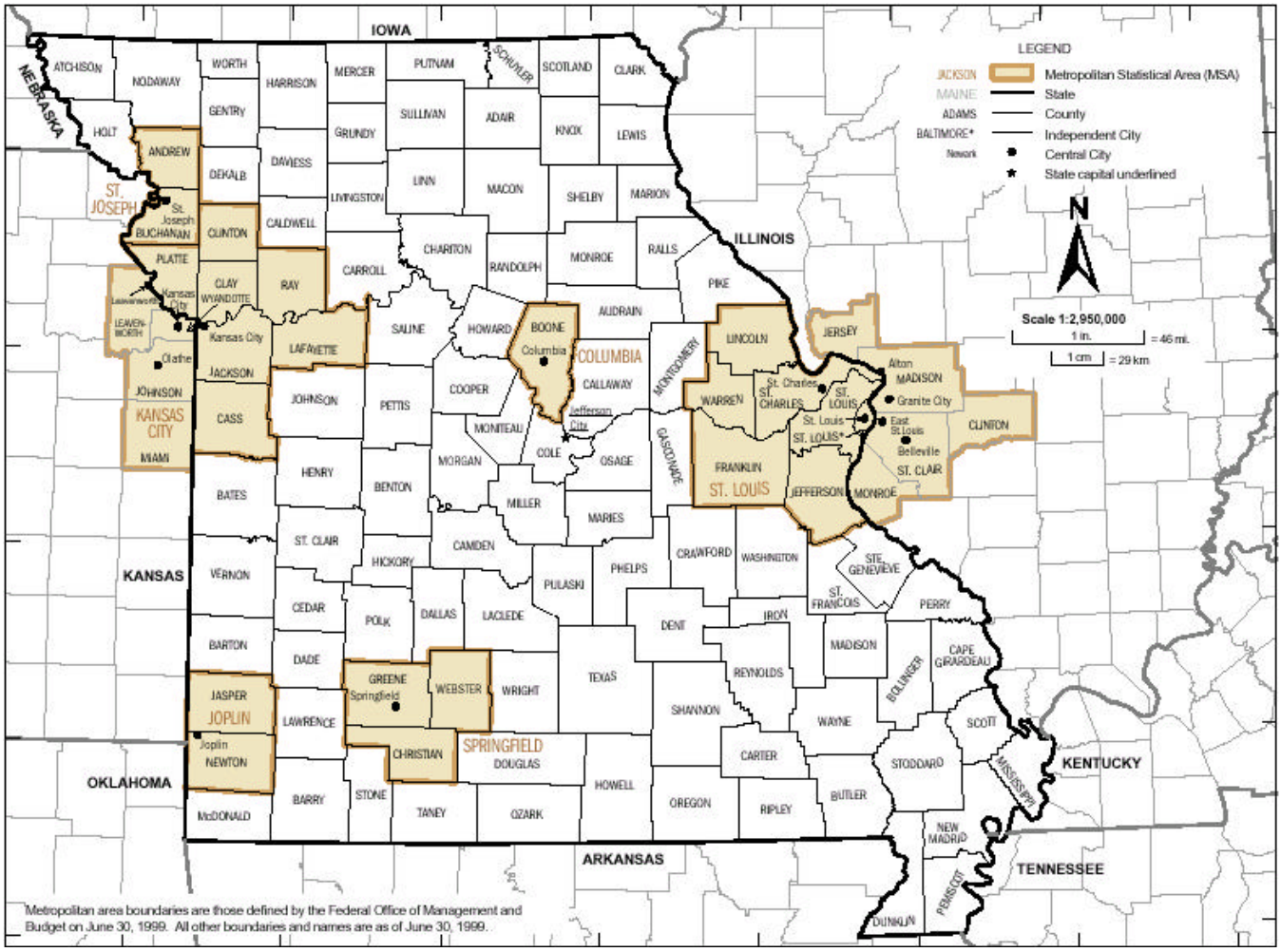
Summary of Reported Chlamydia Cases by County
Missouri, Five-Year Median (1996-2000), 1999, 2000

County	Five-Year Median	1999	2000	% Change 1999-2000	2000 Rate*
Adair	28	31	31	0.0%	128.1
Andrew	8	11	7	-36.4%	44.9
Atchison	2	0	2	200.0%	28.5
Audrain	45	52	46	-11.5%	196.2
Barry	29	47	47	0.0%	141.6
Barton	11	11	7	-36.4%	57.7
Bates	11	9	13	44.4%	80.9
Benton	15	11	15	36.4%	86.5
Bollinger	9	7	3	-57.1%	25.4
Boone	381	367	444	21.0%	341.1
Buchanan	222	241	273	13.3%	334.4
Butler	72	96	84	-12.5%	208.0
Caldwell	7	4	6	50.0%	67.2
Callaway	63	63	64	1.6%	168.8
Camden	29	39	28	-28.2%	80.9
Cape Girardeau	190	243	151	-37.9%	224.7
Carroll	12	16	5	-68.8%	49.5
Carter	1	2	1	-50.0%	15.9
Cass	46	60	50	-16.7%	60.2
Cedar	13	20	13	-35.0%	97.1
Chariton	6	6	6	0.0%	70.1
Christian	35	72	67	-6.9%	130.5
Clark	6	8	10	25.0%	135.7
Clay**	125	125	114	-8.8%	108.4
Clinton	10	14	10	-28.6%	51.2
Cole	165	144	165	14.6%	237.4
Cooper	17	41	17	-58.5%	105.2
Crawford	16	20	18	-10.0%	80.3
Dade	4	6	7	16.7%	88.2
Dallas	10	6	10	66.7%	64.2
Daviess	6	4	14	250.0%	173.9
DeKalb	6	4	6	50.0%	53.2
Dent	14	14	8	-42.9%	56.1
Douglas	7	4	3	-25.0%	24.2
Dunklin	42	76	82	7.9%	252.1
Franklin	60	54	75	38.9%	80.5
Gasconade	5	4	3	-25.0%	20.0
Gentry	1	1	6	500.0%	87.3
Greene	423	528	569	7.8%	250.7
Grundy	12	12	14	16.7%	138.1
Harrison	5	5	21	320.0%	249.6
Henry	14	18	14	-22.2%	65.8
Hickory	3	3	3	0.0%	34.4
Holt	2	4	7	75.0%	125.9
Howard	16	14	16	14.3%	165.6
Howell	28	32	50	56.3%	138.6
Iron	4	4	5	25.0%	45.7
Jackson**	440	440	492	11.8%	154.0
Jasper	226	264	216	-18.2%	215.4
Jefferson	132	132	127	-3.8%	64.1
Johnson	87	138	119	-13.8%	247.6
Kansas City	2,657	2,435	2,747	12.8%	627.5
Knox	2	5	6	0.0%	0.0
Laclede	32	38	52	36.8%	165.5
Lafayette	31	31	42	35.5%	128.0
Lawrence	47	52	33	-36.5%	98.5
Lewis	9	9	11	22.2%	107.5
Lincoln	20	25	26	4.0%	68.9
Linn	14	10	13	30.0%	93.7

County	Five-Year Median	1999	2000	% Change 1998-1999	2000 Rate*
Livingston	13	19	18	-5.3%	128.4
Macon	23	23	31	34.8%	200.6
Madison	5	5	7	40.0%	60.1
Maries	4	3	3	0.0%	35.6
Marion	47	46	44	-4.3%	158.7
McDonald	22	29	22	-24.1%	109.1
Mercer	3	1	8	700.0%	202.2
Miller	22	10	23	130.0%	101.7
Mississippi	37	45	54	20.0%	404.8
Moniteau	8	4	7	75.0%	52.6
Monroe	6	9	7	-22.2%	76.6
Montgomery	9	7	9	28.6%	74.3
Morgan	15	11	9	-18.2%	47.6
New Madrid	44	44	61	38.6%	306.0
Newton	37	37	53	43.2%	106.6
Nodaway	34	34	26	-23.5%	126.6
Oregon	8	3	5	66.7%	48.6
Osage	6	6	2	-66.7%	16.0
Ozark	4	8	1	-87.5%	10.0
Pemiscot	116	116	150	29.3%	709.2
Perry	10	13	9	-30.8%	51.6
Pettis	62	83	75	-9.6%	202.1
Phelps	50	42	45	7.1%	115.5
Pike	32	35	24	-31.4%	146.2
Platte**	29	40	62	55.0%	141.6
Polk	19	15	23	53.3%	89.4
Pulaski	135	136	111	-18.4%	290.3
Putnam	4	7	4	-42.9%	82.1
Ralls	6	8	4	-50.0%	43.6
Randolph	44	47	53	12.8%	222.1
Ray	13	10	13	30.0%	54.7
Reynolds	2	2	2	0.0%	30.2
Ripley	4	3	3	0.0%	21.2
Saline	46	32	46	43.8%	201.9
Schuyler	2	1	2	100.0%	45.3
Scotland	3	3	6	0.0%	0.0
Scott	97	97	98	1.0%	241.6
Shannon	2	2	2	0.0%	24.1
Shelby	4	7	4	-42.9%	60.1
St. Charles	167	193	296	53.4%	105.5
St. Clair	6	8	6	-25.0%	64.7
St. Francois	83	83	57	-31.3%	102.2
St. Louis City	2,712	3,090	2,712	-12.2%	812.1
St. Louis	2,324	2,581	2,490	-3.5%	250.0
Ste. Genevieve	5	9	2	-77.8%	11.5
Stoddard	25	20	22	10.0%	74.2
Stone	18	20	16	-20.0%	58.2
Sullivan	10	12	15	25.0%	218.5
Taney	35	35	48	37.1%	135.2
Texas	11	12	14	16.7%	62.3
Vernon	33	21	40	90.5%	205.3
Warren	13	16	19	18.8%	74.7
Washington	24	27	22	-18.5%	94.2
Wayne	5	1	0	-100.0%	0.0
Webster	28	28	35	25.0%	116.8
Worth	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0
Wright	20	24	36	50.0%	180.6
Missouri	**12,655**	**13,355**	**13,450**	**0.7%**	**246.0**

*Per 100,000 Population. Note that when the number of cases is less than 20, the rate is considered unstable and should be interpreted with caution.
**Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Figure 1
Map of Missouri Showing Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)



- Missouri, with a population of 5,468,338* persons, consists of 114 counties plus St. Louis City. It is surrounded by eight states (Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa). See Figure 1.

- Six Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are located within, or partially within, Missouri (St. Louis MSA, Kansas City MSA, Springfield MSA, Joplin MSA, St. Joseph MSA, and Columbia MSA). The St. Louis MSA includes five Illinois Counties, and the Kansas City MSA includes three Kansas counties. See Figure 1.

- Counties with the largest populations are St. Louis (996,181), Jackson (654,484), St. Charles (280,448), Greene (227,002), Jefferson (198,116), Clay (180,111), and Boone (130,179). St. Louis City's population is 333,960. Nine counties (Buchanan, Cape Girardeau, Cass, Cole, Christian, Franklin, Jasper, Platte, and St. Francois) have populations of 50,000–100,000 persons; the remaining counties have populations of less than 50,000 persons.

- The largest cites are Kansas City (437,764), St. Louis City (333,960), Springfield (142,669), Independence (117,545), and Columbia (80,500). Eight cities (St. Joseph, Lee's Summit, St. Charles, St. Peters, Florissant, Chesterfield, Joplin, and Blue Springs) have populations of 44,000–70,000 persons. All other cities have populations of less than 37,000 persons.

- From 1990 to 1999, 26 counties did not have increases in population. These were generally counties with smaller populations in the northern and extreme southeastern parts of the state. St. Louis City had a net population loss of 56,725 persons from 1990–1999. During this same period, 41 counties had an increase of up to 9% in their population, and the remaining 47 counties had a population increase of 8% or more. See Figure 2.

- Overall increases or decreases in the population (as represented in Figure 2) are the net result of two factors: 1) **natural change** (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and 2) **net migration** into and out of the area. Figure 3 shows population changes due to natural change, and Figure 4 shows population changes due to net migration, for the period from 1990 to 1998.

- The estimated total population of Missouri is 5,468,338, including 4,688,237 (85.7%) whites, 610,998 (11.2%) African Americans, 91,476 (1.7%) Hispanics, 18,754 (0.3%) American Indians, and 58,873 (1.1%) Asian/Pacific Islanders.**

* Unless otherwise indicated, all population figures are 1998 population estimates.

** All persons of Hispanic ethnicity, regardless of race (white, black, American Indian, or Asian/Pacific Islander), are classified as "Hispanic". For example, a person of white race and Hispanic ethnicity is classified as "Hispanic" and not as "white".

Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

Figure 2. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1999

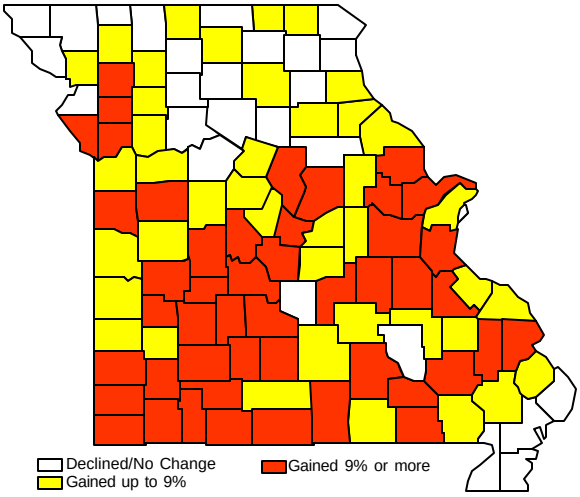


Figure 3. Natural Change in Population, 1990–1999

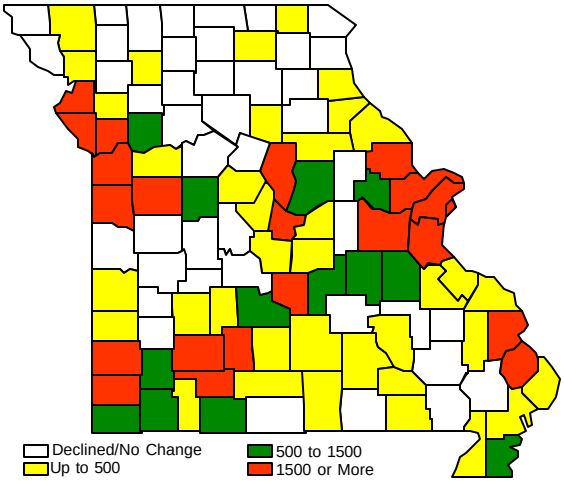
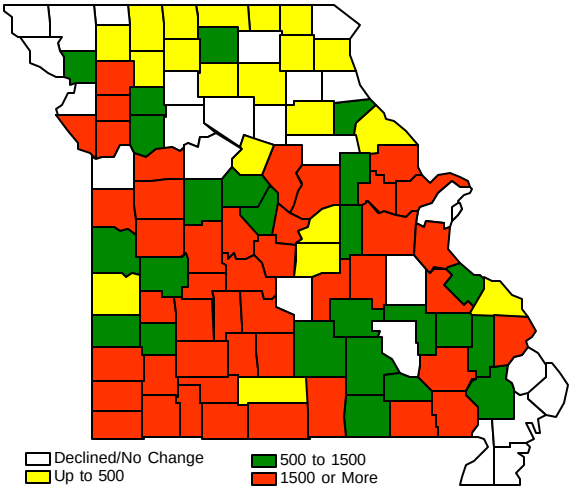


Figure 4. Net Migration of the Population, 1990–1999



Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

- African Americans:
  - Counties with the largest number of African Americans in their population are St. Louis (164,782), Jackson (161,876), Boone (11,547), St. Charles (7,897), Pemiscot (6,275), Cole (5,846), and Pulaski (5,284). St. Louis City has an African American population of 176,262. Nine counties (Buchanan, Cape Girardeau, Clay, Dunklin, Greene, Johnson, Mississippi, New Madrid, and Scott) each have an African American population of 3,000–5,000 persons. The remaining counties each have an African American population of less than 2,500 persons.

  - Eighty two percent of the African American population in Missouri lives in either St. Louis City, St. Louis County, or Jackson County.

  - Counties with the highest proportion of African Americans in their population are Pemiscot (29.8%), Jackson (25.1%), Mississippi (22.9%), New Madrid (18.6%), St. Louis (16.7%), and Pulaski (14.6%). In St. Louis City, African Americans make up 53.1% of the population. In 16 counties, African Americans make up 5–11% of the population. In each of the remaining 92 counties, African Americans make up less than 5% of the population, including 61 counties in which they make up less than 1% of the population. See Figure 5.

  - From 1990 to 1999, only six counties and St. Louis City did not have increases in their African American population. Seventy one counties had increases in their African American population of 25% or more. The remaining 37 counties had increases in their African American population of up to 25%. See Figure 6.

Figure 5. Percent of Total Population, 1999, African American/Black

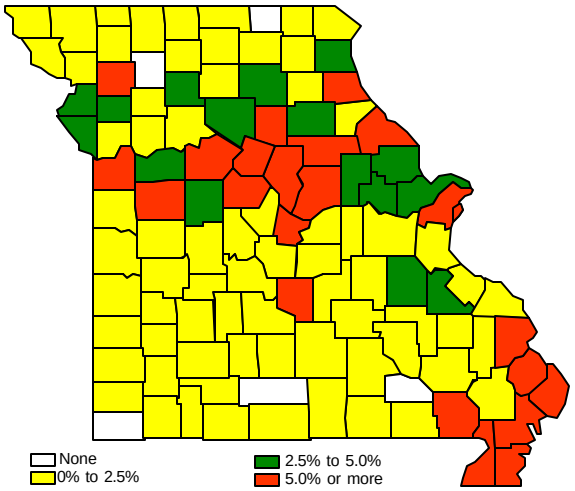
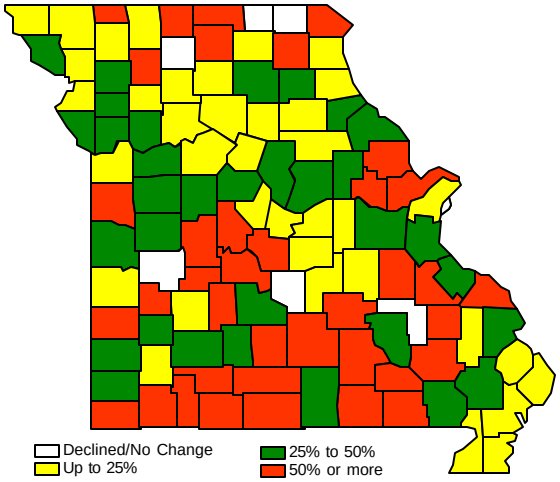


Figure 6. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1999, African-American/Black



Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

• Hispanics:

– Counties with the largest number of Hispanics in their population are Jackson (26,755), St. Louis (13,776), Clay (5,950), St. Charles (4,393), Greene (2,768), Pulaski (2,480), Buchanan (2,398), Platte (2,049) and Boone (2,010). St. Louis City has a Hispanic population of 5,712. Four counties (Cass, Jasper, Jefferson, and Johnson) each have a Hispanic population of 1,000–2,000. In each of the remaining counties, the Hispanic population is less than 750, including 40 counties in which it is less than 100.

– Seventy percent of the Hispanic population in Missouri lives in seven counties (Jackson, St. Louis, Clay, St. Charles, Greene, Pulaski, and Buchanan) and St. Louis City.

– Counties with the highest proportion of Hispanics in their population are Pulaski (6.5%), Jackson (4.1%), Clay (3.3%), Buchanan (2.9%), DeKalb (3.1%), Platte (2.9%), and Johnson (2.4%). In 28 other counties (and in St. Louis City), Hispanics make up 1–2% of the population. In each of the remaining 79 counties, Hispanics make up less than 1% of the population. See Figure 7.

– From 1990 to 1999, 21 counties (and St. Louis City) had increases in their Hispanic population of less than 35%. Sixty seven counties had increases in their Hispanic population of 50% or more. The remaining 26 counties had increases in their Hispanic population of 35% to 50%. See Figure 8.

Figure 7. Hispanic Population, 1999, As a Percent of Total Population

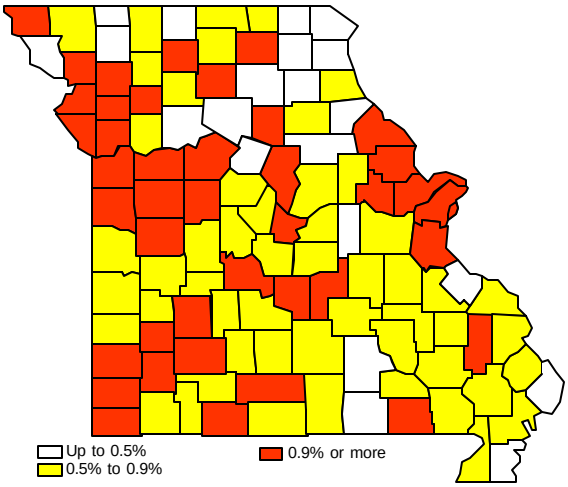
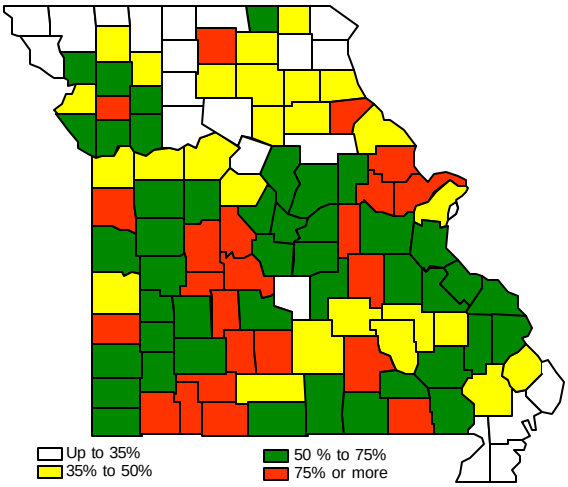


Figure 8. Percent Change in Population, 1990–1999, Hispanic Origin



Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

Socio-Demographic Data: Missouri

- In 1995, 57 counties and St. Louis City had median estimated annual household incomes of less than $20,000. Twenty counties had median estimated annual household incomes of $25,000 or more. The remaining 37 counties had median estimated annual household incomes ranging from $20,000–25,000. See Figure 9.

- In 1995, 20% or more of the population was below the poverty level in 27 counties and St. Louis City. In 58 counties, 13–20% of the population was below the poverty level. In the remaining 29 counties, less than 13% of the population was below the poverty level. See Figure 10.

Figure 9. Median Estimated Household Income, 1995

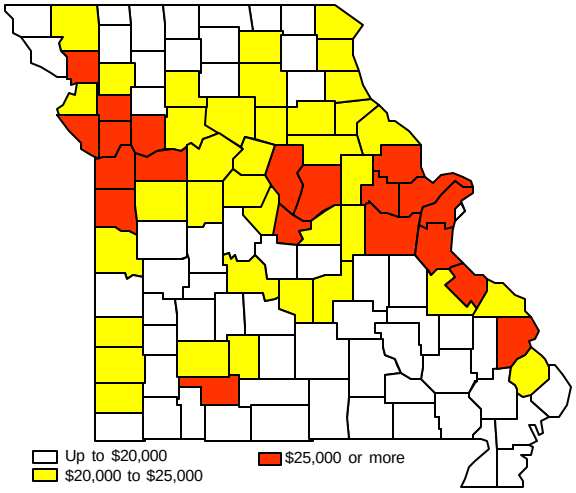
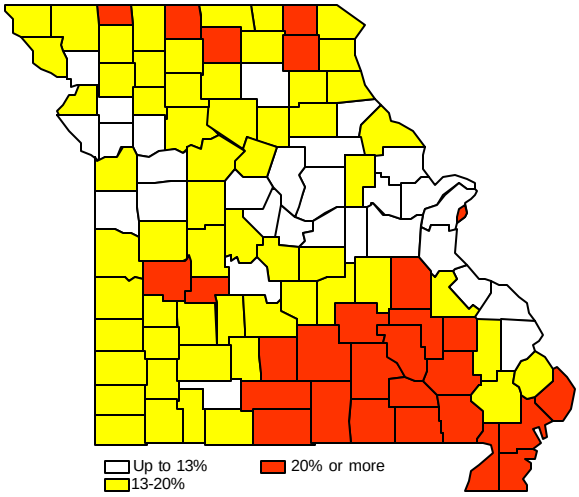


Figure 10. Percent of Population Below Poverty, 1995



Map sources are: USDC, Bureau of the Census, and/or Missouri Office of Administration.

1999 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS): Results From Selected HIV/AIDS-Related Questions

The Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a population-based, random-digit–dialed telephone survey of the state's civilian, noninstitutionalized adult population 18 years of age and older. Interviewers ask questions related to health behaviors, screening, quality of life, mental health, impairment, and access to health care and insurance. The results are weighted by demographic characteristics and by selection probability, and are used in planning, implementing, and evaluating health promotion and disease prevention programs.

In 1999, 4,277 Missouri residents were interviewed for the BRFSS. For the 3,304 (77.3%) participants18-64 years of age, the interview included questions relating to HIV/AIDS-related knowledge and attitudes, and HIV testing history. The results are summarized on the following pages.

Note: The 1999 BRFSS results will eventually include data for different regions within the state. However, 1999 regional data are not available at the present time. Regional data from the 1998 BRFSS which pertain to HIV/AIDS are summarized in the *1999 Epidemiologic Profiles of HIV/AIDS and STDs in Missouri*[1], beginning on page 53 of the document.

1. This document is available at http://www.health.state.mo.us/HIV_STD/99MainFS.pdf. See also the Missouri Department of Health publication "1998 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Regional Data Summary" at http://www.health.state.mo.us/Publications/98BRFSS.html.

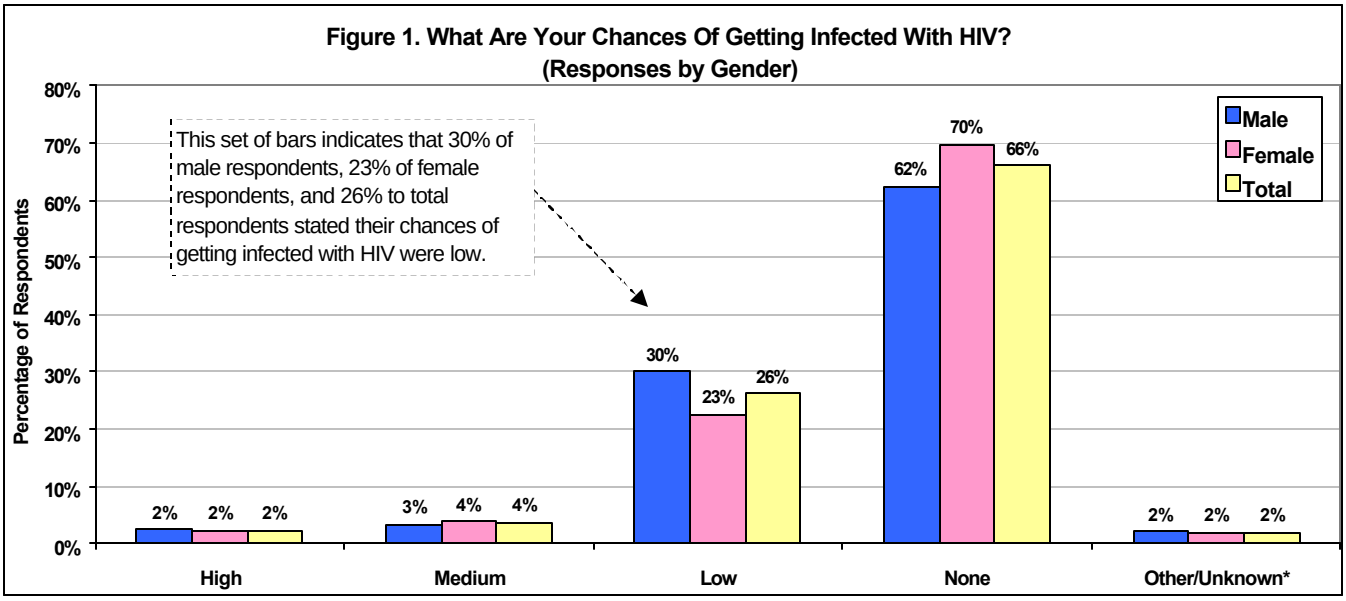
1999 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

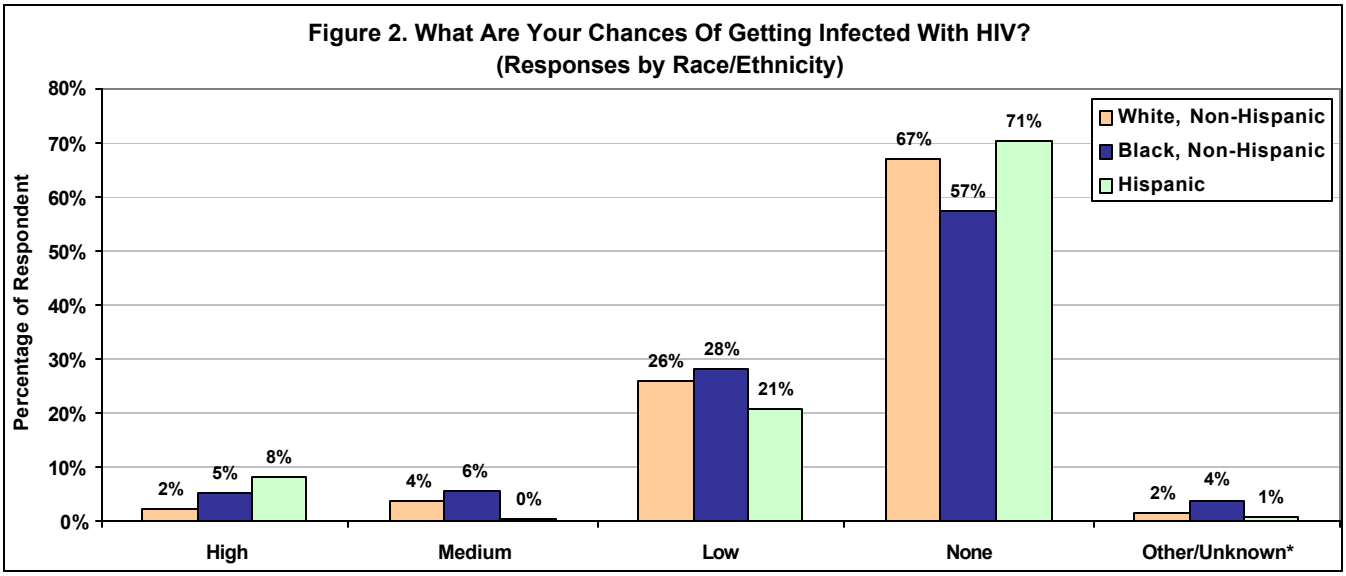
In 1999, the 3,304 Missouri BRFSS participants 18-64 years of age were asked: "**What are your chances of getting infected with HIV?**" The responses are shown in Figures 1-5. The height of each individual bar corresponds to the percentage of respondents in that particular category who gave the indicated response to the question (see the box inside Figure 1 for additional explanation).

Most respondents (92%) believe their chances of becoming infected with HIV are low or none. Only 2% believe their chances of becoming infected are high, and another 4% believe their chances of infection are medium. Females are slightly more likely than males (70% vs. 62%) to indicate they have no chances of becoming infected. Hispanics are slightly more likely than African Americans or white non-Hispanics (8%, vs. 5% and 2%, respectively) to state that their chances of becoming infected with HIV are high.

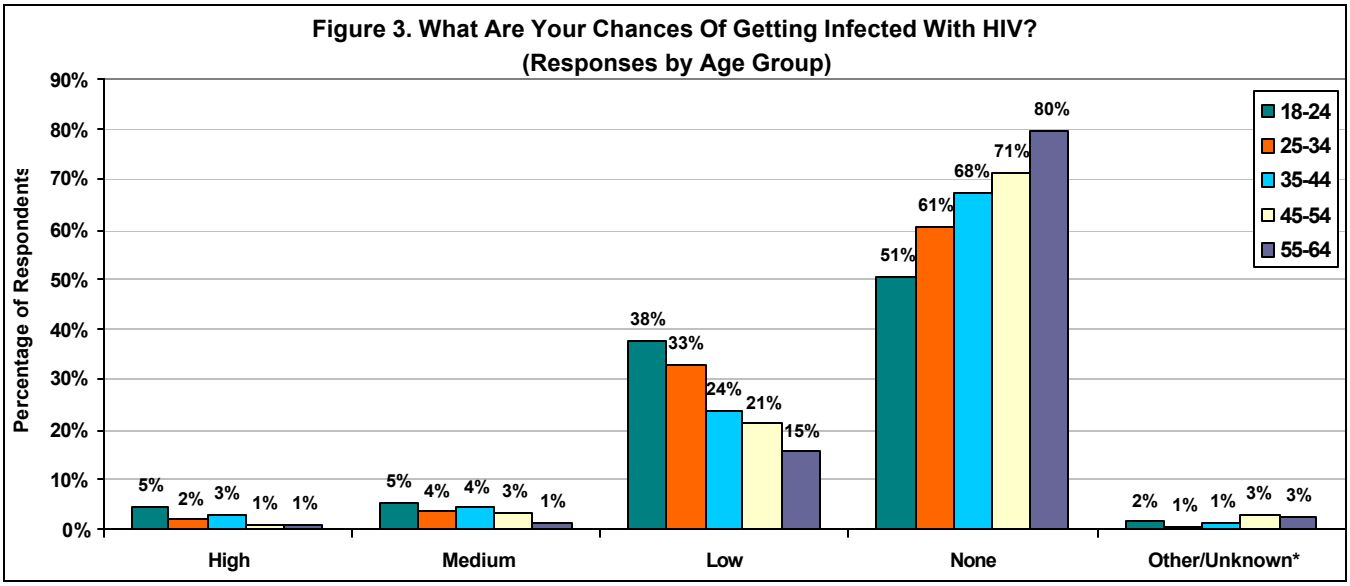
In general, persons in younger age groups are more likely to perceive themselves at relatively higher risk than those in older age groups, although only 5% of those in the youngest age group (18-24 years old) indicate that they are at high risk of infection.

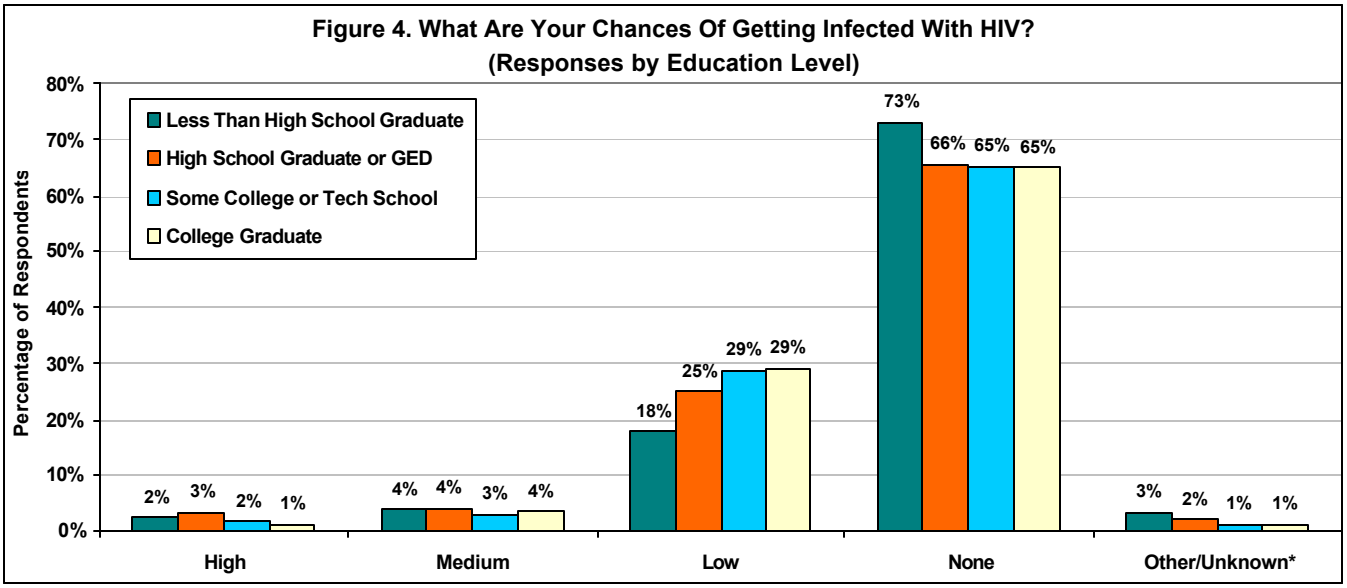
Persons who have not graduated from high school (or obtained a GED) are slightly more likely than those with more education (73% vs. 65%) to indicate they have no chances of becoming infected

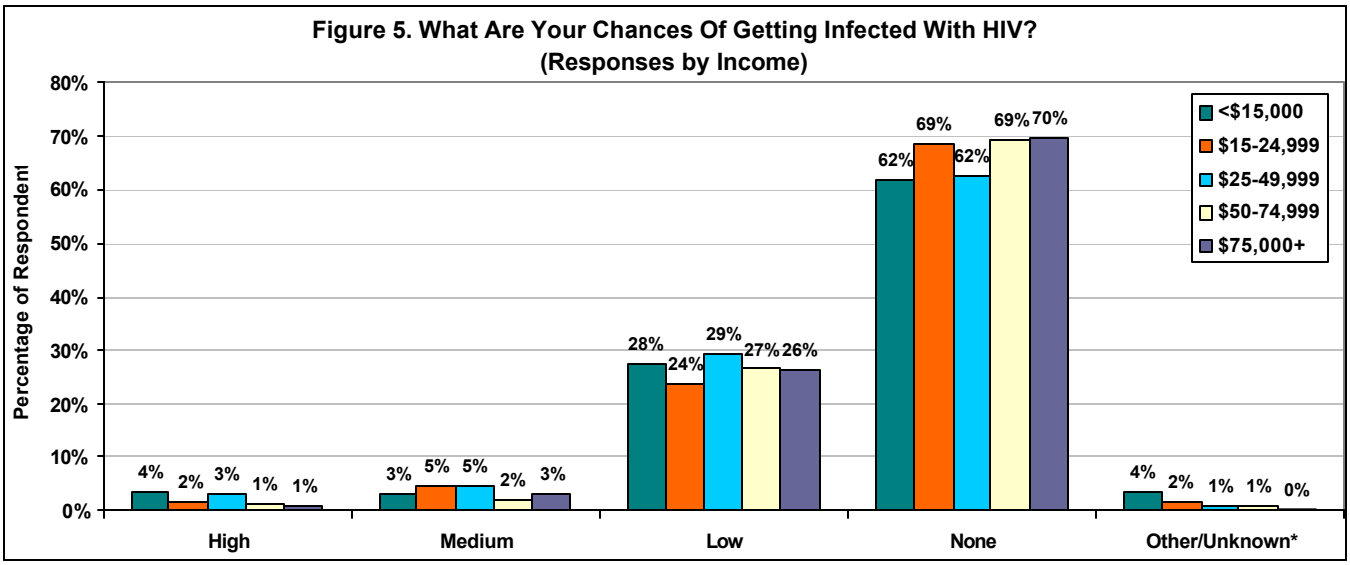




*Includes "Not Applicable" and "Unknown/Refused."







*Includes "Not Applicable" and "Unknown/Refused."

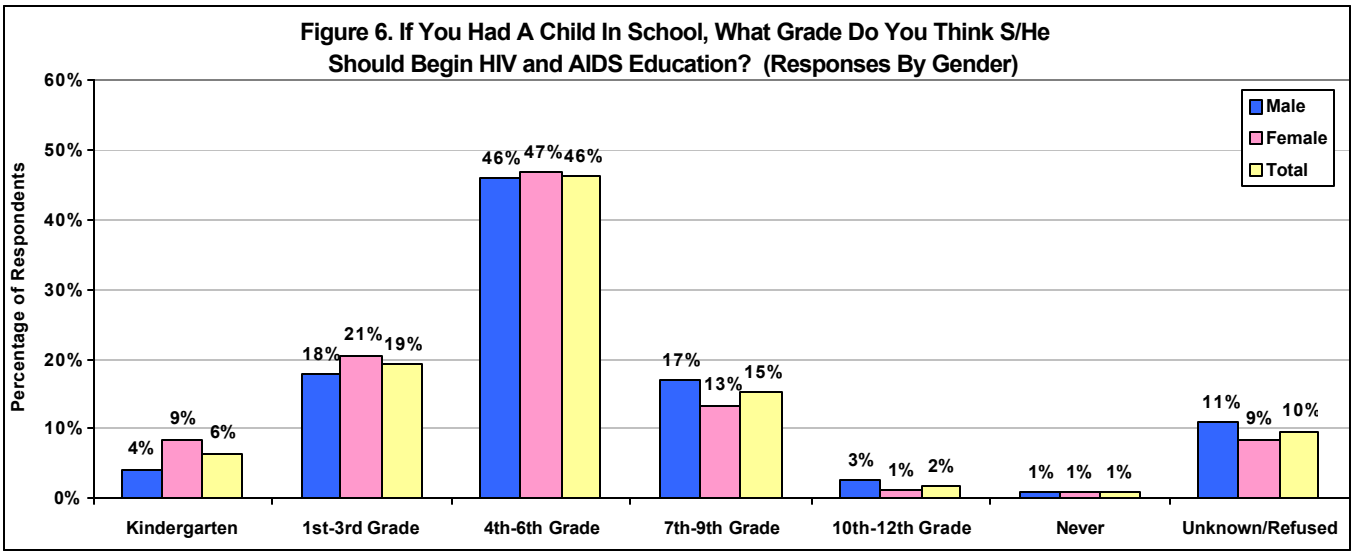
1999 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

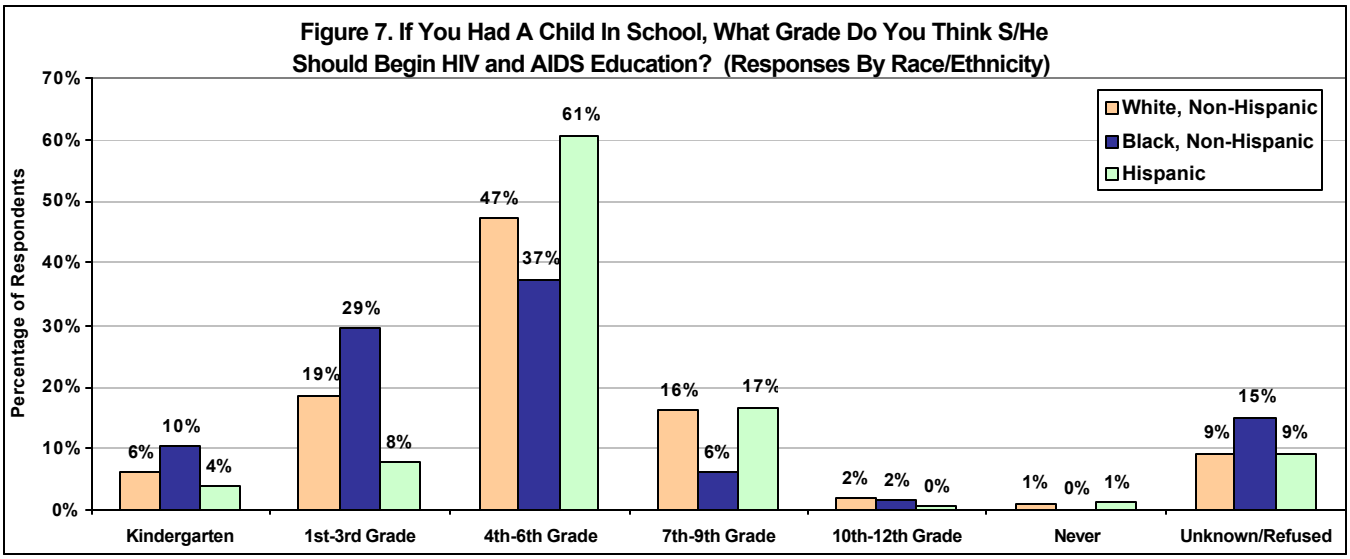
The 3,304 Missouri BRFSS participants 18-64 years of age were asked: "**If you had a child in school, what grade do you think s/he should begin HIV and AIDS education?**" The responses are shown in Figures 6-10. The height of each individual bar corresponds to the percentage of respondents in that particular category who gave the indicated response to the question (see the box inside Figure 1 on page 52 for additional explanation).

Close to half (46%) of respondents indicated they believe HIV/AIDS education should begin in the 4th-6th grade; 19% said such education should begin in the 1st-3rd grade, and 15% stated it should begin in the 7th-9th grade. Only 1% indicated that HIV/AIDS education should not be conducted in a school setting.

African Americans were more likely than white non-Hispanics and Hispanics (39% vs. 25% and 12%, respectively) to indicate that HIV/AIDS education should begin in kindergarten or the 1st-3rd grade. No African American respondent indicated that such education should not take place in a school setting.

Among respondents in each racial/ethnic group, as well as for those in each age group, educational level, and income level, only 1% (or less) stated that HIV/AIDS education should not be conducted in a school setting. Also, regardless of racial/ethnic or age group, or educational or income level, the largest proportion of respondents indicated that HIV/AIDS education should begin in the 4th-6th grade.





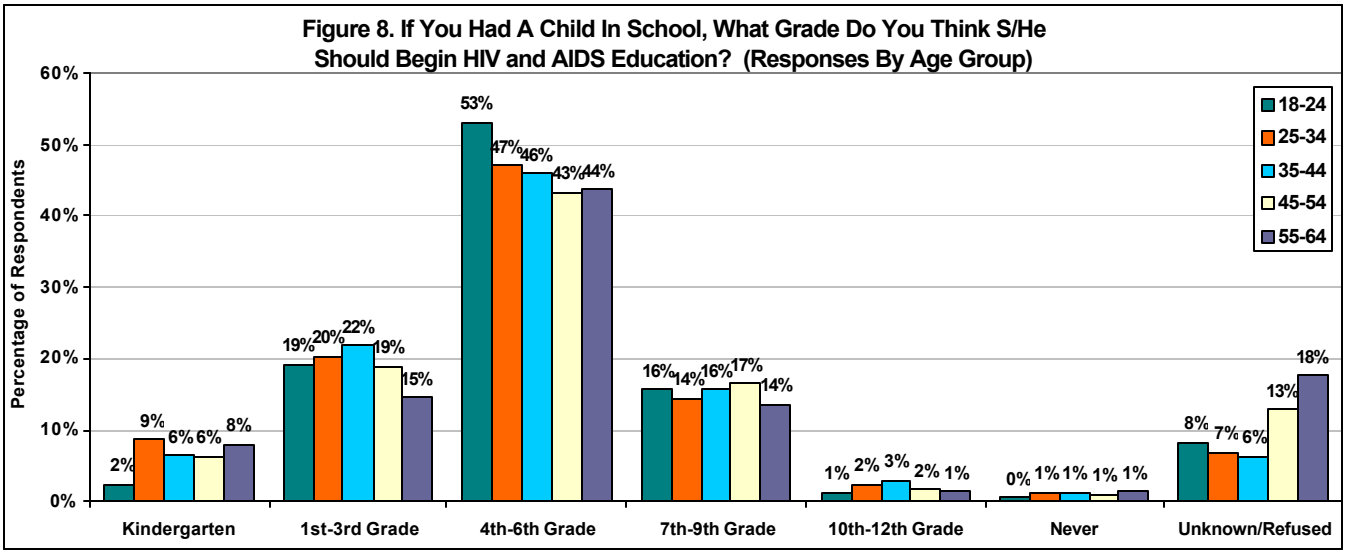


Figure 8. If You Had A Child In School, What Grade Do You Think S/He Should Begin HIV and AIDS Education? (Responses By Age Group)
Percentage of Respondents
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
18-24
25-34
35-44
45-54
55-64
2% 9% 6% 6% 8%
19% 20% 22% 19% 15%
53% 47% 46% 43% 44%
16% 14% 16% 17% 14%
1% 2% 3% 2% 1%
0% 1% 1% 1% 1%
8% 7% 6% 13% 18%
Kindergarten
1st-3rd Grade
4th-6th Grade
7th-9th Grade
10th-12th Grade
Never
Unknown/Refused

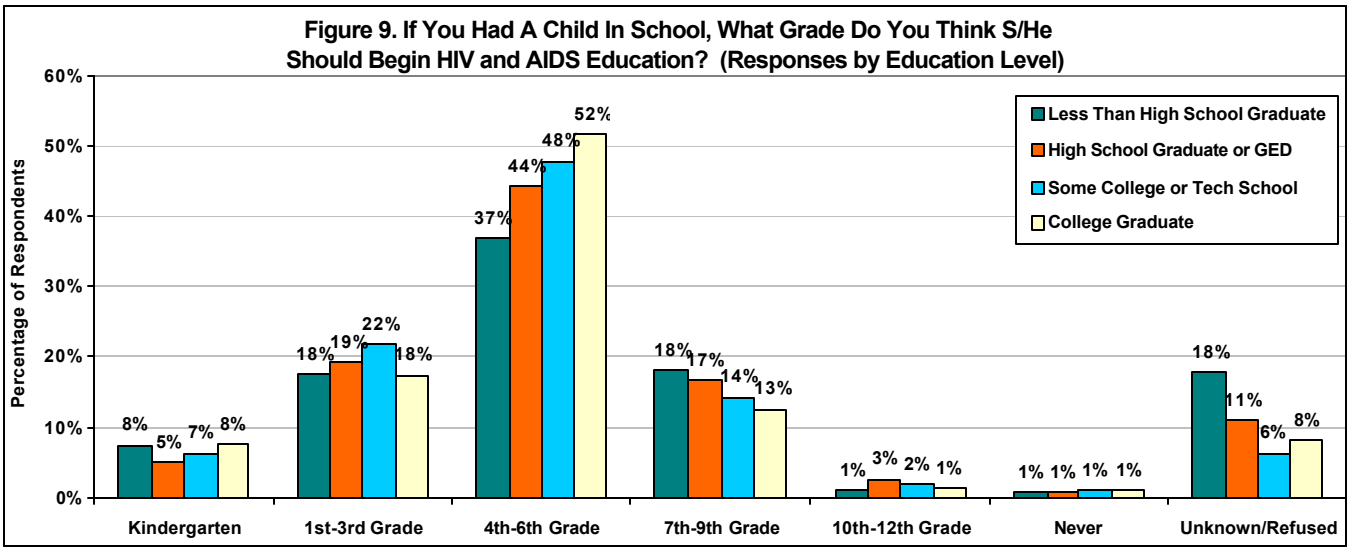


Figure 9. If You Had A Child In School, What Grade Do You Think S/He Should Begin HIV and AIDS Education? (Responses by Education Level)
Percentage of Respondents
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
Less Than High School Graduate
High School Graduate or GED
Some College or Tech School
College Graduate
8% 5% 7% 8%
18% 19% 22% 18%
37% 44% 48% 52%
18% 17% 14% 13%
1% 3% 2% 1%
1% 1% 1% 1%
18% 11% 6% 8%
Kindergarten
1st-3rd Grade
4th-6th Grade
7th-9th Grade
10th-12th Grade
Never
Unknown/Refused

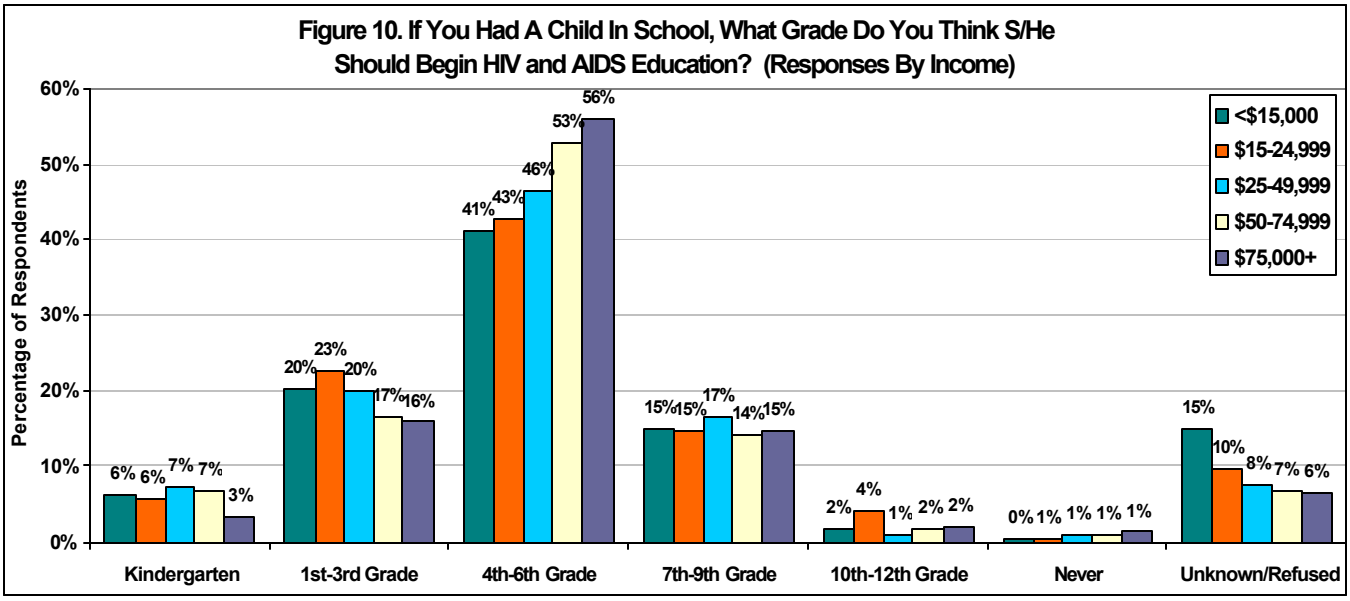


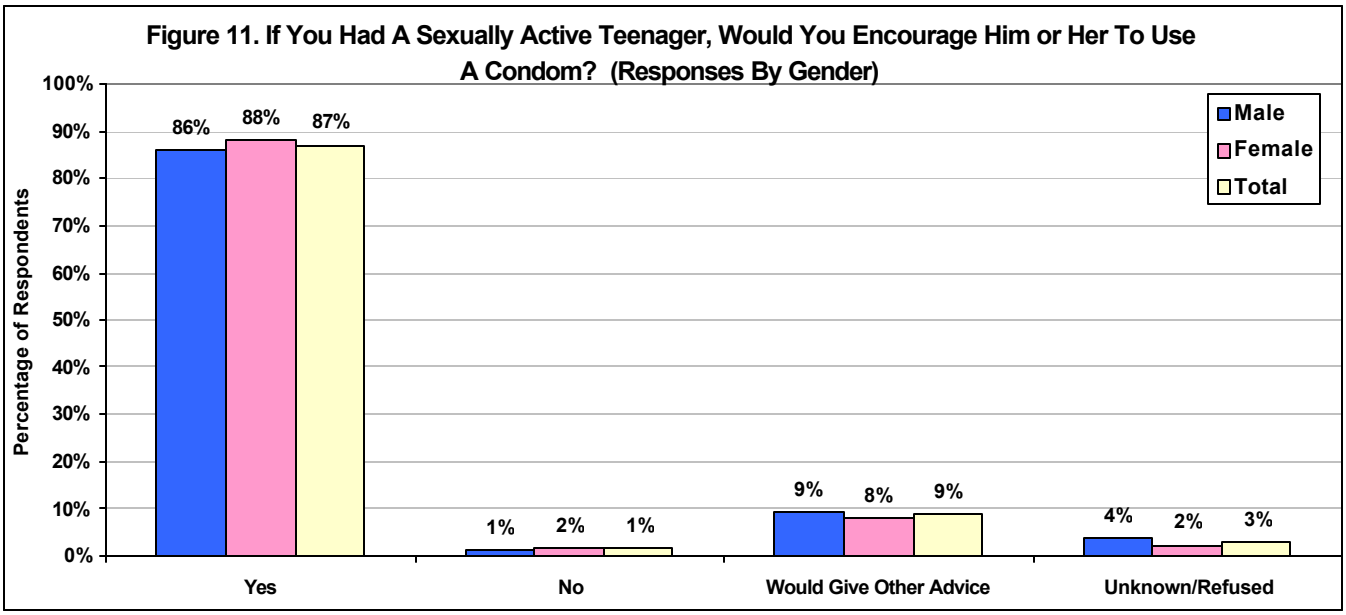
Figure 10. If You Had A Child In School, What Grade Do You Think S/He Should Begin HIV and AIDS Education? (Responses By Income)
Percentage of Respondents
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
<$15,000
$15-24,999
$25-49,999
$50-74,999
$75,000+
6% 6% 7% 7% 3%
20% 23% 20% 17% 16%
41% 43% 46% 53% 56%
15% 15% 17% 14% 15%
2% 4% 1% 2% 2%
0% 1% 1% 1% 1%
15% 10% 8% 7% 6%
Kindergarten
1st-3rd Grade
4th-6th Grade
7th-9th Grade
10th-12th Grade
Never
Unknown/Refused

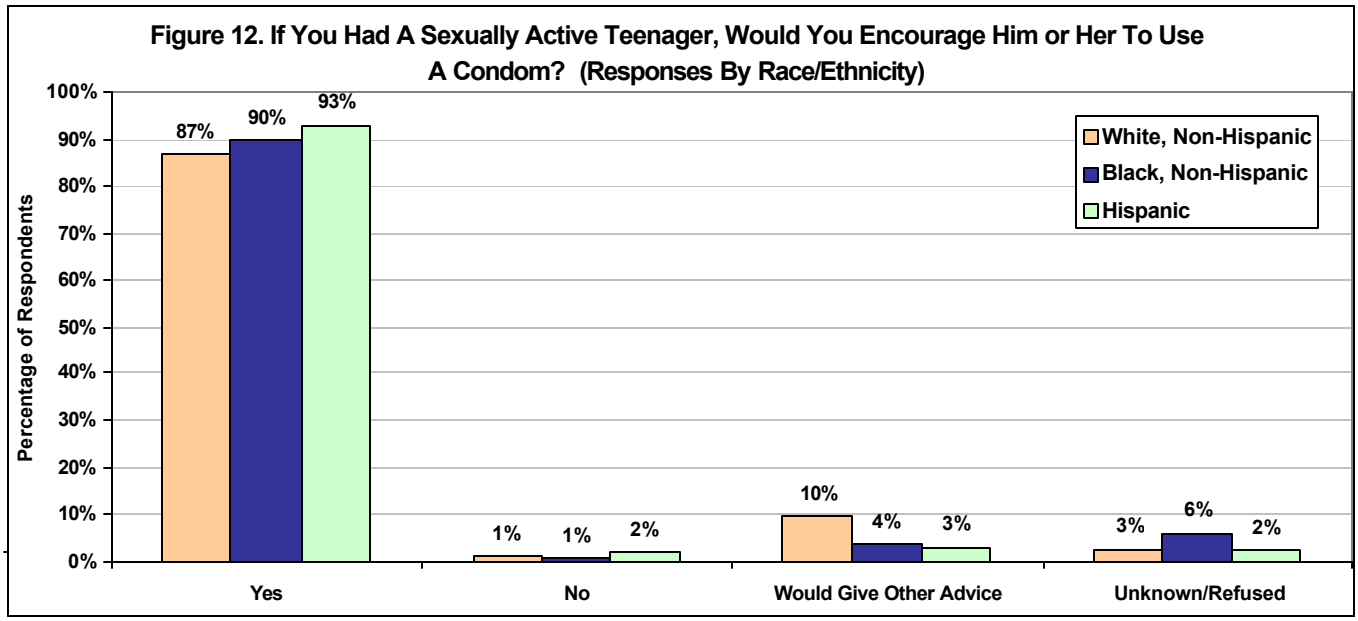
1999 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

The 3,304 Missouri BRFSS participants 18-64 years of age were asked: "**If you had a sexually active teenager, would you encourage him or her to use a condom?**" The responses are shown in Figures 11-15. The height of each individual bar corresponds to the percentage of respondents in that particular category who gave the indicated response to the question (see the box inside Figure 1 on page 52 for additional explanation).

Most respondents (87%) indicated they would encourage their sexually-active teenager to use a condom. Very few respondents (1%) answered no to the question, although 9% stated they would give other advice besides condom use

White non-Hispanics were more likely to indicate they would give other advice than were African Americans or Hispanics (10% vs. 4% and 3%, respectively). In addition, it appeared that, in general, the older the respondent, the more likely he or she would chose to give the teenager other advice instead of condom use. However, even among the oldest age group (55-64 years), only 14% indicated they would give other advice, and 80% said they would encourage condom use.





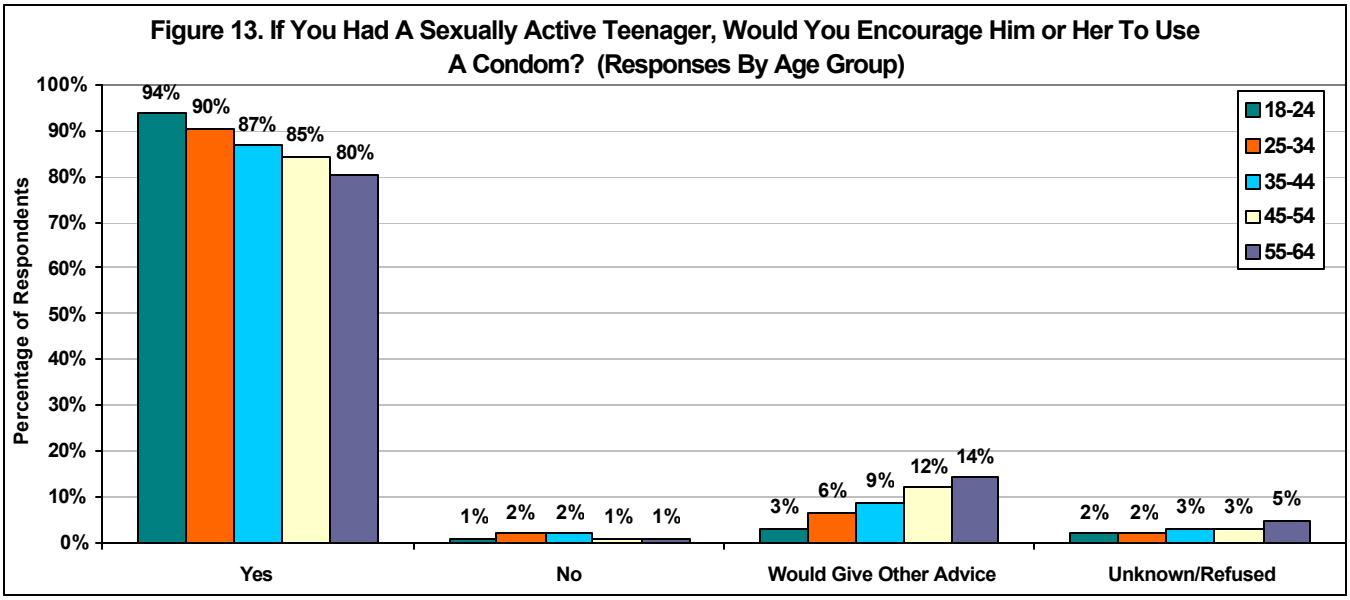


Figure 13. If You Had A Sexually Active Teenager, Would You Encourage Him or Her To Use A Condom? (Responses By Age Group)
Percentage of Respondents
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
94%
90%
87%
85%
80%
1%
2%
2%
1%
1%
3%
6%
9%
12%
14%
2%
2%
3%
3%
5%
Yes
No
Would Give Other Advice
Unknown/Refused
18-24
25-34
35-44
45-54
55-64

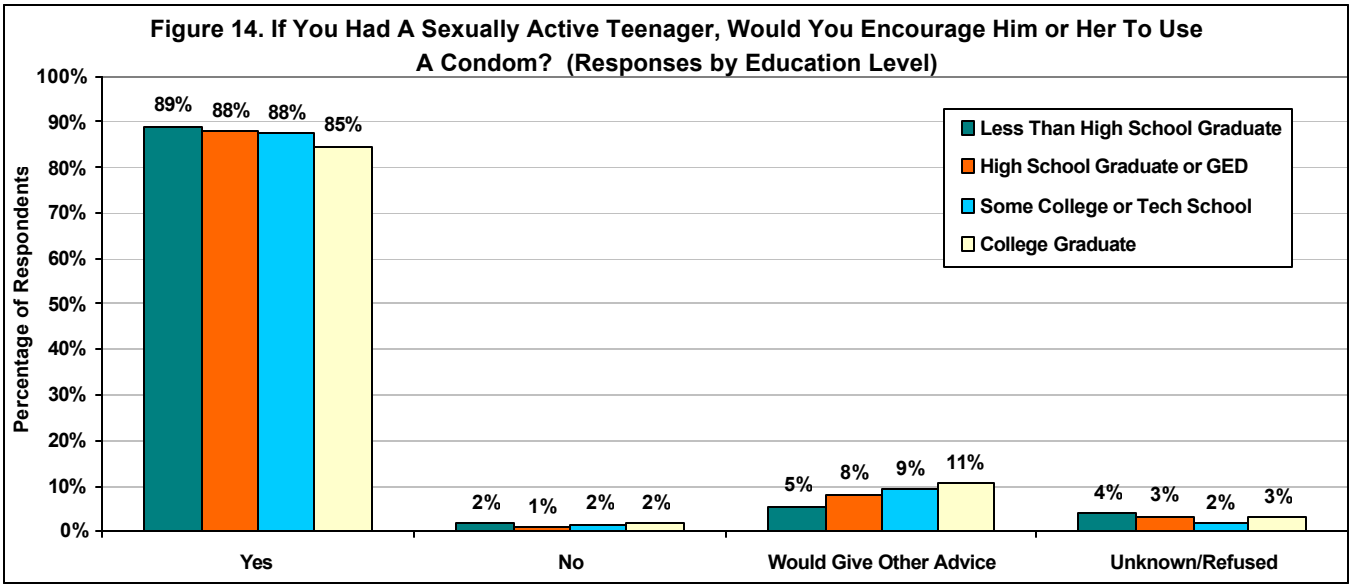


Figure 14. If You Had A Sexually Active Teenager, Would You Encourage Him or Her To Use A Condom? (Responses by Education Level)
Percentage of Respondents
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
89%
88%
88%
85%
2%
1%
2%
2%
5%
8%
9%
11%
4%
3%
2%
3%
Yes
No
Would Give Other Advice
Unknown/Refused
Less Than High School Graduate
High School Graduate or GED
Some College or Tech School
College Graduate

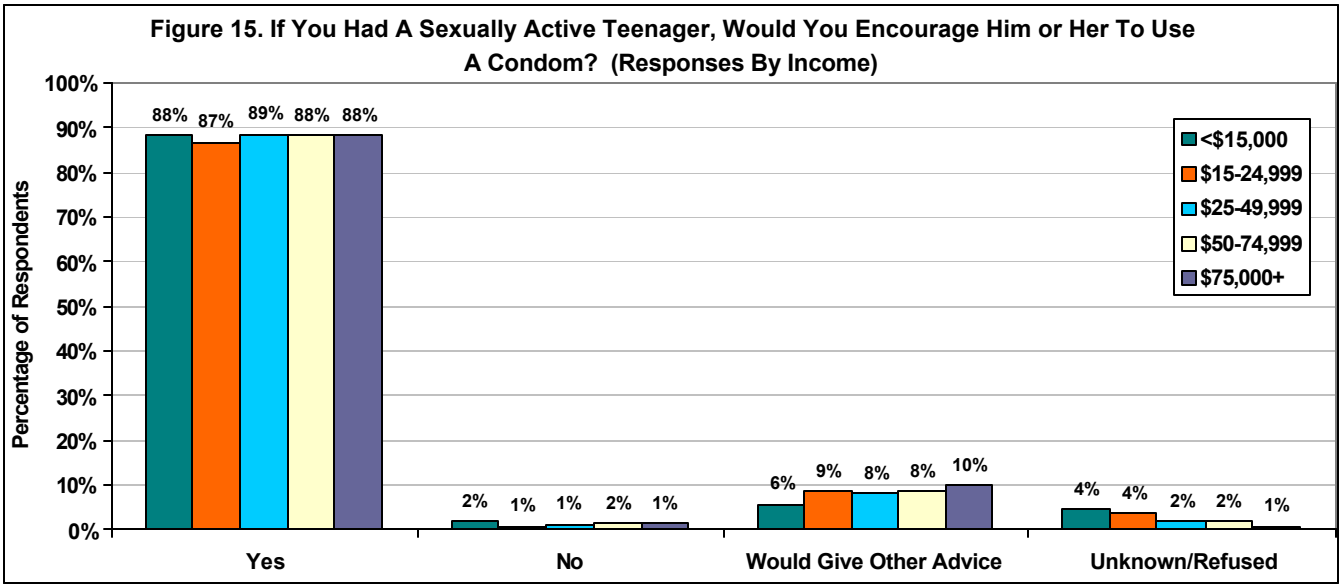


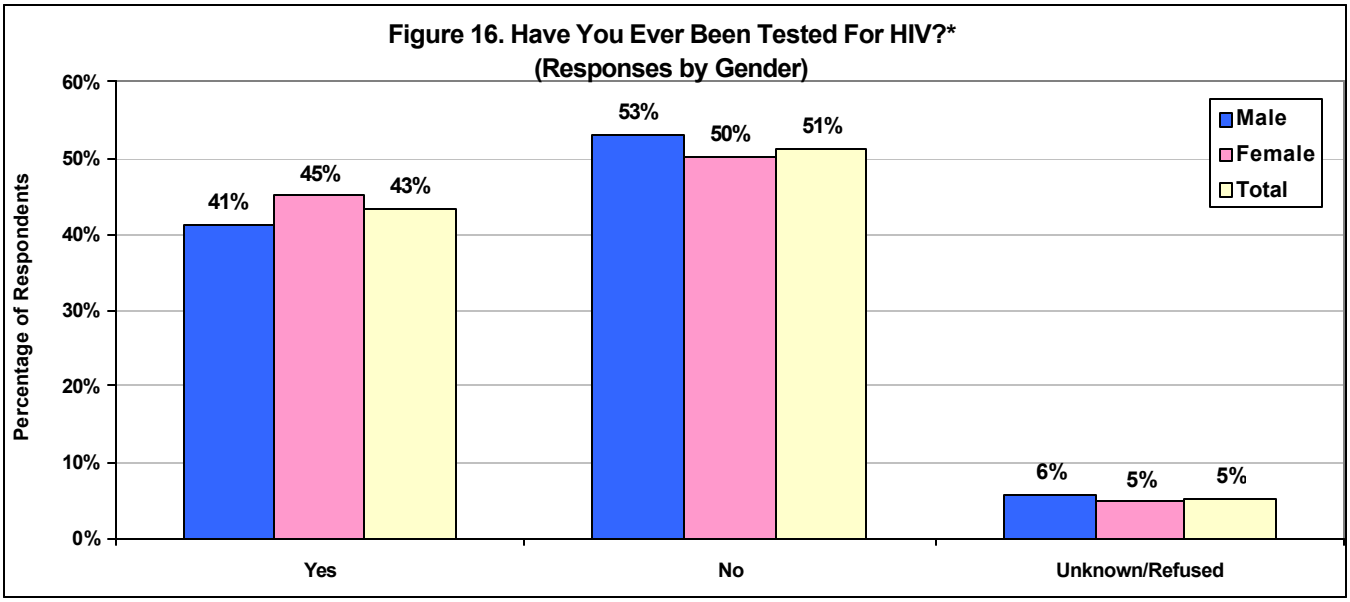
Figure 15. If You Had A Sexually Active Teenager, Would You Encourage Him or Her To Use A Condom? (Responses By Income)
Percentage of Respondents
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
88%
87%
89%
88%
88%
2%
1%
1%
2%
1%
6%
9%
8%
8%
10%
4%
4%
2%
2%
1%
Yes
No
Would Give Other Advice
Unknown/Refused
<$15,000
$15-24,999
$25-49,999
$50-74,999
$75,000+

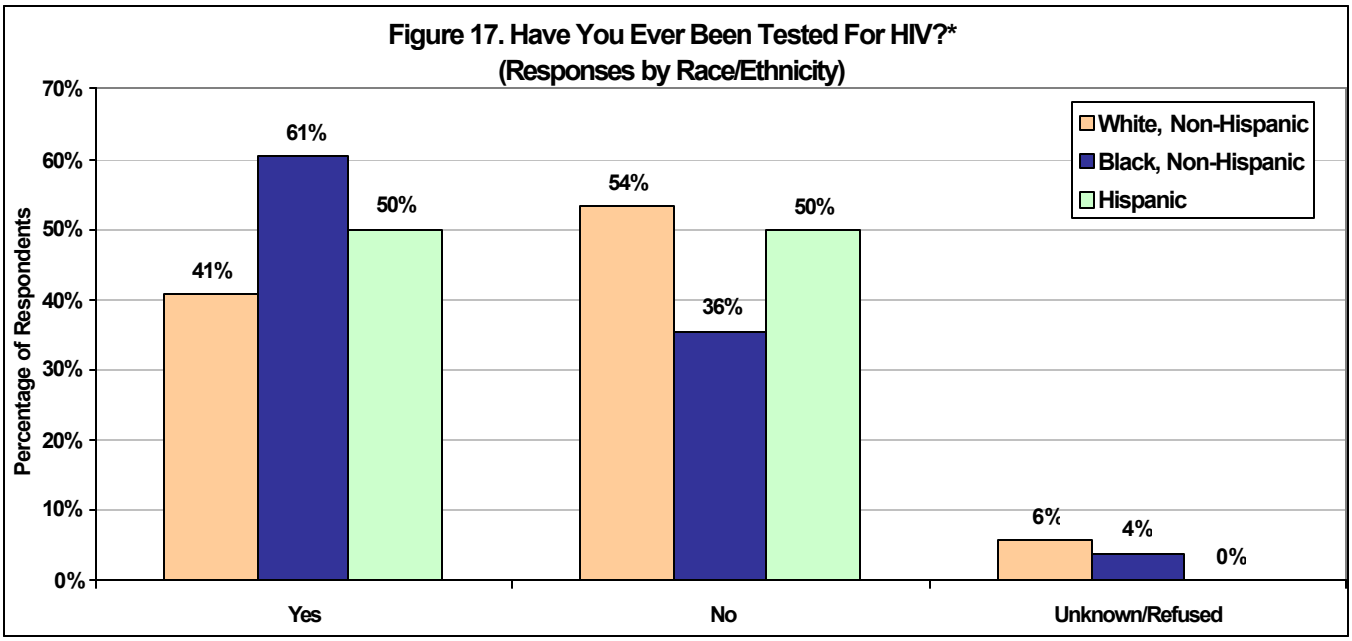
1999 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

Of the 3,304 Missouri BRFSS participants 18-64 years of age, 3,300 were asked whether they had donated blood since March 1985; 972 (29.8%) stated that they had. The remaining 2,328 individuals, who did not report donating blood since this date, were asked "**Have you ever been tested for HIV?**" The responses are shown in Figures 16-20. The height of each individual bar corresponds to the percentage of respondents in that particular category who gave the indicated response to the question (see the box inside Figure 1 on page 52 for additional explanation).

Forty-three percent of respondents indicated they had been tested for HIV. African Americans were noticeably more likely than Hispanics or white non-Hispanics (61% vs. 50% and 41%, respectively) to have been tested.

Respondents in the 25-34 year age group were most likely to have been tested (63%, vs. 46% for respondents 18-24 years of age, the age group with the next highest proportion who had been tested). Respondents in the oldest age group (55-64 years) were least likely to have been tested (only 21% reported having had an HIV test).





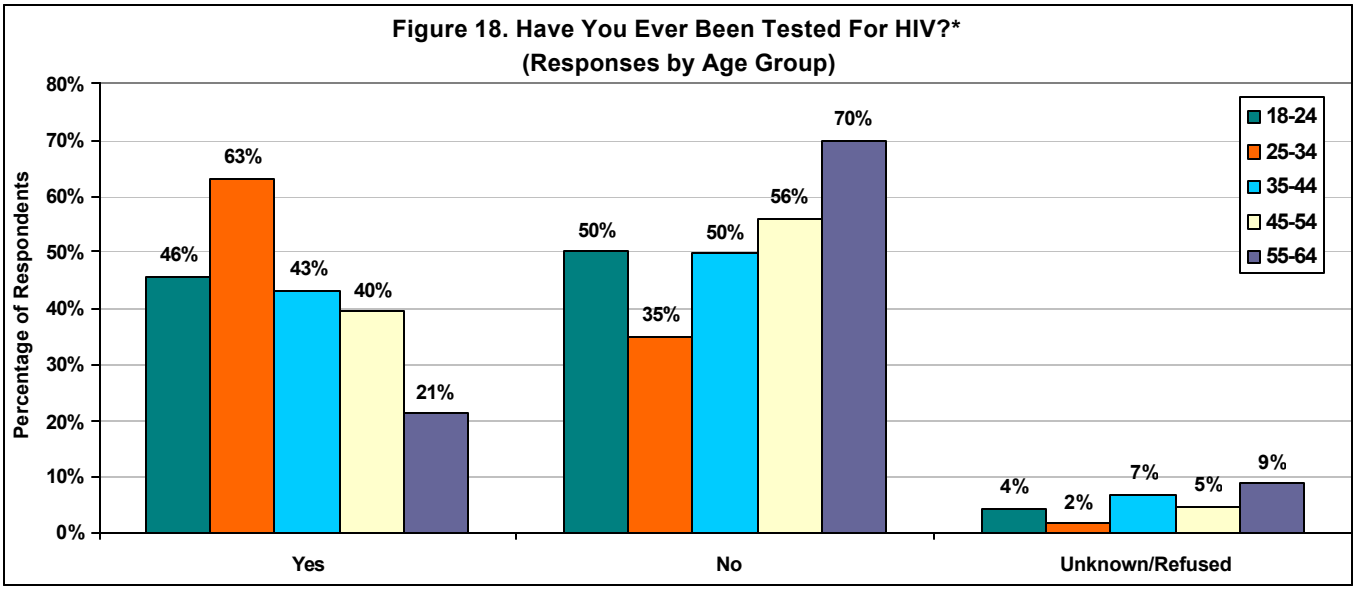


Figure 18. Have You Ever Been Tested For HIV?*
(Responses by Age Group)
Percentage of Respondents
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
46%
63%
43%
40%
21%
50%
35%
50%
56%
70%
4%
2%
7%
5%
9%
Yes
No
Unknown/Refused
18-24
25-34
35-44
45-54
55-64

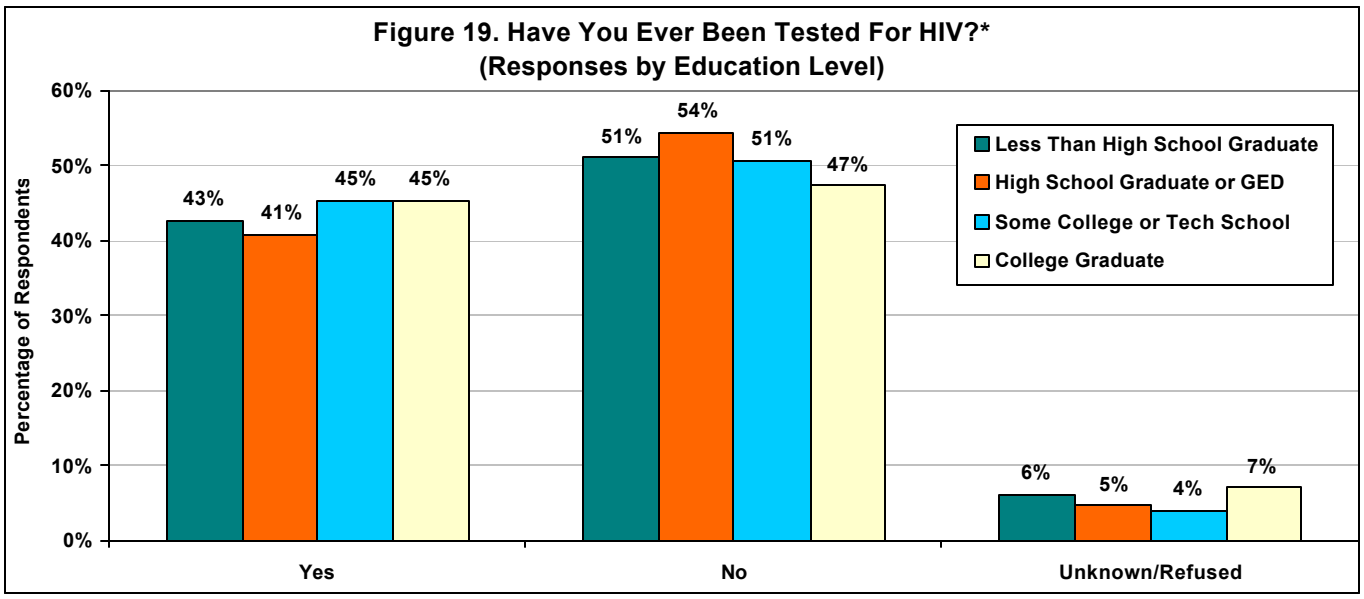


Figure 19. Have You Ever Been Tested For HIV?*
(Responses by Education Level)
Percentage of Respondents
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
43%
41%
45%
45%
51%
54%
51%
47%
6%
5%
4%
7%
Yes
No
Unknown/Refused
Less Than High School Graduate
High School Graduate or GED
Some College or Tech School
College Graduate

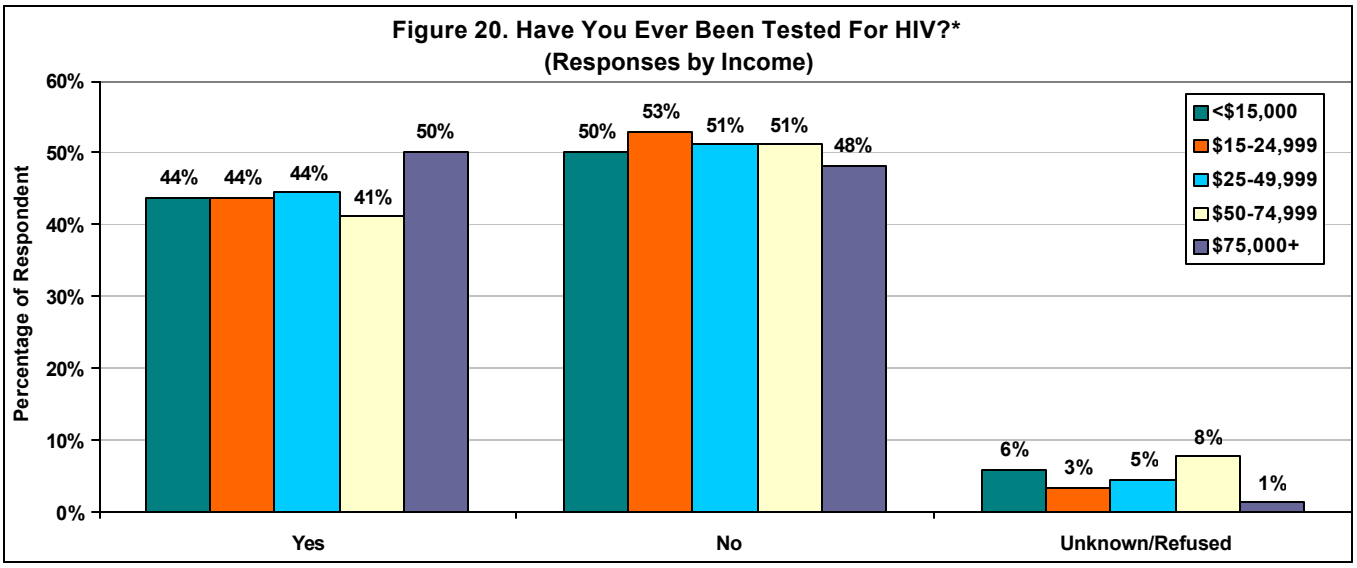
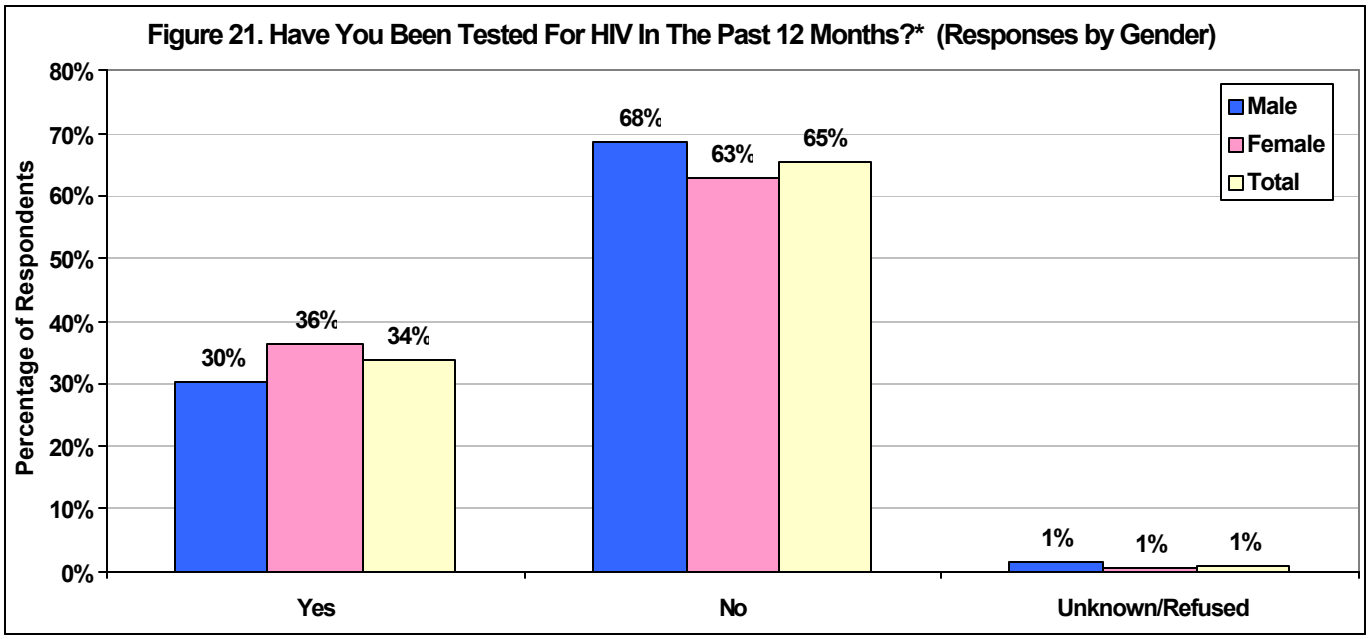


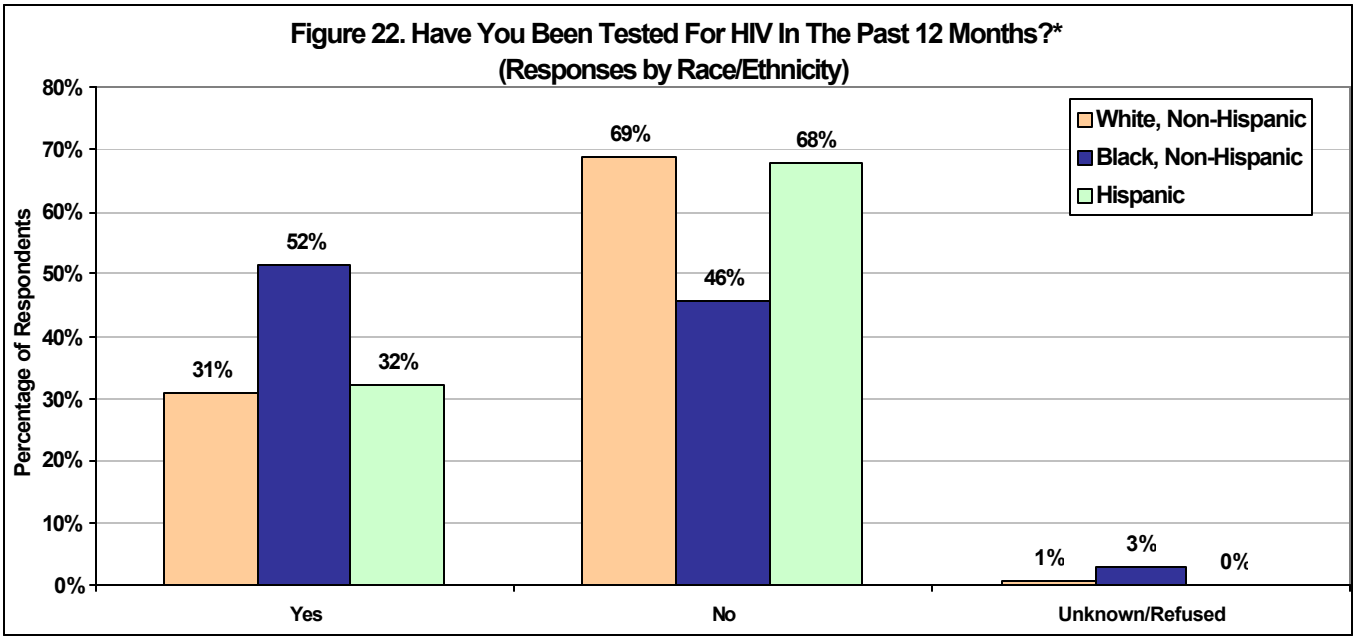
Figure 20. Have You Ever Been Tested For HIV?*
(Responses by Income)
Percentage of Respondent
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
44%
44%
44%
41%
50%
50%
53%
51%
51%
48%
6%
3%
5%
8%
1%
Yes
No
Unknown/Refused
<$15,000
$15-24,999
$25-49,999
$50-74,999
$75,000+

1999 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

Of the 2,328 respondents who did not report donating blood since March 1985, and who were asked whether they had ever been tested for HIV, 952 indicated they had been tested. These 952 individuals were then asked "**Have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months?**" The responses are shown in Figures 21-25. The height of each individual bar corresponds to the percentage of respondents in that particular category who gave the indicated response to the question (see the box inside Figure 1 on page 52 for additional explanation).

Only about one-third (34%) of respondents who had, for some reason other than blood donation, been tested for HIV indicated they had been tested in the past 12 months. African Americans were more likely than Hispanics or white non-Hispanics (52% vs. 32% and 31%, respectively) to have been tested during this period. Also, individuals in the youngest age group (18-24 years), those without a high school diploma or GED, and those with the lowest income level (<$15,000) were more likely to have been tested; of respondents in these categories, 57%, 46%, and 43%, respectively, reported having an HIV test in the past 12 months.





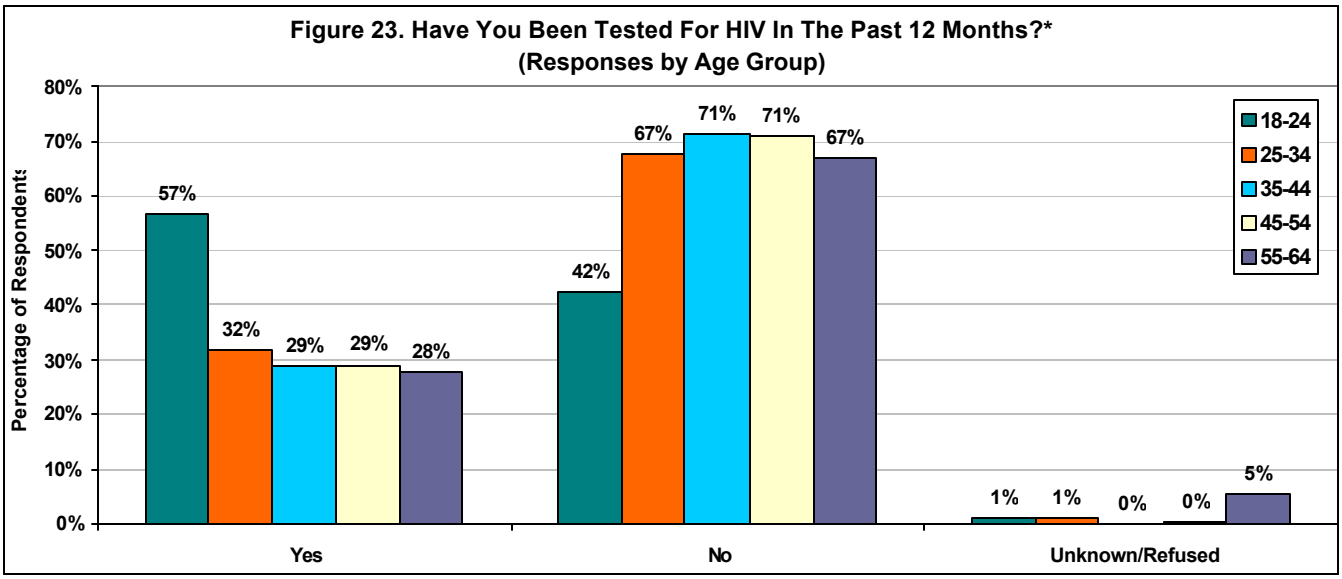


Figure 23. Have You Been Tested For HIV In The Past 12 Months?*
(Responses by Age Group)
Percentage of Respondents
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
57%
32%
29%
29%
28%
42%
67%
71%
71%
67%
1%
1%
0%
0%
5%
Yes
No
Unknown/Refused
18-24
25-34
35-44
45-54
55-64

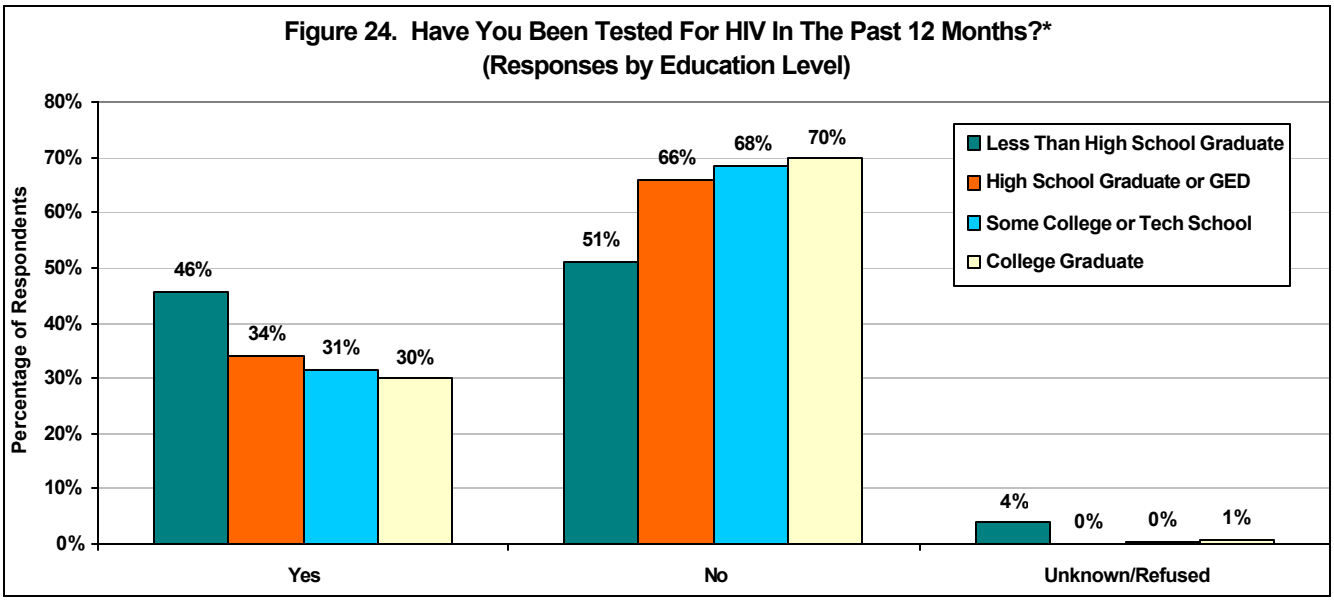


Figure 24. Have You Been Tested For HIV In The Past 12 Months?*
(Responses by Education Level)
Percentage of Respondents
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
46%
34%
31%
30%
51%
66%
68%
70%
4%
0%
0%
1%
Yes
No
Unknown/Refused
Less Than High School Graduate
High School Graduate or GED
Some College or Tech School
College Graduate

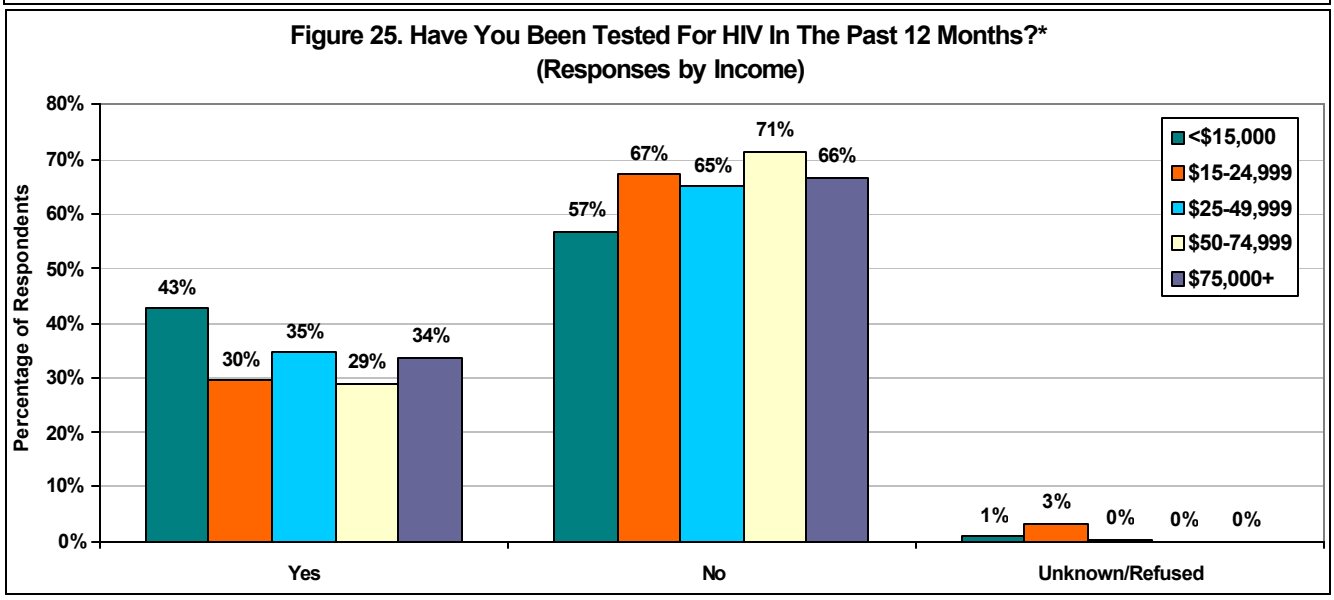


Figure 25. Have You Been Tested For HIV In The Past 12 Months?*
(Responses by Income)
Percentage of Respondents
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
43%
30%
35%
29%
34%
57%
67%
65%
71%
66%
1%
3%
0%
0%
0%
Yes
No
Unknown/Refused
<$15,000
$15-24,999
$25-49,999
$50-74,999
$75,000+

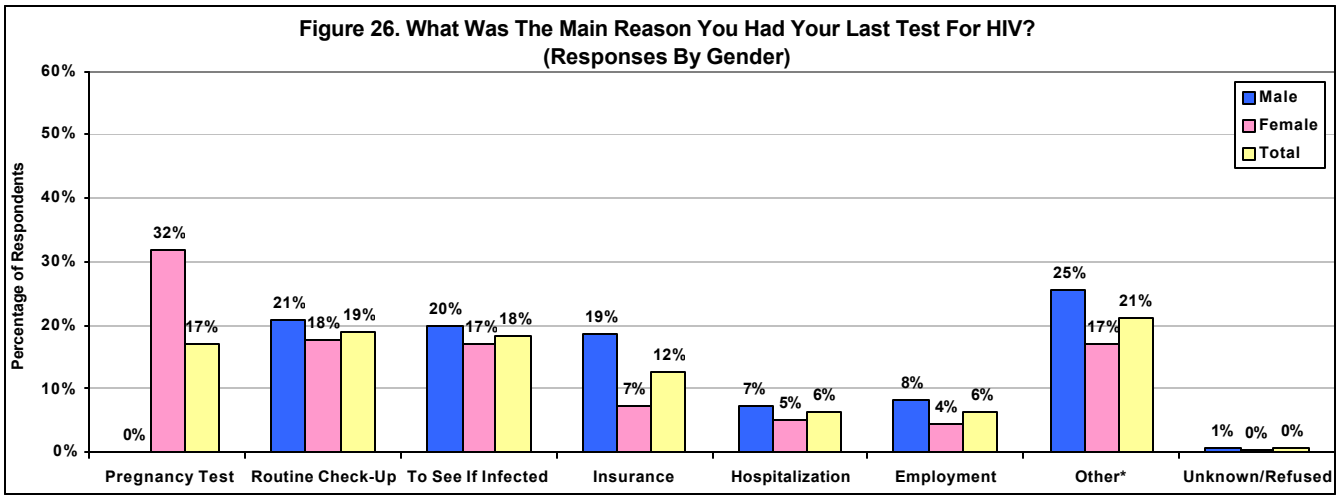
1999 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

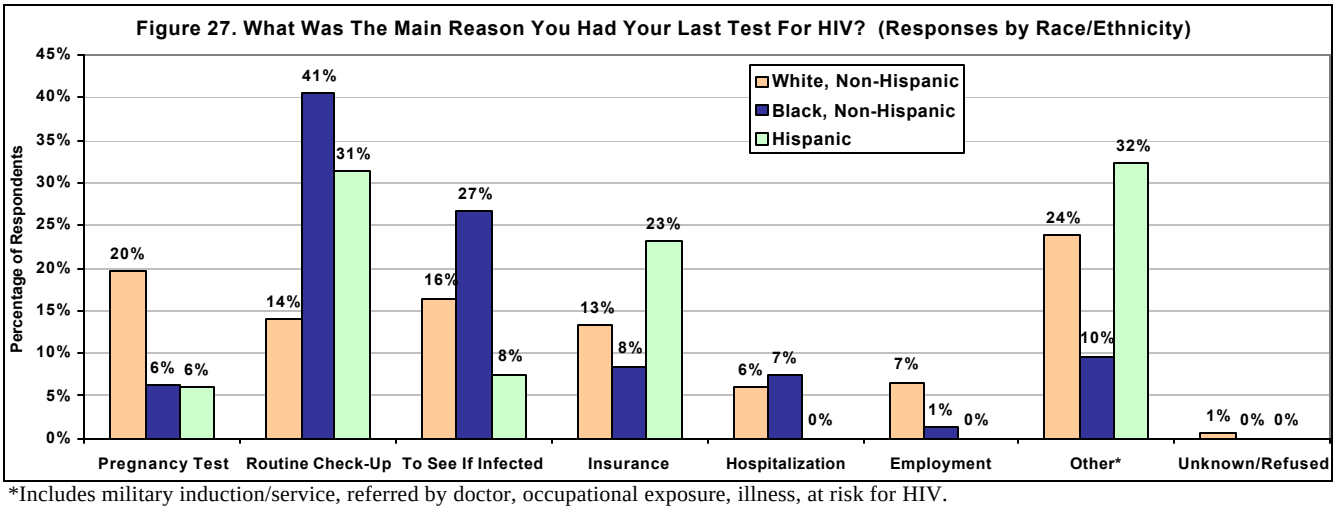
Of the 3,304 BRFSS participants 18-64 years of age, 463 reported having an HIV test in the past 12 months that was not part of a blood donation process. (These individuals included both persons with and without a history of donating blood, but all had been tested for HIV in the past twelve months for reasons other than donating blood.) These 463 individuals were asked "**What was the main reason you had your last test for HIV?**" The responses are shown in Figures 26-30. The height of each individual bar corresponds to the percentage of respondents in that particular category who gave the indicated response to the question (see the box inside Figure 1 on page 52 for additional explanation).

The most common reasons for participants' last HIV test were "routine check-up" (19%) and "to see if infected" (18%). Almost one-third (32%) of tests in females were conducted because of pregnancy. (Note that it is currently recommended that all pregnant women be encouraged to undergo testing for HIV.)

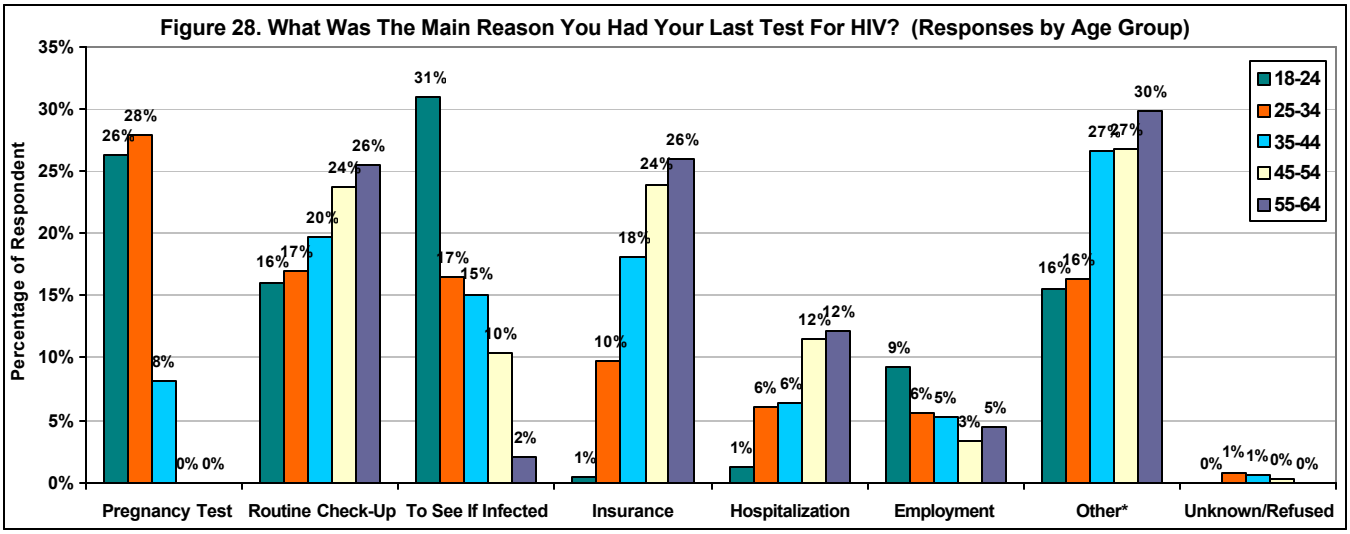
The responses indicated that, in general, the older the respondent, the more likely that their last HIV test was part of a routine check-up or for insurance purposes. For persons in the oldest age group (55-64), 26% of tests were part of a routine check-up, and an additional 26% were done for purposes of insurance. In contrast, the younger the respondent, the more likely, in general, that their last test was "to see if infected." Thirty-one percent of tests in the youngest age group (18-24 years) were for this purpose.

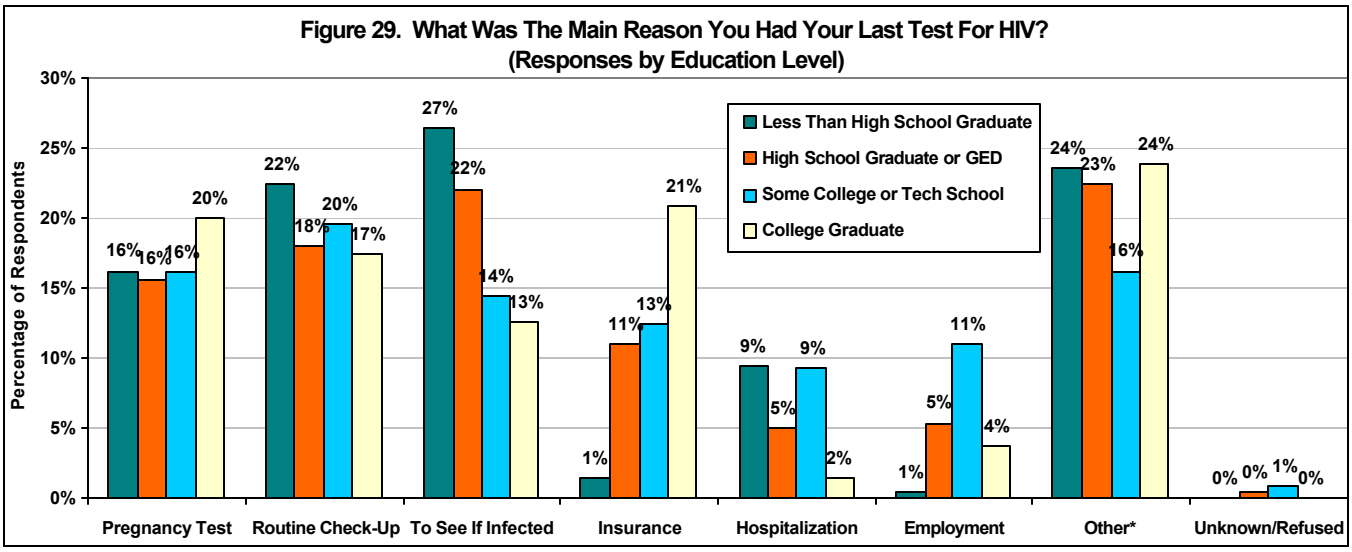
The responses also indicated that, in general, the more formal education the respondent had, the more likely that their last HIV test was for insurance purposes; for persons in the highest education level category (college graduate), 21% of tests were done for purposes of insurance. Conversely, the less formal education the respondent had, the more likely, in general, that their last test was "to see if infected." Twenty-seven percent of tests in those without a high school degree or GED were for this purpose.

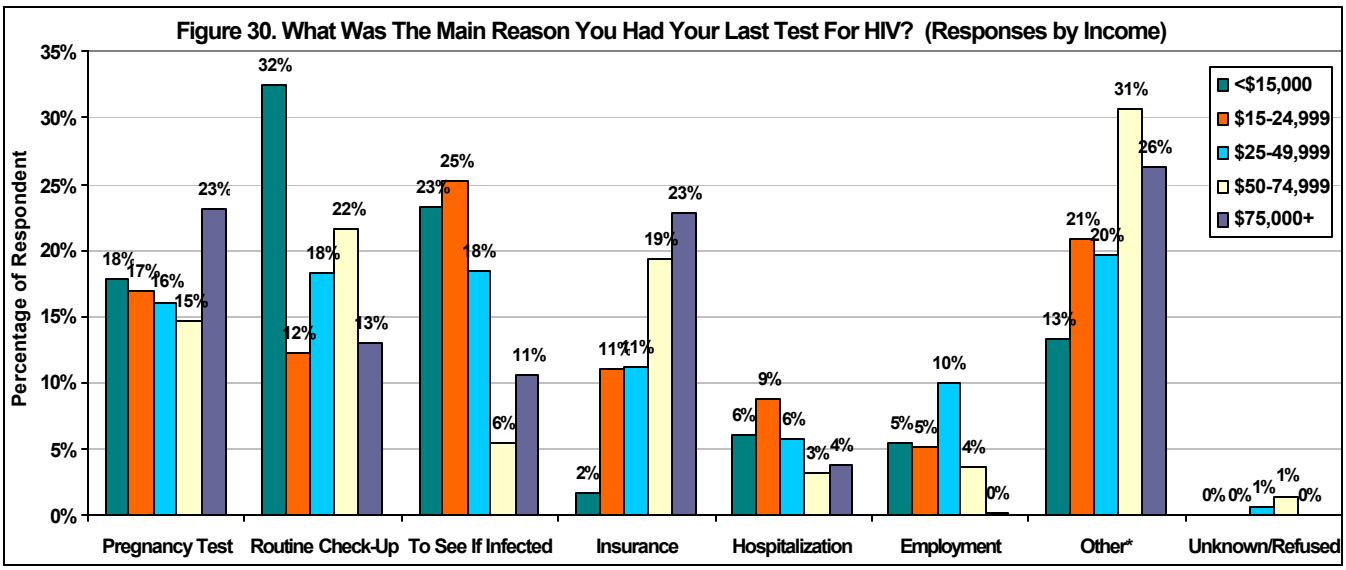




*Includes military induction/service, referred by doctor, occupational exposure, illness, at risk for HIV.







*Includes military induction/service, referred by doctor, occupational exposure, illness, at risk for HIV.

1999 Missouri Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System: Missouri

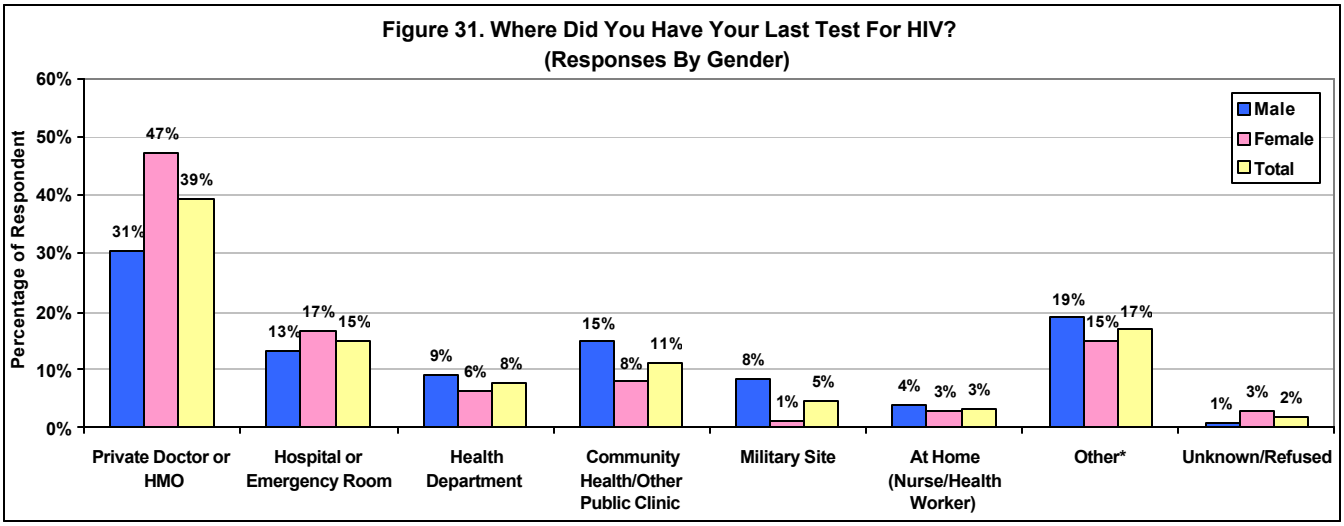
The 463 respondents who reported having an HIV test in the past 12 months that was not part of a blood donation process were asked "**Where did you have your last test for HIV?**" The responses are shown in Figures 31-35. The height of each individual bar corresponds to the percentage of respondents in that particular category who gave the indicated response to the question (see the box inside Figure 1 on page 52 for additional explanation).

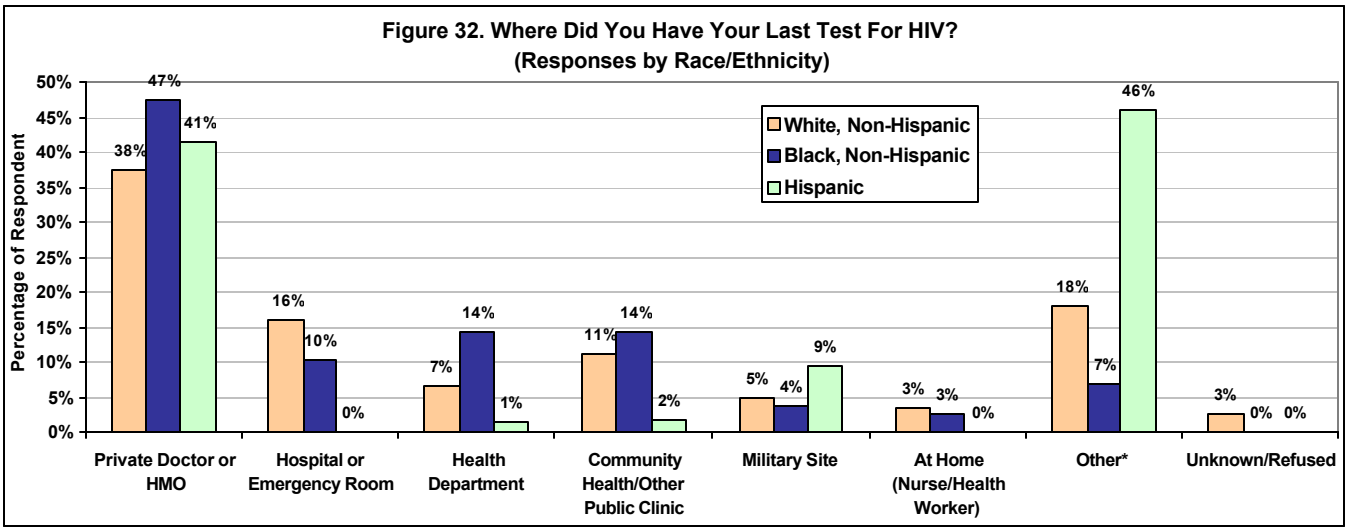
The largest proportion (39%) of respondents had their last HIV test performed by a private physician or health maintenance organization (HMO). Fifteen percent were tested in a hospital or emergency room, and 11% were tested in a community health clinic or other public clinic.

Almost half (47%) of female respondents were last tested by a private physician or HMO.

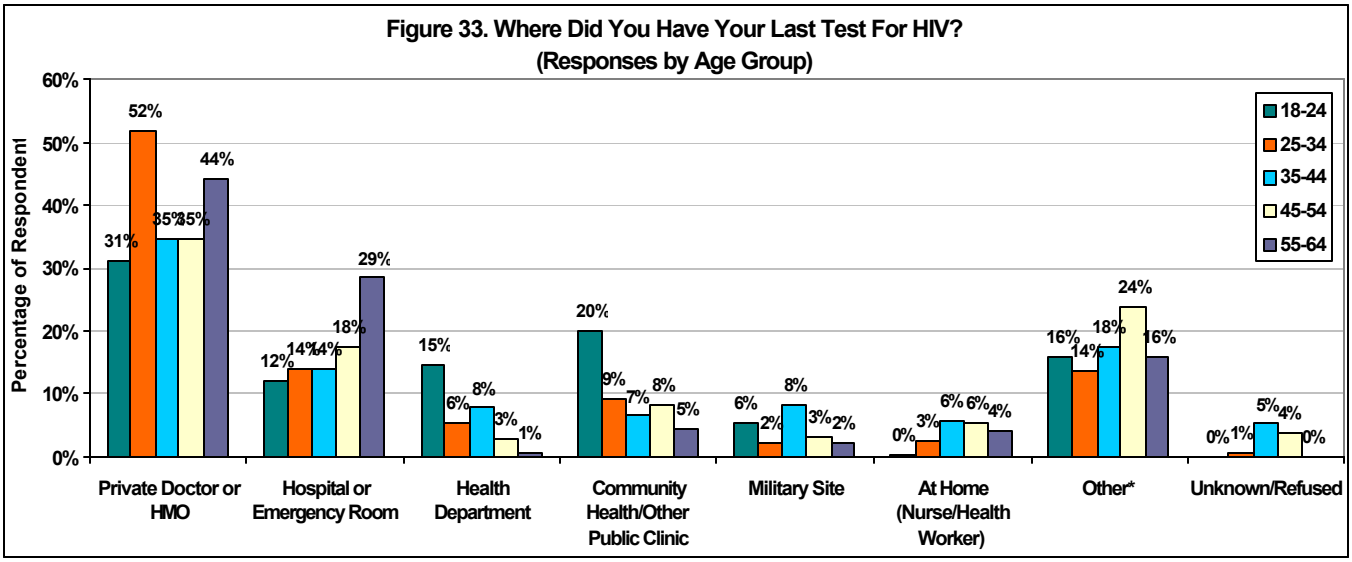
Likewise, among African Americans, almost half (47%) of participants had their last HIV test performed by a private doctor or HMO; 14% were tested at a community health clinic or other public clinic, and 14% were tested at a public health department.

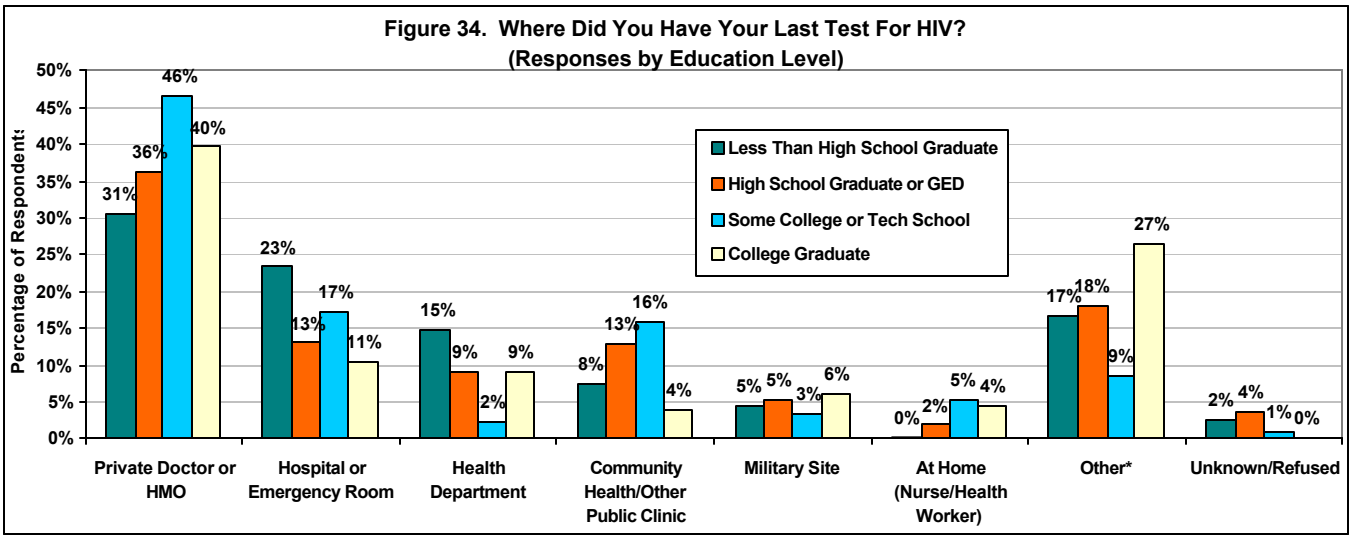
Older respondents were more likely, in general, to report having their last HIV test from a private physician or HMO, or at a hospital or emergency room. Forty-four percent of individuals in the oldest age group (55-64) reported being tested by a private doctor or HMO, and 29% indicated they had been tested in a hospital or emergency room.

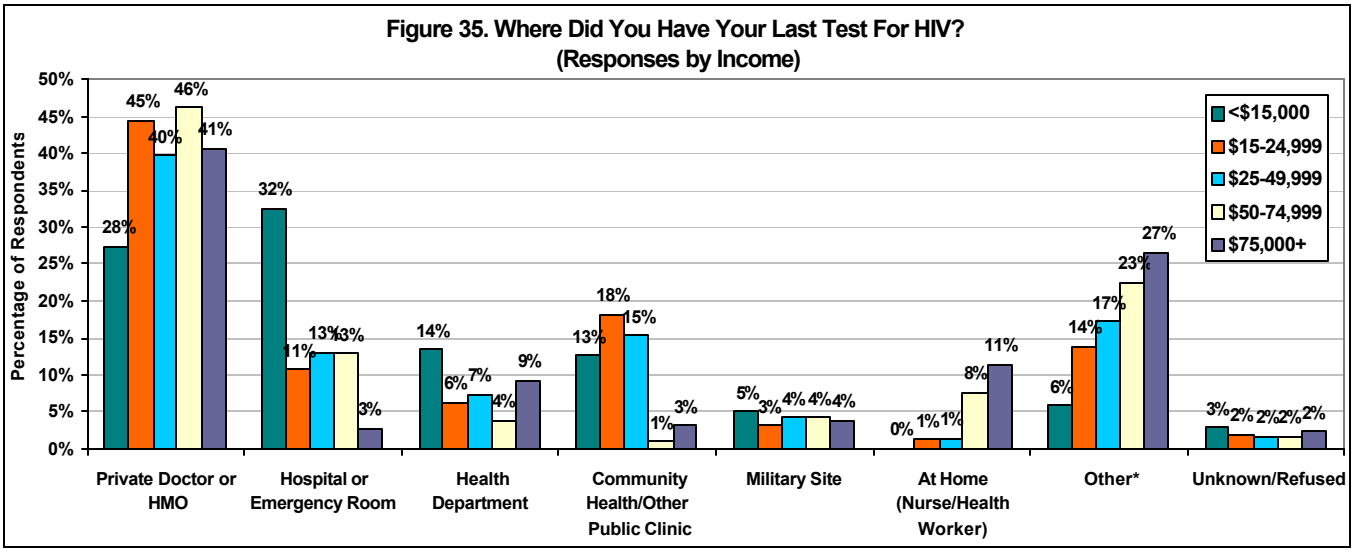




*Includes AIDS clinic or test site, family planning clinic, prenatal clinic or Ob/Gyn office, STD clinic, company or industry clinic, insurance company clinic, drug treatment clinic, at-home self testing kit, and jail or prison.







*Includes AIDS clinic or test site, family planning clinic, prenatal clinic or Ob/Gyn office, STD clinic, company or industry clinic, insurance company clinic, drug treatment clinic, at-home self testing kit, and jail or prison.

This page intentionally left blank.

1999 Missouri Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
Kevin Miller, HIV Prevention Education Supervisor
Sandy Mazzocco, Health and Physical Education Consultant
P.O. Box 480
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0480
http://www.dese.state.mo.us/

February 2000

A full copy of this survey can be found at http://www.dese.state.mo.us/divinstr/curriculum/hiveducation/survey1999.pdf.

Support for this publication was provided through Cooperative Agreement U87/CCU709009-08 with the Division of Adolescent and School Health, Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 23. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by gender—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999[5,6,7]

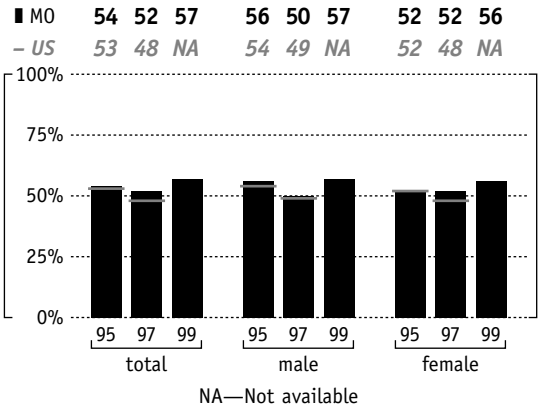


Figure 24. Percentage of high school students who ever had sexual intercourse, by grade—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999[5,6,7]

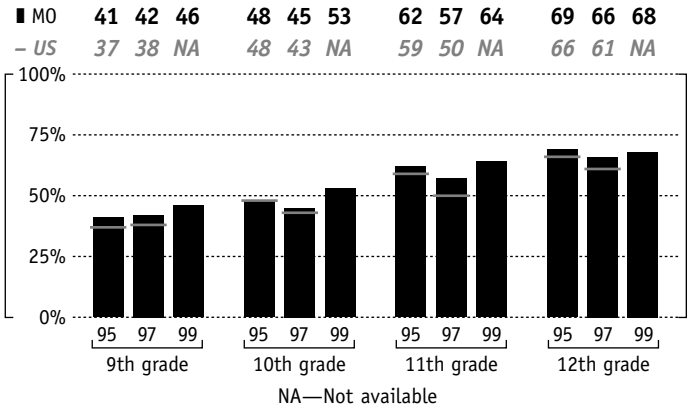


Figure 25. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, by gender—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999[5,6,7]

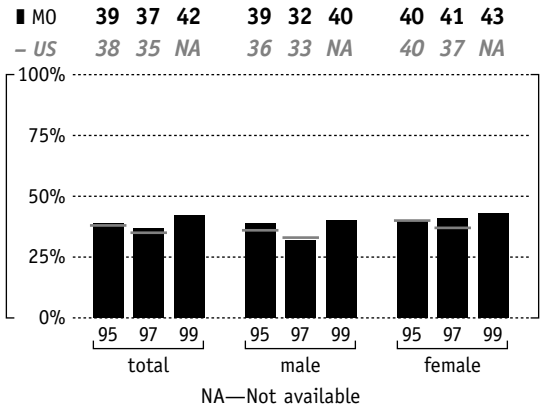


Figure 26. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months, by grade—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999[5,6,7]

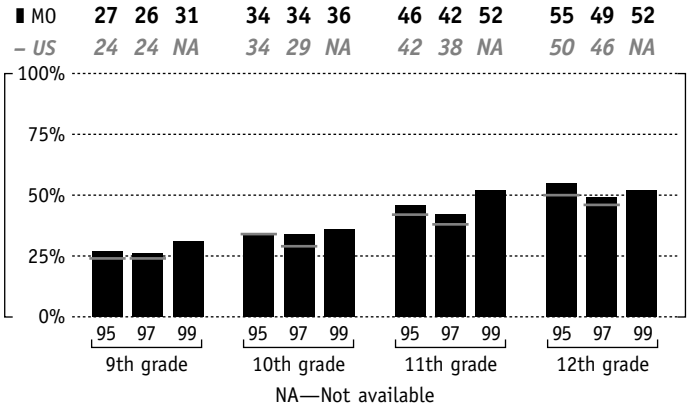
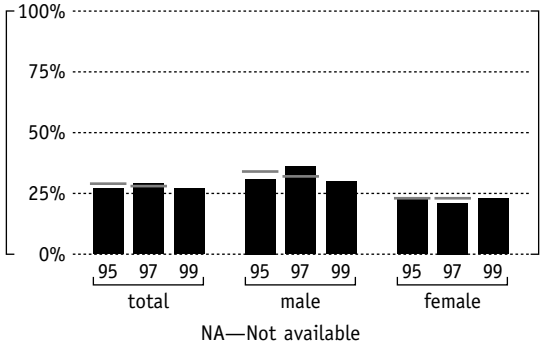


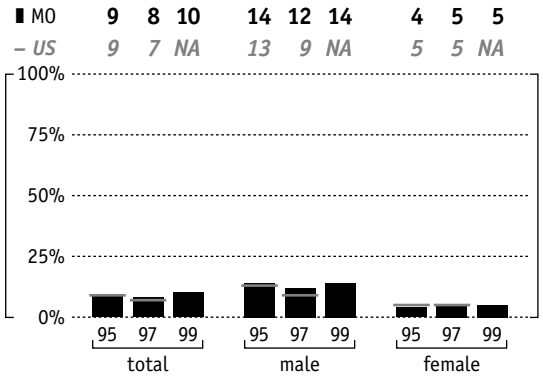
Figure 27. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse, but not during the three months preceding the survey, by gender—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999[5,6,7]



Sexual behavior

The percentage of Missouri high school students who had ever had sex and the percentage who were currently sexually active both rose, after decreasing somewhat in 1997 (Figures 23,24,25,26). The percentage of students who had had intercourse in the past but were not currently sexually active was the same as in 1995 (Figure 27). Ten percent of students reported intercourse before age 13, indicating the need to focus prevention efforts at younger ages (Figure 28). Twenty percent of Missouri high school students reported more than four lifetime partners, a finding of great concern given the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases among teens.

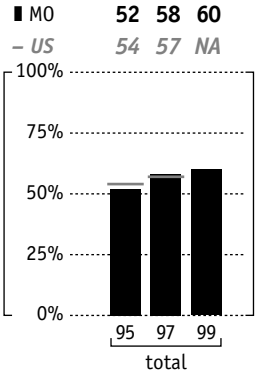
Figure 28. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13, by gender—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999[5,6,7]



NA—Not available

Figure 29. Percentage of high school students† who used a condom during last sexual intercourse—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999[5,6,7]

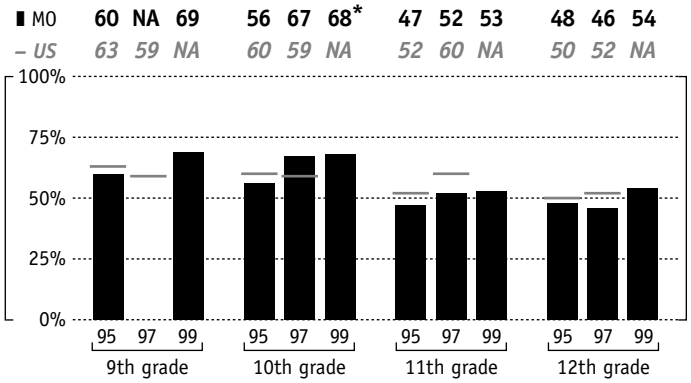
†of those who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey



NA—Not available

Figure 30. Percentage of high school students† who used a condom during last sexual intercourse, by grade—Missouri and United States, 1995, 1997, 1999[5,6,7]

†of those who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey



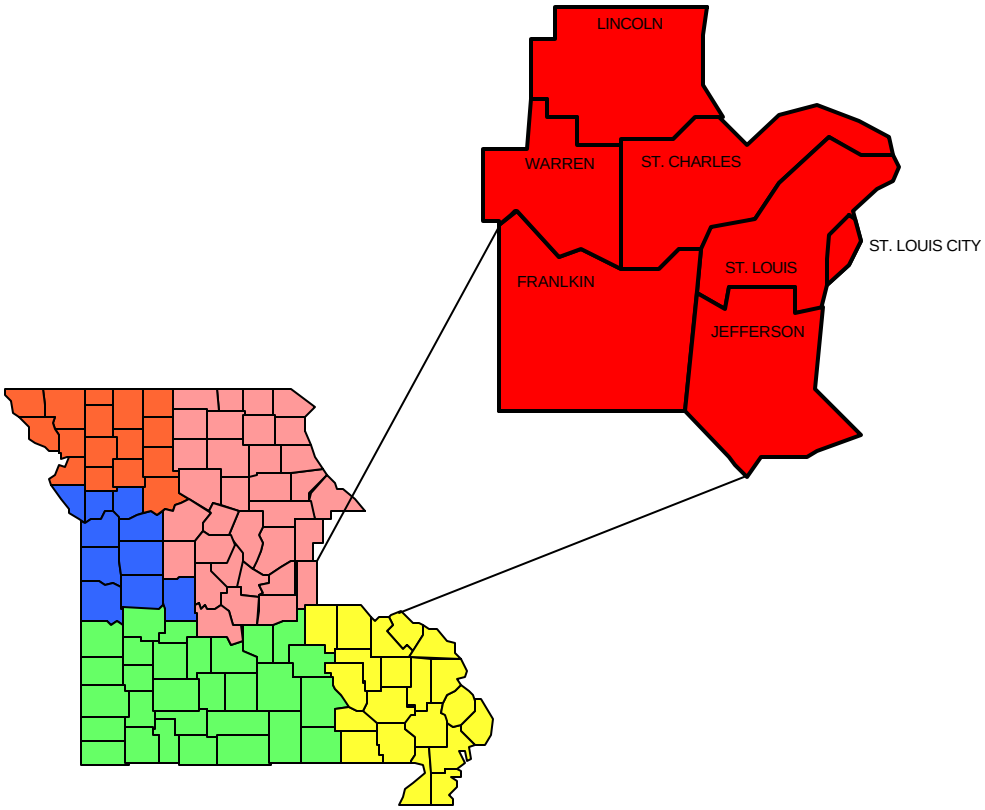
*Statistically significant change from 1995; NA—Not available

The percentage of sexually active students who used condoms increased from 1995 to 1999, but continued to be lower among twelfth grade students than ninth grade students, presumably because older students have access to other contraceptives or do not appreciate the value of condoms in preventing sexually transmitted diseases (Figures 29,30). When used consistently and correctly, latex condoms are highly effective at reducing the risk of HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases.[20]

Early and unprotected sexual intercourse may result in unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted disease. Pregnancies that occur during adolescence place both mothers and infants at risk for lifelong social and economic disadvantages.[21] Two-thirds of teen mothers do not graduate from high school, and the children of teen mothers are more likely to have lower birth weights and more likely to perform poorly in school.[1,22]

Despite declines in teen pregnancy, abortion, and birth rates in Missouri,[23] serious problems remain. In Missouri during 1998, there were 4,619 pregnancies to females under the age of 18.[23] There were 3,479 births to females ages 15 – 17, and 137 births to females under the age of 15.[23] More reported cases of chlamydia occur among adolescent females than any other group. In 1998, 3,497 cases were reported among Missouri females ages 15 – 19, accounting for 28 percent of total cases.[24] Through 1998, 40 percent of cumulative reported HIV cases in Missouri occurred among 20- to 29-year-olds, indicating that many infections occur among teenagers.[25]

St. Louis HIV Region



1999 Population Estimates for the St. Louis City HIV Region

County	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is		Hispanic		Total	
Franklin County	90,829	97.5%	1,086	1.2%	147	0.2%	332	0.4%	734	0.8%	93,128	100.0%
Jefferson County	193,095	97.5%	1,707	0.9%	441	0.2%	923	0.5%	1,950	1.0%	198,116	100.0%
Lincoln County	36,130	95.8%	959	2.5%	111	0.3%	111	0.3%	422	1.1%	37,733	100.0%
St. Charles County	264,895	94.5%	7,897	2.8%	584	0.2%	2,679	1.0%	4,393	1.6%	280,448	100.0%
St. Louis City	147,159	44.1%	176,262	52.8%	634	0.2%	4,035	1.2%	5,870	1.8%	333,960	100.0%
St. Louis County	796,798	80.0%	164,782	16.5%	1,215	0.1%	19,610	2.0%	13,776	1.4%	996,181	100.0%
Warren County	24,213	95.2%	819	3.2%	49	0.2%	60	0.2%	294	1.2%	25,435	100.0%
Region Totals	1,553,119	79.0%	353,512	18.0%	3,181	0.2%	27,750	1.4%	27,439	1.4%	1,965,001	100.0%

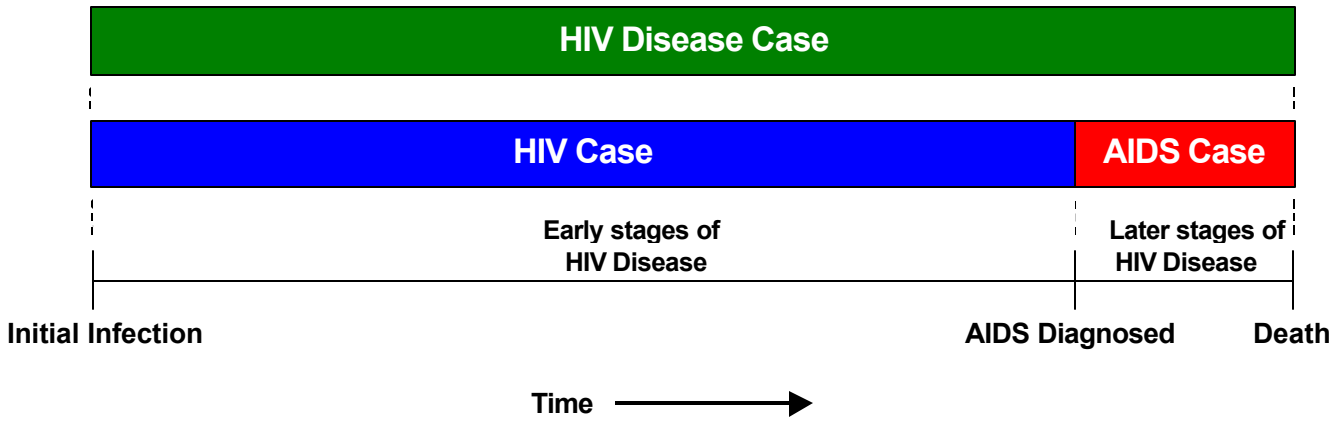
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HIV Disease in the St. Louis HIV Region - 2000
General Summary and Comments

HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases

From the time a person is infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) until death, he/she has **HIV Disease**. All persons with HIV Disease can be subclassified as either an **AIDS case** (if they are in the later stages of the disease process and have met the case definition for AIDS) or an **HIV case** (if they are in the earlier stages of the disease process and have not met the AIDS case definition). This is illustrated in the following figure.

Relationship of HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases



To understand the epidemiology (i.e., occurrence) of HIV Disease in a particular area, it is necessary to examine not only HIV Disease cases, but also the subcategories of AIDS cases and HIV cases. The patterns of occurrence of AIDS cases (and deaths) reflect access to, utilization of, and the effectiveness of available treatments. HIV cases, which generally represent persons more recently infected, can potentially provide information regarding current HIV infection trends. HIV cases can also provide information on which subpopulations are presently at increased risk for acquiring HIV infection, and toward which prevention efforts should be targeted.

Magnitude of the Problem and General Trends

Since 1982, 6,041 HIV-infected residents of the St. Louis HIV Region[1] have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health. Of these 6,041 HIV Disease cases, 4,113 (68.1%) are subcatagorized as AIDS cases, and the remaining 1,928 (31.9%) are subcategorized as HIV cases.

The annual number of newly reported (i.e., initially reported for the first time to public health officials) HIV Disease cases has been decreasing since 1995. The 258 HIV Disease cases initially reported in 2000 represent a 16.2% decrease from the 308 cases reported in 1999. This decrease in annually reported HIV Disease cases in recent years could, in part, reflect a decrease in new HIV infections (i.e., a true decrease in HIV Disease incidence), at least in some subpopulations. However, it could also, at least partially, reflect changes in the HIV testing behaviors of at-risk persons and/or changes in the HIV testing practices of providers. Consequently, given the currently available data, it is difficult to make definitive statements regarding present trends in new HIV infections. It must be strongly emphasized that even if there has been

1. Does not include persons diagnosed while residing in correctional facilities located in the region.

an overall decrease in new infections in the region, there are still significant numbers of persons who are being infected each year. In addition, even if the overall number of new infections were decreasing, there could still be certain subpopulations in which there is an increasing incidence of infection. Also, there is always concern that changes in high risk behavior patterns in certain groups of persons could cause numbers of new infections to increase.

Of the 6,041 reported HIV Disease cases, 3,743 (62.0%) are currently living, and 2,298 (38.0%) have died. The majority (2,231, or 97.1%) of these deaths have been in persons subcategorized as AIDS cases (the 2,231 AIDS cases who have died make up 54.2% of all reported cases of AIDS).

Improved antiretroviral therapies have slowed the progress of HIV disease in many infected persons, an achievement especially reflected in the substantial (46.6%) decrease in reported AIDS cases in the region from 1996 to 1997. However, in the following years the downward trend in AIDS cases has slowed noticeably (from 1999 to 2000, the number of reported AIDS cases decreased by 10.4%). These newer trends reflect the real limitations associated with current treatment regimens, and point to the need for continued emphasis on prevention of new infections.

Where

Of the 1,928 reported HIV cases: 1,247 (64.7%) were from St. Louis City, 557 (28.9%) from St. Louis County, 66 (3.4%) from St. Charles County, and 58 (3.0%) from the region's four remaining counties.

Of the 4,113 reported AIDS cases: 2,445 (59.4%) were from St. Louis City, 1,349 (32.8%) from St. Louis County, 150 (3.6%) from St. Charles County, and 169 (4.1%) were from the region's four remaining counties.

Cases of HIV Disease in the region very disproportionately occur in St. Louis City, which has the largest number of reported cases as well as the highest rates of both HIV and AIDS cases. For HIV cases reported in 2000, the rate for St. Louis City (29.6) was five times the rate for St. Louis County (5.9).

Of total reported HIV Disease cases in the region, 92.7% come from either St. Louis City or St. Louis County (which together comprise 67.7% of the region's population). A total of 443 HIV Disease cases have been reported from the remaining five counties of the region.

Within St. Louis City and St. Louis County, both HIV Disease cases and cases of bacterial STDs generally tend to occur in the same specific areas.[1] It is within these areas that the needs for prevention and care services are the greatest.

Who

Of the 1,928 reported HIV cases: 1,597 (82.8%) were in males and 331 (17.2%) were in females.

Of the 4,113 reported AIDS cases: 3,702 (90.0%) were in males and 411 (10.0%) were in females.

Of the 1,928 reported HIV cases: 867 (45.0%) were in whites, 1,018 (52.8%) were in African Americans, 16 (0.8%) were in Hispanics, 3 (0.2%) were in Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 2 (0.1%) were in American Indians.

Of the 4,113 reported AIDS cases: 2,318 (56.4%) were in whites, 1,736 (42.2%) were in African Americans, 47 (1.1%) were in Hispanics, 9 (0.2%) were in Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 3 (0.1%) were in American Indians.

Males continue to make up the largest numbers of reported HIV Disease cases, but certain populations of females appear to be increasingly affected by HIV Disease. Females now make up 17.2% of all reported HIV cases, compared to 10.0% of all reported AIDS cases.

1. See the zip code maps on pages 13 and 14 of this section.

Increasing involvement by certain African American populations also appears to be occurring. African Americans make up 52.8% of total reported HIV cases, compared to 42.2% of total reported AIDS cases. These figures also reflect the overrepresentation of African Americians (who make up only about 18% of the region's population) among reported HIV and AIDS cases. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2000 in African Americans (32.0) was 8.6 times the rate in whites (3.7).

The over-representation of African Americans is especially seen in reported HIV and AIDS cases in females. Of the 331 total reported female HIV cases, 254 (76.7%) were in African American females. Of the 411 total reported female AIDS cases, 286 (69.6%) were in African American females.

(African Americans in the St. Louis HIV Region are also very disproportionately represented among reported cases of gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis. It is important to remember that the presence of one of these sexually transmitted diseases [STDs] makes HIV transmission from an HIV-infected person to his/her non-HIV-infected sexual partner 2-5 times more likely to occur. It follows that an essential component of HIV prevention consists of efforts to decrease the occurrence of other STDs.)

For Hispanics, the numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases have been relatively small (16 cumulative HIV cases with no cases reported in 2000; 47 cumulative AIDS cases with 2 cases reported in 2000).

The numbers of total reported HIV and AIDS cases in Asians and in American Indians have been very small (3 HIV cases and 9 AIDS cases in Asians, and 2 HIV cases and 3 AIDS cases in American Indians).

The majority of new HIV infections are acquired by persons in their twenties and thirties, and infections are also occurring in teenagers.

Major Exposure Categories

There are currently four major exposure categories into which almost all adults/adolescents recently infected with HIV can be placed: 1) men who have sex with men (MSM); 2) heterosexual contacts; 3) (heterosexual) injecting drug users (IDU); and 4) men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU).

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

It is estimated that 1,313 (68.7%) of the 1,912 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 3,094 (75.8%) of the 4,081 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are MSM.

The largest numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases continue to be in MSM, although there is evidence that among persons more recently infected with HIV, a smaller proportion are MSM. MSM make up 68.7% of total reported HIV cases, compared to 75.8% of total reported AIDS cases. It also is estimated that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000[2] that were MSM (97) is lower than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (121).

HIV infection is a significant problem among both white and African American MSM; more cases have been reported from white MSM, but black MSM are likely experiencing higher rates of infection. Of the total reported HIV cases in MSM, 55.7% were in white men, 42.4% were in African American men, and 1.0% (12 cases) were in Hispanic men.

2. Throughout this document, whenever reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2000, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Most MSM who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties. African American MSM appear, in general, to be infected at somewhat younger ages compared to white MSM. The largest proportion of reported African American MSM HIV cases (42.7%) were diagnosed with HIV infection between the ages of 20-29 (and 6.4% were diagnosed while teenagers), while among white MSM cases, the largest proportion (46.8%) were diagnosed between the ages of 30-39.

The vast majority of HIV-infected MSM are from either St. Louis City or St. Louis County. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, 65.5% were in men living in St. Louis City at the time of diagnosis, and 29.0% were in men from St. Louis County; in addition, 90.6% of white MSM HIV cases, 99.8% of African American MSM cases, and 91.7% of Hispanic MSM cases were from one of these two locations.

Information obtained through interviews indicates that at least 22% of reported MSM HIV Disease cases (at least 15% of white MSM cases and 34% of African American MSM cases) have also had sex with a female(s), and thus may form a link between infected/high risk male homosexual and heterosexual populations. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Heterosexual Contacts

It is estimated that 368 (19.2%) of the 1,912 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 363 (8.9%) of the 4,081 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are heterosexual contacts.

Certain subpopulations of heterosexuals appear to be increasingly affected by HIV Disease. There is (in contrast to the situation in MSM) evidence that among persons more recently infected with HIV, a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts. Heterosexual contacts make up 19.2% of total reported HIV cases, compared to 8.9% of total reported AIDS cases. It also is estimated that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 that were heterosexual contacts (68) is slightly greater than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (62).

The majority of reported heterosexual contact HIV and AIDS cases have been in women. African American women are especially affected, making up 60.8% of total reported heterosexual contact HIV cases (white women make up an additional 15.8%, African American men 17.7%, and white men 4.1%). Heterosexual contact is the predominant way that women in the region are infected with HIV (at least 76.3% of reported HIV cases in adult/adolescent women are due to heterosexual contact), and among more recently infected women, a higher proportion are being infected through this mode of transmission.

The largest proportion of heterosexual contact cases were probably initially infected while in their twenties, but teenagers (especially females) are also being infected through heterosexual transmission (18.7% of African American female HIV cases, and 14.0% of white female HIV cases, were diagnosed while in their teens).

The majority of HIV-infected heterosexual contacts are from either St. Louis City or St. Louis County. Of total reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts, 60.4% were in persons living in St. Louis City at the time of diagnosis, and 32.0% were in persons from St. Louis County; in addition, 68.3% of white heterosexual contact HIV cases and 98.4% of African American heterosexual contact cases were from one of these two locations.

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

It is estimated that 133 (7.0%) of the 1,912 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 276 (6.8%) of the 4,081 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are IDUs.

IDUs rank third among the four major exposure categories in terms of total numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases. The estimated number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were IDUs (5) is less than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (10).

Males, and African Americans, are disproportionately represented among reported HIV cases in IDUs. Of total reported IDU HIV cases, African American males make up 47.2%; African American females 24.4%; white males 16.5%; and white females 11.0%.

Most HIV-infected IDUs acquire their infection while in their twenties or thirties.

The vast majority of HIV-infected IDUs are from either St. Louis City or St. Louis County. Of total reported HIV cases in IDUs, 72.4% were in persons living in St. Louis City at the time of diagnosis, and 17.3% were in persons from St. Louis County; in addition, 62.9% of white IDU cases and 100.0% of African American IDU cases were from one of these two locations.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

It is estimated that 83 (4.3%) of the 1,912 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 255 (6.2%) of the 4,081 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are MSM/IDUs.

MSM/IDUs rank fourth among the four major exposure categories in terms of total numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases. The estimated number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were MSM/IDUs (5) is essentially the same as the corresponding number reported in 1999 (4).

Slightly more HIV Disease cases have been reported from white MSM/IDUs, but black MSM/IDUs are likely experiencing higher rates of infection. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs, 48.7% were in white men and 48.7% were in African American men.

Most MSM/IDUs who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties.

The vast majority of HIV-infected MSM/IDUs are from either St. Louis City or St. Louis County. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs, 73.7% were in men living in St. Louis City at the time of diagnosis, and 21.1% were in men from St. Louis County; in addition, 91.9% of white MSM/IDU HIV cases and 97.3% of African American MSM/IDU cases were from one of these two locations.

Information obtained through interviews indicates that at least 46% of reported MSM/IDU HIV Disease cases (at least 39% of white MSM/IDU cases and 52% of African American MSM/IDU cases) have also had sex with a female(s), and thus may form a link between infected/high risk male homosexual and heterosexual populations. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 6,041 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents in the St. Louis HIV Region. In 2000, 258 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. Figure 1 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). (See also the section entitled "**Trends**" below.)
- Of these 6,041 HIV Disease cases, 4,113 (68.1%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases; 2,231 (54.2%) of the 4,113 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 1,882 (45.8%) are living.
- In 2000, 206 AIDS cases were reported. Figure 2 (on page 77) shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also the section entitled "**Trends**" below).
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that, in 1999, 303 AIDS cases were reported from the St. Louis Metropolitan Area[#]; the corresponding rate was 11.8 cases per 100,000 population. This rate is approximately half the average rate for all U.S. metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population (21.7).
- Of the 6,041 reported HIV Disease cases, 1,928 (31.9%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are thus categorized as HIV cases; 176 HIV cases* were reported in 2000.

[#]The St. Louis Metropolitan Area consists of six Missouri counties (Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Louis, and Warren), St. Louis City, and five Illinois counties (Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair).

* When reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2000, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

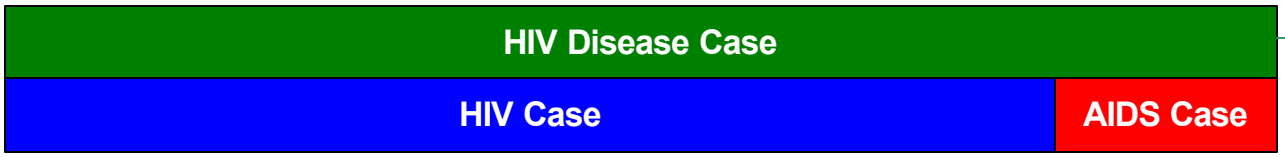
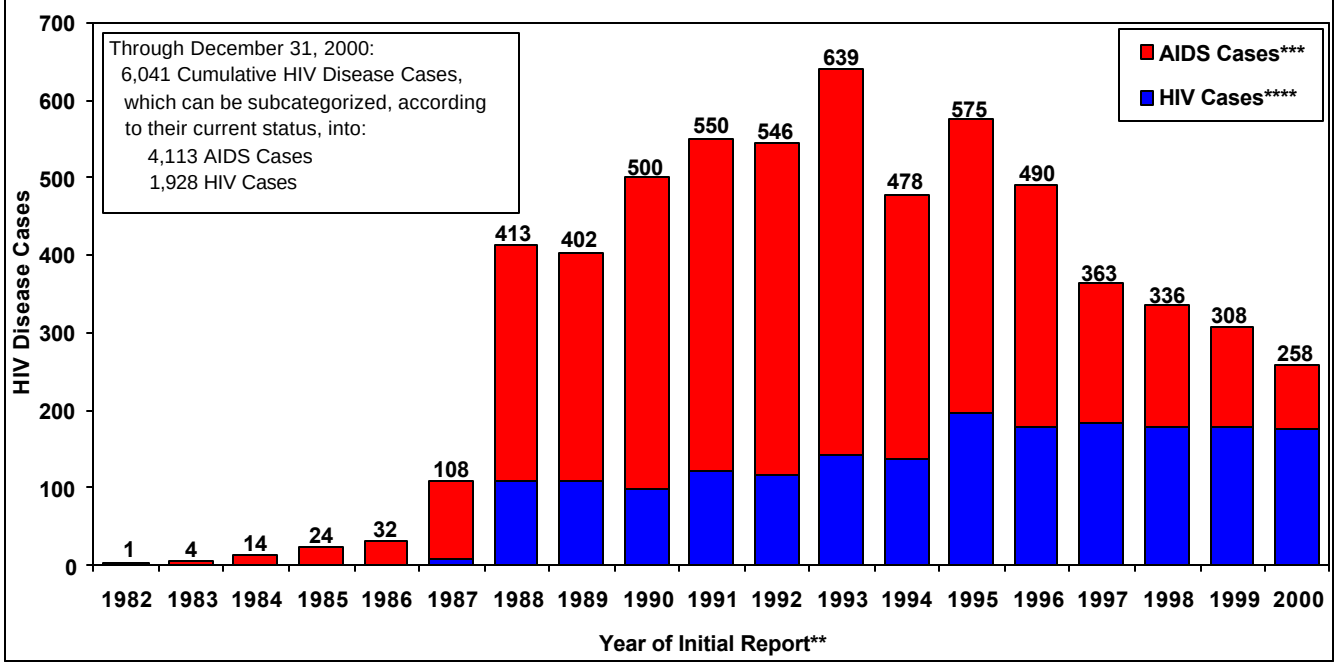


Figure 1. Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report**
St. Louis HIV Region, 1982-2000



*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

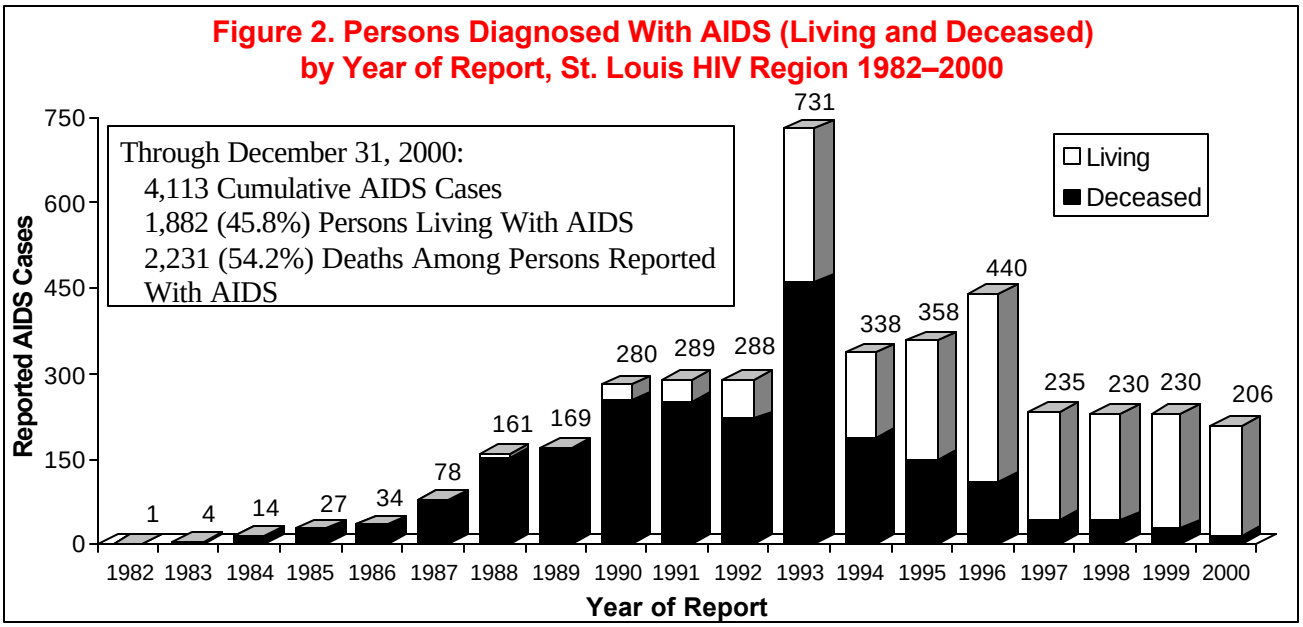


Figure 2. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, St. Louis HIV Region 1982–2000

Who

- Table 1 describes HIV cases, AIDS cases, and HIV Disease cases by gender, race/ethnicity, age at diagnosis.
- Males comprised 71.0% of the 176 HIV cases and 80.6% of the 206 AIDS cases reported in 2000.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented in the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Although African Americans make up only about 18% of the St. Louis HIV Region's population, they accounted for 64.2% of HIV cases and 64.6% of AIDS cases reported in 2000. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2000 in African Americans (32.0) was 8.6 times the rate in whites (3.7).
- The over-representation of African Americans is especialy seen in reported HIV and AIDS cases in females. Of the 51 female HIV cases reported in 2000, 43 (84.3%) were in African American females. Of the 40 female AIDS cases reported in 2000, 28 (70.0%) were in African American females.
- For Hispanics, the numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases have been relatively small (16 cumulative HIV cases with no cases reported in 2000; 47 cumulative AIDS cases with 2 cases reported in 2000).
- The numbers of total reported HIV and AIDS cases in Asians and in American Indians have been very small (3 HIV cases and 9 AIDS cases in Asians; 2 HIV cases and 3 AIDS cases in American Indians). No HIV or AIDS cases were reported in Asians or American Indians in 2000.
- Of the176 HIV cases reported in 2000, 43.2% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds, 32.4% in 20-29 year olds, 15.3% in 40-49 year olds, 4.5% in 13-19 year olds, and 4.0% in persons 50 years of age and older. These data indicate that many infections are occurring in persons in their twenties, and that infections are certainly occurring in teenagers.
- Of the 175 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000: 56 (32.0%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 1 (0.6%) in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); 3 (1.7%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); 41 (23.4%) in heterosexual contacts; and 74 (42.3%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.[†]
- Of the 206 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000: 95 (46.1%) were in MSM; 7 (3.4%) in MSM/IDUs; 15 (7.3%) in IDUs; 31 (15.0%) in heterosexual contacts; and 57 (27.7%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.[†]
- Figure 3 shows, for white and African American males and females, the proportion of total reported HIV and AIDS cases by exposure category.
- A total of 14 perinatal HIV cases and 24 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported; in 2000, 1 perinatal HIV case and 0 perinatal AIDS cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth.)
- Information on HIV-exposed infants is found in the **"Missouri"** section on page 17.
- Information on HIV infection in Job Corps applicants is found in the **"Missouri"** section on page 16.

[†] When this is done, most will be assigned to one of the four major exposure categories: MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

HIV Disease Case

HIV Case | AIDS Case

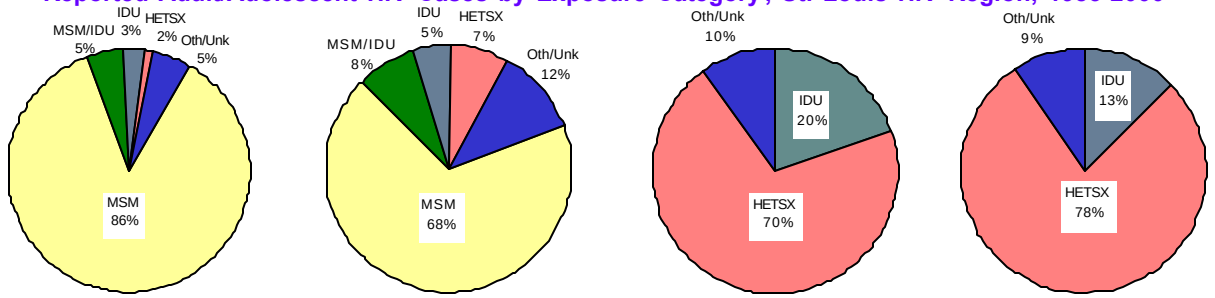
Table 1. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 1982–2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV Disease	
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	125	(71.0%)	1,597	(82.8%)	166	(80.6%)	3,702	(90.0%)	5,299	(87.7%)
Female	51	(29.0%)	331	(17.2%)	40	(19.4%)	411	(10.0%)	742	(12.3%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	58	(33.0%)	867	(45.0%)	71	(34.5%)	2,318	(56.4%)	3,185	(52.7%)
Black	113	(64.2%)	1,018	(52.8%)	133	(64.6%)	1,736	(42.2%)	2,754	(45.6%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	16	(0.8%)	2	(1.0%)	47	(1.1%)	63	(1.0%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	9	(0.2%)	12	(0.2%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.1%)	5	(0.1%)
Unknown	5	(2.8%)	22	(1.1%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	22	(0.4%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	50	(28.4%)	794	(41.2%)	59	(28.6%)	2,200	(53.5%)	2,994	(49.6%)
Black Male	70	(39.8%)	764	(39.6%)	105	(51.0%)	1,450	(35.3%)	2,214	(36.6%)
Hispanic Male	0	(0.0%)	14	(0.7%)	2	(1.0%)	42	(1.0%)	56	(0.9%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	7	(0.2%)	9	(0.1%)
American Indian Male	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.1%)	5	(0.1%)
Unknown Male	5	(2.8%)	21	(1.1%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	21	(0.3%)
White Female	8	(4.5%)	73	(3.8%)	12	(5.8%)	118	(2.9%)	191	(3.2%)
Black Female	43	(24.4%)	254	(13.2%)	28	(13.6%)	286	(7.0%)	540	(8.9%)
Hispanic Female	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.1%)	7	(0.1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.0%)	3	(0.1%)
American Indian Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown Female	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)
Age at Diagnosis‡										
<13	1	(0.6%)	16	(0.8%)	0	(0.0%)	30	(0.7%		
13-19	8	(4.5%)	106	(5.5%)	7	(3.4%)	40	(1.0%)		
20-29	57	(32.4%)	686	(35.6%)	35	(17.0%)	882	(21.4%)		
30-39	76	(43.2%)	750	(38.9%)	94	(45.6%)	1,886	(45.9%)		
40-49	27	(15.3%)	279	(14.5%)	54	(26.2%)	894	(21.7%)		
50+	7	(4.0%)	91	(4.7%)	16	(7.8%)	381	(9.3%)		
St. Louis HIV Region Total	**176**	**(100.0%)**	**1,928**	**(100.0%)**	**206**	**(100.0%)**	**4,113**	**(100.0%)**	**6,041**	**(100.0%)**

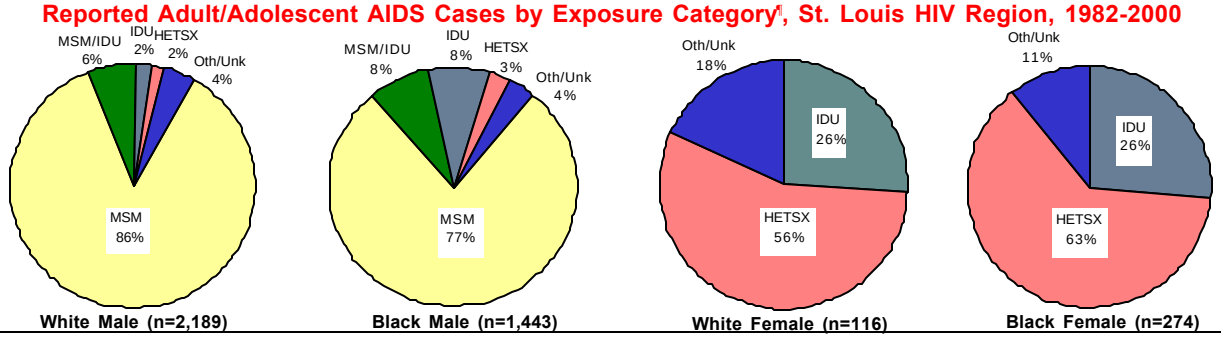
* HIV Cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.
‡ For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.
For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

Figure 3

Reported Adult/Adolescent HIV Cases by Exposure Category‡, St. Louis HIV Region, 1985-2000



Reported Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Exposure Category‡, St. Louis HIV Region, 1982-2000



MSM=Men who have sex with men, MSM/IDU=Men who have sex with men and inject drugs, IDU=Injecting drug users, HETSX=Heterosexual contacts.

Where

- Of the 1,928 cumulative HIV cases reported from the St. Louis HIV Region, 64.7% were from St. Louis City, 28.9% from St. Louis County, and 3.4% from St. Charles County. The remaining 3.0% of cases came from 3 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 5-35 reported cases. Of 1,018 cumulative HIV cases reported in African Americans, most were from St. Louis City (71.8%) and St. Louis County (27.3%). See Figure 7 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 19).
- Of the 4,113 cumulative AIDS cases reported from the St. Louis HIV Region, 59.4% were from St. Louis City, 32.8% from St. Louis County, 3.6% from St. Charles County, and 2.4% from Jefferson County. The remaining 1.7% of cases came from 3 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 13-43 reported cases. Of 1,736 cumulative AIDS cases reported in African Americans, most were from St. Louis City (68.4%) and St. Louis County (30.2%). See Figure 8 in the "**Missouri**" section (page 19).
- Tables 2 and 3 summarize cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases by area.
- Table 4 summarizes the numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2000 by race/ethnicity and area. The highest rates, and the largest numbers of reported cases, are from St. Louis City. For HIV cases reported in 2000, the rate for cases reported from St. Louis City (29.6) is approximately 5 times the rate for St. Louis County (5.9).
- Of the 99 HIV cases reported from St. Louis City in 2000, 65.7% were in African Americans and 32.3% were in whites. Of the 59 HIV cases reported from St. Louis County in 2000, 79.7% were in African Americans and 16.9% were in whites.
- Table 5 in the "**Missouri**" section (page 18) compares the numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from persons in the St. Louis HIV Region (and in St. Louis City and County) with corresponding numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from other areas in the state.

Table 2. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total		White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
St. Louis City†	1,247	100.0%	497	39.9%	731	58.6%	6	0.5%
St. Louis County†	557	100.0%	258	46.3%	278	49.9%	9	1.6%
St. Charles County†	66	100.0%	60	90.9%	4	6.1%	1	1.5%
Remainder of Region†	58	100.0%	52	89.7%	5	8.6%	0	0.0%
St. Louis HIV Region†	1,928	100.0%	867	45.0%	1,018	52.8%	16	0.8%

†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Table 3. Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total		White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non-Hispanic		Hispanic	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
St. Louis City†	2,445	100.0%	1,224	50.1%	1,188	48.6%	27	1.1%
St. Louis County†	1,349	100.0%	802	59.5%	525	38.9%	16	1.2%
St. Charles County†	150	100.0%	133	88.7%	13	8.7%	4	2.7%
Remainder of Region†	169	100.0%	159	94.1%	10	5.9%	0	0.0%
St. Louis HIV Region†	4,113	100.0%	2,318	56.4%	1,736	42.2%	47	1.1%

†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 4. Reported HIV Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2000

Geographic Area	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Louis City†	99	100.0%	29.6	32	32.3%	21.7	65	65.7%	36.9	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Louis County†	59	100.0%	5.9	10	16.9%	1.3	47	79.7%	28.5	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Charles County†	9	100.0%	3.2	9	100.0%	3.4	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Remainder of Region†	9	100.0%	2.5	7	77.8%	2.0	1	11.1%	21.9	0	0.0%	0.0
St. Louis HIV Region†	176	100.0%	9.0	58	33.0%	3.7	113	64.2%	32.0	0	0.0%	0.0

*Per 100,000 population.
†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

- Table 6 in the "**Missouri**" section (page 19) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2000 by race/ethnicity for St. Louis City and County, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Kansas City and Outstate Missouri.
- Table 8 in the "**Missouri**" section (page 21) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2000 by race/ethnicity for the St. Louis HIV Region, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Missouri's other HIV Regions.

Table 5. AIDS Cases By County
Illinois: Five Counties in St. Louis Area
Cumulative Through December 2000

COUNTY	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
CLINTON	53	10.1%
JERSEY	5	1.0%
MADISON	162	31.0%
MONROE	9	1.7%
ST. CLAIR	294	56.2%
TOTAL	**523**	100.0%

*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

Table 6: AIDS Cases By Exposure Category
Illinois: Five Counties in St. Louis Area
Cumulative Through December 2000

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
ADULT/ADOLESCENT		
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN	311	60.4%
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN & INJECT DRUGS	23	4.5%
INJECTING DRUG USE	74	14.4%
HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	37	7.2%
HEMOPHILIA/BLOOD TRANSFUSION	26	5.0%
RISK NOT SPECIFIED	44	8.5%
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	**515**	**100.0%**
PEDIATRIC (<13 YEARS OLD)		
MOTHER WITH/AT RISK OF HIV INFECTION	5	62.5%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	3	37.5%
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	**8**	**100.0%**
TOTAL	**523**	

*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

Table 7. AIDS Cases By Gender
Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group
Illinois: Five Counties in St. Louis Area
Cumulative Through December 2000

	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
GENDER		
MALES	470	89.9%
FEMALES	53	10.1%
RACE/ETHNICITY		
WHITE	275	52.6%
BLACK	234	44.7%
HISPANIC	13	2.5%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	1	0.2%
AGE GROUP		
<13	8	1.5%
13-19	8	1.5%
20-29	103	19.7%
30-39	239	45.7%
40-49	123	23.5%
>49	42	8.1%
TOTAL	**523**	

*Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.

- Figures 4 and 5 on pages 83 and 84 show reported HIV and AIDS cases for St. Louis City and County by zip code area.
- Figure 9 in the "**Missouri**" section (page 19) shows, for the counties within St. Louis HIV Region (as well as for the entire state), the numbers of living HIV Disease cases who have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and who were residents of these counties when diagnosed.
- Tables 5, 6, and 7 provide information on AIDS cases in the five Illinois counties which are part of the St. Louis Metropolitan area.

Trends

- The 258 HIV Disease cases initially reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents in 2000 represented a 16.2% decrease from the 308 cases reported in 1999 (see Figure 1 on page 76). The annual number of reported HIV Disease cases has decreased each year since 1995.
- The 206 AIDS cases reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents in 2000 represented a 10.4% decrease from the 230 cases reported in 1999 (see Figure 2 on page 77).
- From 1999 to 2000, the number of reported AIDS cases in whites decreased by 11.3% (from 80 cases reported in 1999 to 71 cases in 2000), while the number of reported cases in African Americans decreased by 3.6% (from 138 cases reported in 1999 to 133 cases in 2000).
- The 1,882 persons living with AIDS at the end of 2000 represent a 10.9% increase over the 1,695 individuals living with AIDS at the end of 1999.
- The following describe additional trends in reported AIDS cases. Such trends may provide indications as to which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic:
  - •Since the late-1980's, women have generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. Of AIDS cases reported in 2000, 19.4% were in females. By comparison, of AIDS cases reported six years previously (in 1994), only 8.6% were in females.
  - •African Americans have likewise, since the mid-1980's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases, and during both of the last two years have made up more than 60% of all reported cases (61.7% of AIDS cases reported in 1999, and 64.6% of AIDS cases reported in 2000). Six years previously (in 1994), African Americans made up 46.2% of reported cases. Figure 6 shows AIDS cases in whites and African Americans by year of report. Since 1997, more AIDS cases have been reported in African Americans than in whites.
  - •Heterosexual contacts have, since the late-1980's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. For AIDS cases reported in 2000, it is estimated that eventually approximately 23% will be placed in the heterosexual contact exposure category (see Table 8). Six years previously (in 1994), heterosexual contacts made up only 6.8% of reported AIDS cases).
- Comparing reported HIV cases (which generally represent persons more recently infected with HIV) with reported AIDS cases (which generally represent persons less recently infected) is another potential means of discerning which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic.*
  - •As indicated in Table 1 (on page 78), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, tend to be female and African American, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion are female and African American.
  - •In Table 8, cases currently placed in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 8 indicate that a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are MSM, and a higher proportion are heterosexual contacts. This provides evidence that among more recently infected persons, a smaller proportion are MSM and a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts. (However, it seems likely that the largest <u>number</u> of new infections continue to result from male homosexual contact [e.g., it is estimated that approximately 55% of HIV cases reported in 2000 were in MSM].)
- The number of HIV cases reported in 2000 (176) was lower than the corresponding number of cases reportd in 1999 (197).

*This approach does have potential limitations. To be diagnosed as an HIV case, the individual must first have been tested for HIV. Because members of certain subpopulations may be more or less likely to be tested, different subpopulations could be over-or under-represented among reported HIV cases.

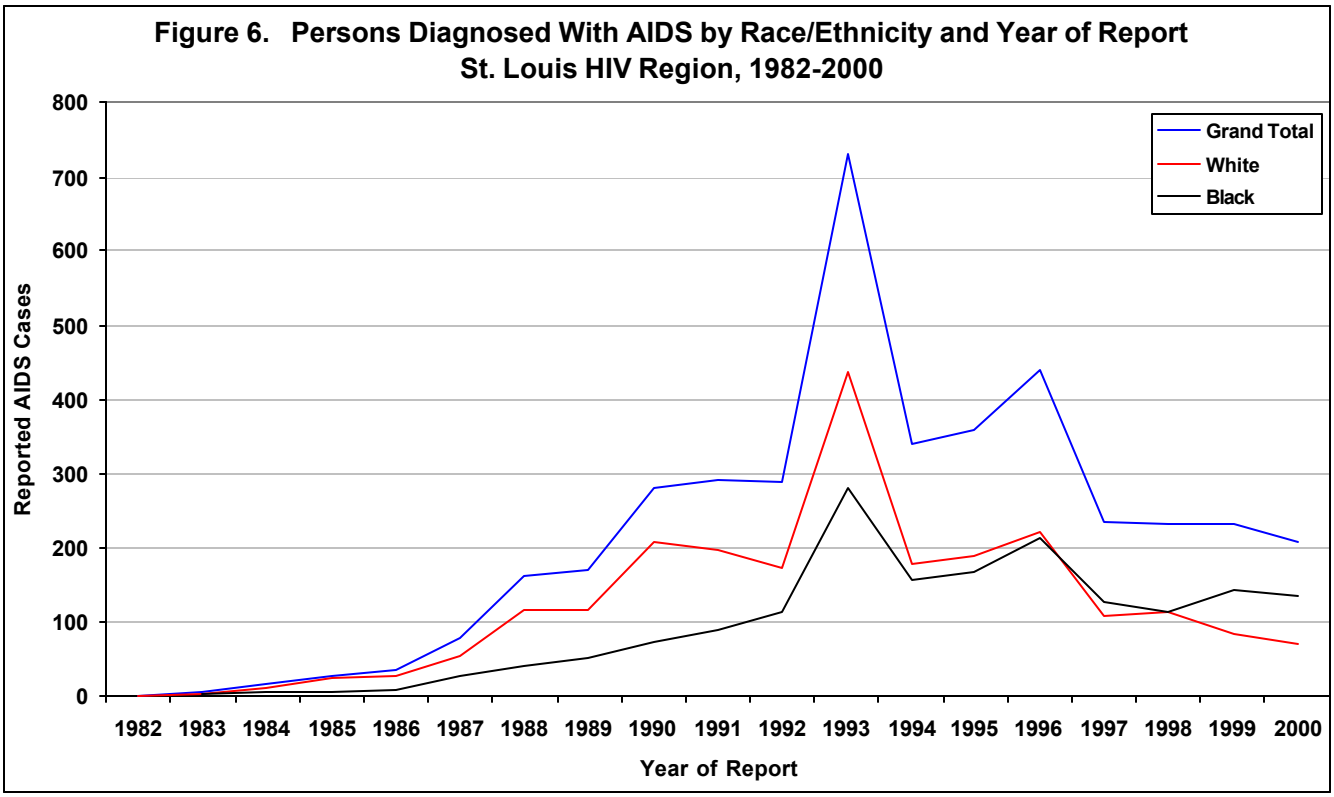


Table 8. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, St. Louis HIV Region
Reported 2000 and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000**		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Exposure Category	**Case**	**%**	**Case**	**%**	**Case**	**%**	**Case**	**%**
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	97	(55.4%)	1,313	(68.7%)	132	(64.1%)	3,094	(75.8%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	5	(2.9%)	83	(4.3%)	9	(4.4%)	255	(6.2%)
Injecting Drug Use	5	(2.9%)	133	(7.0%)	16	(7.8%)	276	(6.8%)
Heterosexual Contact	68	(38.9%)	368	(19.2%)	48	(23.3%)	363	(8.9%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	11	(0.6%)	1	(0.5%)	58	(1.4%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	35	(0.9%)
Risk Not Specified	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	**175**	**(100.0%)**	**1,912**	**(100.0%)**	**206**	**(100.0%)**	**4,081**	**(100.0%)**
Pediatric Subtotal	**1**		**16**		**0**		**32**	
Total	**176**		**1,928**		**206**		**4,113**	

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose expsosure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Figure 4.
Reported HIV Cases by Zip Code Area
St. Louis City and St. Louis County
Cumulative Through December 2000

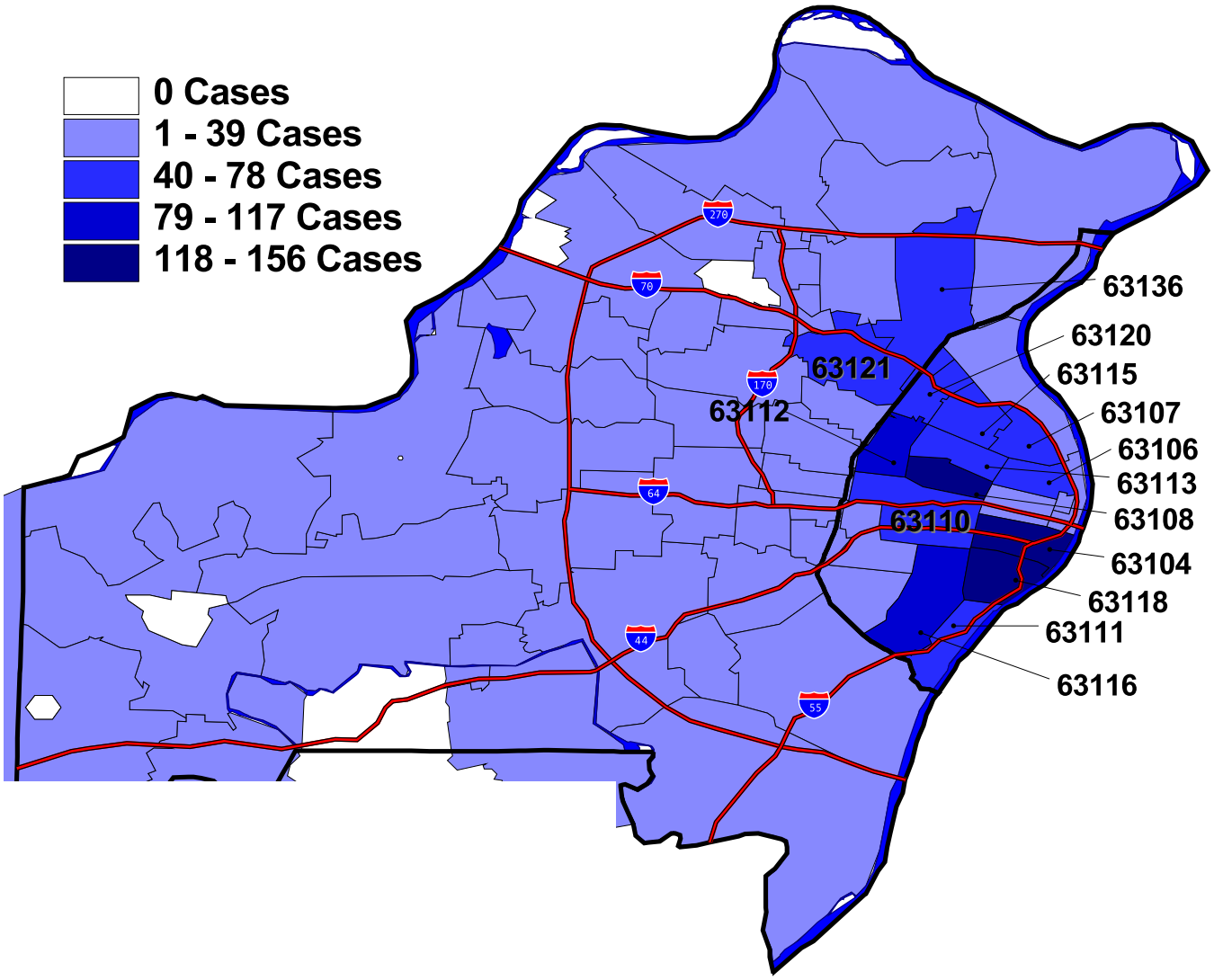
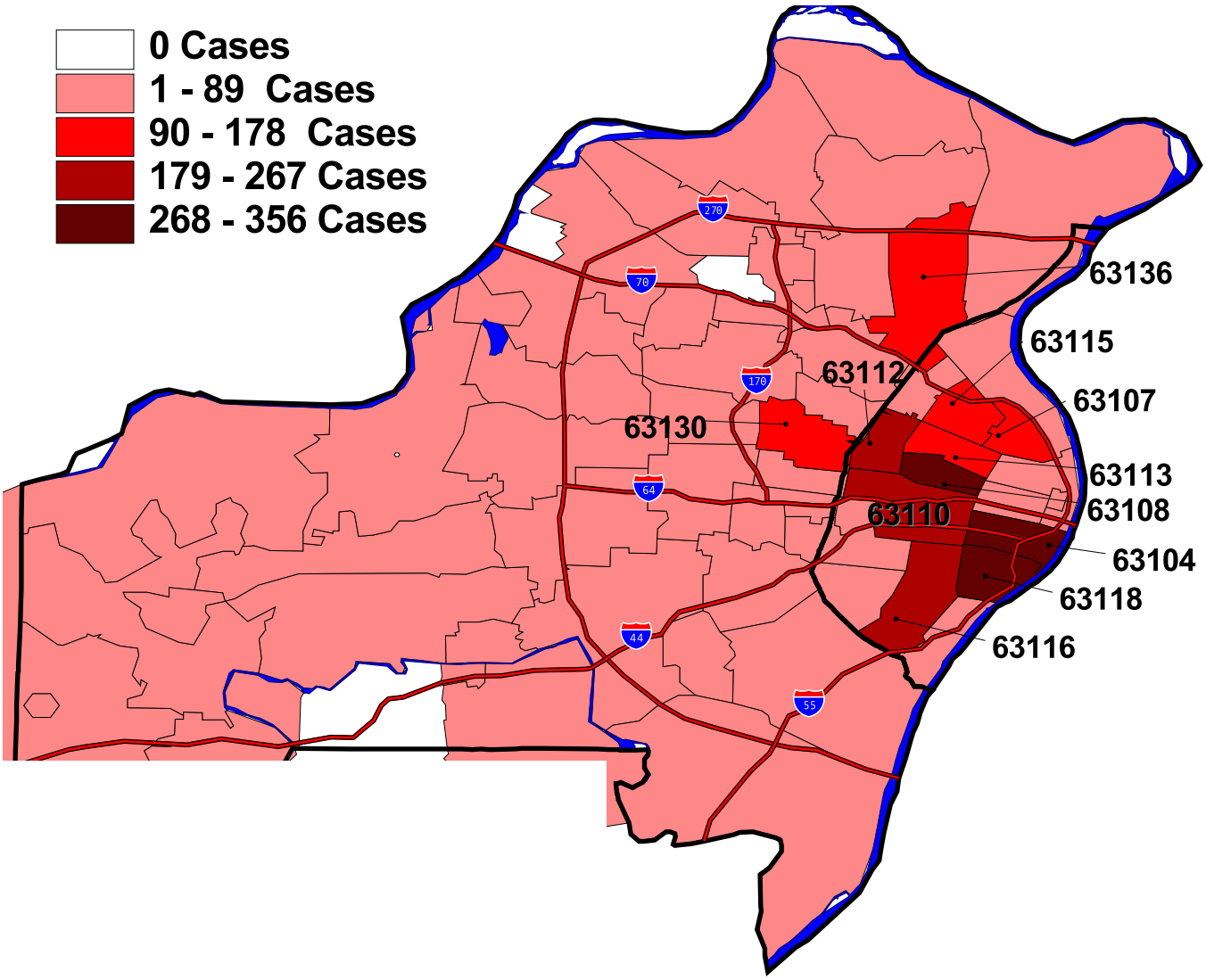
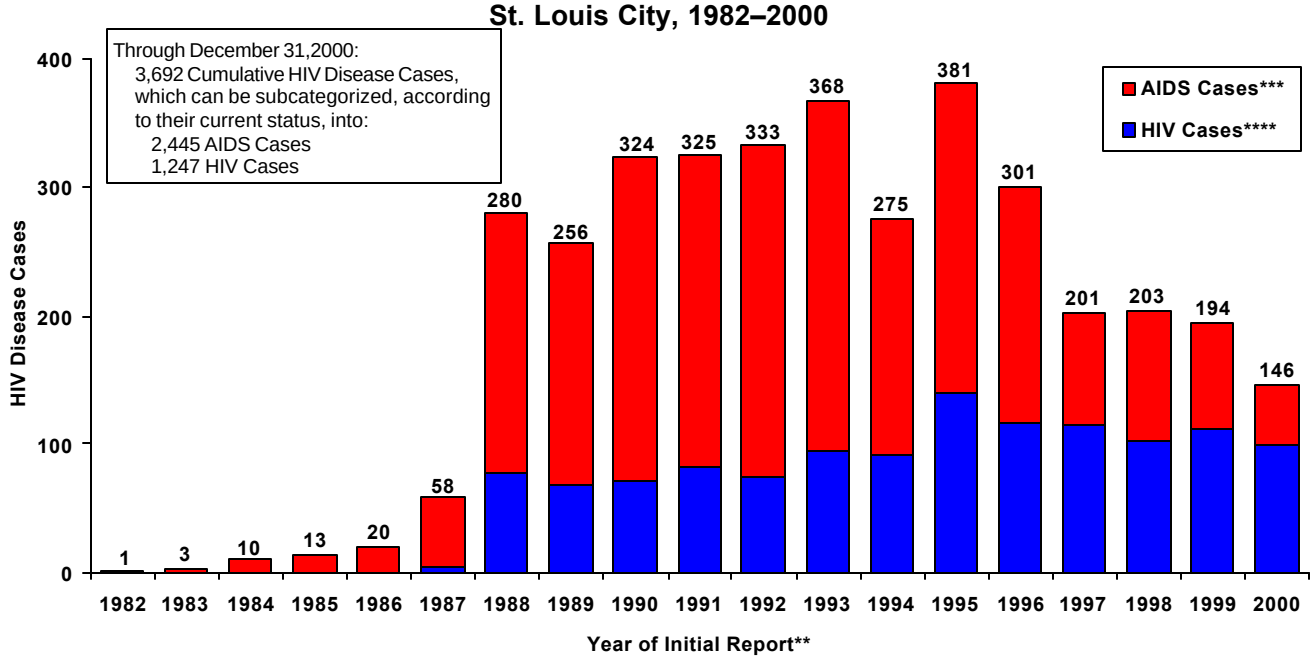


Figure 5.
Reported AIDS Cases by Zip Code Area
St. Louis City and St. Louis County
Cumulative Through December 2000



Summary of HIV Disease Cases in St. Louis City

Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report**
St. Louis City, 1982–2000



* HIV Case vs. AIDS Case

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Adjusted Exposure Category*, St. Louis City, Reported 2000 and Cumulative Through December 2000

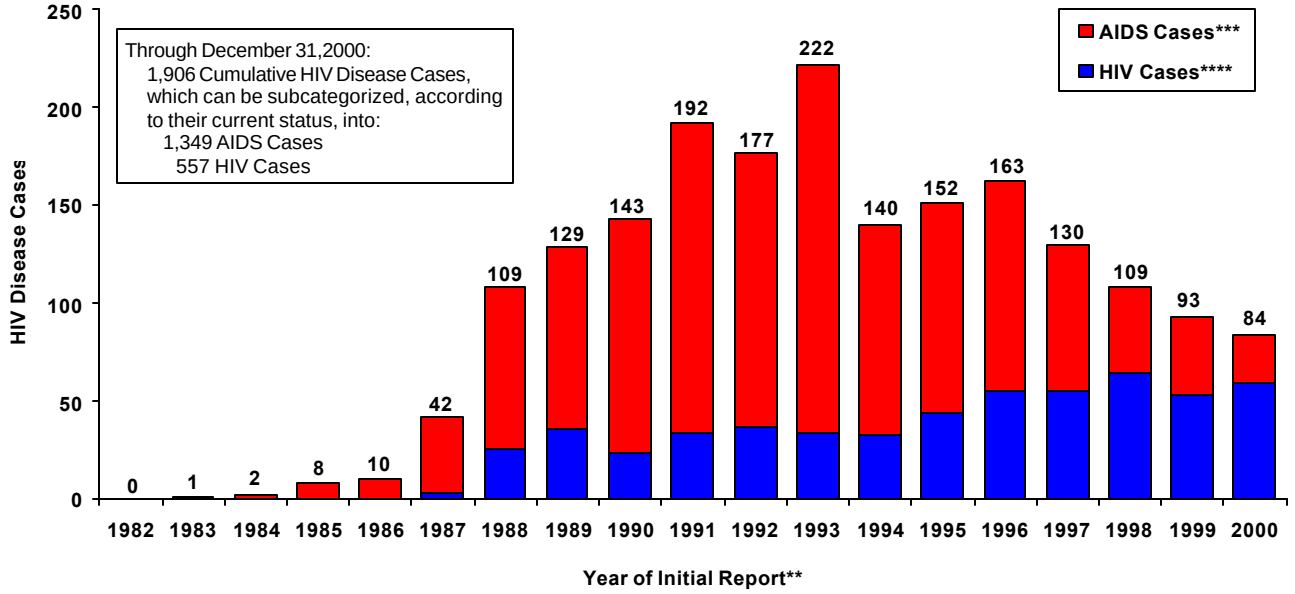
	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 2000**		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	70	(70.7%)	1,042	(83.6%)	103	(81.7%)	2,203	(90.1%)	3,245	(87.9%)
Female	29	(29.3%)	205	(16.4%)	23	(18.3%)	242	(9.9%)	447	(12.1%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	32	(32.3%)	497	(39.9%)	32	(25.4%)	1,224	(50.1%)	1,721	(46.7%)
Black	65	(65.7%)	731	(58.6%)	94	(74.6%)	1,188	(48.6%)	1,919	(52.0%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	6	(0.5%)	0	(0.0%)	27	(1.0%)	33	(0.9%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.2%)	4	(0.1%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	3	(0.1%)
Unknown	2	(2.0%)	12	(1.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	12	(0.3%)
Adjusted Exposure Category*										
Men Who Have Sex With Men	55	(55.6%)	858	(68.8%)	79	(62.7%)	1,851	(75.7%)	2,709	(73.4%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	3	(3.0%)	61	(4.9%)	7	(5.6%)	183	(7.5%)	244	(6.6%)
Injecting Drug Users	3	(3.0%)	95	(7.6%)	11	(8.7%)	173	(7.1%)	268	(7.3%)
Heterosexual Contact	37	(37.4%)	219	(17.6%)	29	(23.0%)	197	(8.1%)	416	(11.3%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.4%)	0	(0.0%)	16	(0.7%)	21	(0.6%)
Blood Trans. or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	9	(0.4%)	11	(0.3%)
Adult Risk Not Specified	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Perinatal Transmission	1	(1.0%)	7	(0.6%)	0	(0.0%)	14	(0.6%)	21	(0.6%)
Pediatric Hemophilia	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Pediatric Blood Transfusion	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	2	(0.1%)
Missouri Total	**99**	**(100.0%)**	**1,247**	**(100.0%)**	**126**	**(100.0%)**	**2,445**	**(100.0%)**	**3,692**	**(100.0%)**

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose expsosure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

**HIV cases reported in 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Summary of HIV Disease Cases in St. Louis County

Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report**
St. Louis County, 1982–2000



* HIV Case vs. AIDS Case

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Adjusted Exposure Category*, St. Louis County, Reported 2000 and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 2000**		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	41	(69.5%)	458	(82.2%)	48	(77.4%)	1,216	(90.1%)	1,674	(87.8%)
Female	18	(30.5%)	99	(17.8%)	14	(22.6%)	133	(9.9%)	232	(12.2%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	10	(16.9%)	258	(46.3%)	24	(38.7%)	802	(59.5%)	1,060	(55.6%)
Black	47	(79.7%)	278	(49.9%)	37	(59.7%)	525	(38.9%)	803	(42.1%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	9	(1.6%)	1	(1.6%)	16	(1.2%)	25	(1.3%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.5%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.4%)	8	(0.4%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	2	(0.1%)
Unknown	2	(3.4%)	8	(1.4%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	8	(0.4%)
Adjusted Exposure Category*										
Men Who Have Sex With Men	30	(50.8%)	384	(68.9%)	43	(69.4%)	1,025	(76.0%)	1,409	(73.9%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	1	(1.7%)	18	(3.2%)	1	(1.6%)	60	(4.4%)	78	(4.1%)
Injecting Drug Users	2	(3.4%)	24	(4.3%)	3	(4.8%)	77	(5.7%)	101	(5.3%)
Heterosexual Contact	26	(44.1%)	119	(21.4%)	15	(24.2%)	130	(9.6%)	249	(13.1%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.9%)	0	(0.0%)	29	(2.1%)	34	(1.8%)
Blood Trans. or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.4%)	0	(0.0%)	18	(1.3%)	20	(1.0%)
Adult Risk Not Specified	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Perinatal Transmission	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.9%)	0	(0.0%)	7	(0.5%)	12	(0.6%)
Pediatric Hemophilia	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	1	(0.1%)
Pediatric Blood Transfusion	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	2	(0.1%)
Missouri Total	**59**	**(100.0%)**	**557**	**(100.0%)**	**62**	**(100.0%)**	**1,349**	**(100.0%)**	**1,906**	**(100.0%)**

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose expsosure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

**HIV cases reported in 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Men Who Have Sex With Men

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 3,035 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents (these cases make up 74.4% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 206 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 95 (46.1%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- In addition, a total of 1,223 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (64.0% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 175 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 56 (32.0%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of MSM involvement since for 111 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 155 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 8 (on page 82). Here it is estimated that approximately 76% of the 4,081 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 64% of the 206 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were in MSM. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 69% of the 1,912 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 55% of the 175 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were in MSM.

Who

- Table 9 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity.
- White men comprise 62.0% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM, African American men make up 36.8%, and Hispanic men account for 1.1%. (However, for MSM AIDS cases reported in 2000, white men made up 37.9%, and African American men 62.1%.) Three MSM AIDS cases have been reported in Asian men, and 2 cases have been reported in American Indian men.
- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM, white men comprise 55.7%, whereas African American men make up 42.4%; Hispanic men account for 1.0%. One MSM HIV case has been reported in an Asian man, and 1 case has been reported in an American Indian man.
- Table 10 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and age group. Among white MSM, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (46.8%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among African American MSM, the largest proportion of cases (42.7%) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis. Among Hispanics, the largest proportion (41.7%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of diagnosis. In addition, 6.4% of HIV cases in African American MSM were diagnosed in teenagers (compared to 1.5% in whites).
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 22% of these men (14% of white men and 34% of African American men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 1,223 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 801 (65.5%) were from the St. Louis City, 355 (29.0%) from St. Louis County, and 38 (3.1%) from St. Charles County. The remaining cases were from the other four counties of the HIV region (each of these counties reported less than 15 cases).
- Table 11 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total MSM cases reported from St. Louis City and St. Louis County, African Americans make up 46.7% and 40.3%, respectively.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000* which were in MSM was lower than the number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 8 on page 82, it is estimated that 97 HIV cases reported in 2000 were in MSM (this estimate was arrived at <u>after</u> reassignment of cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as MSM] based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 121 of the HIV cases reported during that year were in MSM.
- As indicated in Table 8 (on page 82), a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases (68.7%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (75.8%), appear to be MSM, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a smaller proportion are MSM.

Table 9. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex Wtih Men by Race/Ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	33	(58.9%)	681	(55.7%)	36	(37.9%)	1,881	(62.0%)
Black	22	(39.3%)	518	(42.4%)	59	(62.1%)	1,116	(36.8%)
Hispanic	--	--	12	(1.0%)	--	--	33	(1.1%)
Other/Unknown	--	--	12	(1.0%)	--	--	5	(0.2%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	**56**	**(100.0%)**	**1,223**	**(100.0%)**	**95**	**(100.0%)**	**3,035**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 10. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	10	(1.5%)	33	(6.4%)	1	(8.3%)	44	(3.6%)
20–29	201	(29.5%)	221	(42.7%)	4	(33.3%)	431	(35.2%)
30–39	319	(46.8%)	175	(33.8%)	5	(41.7%)	504	(41.2%)
40–49	117	(17.2%)	71	(13.7%)	1	(8.3%)	190	(15.5%)
50+	34	(5.0%)	18	(3.5%)	1	(8.3%)	54	(4.4%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	**681**	**(100.0%)**	**518**	**(100.0%)**	**12**	**(100.0%)**	**1,223**	**(100.0%)**

Table 11. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
Geographic Area	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
St. Louis City	417	(52.1%)	374	(46.7%)	4	(0.5%)	801	(100.0%)
St. Louis County	200	(56.3%)	143	(40.3%)	7	(2.0%)	355	(100.0%)
St. Charles County	35	(92.1%)	1	(2.6%)	1	(2.6%)	38	(100.0%)
Jefferson County	14	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	14	(100.0%)
Franklin County	12	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	12	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	3	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(100.0%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	**681**	**(55.7%)**	**518**	**(42.4%)**	**12**	**(1.0%)**	**1,223**	**(100.0%)**

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 253 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs) have been reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents (these cases make up 6.2% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 206 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 7 (3.4%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM/IDUs.
- In addition, a total of 76 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDUs (4.0% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 175 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 1 (0.6%) has, to date, been identified as being in an MSM/IDU.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of MSM/IDU involvement since for 111 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 155 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 8 (on page 82). Here it is estimated that approximately 255 (6.2%) of the 4,081 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 9 (4.4%) of the 206 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were in MSM/IDUs. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 83 (4.3%) of the 1,912 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 5 (2.9%) of the 175 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were in MSM/IDUs.

Who

- Table 12 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity.
- White men comprise 52.2% of the 253 total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDUs and African American men make up 47.4%.
- Of the 76 total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDUs, white men comprise 48.7%, and African American men also make up 48.7%.
- Table 13 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and age group. Among both white and African American MSM/IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (43.2% and 37.8%, respectively) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 46% of these men (39% of white men and 52% of African American men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 76 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs, 56 (73.7%) were from St. Louis City and 16 (21.1%) from St. Louis County. The remaining cases were from the other five counties of the HIV region (each of these counties reported <4 cases).
- Table 14 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total MSM/IDU cases reported from St. Louis City and St. Louis County, African Americans make up 55.4% and 31.3%, respectively.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were in MSM/IDUs was not noticeably different than the number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 8 on page 82, it is estimated that 5 HIV cases reported in 2000 were in MSM/IDU (this estimate was arrived at <u>after</u> reassignment of cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as MSM/IDU] based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 4 of the HIV cases reported during that year were in MSM/IDU.

Table 12. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex Wtih Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White	0	(0.0%)	37	(48.7%)	3	(42.9%)	132	(52.2%)
Black	1	(100.0%)	37	(48.7%)	4	(57.1%)	120	(47.4%)
Hispanic	--	--	1	(1.3%)	--	--	1	(0.4%)
Other/Unknown	--	--	1	(1.3%)	--	--	0	(0.0%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	**1**	**(100.0%)**	**76**	**(100.0%)**	**7**	**(100.0%)**	**253**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 13. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	2	(5.4%)	4	(10.8%)	6	(7.9%)
20–29	13	(35.1%)	12	(32.4%)	26	(34.2%)
30–39	16	(43.2%)	14	(37.8%)	31	(40.8%)
40–49	6	(16.2%)	5	(13.5%)	11	(14.5%)
50+	0	(0.0%)	2	(5.4%)	2	(2.6%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	**37**	**(100.0%**	**37**	**(100.0%)**	**76**	**(100.0%)**

Table 14. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Total	
Geographic Area	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
St. Louis City	23	(41.1%)	31	(55.4%)	56	(100.0%)
St. Louis County	11	(68.8%)	5	(31.3%)	16	(100.0%)
St. Charles County	--	--	--	--	3	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	--	--	--	--	1	(100.0%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	**37**	**(48.7%)**	**37**	**(48.7%)**	**76**	**(100.0%)**

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 272 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs)[†] have been reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents (these cases make up 6.7% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 206 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 15 (7.3%) have, to date, been identified as being in IDUs.
- In addition, a total of 127 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (6.6% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 175 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 3 (1.7%) have, to date, been identified as being in IDUs.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of IDUs involvement since for 111 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 155 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 8 (on page 82). Here it is estimated that approximately 276 (6.8%) of the 4,081 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 16 (7.8%) of the 206 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were in IDUs. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 133 (7.0%) of the 1,912 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 5 (2.9%) of the 175 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were in IDUs.

Who

- Table 15 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender.
- African American males comprise 47.2% of the 127 total reported HIV cases among IDUs; African American females make up 24.4%; white males 16.5%; and white females 11.0%.
- African American males comprise 41.2% of the 272 total reported AIDS cases among IDUs; African American females make up 26.5%; white males 18.4%; white females 11.0%; Hispanic males, 2.2% (6 cases); and Hispanic females, 0.7% (2 cases).
- Table 16 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. Among white male, African American male, white female, and African American female IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (61.9%, 53.3%, 35.7, and 48.4%, respectively) were in persons 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 127 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 92 (72.4%) were from the St. Louis City, 22 (17.3%) from St. Louis County, and 6 (4.7%) from St. Charles County. The remaining 7 cases were from Jefferson, Franklin, and Lincoln Counties.
- Table 17 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total IDU HIV cases reported from St. Louis City and St. Louis County, African Americans make up 82.6% and 68.2%, respectively.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were in IDUs was less than the number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 8 (on page 82), it is estimated that 5 HIV cases reported in 2000 were in IDUs (this estimate was arrived at <u>after</u> reassignment of cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as IDU] based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 10 of the HIV cases reported during that year were in IDUs.

[†] Each male IDU case denied any homosexual contact; if such contact were reported, the case would have been placed in the men who have sex with men and inject drugs [MSM/IDU] exposure category.

Table 15. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, St. Louis HIV Region, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity and Gender	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White Male	1	(33.3%)	21	(16.5%)	3	(20.0%)	50	(18.4%)
Black Male	0	(0.0%)	60	(47.2%)	4	(26.7%)	112	(41.2%)
Hispanic Male	--	--	0	(0.0%)	--	--	6	(2.2%)
White Female	0	(0.0%)	14	(11.0%)	1	(6.7%)	30	(11.0%)
Black Female	2	(66.7%)	31	(24.4%)	7	(46.7%)	72	(26.5%)
Hispanic Female	--	--	0	(0.0%)	--	--	2	(0.7%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	**3**	**(100.0%)**	**127**	**(100.0%)**	**15**	**(100.0%)**	**272**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 16. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	1	(4.8%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(21.4%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(3.1%)
20–29	7	(33.3%)	10	(16.7%)	4	(28.6%)	6	(19.4%)	28	(22.0%)
30–39	13	(61.9%)	32	(53.3%)	5	(35.7%)	15	(48.4%)	65	(51.2%)
40–49	0	(0.0%)	13	(21.7%)	2	(14.3%)	7	(22.6%)	22	(17.3%)
50+	0	(0.0%)	5	(8.3%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(9.7%)	8	(6.3%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	**21**	**(100.0%)**	**60**	**(100.0%)**	**14**	**(100.0%)**	**31**	**(100.0%)**	**127**	**(100.0%)**

Table 17. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Total	
Geographic Area	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
St. Louis City	16	(17.4%)	76	(82.6%)	92	(100.0%)
St. Louis County	6	(27.3%)	15	(68.2%)	22	(100.0%)
St. Charles County	6	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(100.0%)
Jefferson County	3	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(100.0%)
Franklin County	3	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(100.0%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	**35**	**(27.6%)**	**91**	**(71.7%)**	**127**	**(100.0%)**

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 317 AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents (these cases make up 7.8% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 206 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 31 (15.0%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- In addition, a total of 316 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (16.5% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 175 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 41 (23.4%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 111 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 155 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 8 on page 82. Here it is estimated that approximately 363 (8.9%) of the 4,081 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 48 (23.3%) of the 206 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were in heterosexual contacts. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 368 (19.2%) of the 1,912 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 68 (38.9%) of the 175 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were in heterosexual contacts.

Who

- Table 18 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender.
- African American females comprise 54.3% of the 317 total reported AIDS cases among heterosexual contacts; white females make up 20.5%; African American males 12.9%; and white males 10.7%. Three heterosexual contact AIDS cases have been reported in Hispanics. One heterosexual contact AIDS case has been reported in an American Indian, and 1 case in an Asian.
- African American females comprise 60.8% of the 316 total reported HIV cases among heterosexual contacts; African American males make up 17.7%; white females 15.8%; and white males 4.1%. Two heterosexual contact HIV cases have been reported in Hispanics, and 2 cases have been reported in Asians.
- Table 19 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. Among white female and African American female heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (48.0% and 41.1%, respectively) were in women 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among African American male heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (39.3%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of diagnosis. Among white males, 30.8% of reported HIV cases were in men 20-29 years of age, as well as in men 30-39 years of age.

Where

- Of the 316 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 191 (60.4%) were from St. Louis City, 101 (32.0%) from St. Louis County, 11 (3.5%) from Jefferson County, and 10 (3.2%) from St. Charles County. Three other cases were reported from the remaining counties in the region.
- Table 20 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total heterosexual contact cases reported from St. Louis City, St. Louis County, Jefferson County, and St. Charles County, African Americans make up 90.6%, 70.3%, 18.2%, and 10.0%, respectively.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were in heterosexual contacts was slightly greater than the corresponding number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 8 on page 82, it is estimated that 68 HIV cases reported in 2000 were in heterosexual contacts (this estimate was arrived at <u>after</u> reassignment of cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as heterosexual contact] based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 62 of the HIV cases reported during that year were in heterosexual contacts.
- As indicated in Table 8 on page 82, a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (19.2%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (8.9%), appear to be heterosexual contacts, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts.

Table 18. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, St. Louis HIV Region, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity and Gender	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White Male	3	(7.3%)	13	(4.1%)	0	(0.0%)	34	(10.7%)
Black Male	5	(12.2%)	56	(17.7%)	7	(22.6%)	41	(12.9%)
White Female	3	(7.3%)	50	(15.8%)	9	(29.0%)	65	(20.5%)
Black Female	29	(70.7%)	192	(60.8%)	15	(48.4%)	172	(54.3%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	**41**	**(100.0%)**	**316**	**(100.0%)**	**31**	**(100.0%)**	**317**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 19. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	0	(0.0%)	2	(3.6%)	7	(14.0%)	36	(18.8%)	45	(14.2%)
20–29	4	(30.8%)	20	(35.7%)	24	(48.0%)	79	(41.1%)	128	(40.5%)
30–39	4	(30.8%)	22	(39.3%)	10	(20.0%)	55	(28.6%)	93	(29.4%)
40–49	2	(15.4%)	7	(12.5%)	5	(10.0%)	15	(7.8%)	30	(9.5%)
50+	3	(23.1%)	5	(8.9%)	4	(8.0%)	7	(3.6%)	20	(6.3%)
St. Louis Region Total	**13**	**(100.0%)**	**56**	**(100.0%)**	**50**	**(100.0%)**	**192**	**(100.0%)**	**316**	**(100.0%)**

Table 20. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Total	
Geographic Area	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
St. Louis City	18	(9.4%)	173	(90.6%)	191	(100.0%)
St. Louis County	25	(24.8%)	71	(70.3%)	101	(100.0%)
Jefferson County	9	(81.8%)	2	(18.2%)	11	(100.0%)
St. Charles County	9	(90.0%)	1	(10.0%)	10	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	--	--	--	(0.0%)	3	(100.0%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	**63**	**(19.9%)**	**248**	**(78.5%)**	**316**	**(100.0%)**

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Young People

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 922 AIDS cases have been reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents 13-29 years of age; 466 (50.5%) of these individuals are known to have died. The 922 reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age make up 21.8% of all reported AIDS cases in the region.
- An additional 792 HIV cases have been reported in St. Louis HIV Region residents 13-29 years of age. These 792 cases make up 41.1% of all reported HIV cases in the region.
- 42 AIDS cases and 65 HIV cases were reported during 2000.

Who

- Table 21 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in young people 13-29 years of age by gender and race/ethnicity.
- Males comprise 83.3% of all reported AIDS cases, and 77.7% of all reported HIV cases, in persons 13-29 years of age.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported AIDS and HIV cases in persons 13-29 years of age. African Americans comprise 50.4% of reported AIDS cases and 60.9% of reported HIV cases.
- Of the 792 total reported HIV cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 50.8% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 35.9% in 20-24 year olds, and 13.4% in 13-19 year olds. However, among both white and African American women 13-29 years of age, the largest proportion of HIV cases (39.0% and 35.6%, respectively) were diagnosed in women 20-24 years of age. See Table 22.
- Of the 922 AIDS cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age, 2 were infected in childhood through receipt of HIV-contaminated blood products. Of the remaining 920 (adult/adolescent) AIDS cases: 643 (69.9%) were in MSM, 55 (6.0%) in MSM/IDUs, 52 (5.7%) in IDUs, 113 (12.3%) in heterosexual contacts, 21 (2.3%) in hemophiliacs, 4 (0.4%) in transfusion recipients, and 32 (3.5%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact).
- Of the 792 HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age: 475 (60.0%) were in MSM, 32 (4.0%) in MSM/IDUs, 32 (4.0%) in IDUs, 173 (21.8%) in heterosexual contacts, 8 (1.0%) in hemophiliacs, 1 (0.1%) in a transfusion recipient, and 71 (9.0%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact).
- Figure 7 shows, for white and African American males and females 13-29 years of age, the proportion of total reported HIV and AIDS cases by exposure category.

Where

- Of the 792 total HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age, 514 (64.9%) were from St. Louis City; 231 (29.2%) from St. Louis County; 28 (3.5%) from St. Charles County; and 13 (1.6%) from Jefferson County. The other counties in the St. Louis HIV Region each reported from 1-4 cases.

Trends

- The number of HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age in 2000 (65) was less than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (77).
- Since the mid-1980's, women have generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. Of AIDS cases reported in 2000, 28.6% were in females. By comparison, of AIDS cases reported six years previously (in 1994), only 13.6% were in females.
- African Americans have likewise, since the early 1990's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. Of AIDS cases reported in 2000, 81.0% were in African Americans. Six years previously (in 1994), African Americans made up 50.6% of reported cases.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

Table 21. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, St. Louis HIV Region, 1982–2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV Disease	
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	41	(63.1%)	615	(77.7%)	30	(71.4%)	768	(83.3%)	1,383	(80.7%)
Female	24	(36.9%)	177	(22.3%)	12	(28.6%)	154	(16.7%)	331	(19.3%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	9	(13.8%)	294	(37.1%)	7	(16.7%)	444	(48.2%)	738	(43.1%)
Black	55	(84.6%)	482	(60.9%)	34	(80.9%)	465	(50.4%)	947	(55.3%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	7	(0.9%)	1	(2.4%)	10	(1.1%)	17	(1.0%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.3%)	3	(0.2%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown	1	(1.5%)	9	(1.1%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	9	(0.5%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	7	(10.8%)	253	(31.9%)	5	(11.9%)	409	(44.4%)	662	(38.6%)
Black Male	33	(50.8%)	347	(43.8%)	24	(57.1%)	349	(37.9%)	696	(40.6%)
Hispanic Male	0	(0.0%)	6	(0.8%)	1	(2.4%)	9	(1.0%)	15	(0.9%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	1	(0.1%)
American Indian Male	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown Male	1	(1.5%)	9	(1.1%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	9	(0.5%)
White Female	2	(3.1%)	41	(5.2%)	2	(4.8%)	35	(3.8%)	76	(4.4%)
Black Female	22	(33.8%)	135	(17.0%)	10	(23.8%)	116	(12.6%)	251	(14.6%)
Hispanic Female	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	2	(0.1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.2%)	2	(0.1%)
American Indian Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	**65**	**(100.0%)**	**792**	**(100.0%)**	**42**	**(100.0%)**	**922**	**(100.0%)**	**1,714**	**(100.0%)**

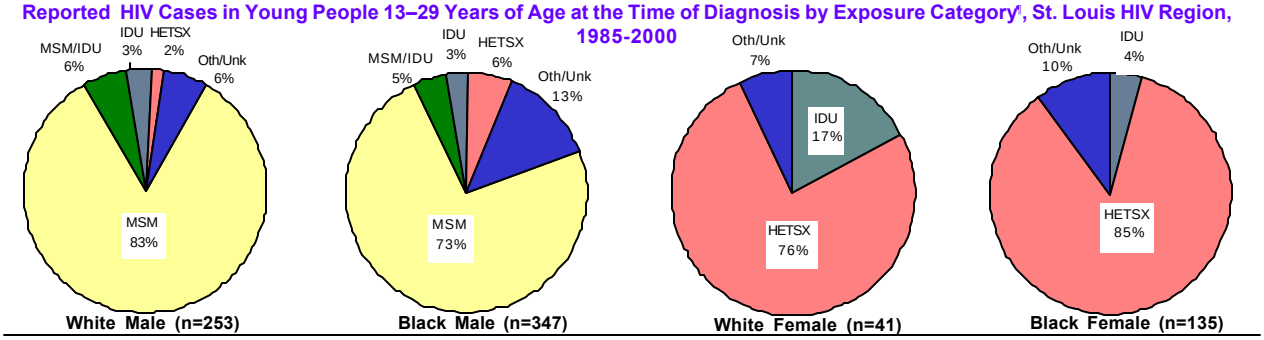
*HIV Cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 22. Reported HIV Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

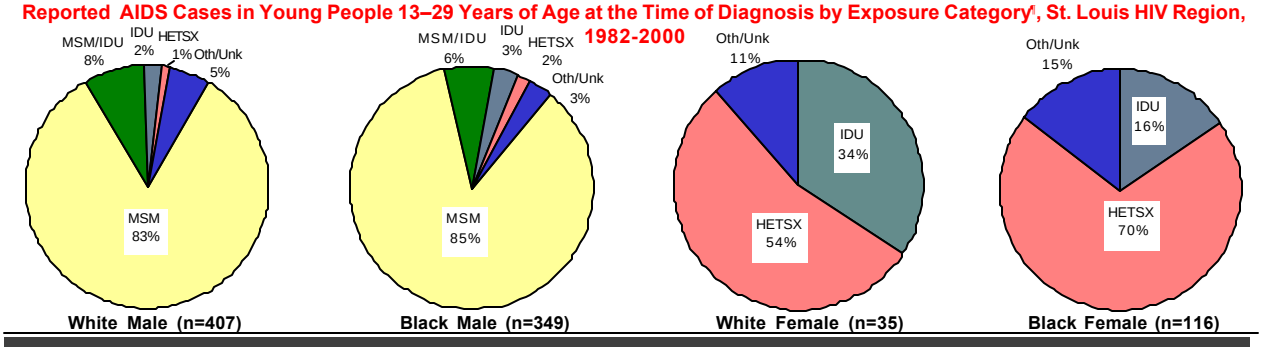
	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	13	(5.1%)	41	(11.8%)	10	(24.4%)	40	(29.6%)	106	(13.4%)
20–24	72	(28.5%)	142	(40.9%)	16	(39.0%)	48	(35.6%)	284	(35.9%)
25–29	168	(66.4%)	164	(47.3%)	15	(36.6%)	47	(34.8%)	402	(50.8%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	**253**	**(100.0%)**	**347**	**(100.0%)**	**41**	**(100.0%)**	**135**	**(100.0%)**	**792**	**(100.0%)**

Figure 7

Reported HIV Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age at the Time of Diagnosis by Exposure Category[1], St. Louis HIV Region, 1985-2000



Reported AIDS Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age at the Time of Diagnosis by Exposure Category[1], St. Louis HIV Region, 1982-2000



Adult/Adolescent Women

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2000, a total of 397 AIDS cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women (13 years of age and older at the time of diagnosis) from the St. Louis HIV Region; 166 (41.8%) of these women are known to have died. Figure 8 shows women (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report
- During this period, an additional 321 HIV cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women from the region.
- 50 AIDS cases and 40 HIV cases were reported during 2000.

Who

- Among reported HIV and AIDS cases in adult/adolescent women, African American women are very disproportionately represented. African American women make up76.6% of reported HIV cases , and 69.0% of reported AIDS cases, in this population. See Table 23.
- Of the 321 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 39.6% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds, 30.5% in 30-39 year olds, 15.6% in 13-19 year olds, 9.7% in 40-49 year olds, and 4.7% in women 50 years of age and older. See Table 24.
- Of the 321 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 245 (76.3%) were in heterosexual contacts and 45 (14.0%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs). Of the 31 remaining cases, 2 were in transfusion recipients and 29 are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category. See Table 25.
- Of the 397 AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 241 (60.7%) were in heterosexual contacts and 104 (26.2%) were in IDUs. The remaining 13.1% of AIDS cases were in other exposure categories or are still under investigation.

Where

- Of the 321 total HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 321 (62.6%) were from St. Louis City, 95 (29.6%) from St. Louis County, 12 (3.7%) from St. Charles County, and 10 (3.1%) from Jefferson County. The other counties in the St. Louis HIV Region each reported 1-2 cases.

Trends

- The number of HIV cases reported in 2000 in adult/adolescent women in the St. Louis HIV Region (40) was not noticeably different than the number reported in 1999 (42).
- The 40 AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women in 2000 was the same as the corresponding number reported in 1999, and only slightly increased over the 35 cases reported in each of the two preceeding years. See Figure 8.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: St. Louis HIV Region

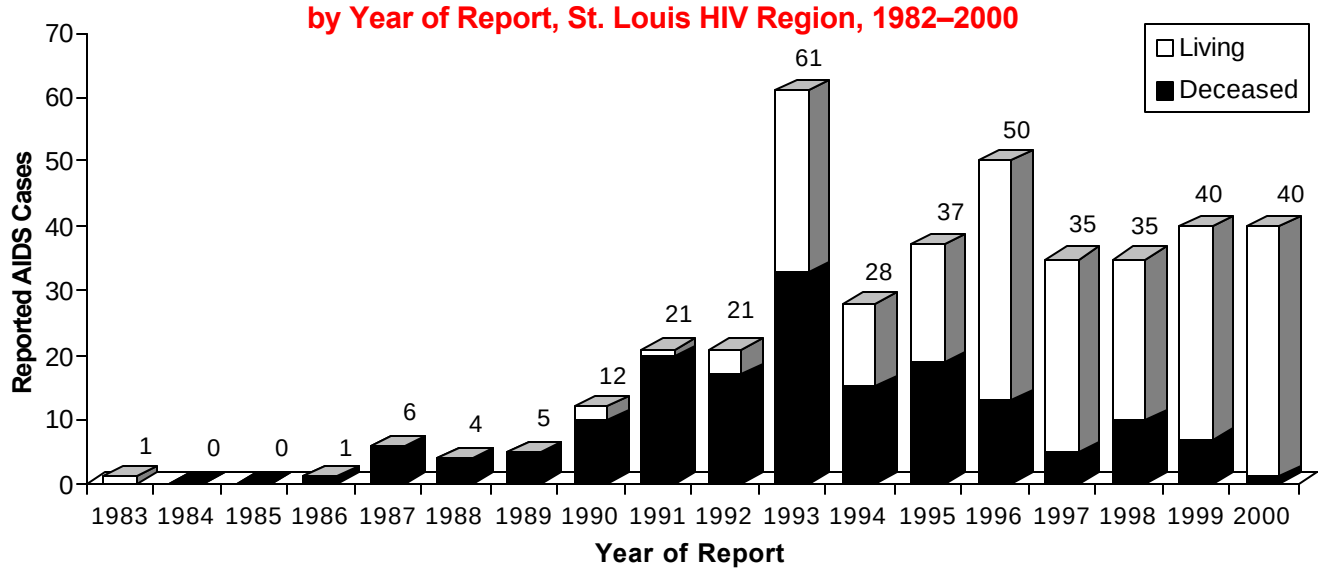


Table 23. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity, St. Louis HIV Region, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White Female	8	(16.0%)	71	(22.2%)	12	(30.0%)	116	(29.2%)
Black Female	42	(84.0%)	246	(76.6%)	28	(70.0%)	274	(69.0%)
Hispanic Female	0	(0.0%)	2	(2.6%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(1.3%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	**50**	**(100.0%)**	**321**	**(100.0%)**	**40**	**(100.0%)**	**397**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 24. Reported HIV Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Females		Black Females		Hispanic Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	10	(14.1%)	40	(16.3%)	0	(0.0%)	50	(15.6%)
20–29	31	(43.7%)	95	(38.6%)	1	(50.0%)	127	(39.6%)
30–39	18	(25.3%)	79	(32.1%)	0	(0.0%)	98	(30.5%)
40–49	8	(11.3%)	22	(8.9%)	1	(50.0%)	31	(9.7%)
50+	4	(5.6%)	10	(4.1%)	0	(0.0%)	15	(4.7%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	**71**	**(100.0%)**	**246**	**(100.0%)**	**2**	**(100.0%)**	**321**	**(100.0%)**

Table 25. Reported HIV Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity, and Exposure Category, St. Louis HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Females		Black Females		Total	
Exposure Category	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Injecting Drug Use	14	(19.7%)	31	(12.6%)	45	(14.0%)
Heterosexual Contact	50	(70.4%)	192	(78.0%)	245	(76.3%)
Other/Unknown	7	(9.9%)	23	(9.3%)	31	(9.7%)
St. Louis HIV Region Total	**71**	**(100.0%)**	**246**	**(100.0%)**	**321**	**(100.0%)**

Figure 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race and Year of Report
St. Louis HIV Region, 1992–2000

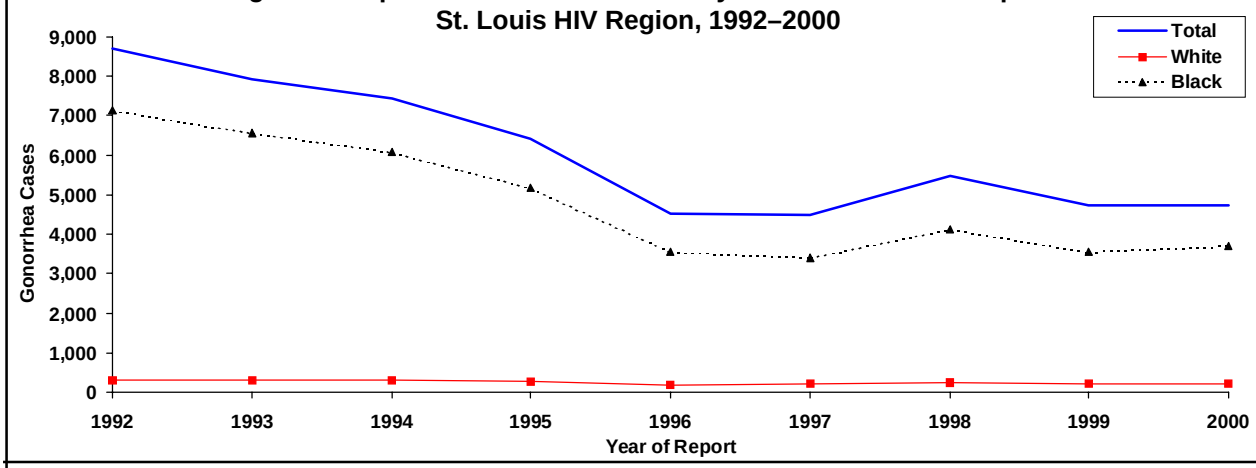
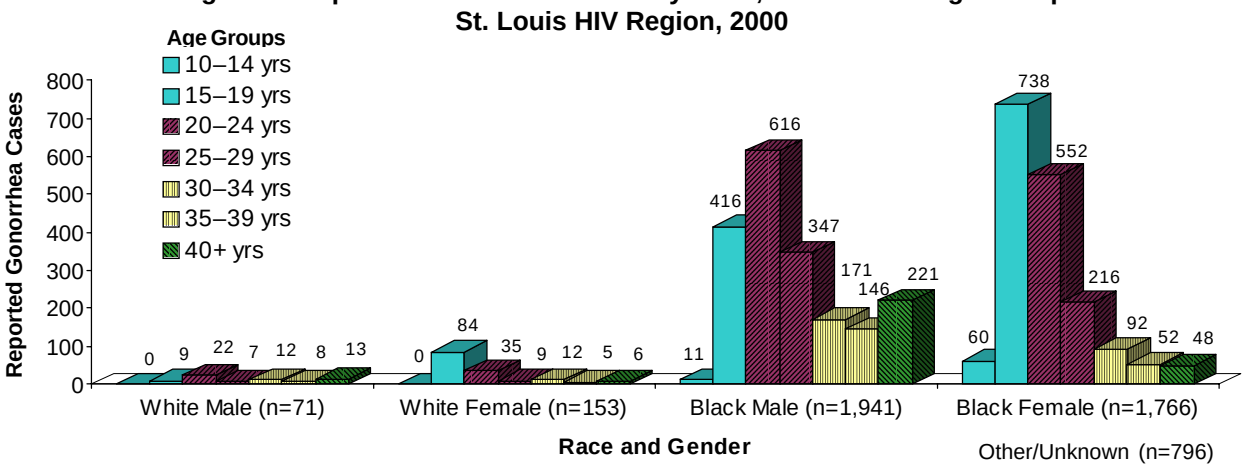


Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
St. Louis HIV Region, 2000



Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race, St. Louis HIV Region, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	224	4.7%	14.4
Blacks	3,707	78.4%	1,048.6
Other/Unknown	796	16.8%	--
Total Cases	**4,727**	**100.0%**	**240.6**

Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by County St. Louis HIV Region, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Franklin	16	0.3%	17.2
Jefferson	28	0.6%	14.1
Lincoln	8	0.2%	21.2
St. Charles	56	1.2%	20.0
St. Louis City	2,879	60.9%	862.1
St. Louis County	1,738	36.8%	174.5
Warren	2	0.0%	7.9
Total Cases	**4,727**	**100.0%**	**240.6**

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Zip Code Area
St. Louis City and St. Louis County, 2000

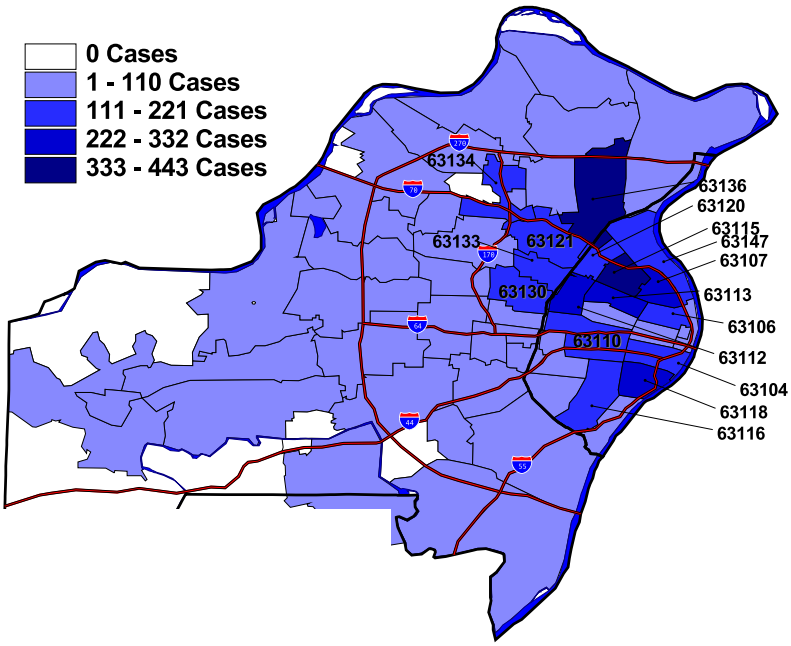


Figure 1. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report
St. Louis HIV Region, 1992–2000

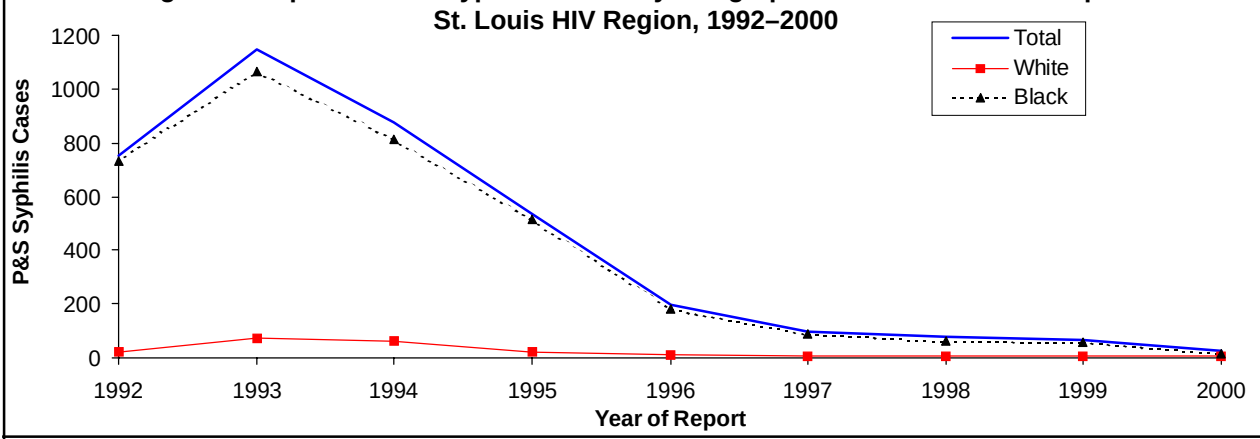
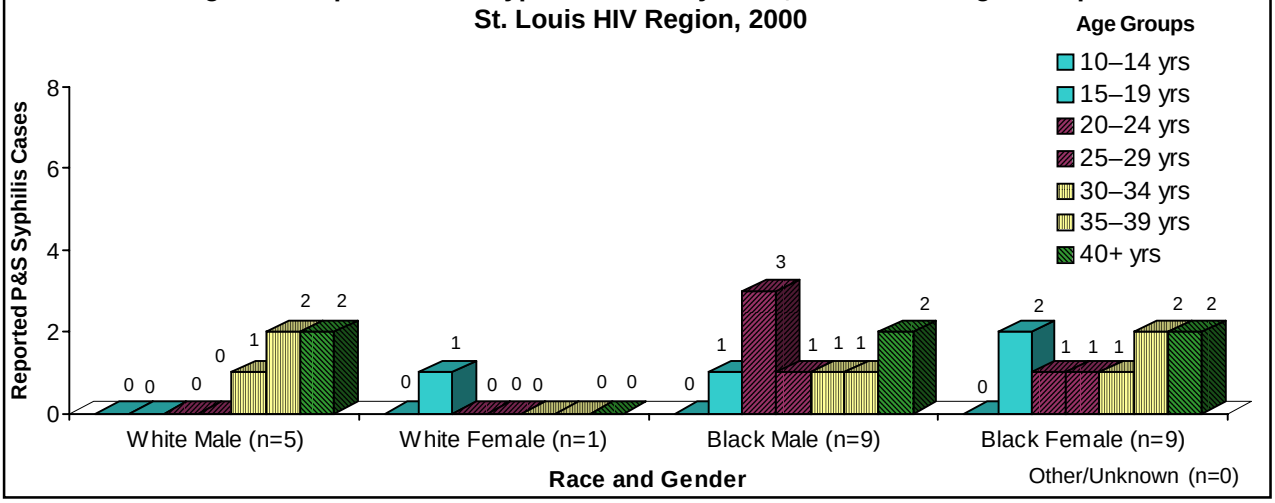


Figure 2. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
St. Louis HIV Region, 2000



Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Race, St. Louis HIV Region, 2000

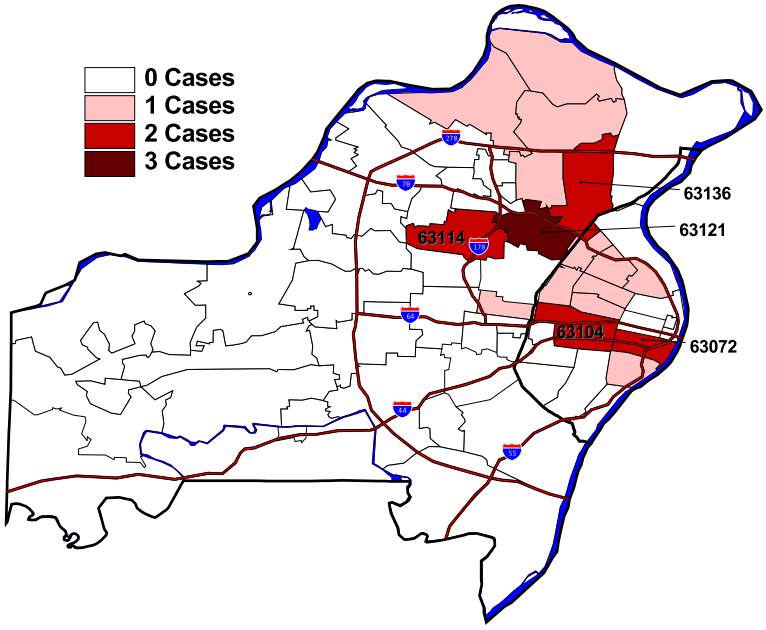
	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	6	25.0%	0.3
Blacks	18	75.0%	16.6
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	**24**	**100.0%**	**4.3**

Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by County St. Louis HIV Region, 2000

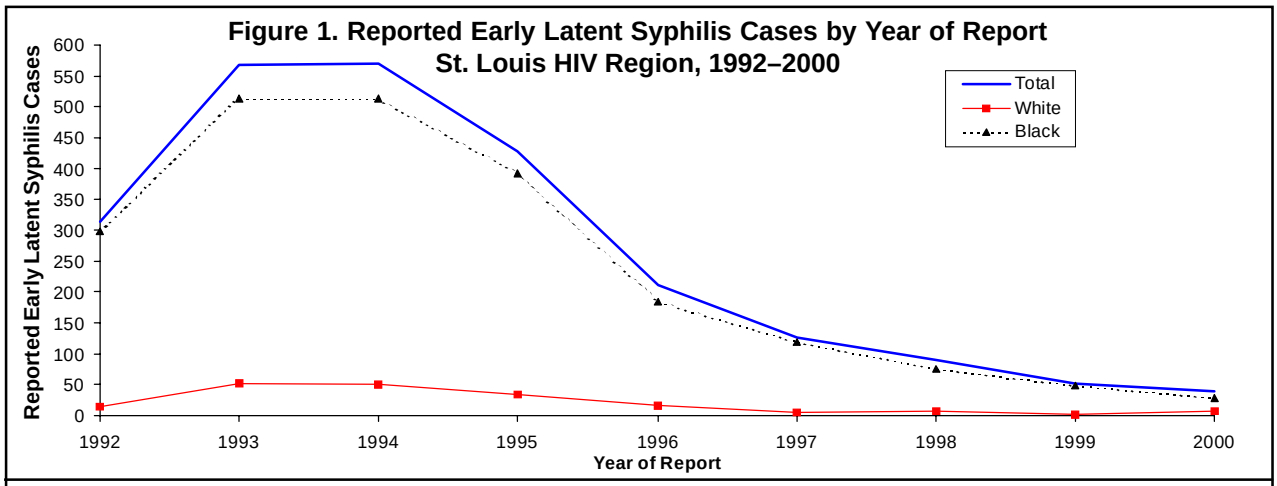
	Cases	%	Rate*
St. Charles	1	4.2%	0.4
St. Louis City	11	45.8%	3.3
St. Louis County	12	50.0%	1.2
Total Cases	**24**	**100.0%**	**4.3**

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by Zip Code Area
St. Louis City and St. Louis County, 2000



Congenital Syphilis: 2 Congenital Syphilis cases were reported in the St. Louis HIV Region in 2000



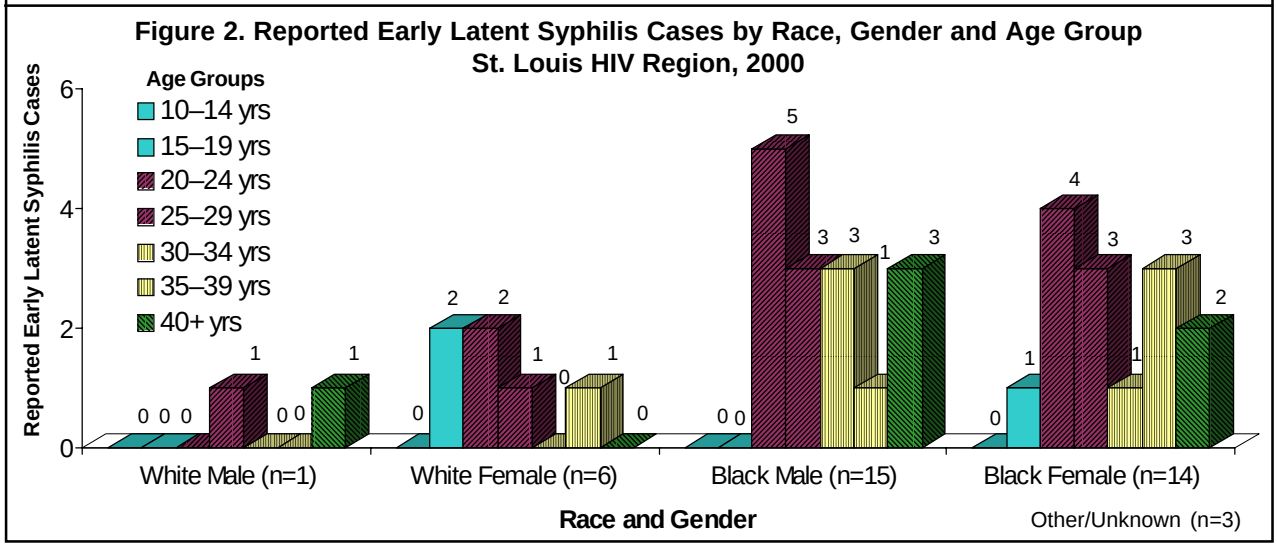


Table 1. Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, St. Louis HIV Region, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	7	17.9%	0.5
Blacks	28	74.4%	8.2
Other/Unknown	3	7.7%	--
Total Cases	**39**	**100.0%**	**2.0**

Reported Early Latent Syphilis Cases and Rates by County St. Louis HIV Region, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Jefferson County	3	7.7%	1.5
St. Louis City	21	53.8%	6.3
St. Louis County	15	38.5%	1.5
Total Cases	**39**	**100.0%**	**2.0**

*Per 100,000 population

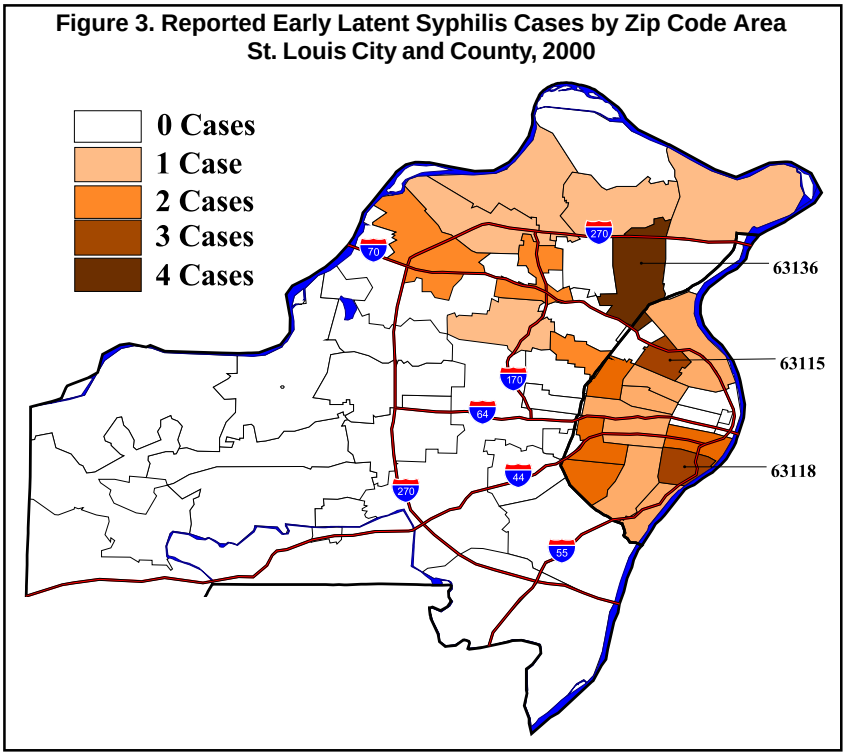


Figure 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race and Year of Report
St. Louis HIV Region, 1992–2000

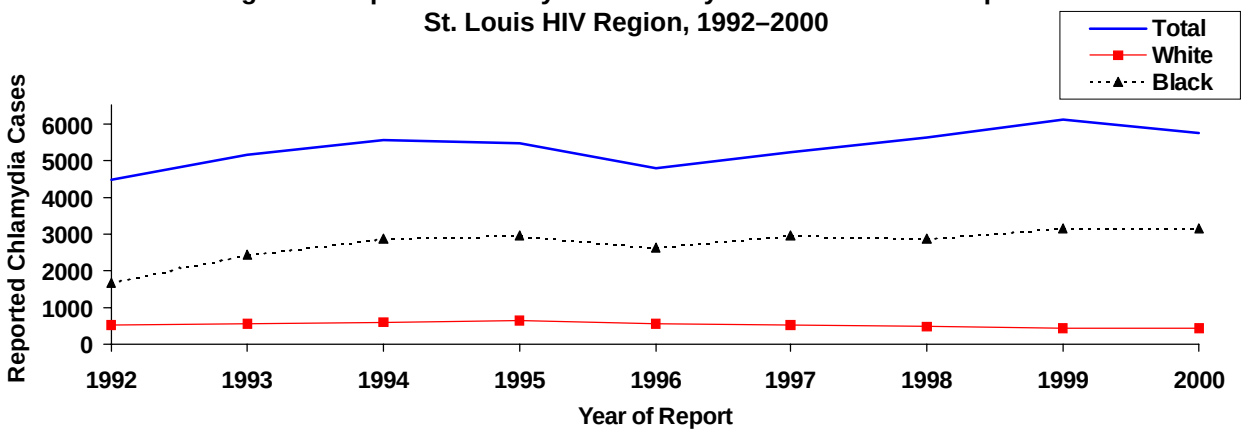
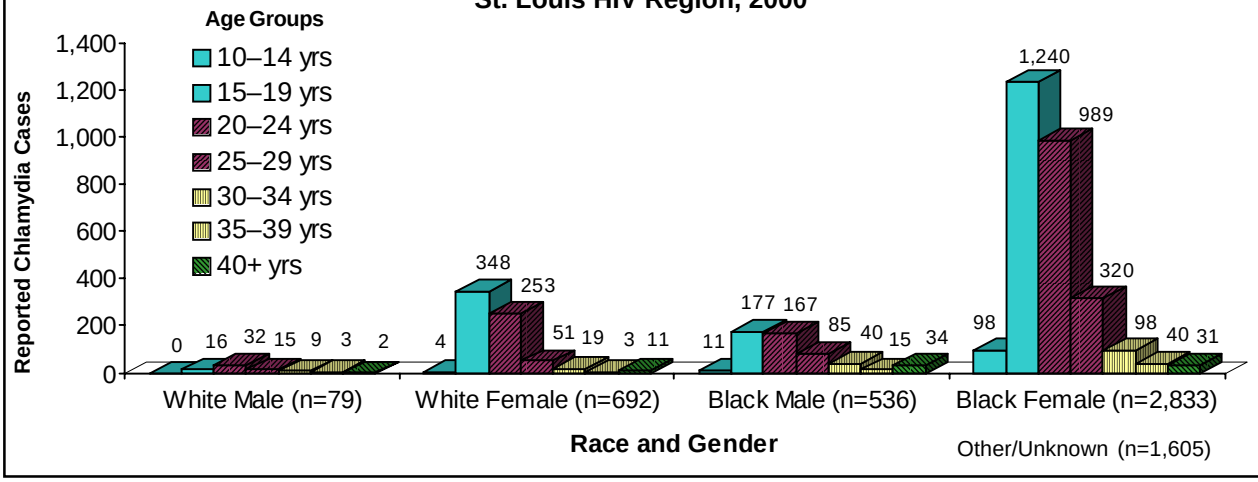


Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
St. Louis HIV Region, 2000



Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race, St. Louis HIV Region, 2000

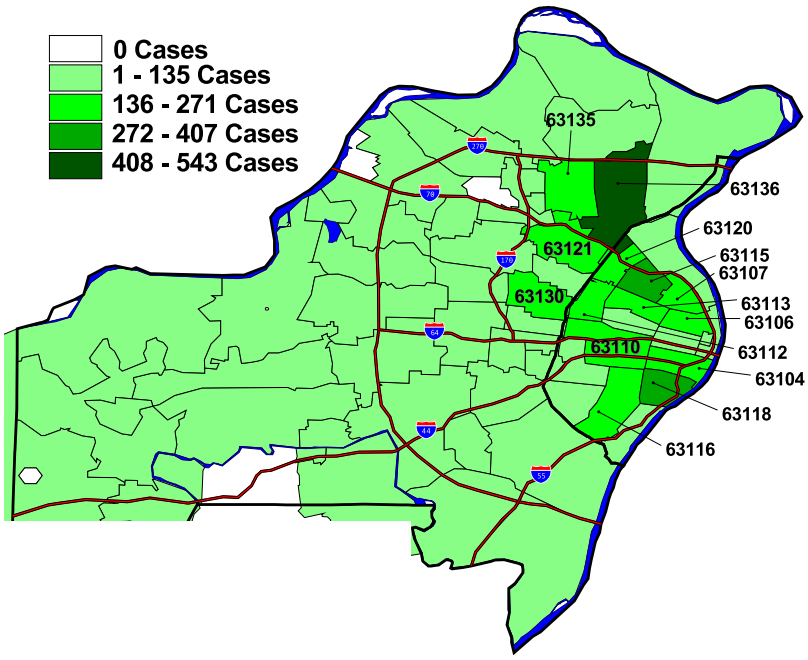
	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	771	13.4%	49.6
Blacks	3,369	58.6%	953.0
Other/Unknown	1,605	27.9%	--
Total Cases	**5,745**	**100.0%**	**292.4**

Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by County St. Louis HIV Region, 2000

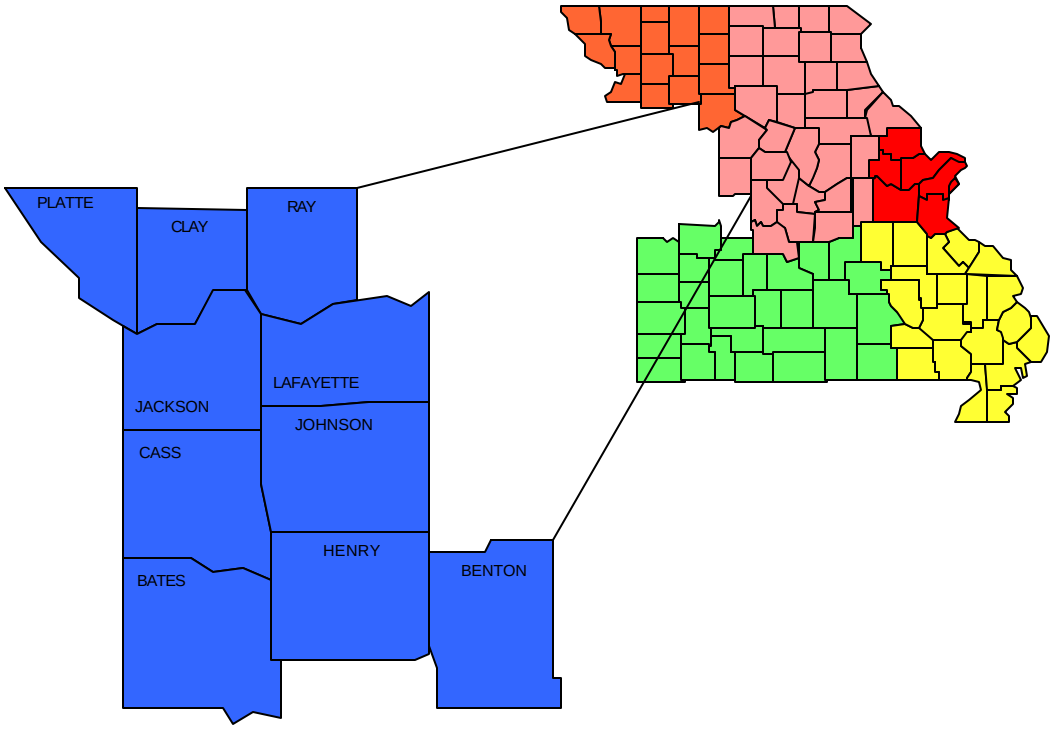
	Cases	%	Rate*
Franklin	75	1.3%	80.5
Jefferson	127	2.2%	64.1
Lincoln	26	0.5%	68.9
St. Charles	296	5.2%	105.5
St. Louis City	2,712	47.2%	812.1
St. Louis County	2,490	43.3%	250.0
Warren	19	0.3%	74.7
Total Cases	**5,745**	**100.0%**	**292.4**

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Zip Code Area
St. Louis City and St. Louis County, 2000



Kansas City HIV Region



1999 Population Estimates for the Kansas City HIV Region

County	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is		Hispanic		Total	
Bates County	15,711	97.8%	137	0.9%	68	0.4%	15	0.1%	130	0.8%	16,061	100.0%
Benton County	17,054	98.3%	26	0.1%	88	0.5%	30	0.2%	147	0.8%	17,345	100.0%
Cass County	79,584	95.8%	1,076	1.3%	422	0.5%	472	0.6%	1,545	1.9%	83,099	100.0%
Clay County	167,906	93.2%	3,645	2.0%	760	0.4%	1,850	1.0%	5,950	3.3%	180,111	100.0%
Henry County	20,627	96.9%	292	1.4%	77	0.4%	74	0.3%	218	1.0%	21,288	100.0%
Jackson County	454,537	69.4%	161,876	24.7%	2,507	0.4%	8,809	1.3%	26,755	4.1%	654,484	100.0%
Johnson County	42,629	88.7%	3,137	6.5%	197	0.4%	938	2.0%	1,152	2.4%	48,053	100.0%
Lafayette County	31,165	95.0%	1,119	3.4%	95	0.3%	107	0.3%	324	1.0%	32,810	100.0%
Platte County	66,195	92.3%	1,782	2.5%	320	0.4%	1,342	1.9%	2,049	2.9%	71,688	100.0%
Ray County	23,020	96.9%	394	1.7%	104	0.4%	52	0.2%	189	0.8%	23,759	100.0%
Region Totals	918,428	80.0%	173,484	15.1%	4,638	0.4%	13,689	1.2%	38,459	3.3%	1,148,698	100.0%

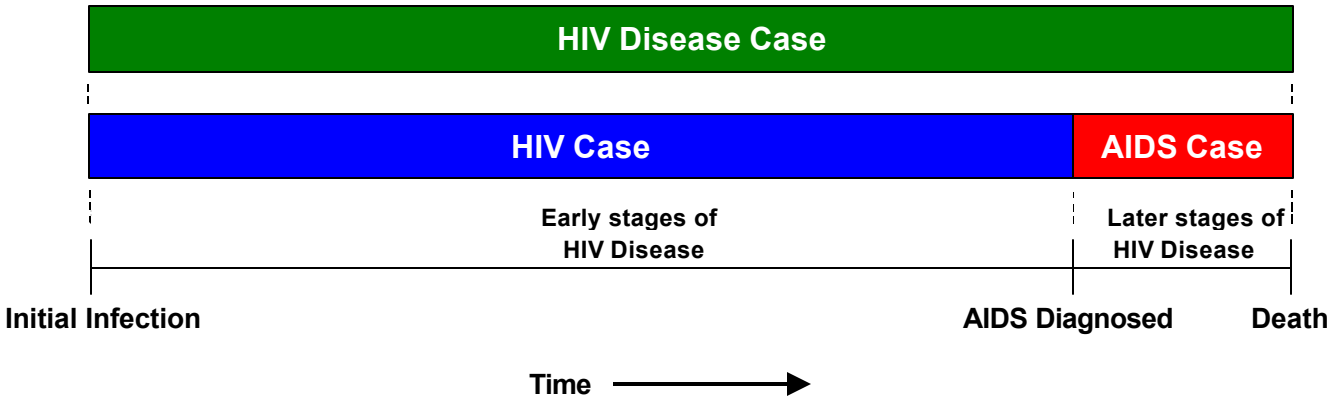
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HIV Disease in the Kansas City HIV Region - 2000
General Summary and Comments

HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases

From the time a person is infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) until death, he/she has **HIV Disease**. All persons with HIV Disease can be subclassified as either an **AIDS case** (if they are in the later stages of the disease process and have met the case definition for AIDS) or an **HIV case** (if they are in the earlier stages of the disease process and have not met the AIDS case definition). This is illustrated in the following figure.

Relationship of HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases



To understand the epidemiology (i.e., occurrence) of HIV Disease in a particular area, it is necessary to examine not only HIV Disease cases, but also the subcategories of AIDS cases and HIV cases. The patterns of occurrence of AIDS cases (and deaths) reflect access to, utilization of, and the effectiveness of available treatments. HIV cases, which generally represent persons more recently infected, can potentially provide information regarding current HIV infection trends. HIV cases can also provide information on which subpopulations are presently at increased risk for acquiring HIV infection, and toward which prevention efforts should be targeted.

Magnitude of the Problem and General Trends

Since 1982, 4,287 HIV-infected residents of the Kansas City HIV Region[1] have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health. Of these 4,287 HIV Disease cases, 2,993 (69.8%) are subcatagorized as AIDS cases, and the remaining 1,294 (30.2%) are subcategorized as HIV cases.

The annual number of newly reported (i.e., initially reported for the first time to public health officials) HIV Disease cases has generally been decreasing since 1992. The 146 HIV Disease cases initially reported in 2000 represent a 21.9% decrease from the 187 cases reported in 1999. This decrease in annually reported HIV Disease cases in recent years could, in part, reflect a decrease in new HIV infections (i.e., a true decrease in HIV Disease incidence), at least in some subpopulations. However, it could also, at least partially, reflect changes in the HIV testing behaviors of at-risk persons and/or changes in the HIV testing practices of providers. Consequently, given the currently available data, it is difficult to make definitive statements regarding present trends in new HIV infections. It must be strongly emphasized that even if there has been an overall decrease in new infections in the region, there are still significant numbers of persons who are being infected each year. In addition, even if the overall number of new infections were decreasing, there could still be certain subpopulations in which there is an increasing incidence of infection. Also, there is always concern that changes in high risk behavior patterns in certain groups of persons could cause numbers of new infections to begin to increase.

1. Does not include persons diagnosed while residing in correctional facilities located in the region.

Of the 4,287 reported HIV Disease cases, 2,611 (60.9%) are currently living, and 1,676 (39.1%) have died. The majority (1,630 or 97.3%) of these deaths have been in persons subcategorized as AIDS cases (the 1,630 AIDS cases who have died make up 54.5% of all reported cases of AIDS).

Improved antiretroviral therapies have slowed the progress of HIV disease in many infected persons, an achievement especially reflected in the substantial decrease (34.1%) in reported AIDS cases in the region from 1996 to 1997. However, no further noticeable decreases in reported cases were seen during the next two years (1998 and 1999). From 1999 to 2000, the number of reported AIDS cases again decreased (by 18.4%), although this was a smaller decrease than occurred from 1996 to 1997. These overall trends seen over the past three years may to some degree reflect the limitations associated with current treatment regimens. Strong emphasis must continue to be placed on prevention of new infections.

Where

Of the 1,294 reported HIV cases: 1,082 (83.6%) were from Kansas City, 107 (8.3%) from Jackson County[2], 37 (2.9%) from Clay County[2], and 68 (5.3%) were from the region's eight remaining counties.

Of the 2,993 reported AIDS cases: 2,461 (82.2%) were from Kansas City, 311 (10.4%) were from Jackson County, 84 (2.8%) were from Clay County, and 137 (4.6%) were from the region's eight remaining counties.

Cases of HIV Disease in the region very disproportionately occur in Kansas City, which has the highest rates of both HIV and AIDS cases (as well as the largest numbers of reported cases).

For HIV cases reported in 2000, the rate for Kansas City (16.9) was almost nine times the rate for Jackson County[2] (1.9), which had the second highest number of cases.

Of the 1,294 total reported HIV cases in the region, 1,082 (83.6%) come from Kansas City (which has 38.1% of the region's population). A total of 212 HIV cases have been reported from the remainder of the region.

Within Jackson, Clay, and Platte Counties, both HIV Disease cases and cases of bacterial STDs generally tend to occur in the same specific areas.[3] It is within these areas that the needs for prevention and care services are the greatest.

Who

Of the 1,294 reported HIV cases: 1,117 (86.3%) were in males and 177 (13.7%) were in females.

Of the 2,993 reported AIDS cases: 2,778 (92.8%) were in males and 215 (7.2%) were in females.

Of the 1,294 reported HIV cases: 747 (57.7%) were in whites, 470 (36.3%) were in African Americans, 62 (4.8%) were in Hispanics, 10 (0.8%) were in Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 5 (0.4%) were in American Indians.

Of the 2,993 reported AIDS cases: 2,104 (70.3%) were in whites, 747 (25.0%) were in African Americans, 111 (3.7%) were in Hispanics, 6 (0.2%) were in Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 25 (0.8%) were in American Indians.

Males continue to make up the largest numbers of reported HIV Disease cases, but certain populations of females appear to be increasingly affected by HIV Disease. Females now make up 13.7% of all reported HIV cases, and 7.2% of all AIDS cases.

Increasing involvement by certain African American populations also appears to be occurring. These figures also reflect the overrepresentation of African Americans (who make up only about 15% of the region's population) among HIV and AIDS cases. The rate for HIV cases reported in the region in 2000 in African Americans (23.1) was 5.3 times the rate in whites (4.4). In Kansas City, the rate for HIV cases reported in 2000 in African Americans (29.2) was 2.6 times the rate in whites (11.1).

2. In this document, any references to Jackson County, Clay County, or Platte County are to the parts of these counties outside the city limits of Kansas City.
3. See the zip code maps on pages 8 and 9 of this section.

The over-representation of African Americans is especially seen in reported HIV and AIDS cases in females. Of the 177 total reported female HIV cases, 104 (58.8%) were in African American females. Of the 215 total reported female AIDS cases, 111 (51.6%) were in African American females.

The numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases in Hispanics have been much smaller than in whites and African Americans. Hispanics have accounted for 62 cumulative reported HIV cases (6 cases reported in 2000); and 111 cumulative AIDS cases (8 cases reported in 2000).

The numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases in Asians and American Indians have been small (10 HIV cases and 6 AIDS cases in Asians; 5 HIV cases and 25 AIDS cases in American Indians). No HIV or AIDS cases were reported in Asians or American Indians in 2000.

Major Exposure Categories

There are currently four major exposure categories into which almost all adults/adolescents recently infected with HIV can be placed: 1) men who have sex with men (MSM); 2) heterosexual contacts; 3) (heterosexual) injecting drug users (IDU); and 4) men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU).

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

It is estimated that 859 (67.0%) of the 1,282 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 2,220 (74.5%) of the 2,981 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are MSM.

The largest numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases continue to be in MSM, although there is evidence that among persons more recently infected with HIV, a smaller proportion are MSM. It also is estimated that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000[4] that were MSM (50) is lower than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (86).

HIV infection is a significant problem among both white and African American MSM; more cases have been reported from white MSM, but black MSM may be experiencing higher overall rates of infection. Of the total reported HIV cases in MSM, 65.6% were in white men, 28.4% were in African American men, and 4.6% (36 cases) were in Hispanic men.

Most MSM who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties. African American MSM appear, in general, to be infected at somewhat younger ages compared to white MSM. The largest proportion of reported African American MSM HIV cases (45.7%) were diagnosed with HIV infection between the ages of 20-29 (and 6.7% were diagnosed while teenagers), while among white MSM cases, the largest proportion (41.6%) were diagnosed between the ages of 30-39.

The vast majority of reported MSM HIV cases (86.0%) are from Kansas City; including, 80.4% of white MSM HIV cases, 98.2% of African American MSM cases, and 91.7% of Hispanic MSM cases.

Information obtained through interviews indicates that at least 21% of reported MSM HIV Disease cases (at least 17% of white MSM cases and 33% of African American MSM cases) have also had sex with a female(s), and thus may form a link between infected/high risk male homosexual and heterosexual populations. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Heterosexual Contacts

It is estimated that 193 (15.1%) of the 1,282 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 176 (5.9%) of the 2,981 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are heterosexual contacts.

Certain subpopulations of heterosexuals appear to be increasingly affected by HIV Disease. There is (in contrast to the situation in MSM) evidence that among persons more recently infected with HIV, a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts. It is estimated that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 that were heterosexual contacts (29) is the same as the corresponding number reported in 1999 (29).

4. Throughout this document, whenever reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2000, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

The majority of reported heterosexual contact HIV and AIDS cases have been in women. African American women are especially affected, making up 50.7% of total reported heterosexual contact HIV cases (white women make up an additional 33.3%, African American men 8.7%, and white men 2.2%). Heterosexual contact is the predominant way that women in the region are infected with HIV (at least 70% of reported HIV cases in adult/adolescent women were infected through this mode of transmission), and among more recently infected women, a higher proportion are being infected through heterosexual contact.
The largest proportion of heterosexual contact cases were probably initially infected while in their twenties, but some teenagers are also being infected through heterosexual transmission.

The majority of reported heterosexual contact HIV cases (79.7%) are from Kansas City; including, 55.1% of white heterosexual contact HIV cases, 93.9% of African American heterosexual contact cases, and 80.0% of Hispanic heterosexual contact cases.

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

It is estimated that 116 (9.0%) of the 1,282 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 184 (6.2%) of the 2,981 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are IDUs.

IDUs rank third among the four major exposure categories in terms of total numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases. The estimated number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were IDUs (4) is not noticeably different than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (6).

Males, and African Americans, are disproportionately represented among reported HIV cases in IDUs. Of total reported IDU HIV cases, white males make up 35.7%, African American males make up 34.7%, African American females 14.3%, and white females 8.2%.

Most HIV-infected IDUs acquire their infection while in their twenties or thirties.

The vast majority of HIV-infected IDUs are from either Kansas City or Jackson County. Of total reported HIV cases in IDUs, 78.6% were persons living in Kansas City at the time of diagnosis, and 11.2% were persons from Jackson County. Of total reported IDU HIV cases in African Americans, 95.8% were from Kansas City.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

It is estimated that 105 (8.2%) of the 1,282 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 354 (11.9%) of the 2,981 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are MSM/IDUs.

MSM/IDUs rank fourth among the four major exposure categories in terms of total numbers of reported HIV cases, but second in terms of total reported AIDS cases. The estimated number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were MSM/IDUs (3) is essentially the same as the corresponding number reported in 1999 (2).

More HIV Disease cases have been reported from white MSM/IDUs, but black MSM/IDUs may be experiencing higher overall rates of infection. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM/IDU, 71.3% were in white men and 24.8% were in African American men.

Most MSM/IDUs who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties.

The majority of HIV-infected MSM/IDUs are from Kansas City. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs, 85.1% were in men living in Kansas City at the time of diagnosis; in addition, 80.6% of white MSM/IDU HIV cases and 96.0% of African American MSM/IDU cases were from Kansas City.

Information obtained through interviews indicates that at least 37% of reported MSM/IDU HIV Disease cases (at least 34% of white MSM/IDU cases and 48% of African American MSM/IDU cases) have also had sex with a female(s), and thus may form a link between infected/high risk male homosexual and heterosexual populations. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 4,287 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents in the Kansas City HIV Region*. In 2000,146 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. Figure 1 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). (See also the section entitled "**Trends**" below.)
- Of these 4,287 HIV Disease cases, 2,993 (69.8%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases; 1,630 (54.5%) of the 2,993 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 1,363 (45.5%) are living.
- In 2000, 111 AIDS cases were reported. Figure 2 (on page 106) shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also the section entitled "**Trends**" below).
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that, in 1999, 303 AIDS cases were reported from the Kansas City Metropolitan Area#; the corresponding rate was 11.8 cases per 100,000 population. This rate is approximately half the average rate for all U.S. metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population (21.7).
- Of the 4,287 reported HIV Disease cases, 1,294 (30.2%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are thus categorized as HIV cases; 86 HIV cases** were reported in 2000.

*Does not include persons diagnosed while residing in correctional facilities located in the region.

#The Kansas City Metropolitan Area consists of ten Missouri counties (Bates, Benton, Cass, Clay, Henry, Jackson, Johnson, Lafayette, Platte, and Ray), and four Kansas counties (Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte).

**When reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2000, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

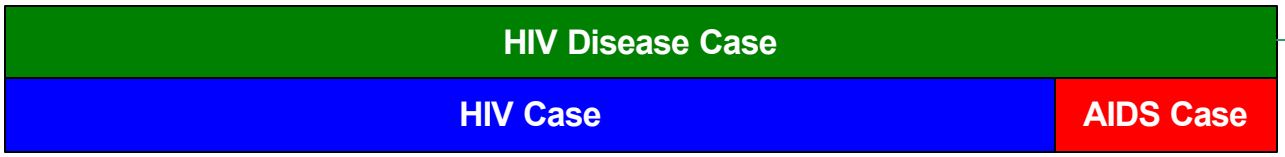
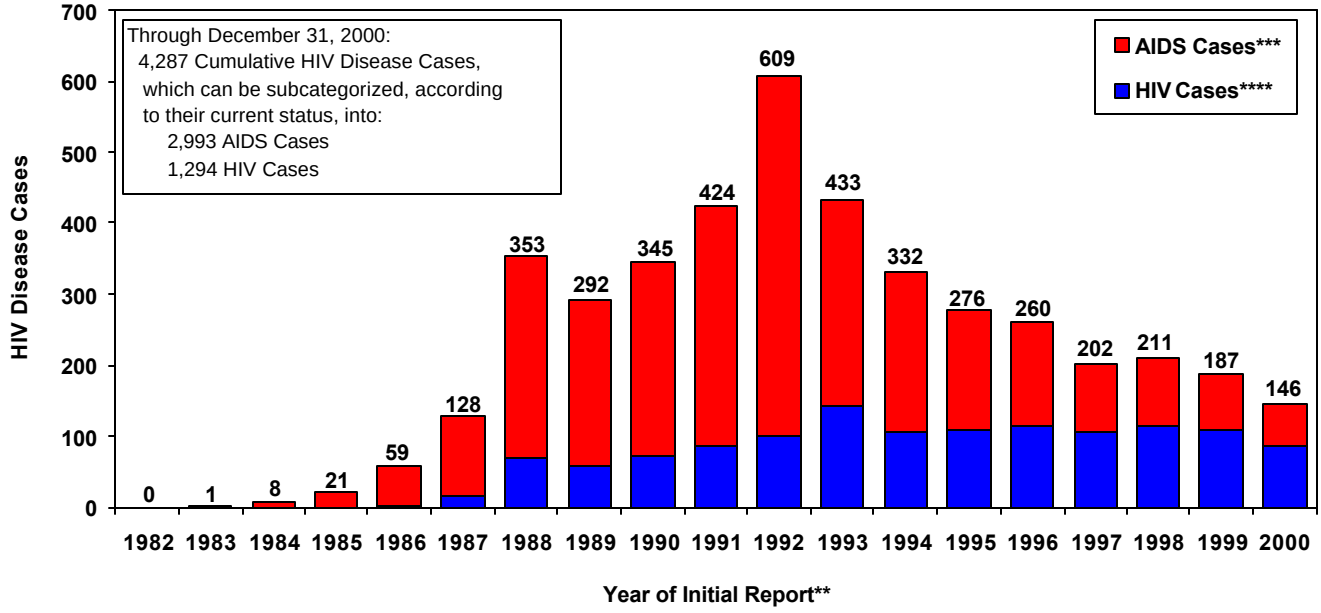


Figure 1. Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report**
Kansas City HIV Region, 1982-2000



*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

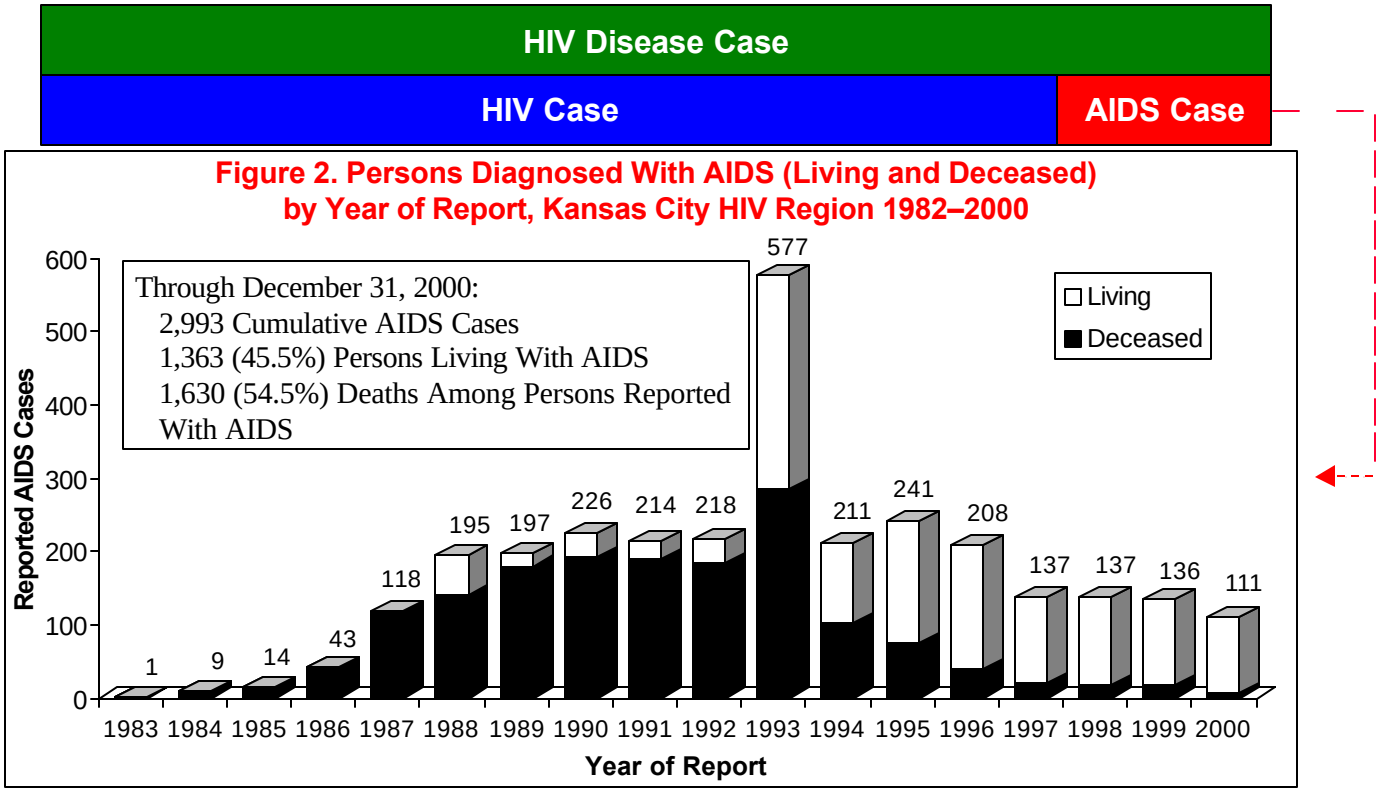


Figure 2. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, Kansas City HIV Region 1982–2000

Who

- Table 1 describes HIV cases, AIDS cases, and HIV Disease cases by gender, race/ethnicity, and age at diagnosis.
- Males comprised 77.9% of the 86 HIV cases and 83.8% of the 111 AIDS cases reported in 2000.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported cases of HIV Disease. Although African Americans make up only about 15% of the Kansas City HIV Region's population, they accounted for 46.5% of HIV cases and 42.3% of AIDS cases reported in 2000. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2000 in African Americans (23.1) was 5.3 times the rate in whites (4.4).
- The over-representation of African Americans is especially seen in reported HIV and AIDS cases in females. Of the 19 female HIV cases reported in 2000, 13 (68.4%) were in African American females. Of the 18 female AIDS cases reported in 2000, 14 (77.8%) were in African American females.
- Hispanics have accounted for 62 cumulative reported HIV cases (6 cases reported in 2000); and 111 cumulative AIDS cases (8 cases reported in 2000).
- The numbers of total reported HIV and AIDS cases in Asians and American Indians have been small (10 HIV cases and 6 AIDS cases in Asians; 5 HIV cases and 25 AIDS cases in American Indians). No HIV or AIDS cases were reported in Asians or American Indians in 2000.
- Of the 86 HIV cases reported in 2000, 34.9% were diagnosed in 30-39 year olds, 33.7% in 20-29 year olds, 24.4% in 40-49 year olds, 3.5% in 13-19 year olds, and 3.5% in persons 50 years of age and older. These data indicate that many infections are occurring in persons in their twenties, and that infections are certainly occurring in teenagers.
- Of the 86 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000: 36 (41.9%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 2 (2.3%) in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); 2 (2.3%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); 15 (17.4%) in heterosexual contacts; and 31 (36.0%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.[†]
- Of the 111 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000: 56 (50.5%) were in MSM; 6 (5.4%) in MSM/IDUs; 3 (2.7%) in IDUs; 18 (16.2%) in heterosexual contacts; and 28 (25.2%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.[†]
- Figure 3 shows, for white and African American males and females, the proportion of total reported HIV and AIDS cases by exposure category.
- A total of 9 perinatal HIV cases and 9 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported; in 2000, no perinatal HIV or AIDS cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth.)
- Information on HIV-exposed infants is found in the **"Missouri"** section on page 17.
- Information on HIV infection in Job Corps applicants is found in the **"Missouri"** section on page 16.

[†] When this is done, most will be assigned to one of the four major exposure categories: MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

HIV Disease Case

HIV Case | AIDS Case

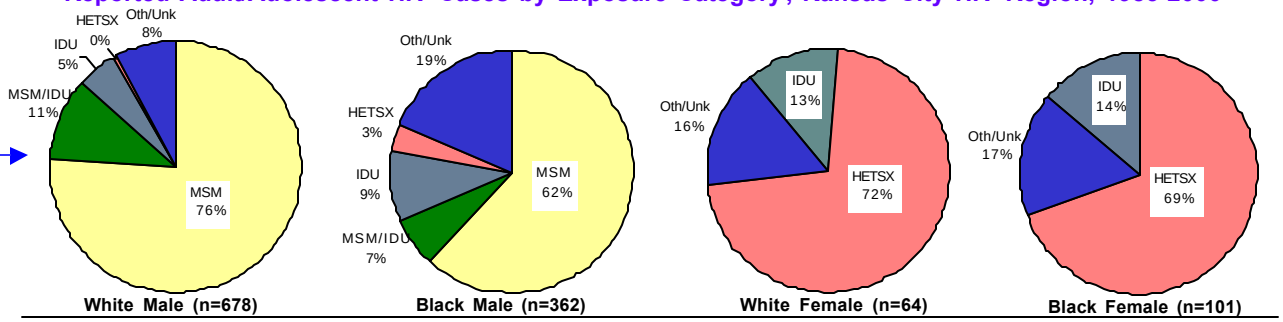
Table 1. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Region, 1982–2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV Disease	
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	67	(77.9%)	1,117	(86.3%)	93	(83.8%)	2,778	(92.8%)	3,895	(90.9%)
Female	19	(22.1%)	177	(13.7%)	18	(16.2%)	215	(7.2%)	392	(9.1%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	40	(46.5%)	747	(57.7%)	56	(50.5%)	2,104	(70.3%)	2,851	(66.5%)
Black	40	(46.5%)	470	(36.3%)	47	(42.3%)	747	(25.0%)	1,217	(28.4%)
Hispanic	6	(7.0%)	62	(4.8%)	8	(7.2%)	111	(3.7%)	173	(4.0%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	10	(0.8%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(0.2%)	16	(0.4%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.4%)	0	(0.0%)	25	(0.8%)	30	(0.7%)
Unknown	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	35	(40.7%)	683	(52.8%)	52	(46.8%)	2,005	(67.0%)	2,688	(62.7%)
Black Male	27	(31.4%)	366	(28.3%)	33	(29.7%)	636	(21.2%)	1,002	(23.4%)
Hispanic Male	5	(5.8%)	55	(4.3%)	8	(7.2%)	108	(3.6%)	163	(3.8%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	(0.0%)	8	(0.6%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(0.2%)	14	(0.3%)
American Indian Male	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.4%)	0	(0.0%)	23	(0.8%)	28	(0.7%)
Unknown Male	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
White Female	5	(5.8%)	64	(4.9%)	4	(3.6%)	99	(3.3%)	163	(3.8%)
Black Female	13	(15.1%)	104	(8.0%)	14	(12.6%)	111	(3.7%)	215	(5.0%)
Hispanic Female	1	(1.2%)	7	(0.5%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.1%)	10	(0.2%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.0%)
American Indian Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	2	(0.0%)
Unknown Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Age at Diagnosis‡										
<13	0	(0.0%)	12	(0.9%)	0	(0.0%)	10	(0.3%		
13-19	3	(3.5%)	44	(3.4%)	0	(0.0%)	23	(0.8%)		
20-29	29	(33.7%)	521	(40.3%)	20	(18.0%)	701	(23.4%)		
30-39	30	(34.9%)	498	(38.5%)	52	(46.8%)	1,389	(46.4%)		
40-49	21	(24.4%)	178	(13.8%)	30	(27.0%)	634	(21.2%)		
50+	3	(3.5%)	41	(3.2%)	9	(8.1%)	236	(7.9%)		
Kansas City HIV Regioni Total	**86**	**(100.0%)**	**1,294**	**(100.0%)**	**111**	**(100.0%)**	**2,993**	**(100.0%)**	**4,287**	**(100.0%)**

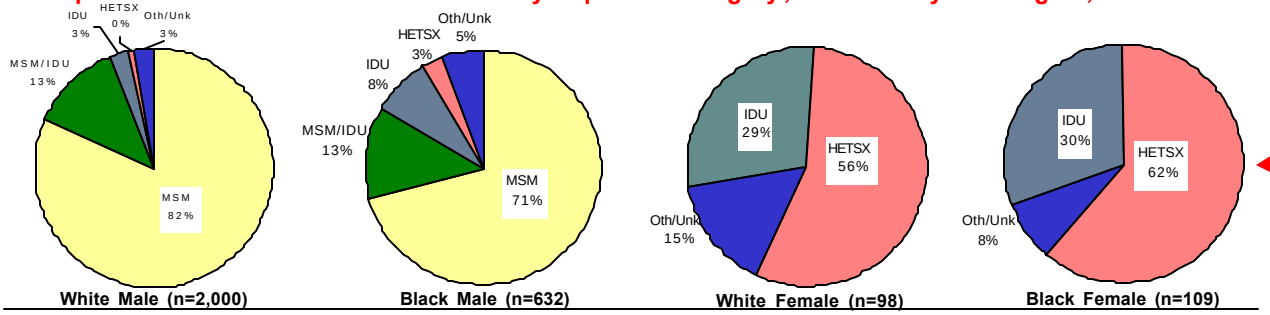
* HIV Cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.
‡ For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.
For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

Figure 3

Reported Adult/Adolescent HIV Cases by Exposure Category¶, Kansas City HIV Region, 1985-2000



Reported Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Exposure Category¶, Kansas City HIV Region, 1982-2000



MSM=Men who have sex with men, MSM/IDU=Men who have sex with men and inject drugs, IDU=Injecting drug users, HETSX=Heterosexual contacts.

Figure 4.
Reported HIV Cases by Zip Code Area
Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties
Cumulative Through December 2000

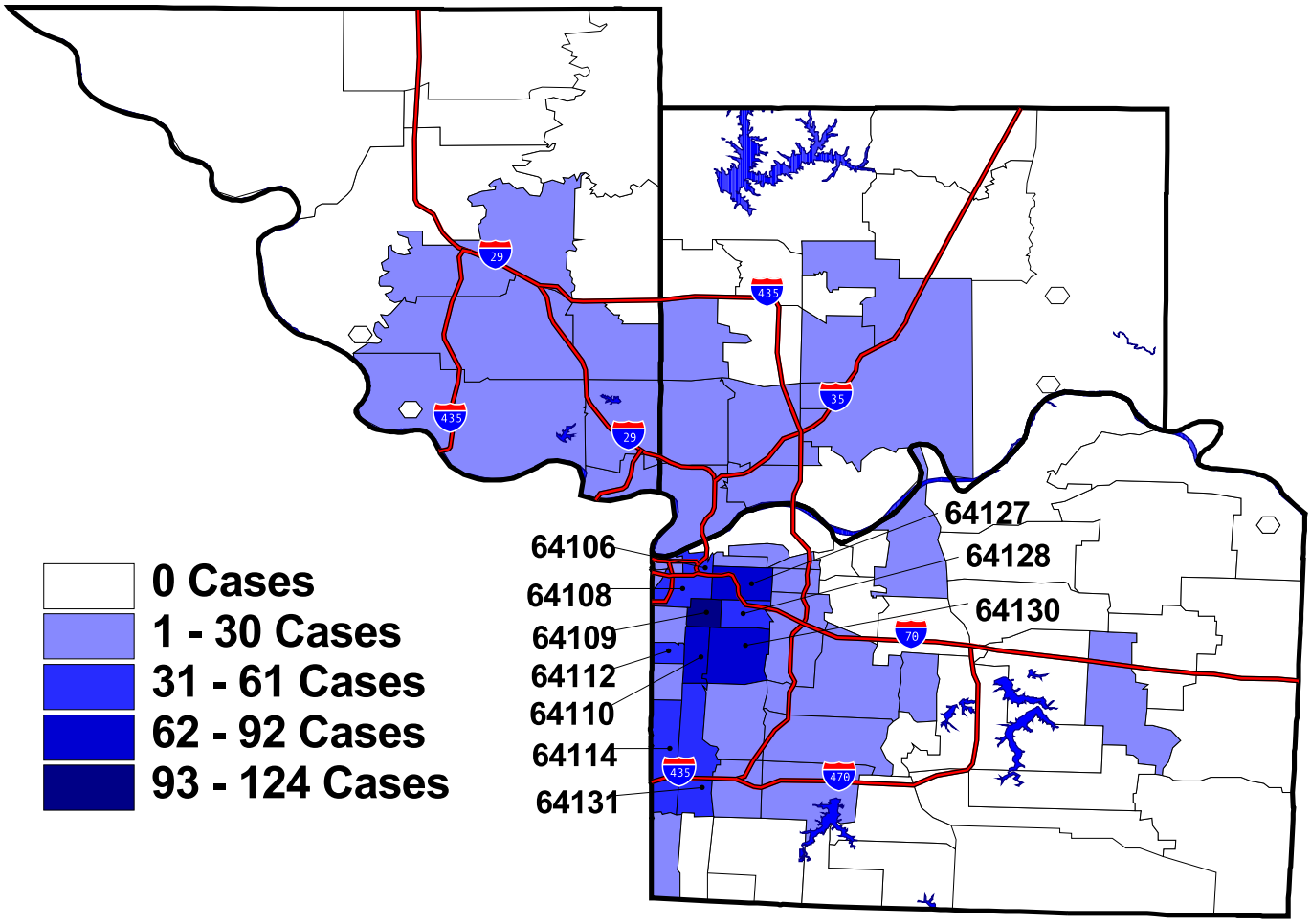
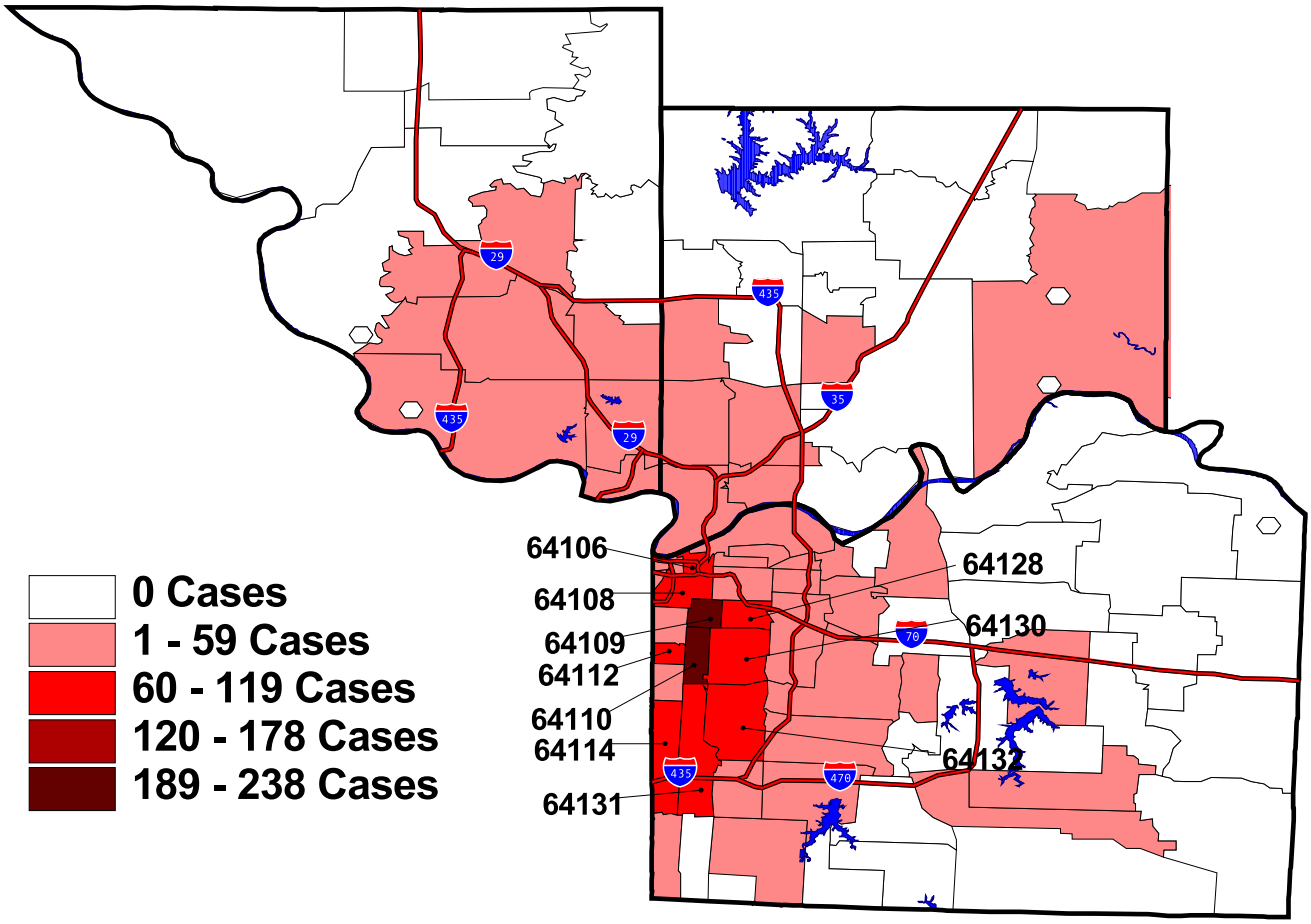


Figure 5.
Reported AIDS Cases by Zip Code Area
Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties
Cumulative Through December 2000



HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Where

- Of the 1,294 cumulative HIV cases reported from the Kansas City HIV Region, 83.6% were from Kansas City, 8.3% from Jackson County[#], and 2.9% from Clay County[#]. The remaining 5.3% of cases came from 8 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 3-19 reported cases. Of 470 cumulative HIV cases reported in African Americans, most were from Kansas City (96.4%) and Jackson County[#] (2.3%). See Figure 7 in "**Missouri**" section (page 19).
- Of the 2,993 cumulative AIDS cases reported from the Kansas City HIV Region, 82.2% were from Kansas City, 10.4% from Jackson County[#], and 2.8% were from Clay County[#]. The remaining 4.6% of cases came from 8 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 7-37 reported cases. Of 747 cumulative AIDS cases reported in African Americans, most were from Kansas City (95.6%) and Jackson County[#] (3.1%). See Figure 8 in the "**Missouri**" section (page 19).
- Tables 2 and 3 summarize cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases by area.
- Table 4 summarizes the numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2000 by race/ethnicity and area. The highest rates, and the largest numbers of reported cases, are from Kansas City. For HIV cases reported in 2000, the rate for cases reported from Kansas City is 16.9.
- Of the 74 HIV cases reported from Kansas City in 2000, 54.1% were in African Americans and 41.9% were in whites.
- Table 5 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 18) compares the numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from persons in the Kansas City HIV Region (and Kansas City) with corresponding numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from other areas in the state.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Table 2. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total Cases	Total %	White, Non-Hispanic Cases	White, Non-Hispanic %	Black, Non-Hispanic Cases	Black, Non-Hispanic %	Hispanic Cases	Hispanic %
Kansas City[†]	1,082	100.0%	561	51.8%	453	41.9%	55	5.1%
Jackson County[†#]	107	100.0%	89	83.2%	11	10.3%	5	4.7%
Clay County[†#]	37	100.0%	33	89.2%	2	5.4%	2	5.4%
Cass County[†#]	19	100.0%	19	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Platte County[†#]	16	100.0%	15	93.8%	1	6.3%	0	0.0%
Remainder of Region[†]	33	100.0%	30	90.9%	3	9.1%	0	0.0%
Kansas City HIV Region[†]	1,294	100.0%	747	57.7%	470	36.3%	62	4.8%

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Table 3. Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total Cases	Total %	White, Non-Hispanic Cases	White, Non-Hispanic %	Black, Non-Hispanic Cases	Black, Non-Hispanic %	Hispanic Cases	Hispanic %
Kansas City[†]	2,461	100.0%	1,622	65.9%	714	29.0%	100	4.1%
Jackson County[†#]	311	100.0%	275	88.4%	23	7.4%	10	3.2%
Clay County[†#]	84	100.0%	82	97.6%	1	1.2%	1	1.2%
Cass County[†#]	37	100.0%	36	97.3%	1	2.7%	0	0.0%
Platte County[†#]	24	100.0%	23	95.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Remainder of Region[†]	76	100.0%	66	86.8%	8	10.5%	0	0.0%
Kansas City HIV Region[†]	2,993	100.0%	2,104	70.3%	747	25.0%	111	3.7%

[†]Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Table 4. Reported HIV Cases and Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Area, Kansas City HIV Region, 2000

Geographic Area	Total			White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City†	74	100.0%	16.9	31	41.9%	11.1	38	51.4%	29.2	5	6.8%	26.5
Jackson County†#	6	100.0%	1.9	4	66.7%	-----	1	16.7%	-----	1	16.7%	-----
Remainder of Region†	6	100.0%	1.5	5	83.3%	-----	1	16.7%	-----	0	0.0%	-----
Kansas City HIV Region†	86	100.0%	7.5	40	46.5%	4.4	40	46.5%	23.1	6	7.0%	15.6

*Per 100,000 population.
†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
#Outside the city limits of Kansas City.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

- Table 6 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 19) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2000 by race/ethnicity for Kansas City, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from St. Louis City and County and Outstate Missouri.
- Table 8 in the "**Missouri**" section (page 21) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2000 by race/ethnicity for the Kansas City HIV Region, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Missouri's other HIV Regions.

Table 5. AIDS Cases By County
Kansas: Four Counties in Kansas City Area
Cumulative Through December 2000

COUNTY	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
JOHNSON	398	46.4%
LEAVENWORTH	81	9.4%
MIAMI	6	0.7%
WYANDOTTE	373	43.5%
TOTAL	**858**	100.0%

*Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties.

Table 6: AIDS Cases By Exposure Category
Kansas: Four Counties in Kansas City Area
Cumulative Through December 2000

EXPOSURE CATEGORY	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
ADULT/ADOLESCENT		
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN	550	64.6%
MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN & INJECT DRUGS	69	8.1%
INJECTING DRUG USE	76	8.9%
HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT	77	9.0%
HEMOPHILIA/COAGULATION DISORDER	19	2.2%
BLOOD TRANSFUSION OR TISSUE RECIPIENT	20	2.3%
RISK NOT SPECIFIED	41	4.8%
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	**852**	**100.0%**
PEDIATRIC (<13 YEARS OLD)		
MOTHER WITH/AT RISK OF HIV INFECTION	3	50.0%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	3	50.0%
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	**6**	**100.0%**
TOTAL	**858**	

*Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties.

Table 7. AIDS Cases By Gender Race/Ethnicity, and Age Group
Kansas: Four Counties in Kansas City Area
Cumulative Through December 2000

	AIDS CASES CUMULATIVE	
GENDER		
MALES	788	91.8%
FEMALES	70	8.2%
RACE/ETHNICITY		
WHITE	617	71.9%
BLACK	177	20.6%
HISPANIC	53	6.2%
OTHER/UNKNOWN	11	1.3%
AGE GROUP		
<13	5	0.6%
13-19	5	0.6%
20-29	189	22.0%
30-39	365	42.5%
40-49	203	23.7%
>49	91	10.6%
TOTAL	**858**	

*Johnson, Leavenworth, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

- Figures 4 and 5 on pages 108 and 109 show reported HIV and AIDS cases for Kansas City by zip code area.
- Figure 9 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 19) shows, for the counties within Kansas City HIV Region (as well as for the entire state), the numbers of living HIV Disease cases who have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and who were residents of these counties when diagnosed.
- Tables 5, 6, and 7 provide information on AIDS cases in the four Kansas counties which are part of the Kansas City Metropolitan area.

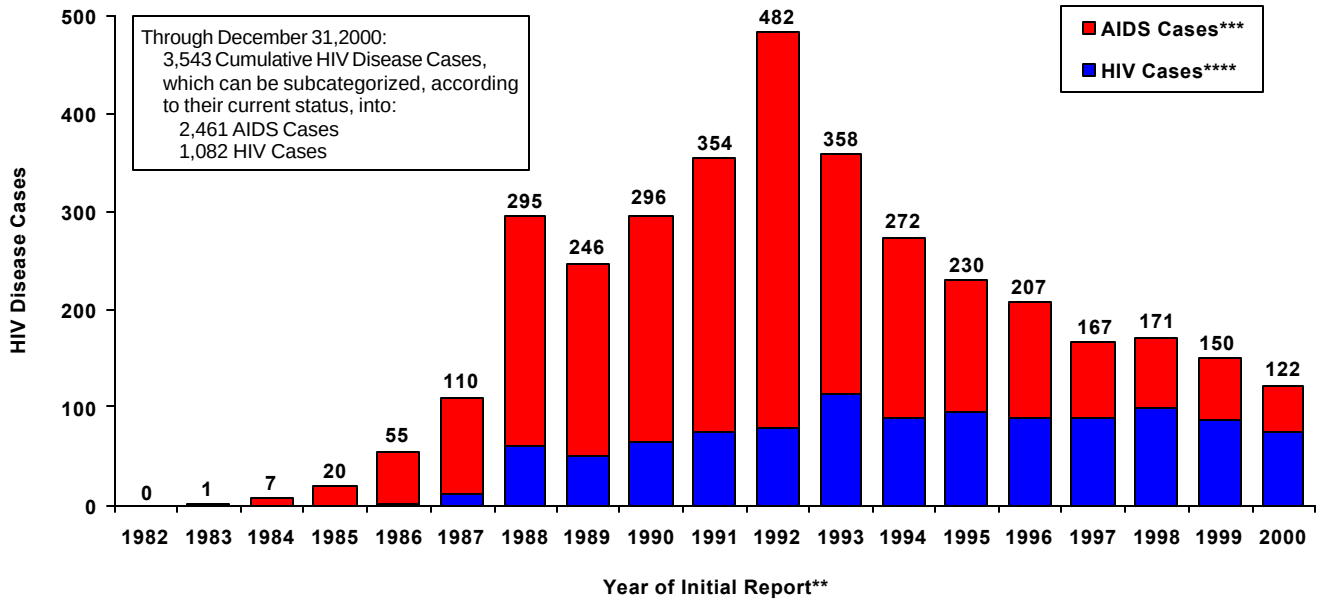
Trends

- The 146 HIV Disease cases initially reported in Kansas City HIV Region residents in 2000 represented a 21.9% decrease from the187 cases reported in 1999 (see Figure 1 on page 105). The annual number of reported HIV Disease cases has, in general, decreased each year since 1992.
- A 34.1% decrease in reported AIDS cases from 1996 to 1997 reflected the effects of the newer, protease-inhibitor-containing, antiretroviral therapies in slowing the progression to AIDS in many HIV-infected persons. However, during each of the next two years (1998 and 1999), the number of reported cases of AIDS remained essentially unchanged. From 1999 to 2000, the number of cases reported decreased by 18.4%, from 136 to 111 cases (see Figure 2 on page 106).
- From 1999 to 2000, the number of reported AIDS cases in whites decreased by 15.2% (from 66 cases reported in 1999 to 56 cases in 2000), while the number of reported cases in African Americans decreased by 16.2% (from 58 cases reported in 1999 to 47 cases in 2000). See Figure 6.
- Heterosexual contacts have, since the late-1980's, generally been making up a larger proportion of annually reported AIDS cases. For AIDS cases reported in 2000, it is estimated that eventually approximately 23% will be placed in the heterosexual contact exposure category (see Table 8). Five years previously (in 1995), heterosexual contacts made up only 7.5% of reported AIDS cases).
- Comparing reported HIV cases (which generally represent persons more recently infected with HIV) with reported AIDS cases (which generally represent persons less recently infected) is a potential means of discerning which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic.*
  - As indicated in Table 1 (on page 107), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, tend to be female and African American, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion are female and African American.
  - In Table 8, cases currently placed in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 8 indicate that a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are MSM, and a higher proportion are heterosexual contacts. This provides evidence that among more recently infected persons, a smaller proportion are MSM and a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts. (However, it seems likely that the largest <u>number</u> of new infections continue to result from male homosexual contact [e.g., it is estimated that approximately 58% of HIV cases reported in 2000 were in MSM].)
- The number of HIV cases reported in 2000 (86) was lower than the corresponding number of cases reported in 1999 (124).

*This approach does have potential limitations. To be diagnosed as an HIV case, the individual must first have been tested for HIV. Because members of certain subpopulations may be more or less likely to be tested, different subpopulations could be over-or under-represented among reported HIV cases.

Summary of HIV Disease Cases in Kansas City

Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report**
Kansas City, 1982–2000



* HIV Case vs. AIDS Case

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Adjusted Exposure Category*, Kansas City, Reported 2000 and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 2000**		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	59	(79.7%)	936	(86.5%)	76	(82.6%)	2,297	(93.3%)	3,233	(91.3%)
Female	15	(20.3%)	146	(13.5%)	16	(17.4%)	164	(6.7%)	310	(8.7%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	31	(41.9%)	561	(51.8%)	42	(45.7%)	1,622	(65.9%)	2,183	(61.6%)
Black	38	(51.4%)	453	(41.9%)	43	(46.7%)	714	(29.0%)	1,167	(32.9%)
Hispanic	5	(6.8%)	55	(5.1%)	7	(7.6%)	100	(4.1%)	155	(4.4%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	9	(0.8%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.1%)	12	(0.3%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.4%)	0	(0.0%)	22	(0.9%)	26	(0.7%)
Unknown	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Adjusted Exposure Category*										
Men Who Have Sex With Men	43	(58.1%)	734	(67.8%)	60	(65.2%)	1,844	(74.9%)	2,578	(72.8%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	3	(4.1%)	90	(8.3%)	7	(7.6%)	297	(12.1%)	387	(10.9%)
Injecting Drug Users	3	(4.1%)	91	(8.4%)	2	(2.2%)	149	(6.1%)	240	(6.8%)
Heterosexual Contact	25	(33.8%)	156	(14.4%)	23	(25.0%)	137	(5.6%)	293	(8.3%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.3%)	0	(0.0%)	10	(0.4%)	13	(0.4%)
Blood Trans. or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	15	(0.6%)	16	(0.5%)
Adult Risk Not Specified	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Perinatal Transmission	0	(0.0%)	6	(0.6%)	0	(0.0%)	7	(0.3%)	13	(0.4%)
Pediatric Hemophilia	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.1%)	3	(0.1%)
Pediatric Blood Transfusion	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Missouri Total	**74**	**(100.0%)**	**1,082**	**(100.0%)**	**92**	**(100.0%)**	**2,461**	**(100.0%)**	**3,543**	**(100.0%)**

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose expsosure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

**HIV cases reported in 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

This page left intentionally blank

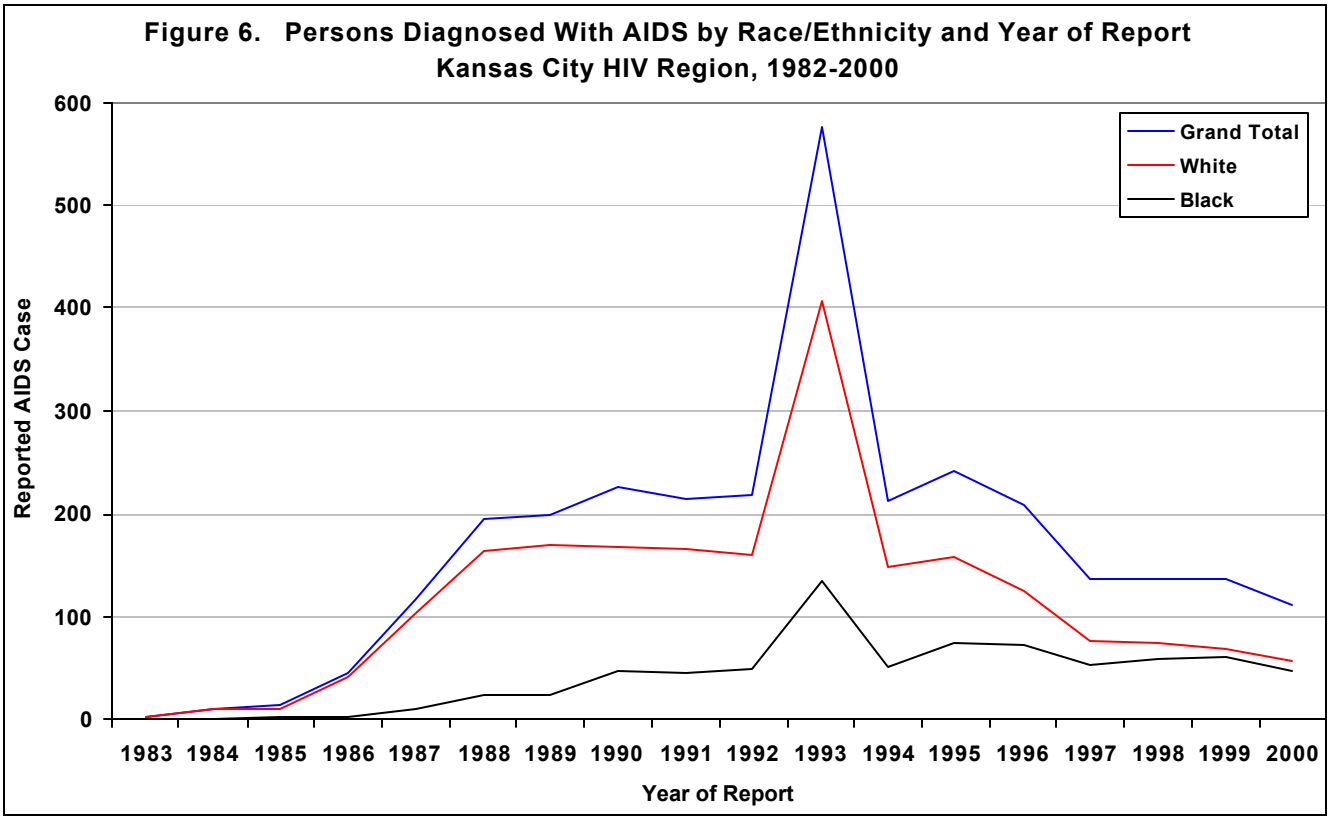


Table 8. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Kansas City HIV Region Reported 2000 and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000**		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Exposure Category	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	50	(58.1%)	859	(67.0%)	73	(65.8%)	2,220	(74.5%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	3	(3.5%)	105	(8.2%)	8	(7.2%)	354	(11.9%)
Injecting Drug Use	4	(4.7%)	116	(9.0%)	5	(4.5%)	184	(6.2%)
Heterosexual Contact	29	(33.7%)	193	(15.1%)	25	(22.5%)	176	(5.9%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	6	(0.5%)	0	(0.0%)	22	(0.7%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.2%)	0	(0.0%)	25	(0.8%)
Risk Not Specified	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	**86**	**(100.0%)**	**1,282**	**(100.0%)**	**111**	**(100.0%)**	**2,981**	**(100.0%)**
Pediatric Subtotal	**0**		**12**		**0**		**12**	
Total	**86**		**1,294**		**111**		**2,993**	

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose expsosure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 2,179 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in Kansas City HIV Region residents (these cases make up 73.1% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 111 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 56 (50.5%) have, to date, been identified as being MSM.
- In addition, a total of 785 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (61.2% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 86 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 36 (41.9%) have, to date, been identified as being MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of MSM involvement since for 76 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 151 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 8 (on page 113). Here it is estimated that approximately 75% of the 2,981 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 66% of the 111 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were MSM. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 67% of the 1,282 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 58% of the 86 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were MSM.

Who

- Table 9 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity.
- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM, white men comprise 65.6%, African American men 28.4%, and Hispanic men 4.6%. Seven MSM HIV cases have been reported in Asian men, and 4 cases in American Indian men.
- White men comprise 74.9% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM, African American men 20.5%, and Hispanic men account for 3.6%. (However, for MSM AIDS cases reported in 2000, white men made up 57.1%, and African American men 33.9%.) Five MSM AIDS cases have been reported in Asian men and 17 cases in American Indian men.
- Table 10 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and age group. Among white MSM, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (41.6%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among African American MSM, the largest proportion of cases (45.7%) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis. Among Hispanics the largest proportion (41.7%) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis. It is noted that 6.7% of HIV cases in African American MSM were diagnosed in teenagers (compared to 1.4% in whites).
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 20% of these men (17% of white men and 32% of African American men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 785 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 675 (86.0%) were from the Kansas City, 55 (7.0%) from Jackson County[#], 20 (2.5%) from Clay County[#], and 13 (1.7%) from Cass County[#]. The remaining cases were from the other seven counties of the HIV region (each of these counties reported 1-7 cases).
- Table 11 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total MSM HIV cases reported from Kansas City, African Americans make up 32.4%.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000* which were in MSM was lower than the number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 8 on page 113, it is estimated that 50 HIV cases reported in 2000 were in MSM (this estimate was arrived at after reassignment of cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as MSM] based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 86 of the HIV cases reported during that year were in MSM.
- As indicated in Table 8 (on page 113), a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases (67.0%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (74.5%), appear to be MSM, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a smaller proportion are MSM.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Table 9. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex Wtih Men by Race/Ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Region, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	25	(69.4%)	515	(65.6%)	32	(57.1%)	1,633	(74.9%)
Black	9	(25.0%)	223	(28.4%)	19	(33.9%)	446	(20.5%)
Hispanic	2	(19.4%)	36	(4.6%)	5	(8.9%)	78	(3.6%)
Other/Unknown	0	(0.0%)	11	(1.4%)	0	(0.0%)	22	(1.0%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	**36**	**(100.0%)**	**785**	**(100.0%)**	**56**	**(100.0%)**	**2,179**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 10. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	7	(1.4%)	15	(6.7%)	0	(0.0%)	24	(3.1%)
20–29	202	(39.2%)	102	(45.7%)	15	(41.7%)	322	(41.0%)
30–39	214	(41.6%)	79	(35.4%)	11	(30.6%)	308	(39.2%)
40–49	75	(14.6%)	23	(10.3%)	9	(25.0%)	109	(13.9%)
50+	17	(3.3%)	4	(1.8%)	1	(2.8%)	22	(2.8%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	**515**	**(100.0%)**	**223**	**(100.0%)**	**36**	**(100.0%)**	**785**	**(100.0%)**

Table 11. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
Geographic Area	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Kansas City	414	(61.3%)	219	(32.4%)	33	(4.9%)	675	(100.0%)
Jackson County#	48	(87.3%)	3	(5.5%)	2	(3.6%)	55	(100.0%)
Cass County#	13	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	13	(100.0%)
Clay County#	19	(95.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(5.0%)	20	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	21	(95.5%)	1	(4.5%)	0	(0.0%)	22	(100.0%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	**515**	**(65.6%)**	**223**	**(28.4%)**	**36**	**(4.6%)**	**785**	**(100.0%)**

#Outside the city limits of Kansas City.
NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs(MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 348 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs) have been reported in Kansas City HIV Region residents (these cases make up 11.7% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 111 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 6 (5.4%) have, to date, been identified as being MSM/IDUs.
- In addition, a total of 101 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDUs (7.9% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 86 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 2 (2.3%) have, to date, been identified as being MSM/IDUs.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of MSM/IDU involvement since for 76 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 151 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 8 (on page 113). Here it is estimated that approximately 354 (11.9%) of the 2,981 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 8 (7.2%) of the 111 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were in MSM/IDUs. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 105 (8.2%) of the 1,282 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 3 (3.5%) of the 86 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were in MSM/IDUs.

Who

- Table 12 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity.
- Of the 101 total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDUs, white men comprise 71.3% and African American men make up 24.8%.
- White men comprise 72.4% of the 348 total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDUs and African American men make up 23.0%.
- Table 13 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and age group. Among both white and African American MSM/IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (48.6% and 44.0%, respectively) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 35% of these men (31% of white men and 47% of African American men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 101 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs, 86 (85.1%) were from Kansas City, 8 (7.9%) from Jackson County[#], and 3 (3.0%) from Clay County[#]. The remaining 4 cases were from two other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 2 cases).
- Table 14 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total MSM/IDU cases reported from Kansas City, African Americans make up 27.9%.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were in MSM/IDUs was not noticeably different than the number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 8 on page 113, it is estimated that 3 HIV cases reported in 2000 were in MSM/IDU (this estimate was arrived at after reassignment of cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as MSM/IDU] based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 2 of the HIV cases reported during that year were in MSM/IDUs.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Table 12. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex Wtih Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Region, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	2	(100.0%)	72	(71.3%)	4	(66.7%)	252	(72.4%)
Black	0	(0.0%)	25	(24.8%)	2	(33.3%)	80	(23.0%)
Hispanic	--	--	3	(3.0%)	--	--	11	(3.2%)
Other/Unknown	--	--	1	(1.0%)	--	--	5	(1.4%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	**2**	**(100.0%)**	**101**	**(100.0%)**	**6**	**(100.0%)**	**348**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 13. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	3	(4.2%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(3.0%)
20–29	27	(37.5%)	9	(36.0%)	39	(38.6%)
30–39	35	(48.6%)	11	(44.0%)	46	(45.5%)
40–49	7	(9.7%)	5	(20.0%)	13	(12.9%)
50+	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	**72**	**(100.0%)**	**25**	**(100.0%)**	**101**	**(100.0%)**

Table 14. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
Geographic Area	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Kansas City	58	(67.4%)	24	(27.9%)	3	(3.5%)	86	(100.0%)
Jackson County#	8	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	8	(100.0%)
Clay County#	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	(100.0%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	**72**	**(71.3%)**	**25**	**(24.8%)**	**3**	**(3.0%)**	**101**	**(100.0%)**

#Outside the city limits of Kansas City.
NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 175 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs)[†] have been reported in Kansas City HIV Region residents (these cases make up 5.9% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 111 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 3 (2.7%) have, to date, been identified as being IDUs.
- In addition, a total of 98 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (7.6% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 86 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 2 (2.3%) have, to date, been identified as being IDUs.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of IDU involvement since for 76 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 151 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 8 on page 113. Here it is estimated that approximately 184 (6.2%) of the 2,981 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 5 (4.5%) of the 111 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were IDUs. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 116 (9.0%) of the 1,282 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 4 (4.7%) of the 86 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were IDUs.

Who

- Table 15 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender.
- White males comprise 35.7% of the 98 total reported HIV cases among IDUs; African American males make up 34.7%; African American females make up 14.3%; and white females 8.2%.
- White males comprise 29.7% of the 175 total reported AIDS cases among IDUs; African American males 29.1%; African American females 18.9%; white females 16.0%; Hispanic males, 5.1% (9 cases); and Hispanic females, 0.6% (1 case).
- Table 16 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. Among white female IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (75.0%) were in persons 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among white male IDUs, the largest proportion (51.4%) were in persons 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among African American male and female IDUs, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (52.9% and 57.1%) were in persons 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 98 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 77 (78.6%) were from Kansas City, 11 (11.2%) from Jackson County[#], and 4 (4.1%) from Clay County[#]. The remaining 6 cases were from five other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-2 cases).
- Table 17 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total IDU HIV cases reported from Kansas City, African Americans made up 59.7%.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were IDUs was not noticeabley different than the number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 8 (on page 113), it is estimated that 4 HIV cases reported in 2000 were IDUs (this estimate was arrived at <u>after</u> reassignment of cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as IDU] based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 6 of the HIV cases reported during that year were IDUs.

[†]Each male IDU case denied any homosexual contact; if such contact were reported, the case would have been placed in the men who have sex with men and inject drugs [MSM/IDU] exposure category.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Table 15. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Kansas City HIV Region, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity and Gender	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	(0.0%)	35	(35.7%)	2	(66.7%)	52	(29.7%)
Black Male	1	(50.0%)	34	(34.7%)	0	(0.0%)	51	(29.1%)
Hispanic Male	0	(0.0%)	5	(5.1%)	0	(0.0%)	9	(5.1%)
White Female	0	(0.0%)	8	(8.2%)	0	(0.0%)	28	(16.0%)
Black Female	1	(50.0%)	14	(14.3%)	1	(33.3%)	33	(18.9%)
Hispanic Female	0	(0.0%)	2	(2.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.6%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	**2**	**(100.0%)**	**98**	**(100.0%)**	**3**	**(100.0%)**	**175**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 16. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
20–29	11	(31.4%)	9	(26.5%)	6	(75.0%)	5	(35.7%)	32	(32.7%)
30–39	18	(51.4%)	18	(52.9%)	1	(12.5%)	8	(57.1%)	49	(50.0%)
40–49	4	(11.4%)	5	(14.7%)	1	(12.5%)	1	(7.1%)	13	(13.3%)
50+	2	(5.7%)	2	(5.9%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(4.1%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	**35**	**(100.0%)**	**34**	**(100.0%)**	**8**	**(100.0%)**	**14**	**(100.0%)**	**98**	**(100.0%)**

Table 17. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
Geographic Area	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Kansas City	25	(32.5%)	46	(59.7%)	6	(7.8%)	77	(100.0%)
Jackson County#	10	(90.9%)	1	(9.1%)	1	(9.1%)	11	(100.0%)
Clay County#	2	(50.0%)	1	(25.0%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	6	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(100.0%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	**43**	**(43.9%)**	**48**	**(49.0%)**	**7**	**(7.1%)**	**98**	**(100.0%)**

#Outside the city limits of Kansas City.
NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 156 AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in Kansas City HIV Region residents (these cases make up 5.2% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 111 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 18 (16.2%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- In addition, a total of 138 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (10.8% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 86 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 15 (17.4%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 76 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 151 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 8 on page 113. Here it is estimated that approximately 176 (5.9%) of the 2,981 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 25 (22.5%) of the 111 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were in heterosexual contacts. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 193 (15.1%) of the 1,282 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 29 (33.7%) of the 86 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were in heterosexual contacts.

Who

- Table 18 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender.
- African American females comprise 50.7% of the 138 total reported HIV cases among heterosexual contacts; white females 33.3%; African American males make up 8.7%; and white males 2.2%. Five heterosexual contact HIV cases have been reported in Hispanics, and 2 cases have been reported in Asians.
- African American females comprise 42.9% of the 156 total reported AIDS cases among heterosexual contacts; white females make up 35.3%; African American males 12.8%; and white males 3.8%. Six heterosexual contact AIDS cases have been reported in Hispanics, and 2 cases have been reported in American Indians.
- Table 19 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. Among white female and African American female heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (52.2% and 42.9%, respectively) were in women 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among African American male heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (50.0%) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 138 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 110 (79.7%) were from Kansas City, 9 (6.5%) from Jackson County[#], 5 (3.6%) from Clay County[#], and 4 (2.9%) from Lafayette and Platte[#] Counties. Six other cases were reported from four other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-2 cases).
- Table 20 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total heterosexual contact cases reported from Kansas City, African Americans make up 70.0%.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were in heterosexual contacts was the same as the corresponding number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 8 on page 113, it is estimated that 29 HIV cases reported in 2000 were in heterosexual contacts (this estimate was arrived at <u>after</u> reassignment of cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as heterosexual contact] based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 29 of the HIV cases reported during that year were in heterosexual contacts.
- As indicated in Table 8 (on page 113), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (15.1%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (5.9%), appear to be heterosexual contacts, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts.

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Table 18. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Kansas City HIV Region, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity and Gender	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	1	(6.7%)	3	(2.2%)	1	(5.6%)	6	(3.8%)
Black Male	3	(20.0%)	12	(8.7%)	2	(11.1%)	20	(12.8%)
White Female	3	(20.0%)	46	(33.3%)	2	(11.1%)	55	(35.3%)
Black Female	8	(53.3%)	70	(50.7%)	12	(66.7%)	67	(42.9%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	**15**	**(100.0%)**	**138**	**(100.0%)**	**18**	**(100.0%)**	**156**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 19. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	--	--	1	(8.3%)	1	(2.2%)	6	(8.6%)	8	(5.8%)
20–29	--	--	6	(50.0%)	24	(52.2%)	30	(42.9%)	63	(45.7%)
30–39	--	--	3	(25.0%)	14	(30.4%)	24	(34.3%)	43	(31.2%)
40–49	--	--	1	(8.3%)	3	(6.5%)	8	(11.4%)	17	(12.3%)
50+	--	--	1	(8.3%)	4	(8.7%)	2	(2.9%)	7	(5.1%)
Kansas City Region Total	**3**	**(100.0%)**	**12**	**(100.0%)**	**46**	**(100.0%)**	**70**	**(100.0%)**	**138**	**(100.0%)**

Table 20. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Hispanic		Total	
Geographic Area	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Kansas City	27	(24.5%)	77	(70.0%)	4	(3.6%)	110	(100.0%)
Jackson County#	5	(55.6%)	3	(33.3%)	--	--	9	(100.0%)
Clay County#	5	(55.6%)	--	--	--	--	5	(100.0%)
Lafayette County	4	(100.0%)	--	--	--	--	4	(100.0%)
Platte County#	4	(100.0%)	--	--	--	--	4	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	4	(66.7%)	--	--	--	--	6	(100.0%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	**49**	**(35.5%)**	**82**	**(59.4%)**	**5**	**(3.6%)**	**138**	**(100.0%)**

#Outside the city limits of Kansas City.
NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Young People

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 724 AIDS cases have been reported in Kansas City HIV Region residents 13-29 years of age; 389 (53.7%) of these individuals are known to have died. The 724 reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age make up 24.3% of all reported AIDS cases in the region.
- An additional 565 HIV cases have been reported in Kansas City HIV Region residents 13-29 years of age. These 565 cases make up 43.7% of all reported HIV cases in the region.
- 20 AIDS cases and 32 HIV cases were reported during 2000.

Who

- Table 21 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in young people 13-29 years of age by gender and race/ethnicity.
- Males comprise 84.6% of all reported HIV cases, and 90.5% of all reported AIDS cases, in persons 13-29 years of age.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported HIV and AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age. African Americans comprise 39.5% of reported HIV cases and 28.6% of reported AIDS cases.
- Of the 565 total reported HIV cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 54.9% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 37.3% in 20-24 year olds, and 7.8% in 13-19 year olds. However, among both white and African American women, the largest proportion of HIV cases (58.3% and 46.8%, respectively) were diagnosed in women 20-24 years of age. See Table 22.
- Of the 565 HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age: 346 (61.2%) were MSM, 42 (7.4%) were MSM/IDUs, 32 (5.7%) were IDUs, 71 (12.6%) were heterosexual contacts, 5 (0.9%) were hemophiliacs, 3 (0.5%) were transfusion recipients, and 71 (12.6%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact).
- Of the 724 AIDS cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age, 1 was infected in childhood through receipt of HIV-contaminated blood products. Of the remaining 723 (adult/adolescent) AIDS cases: 504 (69.7%) were MSM, 97 (13.4%) were MSM/IDUs, 41 (5.7%) were IDUs, 56 (7.7%) were heterosexual contacts, 11 (1.5%) were hemophiliacs, 2 (0.3%) were transfusion recipients, and 11 (1.5%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact).
- Figure 7 shows, for white and African American males and females 13-29 years of age, the proportion of total reported HIV and AIDS cases by exposure category.

Where

- Of the 565 total HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age, 471 (83.4%) were from Kansas City; 47 (8.3%) from Jackson County[#]; 15 (2.7%) from Clay County[#]; and 10 (1.8%) from Cass County[#]. The remaining 22 cases were from seven other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-6 cases).

Trends

- The number of HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age in 2000 (32) was less than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (38).

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Table 21. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Region, 1982–2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV Disease	
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	23	(71.9%)	478	(84.6%)	13	(65.0%)	655	(90.5%)	1,133	(87.9%)
Female	9	(28.1%)	87	(15.4%)	7	(35.0%)	69	(9.5%)	156	(12.1%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	16	(50.0%)	309	(54.7%)	3	(15.0%)	479	(66.2%)	788	(61.1%)
Black	11	(34.3%)	223	(39.5%)	15	(75.0%)	207	(28.6%)	430	(33.4%)
Hispanic	5	(15.6%)	24	(4.2%)	2	(10.0%)	33	(4.6%)	57	(4.4%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	7	(1.2%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.3%)	9	(0.7%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.4%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.4%)	5	(0.4%)
Unknown	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	12	(37.5%)	273	(48.3%)	2	(10.0%)	449	(62.0%)	722	(56.0%)
Black Male	7	(21.9%)	176	(31.2%)	9	(45.0%)	168	(23.2%)	344	(26.7%)
Hispanic Male	4	(12.5%)	22	(3.9%)	2	(10.0%)	33	(4.6%)	55	(4.3%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	(0.0%)	5	(0.9%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.3%)	7	(0.5%)
American Indian Male	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.4%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.4%)	5	(0.4%)
Unknown Male	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
White Female	4	(12.5%)	36	(6.4%)	1	(5.0%)	30	(4.1%)	66	(5.1%)
Black Female	4	(12.5%)	47	(8.3%)	6	(30.0%)	39	(5.4%)	86	(6.7%)
Hispanic Female	1	(3.1%)	2	(0.4%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.2%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.4%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.2%)
American Indian Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	**32**	**(100.0%)**	**565**	**(100.0%)**	**20**	**(100.0%)**	**724**	**(100.0%)**	**1,289**	**(100.0%)**

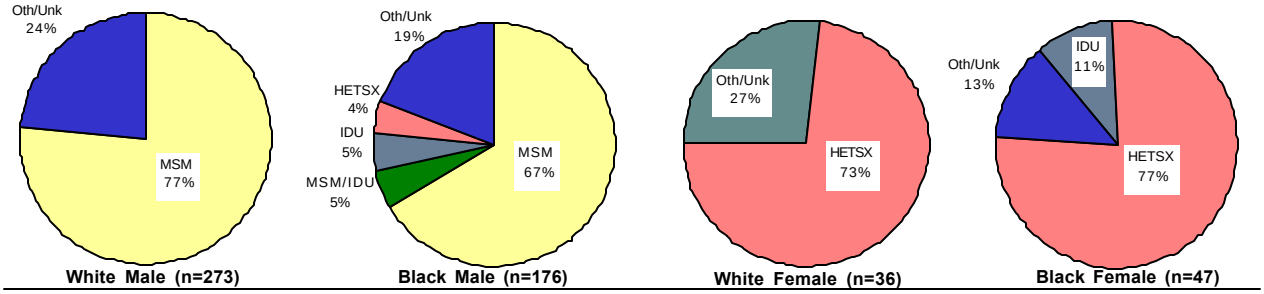
*HIV Cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 22. Reported HIV Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

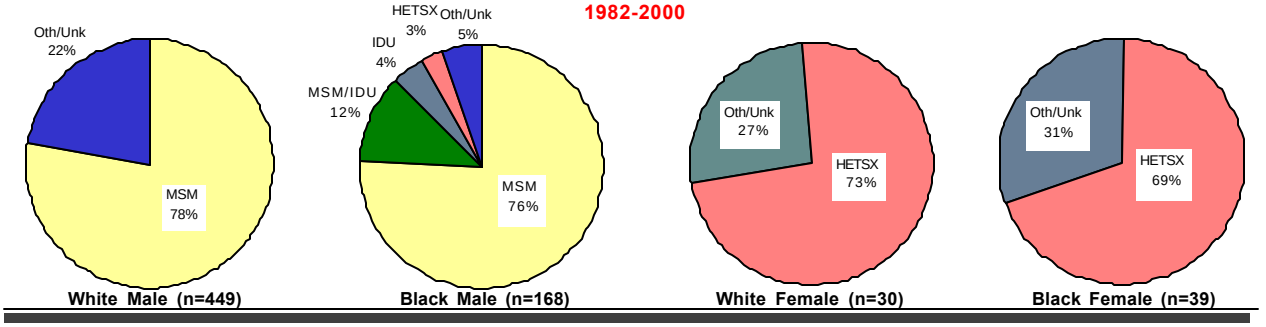
	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	14	(5.1%)	19	(10.8%)	2	(5.6%)	7	(14.9%)	44	(7.8%)
20–24	85	(31.1%)	72	(40.9%)	21	(58.3%)	22	(46.8%)	211	(37.3%)
25–29	174	(63.7%)	85	(48.3%)	13	(36.1%)	18	(38.3%)	310	(54.9%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	**273**	**(100.0%)**	**176**	**(100.0%)**	**36**	**(100.0%)**	**47**	**(100.0%)**	**565**	**(100.0%)**

Figure 7

Reported HIV Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age at the Time of Diagnosis by Exposure Category[1], Kansas City HIV Region, 1985-2000



Reported AIDS Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age at the Time of Diagnosis by Exposure Category[1], Kansas City HIV Region, 1982-2000



Adult/Adolescent Women

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2000, a total of 212 AIDS cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women (13 years of age and older at the time of diagnosis) from the Kansas City HIV Region; 82 (38.7%) of these women are known to have died. Figure 8 shows women (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report
- During this period, an additional 174 HIV cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women from the region.
- 18 AIDS cases and 19 HIV cases were reported during 2000.

Who

- Among reported HIV and AIDS cases in adult/adolescent women, African American women are very disproportionately represented. African American women make up 58.0% of reported HIV cases, and 51.4% of reported AIDS cases, in this population. See Table 23.
- Of the 174 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 44.8% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds, 33.3% in 30-39 year olds, 12.1% in 40-49 year olds, 5.2% in 13-19 year olds, and 4.6% in women 50 years of age and older. See Table 24.
- Of the 174 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 122 (70.1%) were in heterosexual contacts and 24 (13.8%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs). Of the 28 remaining cases, 1 was in a transfusion recipient and 27 are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category. See Table 25.
- Of the 212 AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 125 (59.0%) were in heterosexual contacts and 63 (29.7%) were in IDUs. Of the 24 remaining cases, 12 were recipients of blood/blood products and 12 are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.

Where

- Of the 174 total HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 143 (82.2%) were from Kansas City, 12 (6.9) from Jackson County[#], and 5 (2.9%) from Clay County[#]. Fourteen other cases were reported from six other counties (each of these counties reported 1-4 cases).

Trends

- The number of HIV cases reported in 2000 in adult/adolescent women in the Kansas City HIV Region (19) was not noticeably different than the number reported in 1999 (20).

[#]Outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Figure 8. Adult/Adolescent Women Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, Kansas City HIV Region, 1983–2000

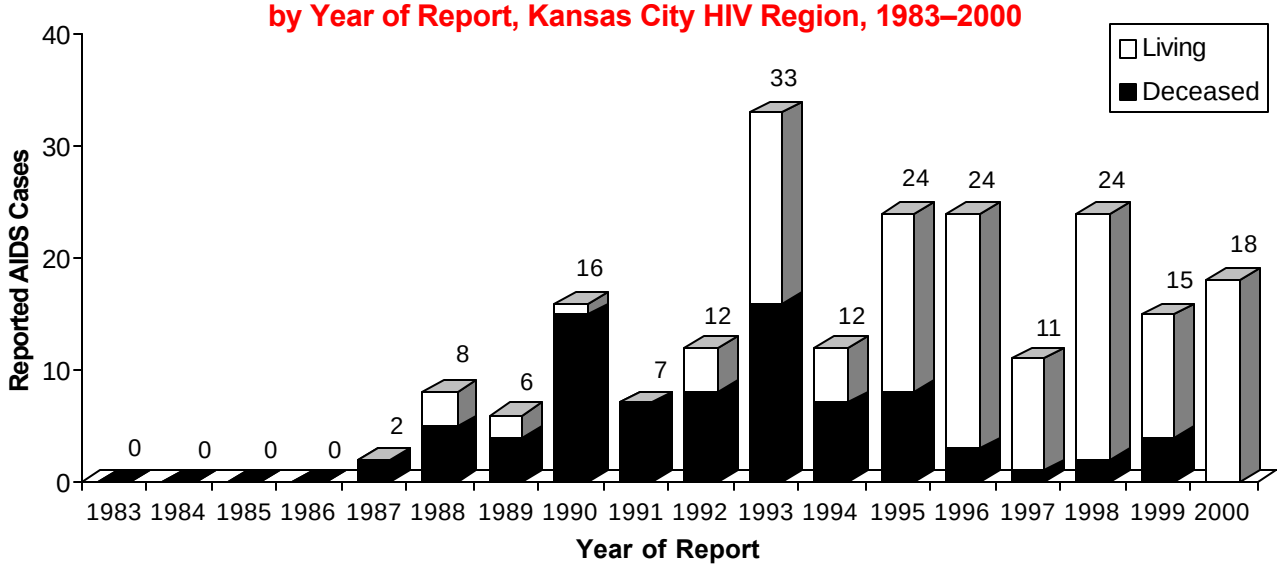


Table 23. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Region, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White Female	5	(26.3%)	64	(36.8%)	4	(22.2%)	98	(46.2%)
Black Female	13	(68.4%)	101	(58.0%)	14	(77.8%)	109	(51.4%)
Hispanic Female	1	(5.3%)	7	(4.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.4%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	**19**	**(100.0%)**	**174**	**(100.0%)**	**18**	**(100.0%)**	**212**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 24. Reported HIV Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Females		Black Females		Hispanic Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	2	(3.1%)	7	(6.9%)	0	(0.0%)	9	(5.2%)
20–29	34	(53.1%)	40	(39.6%)	2	(28.6%)	78	(44.8%)
30–39	18	(28.1%)	38	(37.6%)	2	(28.6%)	58	(33.3%)
40–49	5	(7.8%)	13	(12.9%)	3	(42.9%)	21	(12.1%)
50+	5	(7.8%)	3	(3.0%)	0	(0.0%)	8	(4.6%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	**64**	**(100.0%)**	**101**	**(100.0%)**	**7**	**(100.0%)**	**174**	**(100.0%)**

Table 25. Reported HIV Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category, Kansas City HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Females		Black Females		Hispanic Females		Total	
Exposure Category	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Injecting Drug Use	8	(12.5%)	14	(13.9%)	2	(28.6%)	24	(13.8%)
Heterosexual Contact	46	(64.8%)	70	(69.3%)	4	(57.1%)	122	(70.1%)
Other/Unknown	10	(15.6%)	17	(16.8%)	1	(14.3%)	28	(16.1%)
Kansas City HIV Region Total	**64**	**(100.0%)**	**101**	**(100.0%)**	**7**	**(100.0%)**	**174**	**(100.0%)**

Figure 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race and Year of Report
Kansas City HIV Region, 1992–2000

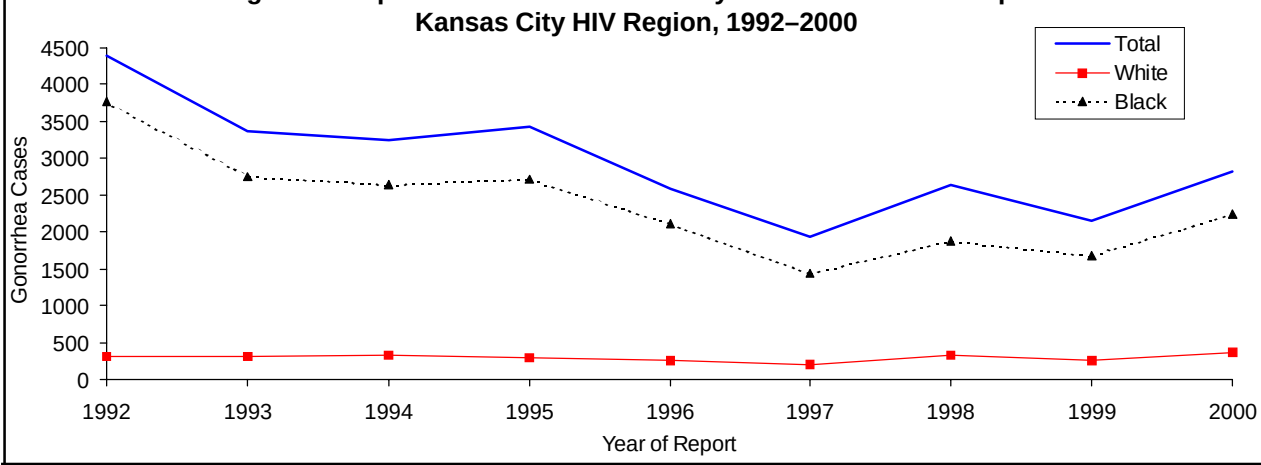
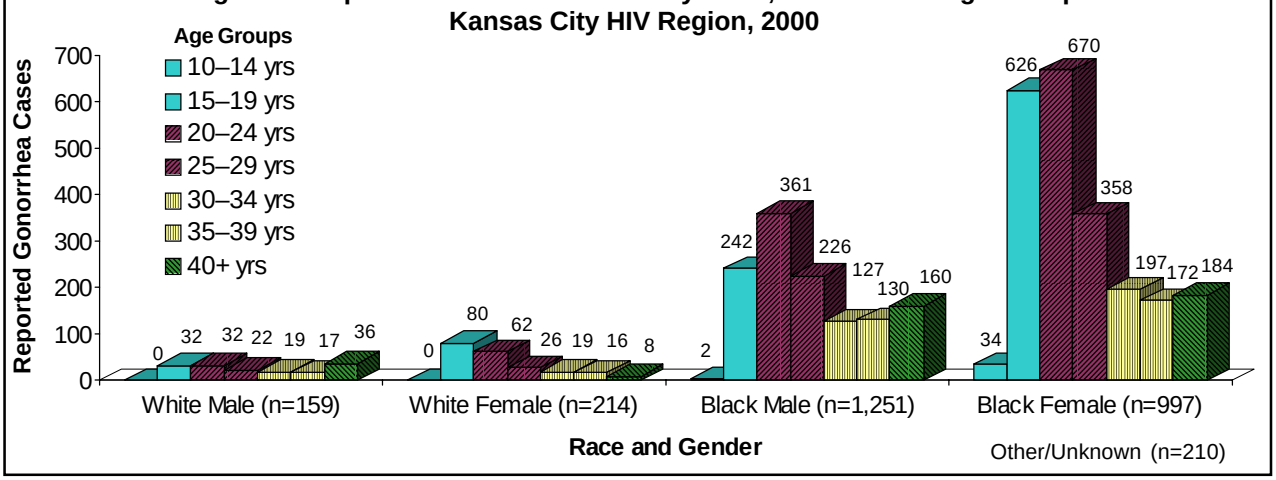


Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Kansas City HIV Region, 2000



Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race, Kansas City HIV Region, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	373	13.2%	40.6
Blacks	2,244	79.4%	1,295.8
Other/Unknown	210	7.4%	--
Total Cases	**2,831**	**100.0%**	**246.5**

Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by County Kansas City HIV Region, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Cass	14	0.5%	16.8
Clay	31	1.1%	--
Jackson	193	6.8%	--
Johnson	20	0.7%	4,162.1
Kansas City	2,545	89.9%	581.4
Lafayette	8	0.3%	24.4
Platte	14	0.5%	--
Total Cases	**2,831**	**100.0%**	**246.5**

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Zip Code Area
Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties, 2000

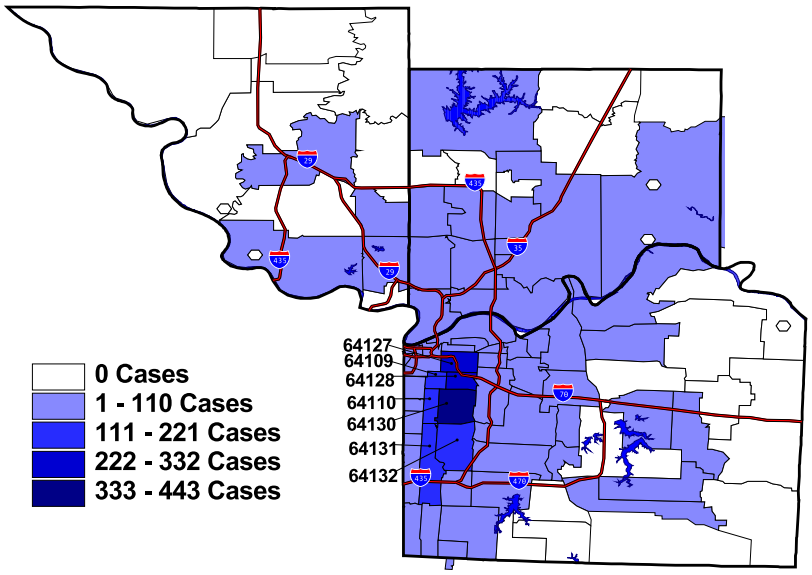


Figure 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race and Year of Report
Kansas City HIV Region, 1992–2000

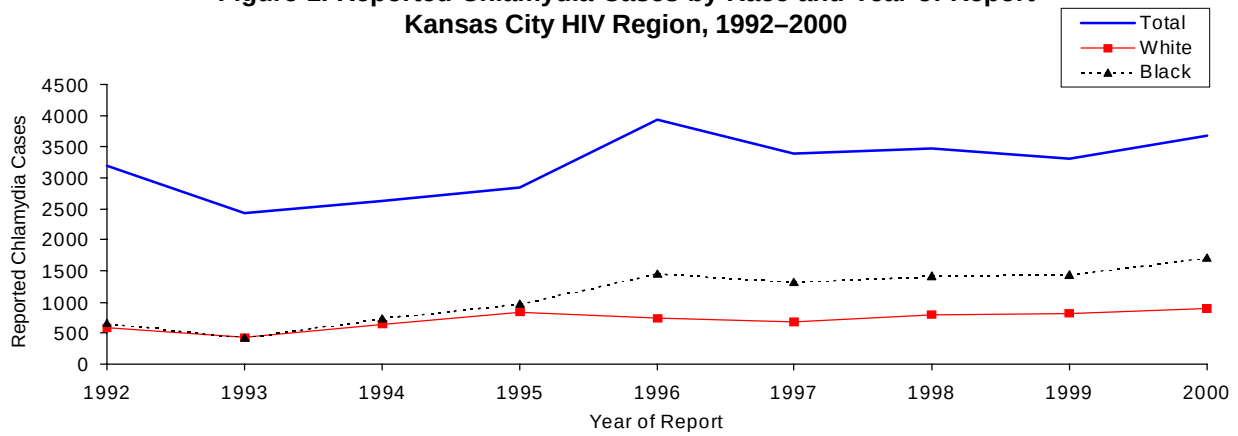
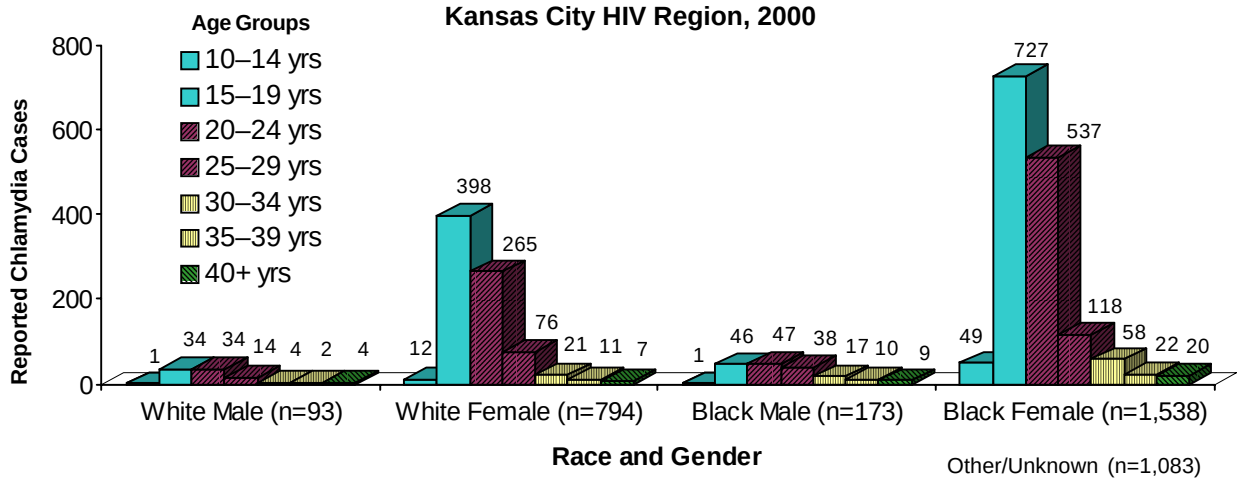


Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Kansas City HIV Region, 2000



Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race, Kansas City HIV Region, 2000

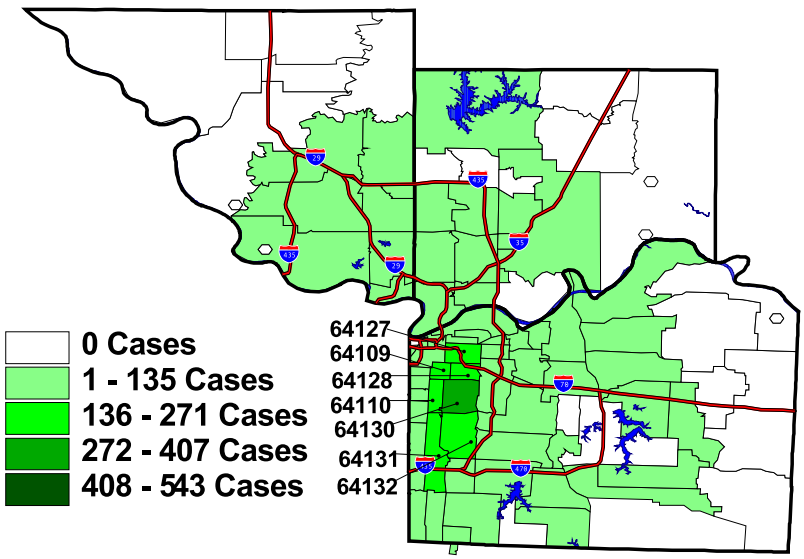
	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	887	24.1%	96.6
Blacks	1,711	46.5%	986.3
Other/Unknown	1,083	29.4%	--
Total Cases	**3,681**	**100.0%**	**320.4**

Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by County Kansas City HIV Region, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Bates	13	0.4%	80.9
Benton	15	0.4%	86.5
Cass	50	1.4%	60.2
Clay	114	3.1%	--
Henry	14	0.4%	65.8
Jackson	492	13.4%	--
Johnson	119	3.2%	247.6
Kansas City	2,747	74.6%	627.5
Lafayette	42	1.1%	128.0
Platte	62	1.7%	--
Ray	13	0.4%	54.7
Total Cases	**3,681**	**100.0%**	**320.4**

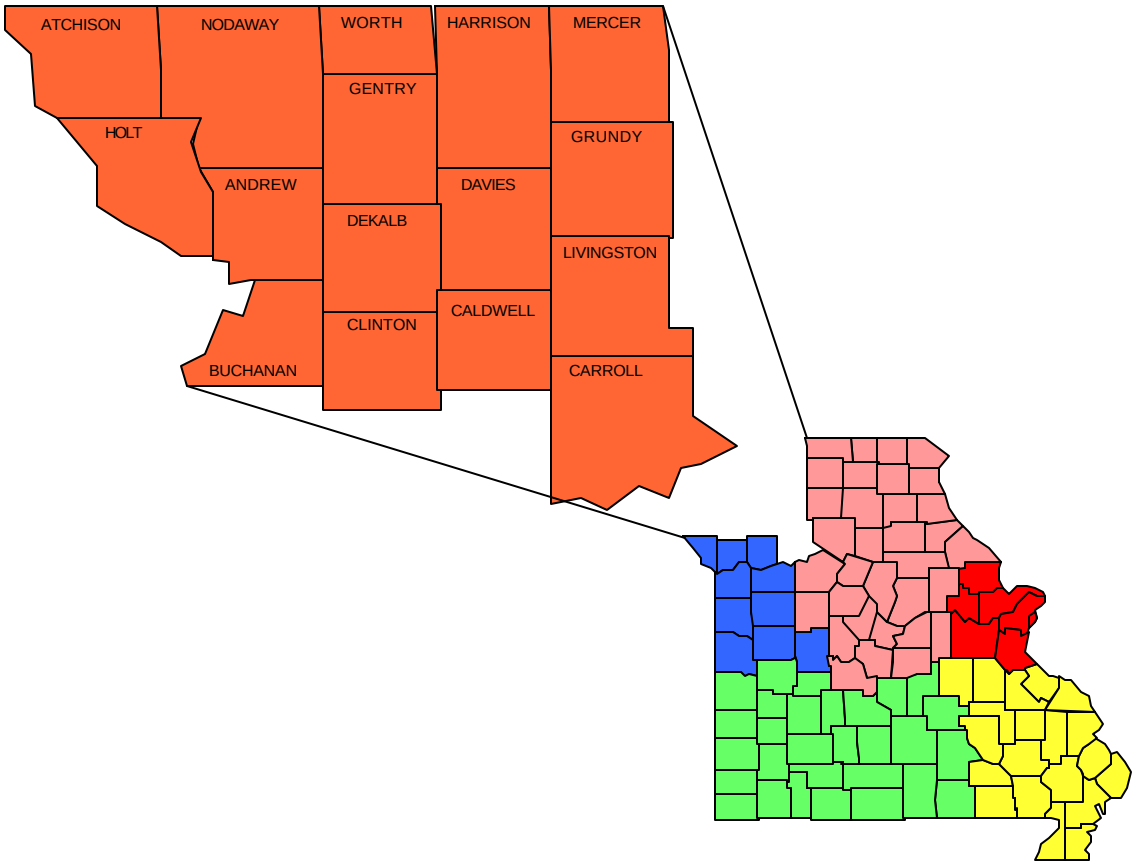
*Per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Zip Code Area
Clay, Jackson, and Platte Counties, 2000



This page intentionally left blank.

Northwest HIV Region



1999 Population Estimates for the Northwest HIV Region

County	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is		Hispanic		Total	
Andrew County	15,318	98.3%	33	0.2%	40	0.3%	34	0.2%	160	1.0%	15,585	100.0%
Atchison County	6,782	96.6%	90	1.3%	14	0.2%	16	0.2%	119	1.7%	7,021	100.0%
Buchanan County	75,600	92.6%	3,068	3.8%	202	0.2%	367	0.4%	2,398	2.9%	81,635	100.0%
Caldwell County	8,803	98.6%	17	0.2%	19	0.2%	2	0.0%	85	1.0%	8,926	100.0%
Carroll County	9,781	96.8%	254	2.5%	10	0.1%	16	0.2%	47	0.5%	10,108	100.0%
Clinton County	18,699	95.8%	482	2.5%	79	0.4%	40	0.2%	222	1.1%	19,522	100.0%
Daviess County	7,941	98.6%	3	0.0%	22	0.3%	19	0.2%	66	0.8%	8,051	100.0%
DeKalb County	9,797	86.8%	999	8.9%	95	0.8%	52	0.5%	345	3.1%	11,288	100.0%
Gentry County	6,796	98.9%	7	0.1%	25	0.4%	7	0.1%	37	0.5%	6,872	100.0%
Grundy County	9,953	98.2%	9	0.1%	44	0.4%	31	0.3%	97	1.0%	10,134	100.0%
Harrison County	8,303	98.7%	9	0.1%	29	0.3%	25	0.3%	47	0.6%	8,413	100.0%
Holt County	5,508	99.0%	9	0.2%	19	0.3%	6	0.1%	20	0.4%	5,562	100.0%
Livingston County	13,450	95.9%	418	3.0%	40	0.3%	35	0.2%	81	0.6%	14,024	100.0%
Mercer County	3,934	99.4%	5	0.1%	6	0.2%	2	0.1%	9	0.2%	3,956	100.0%
Nodaway County	19,943	97.1%	191	0.9%	31	0.2%	193	0.9%	173	0.8%	20,531	100.0%
Worth County	2,273	99.0%	4	0.2%	1	0.0%	6	0.3%	11	0.5%	2,295	100.0%
Region Totals	222,881	95.3%	5,598	2.4%	676	0.3%	851	0.4%	3,917	1.7%	233,923	100.0%

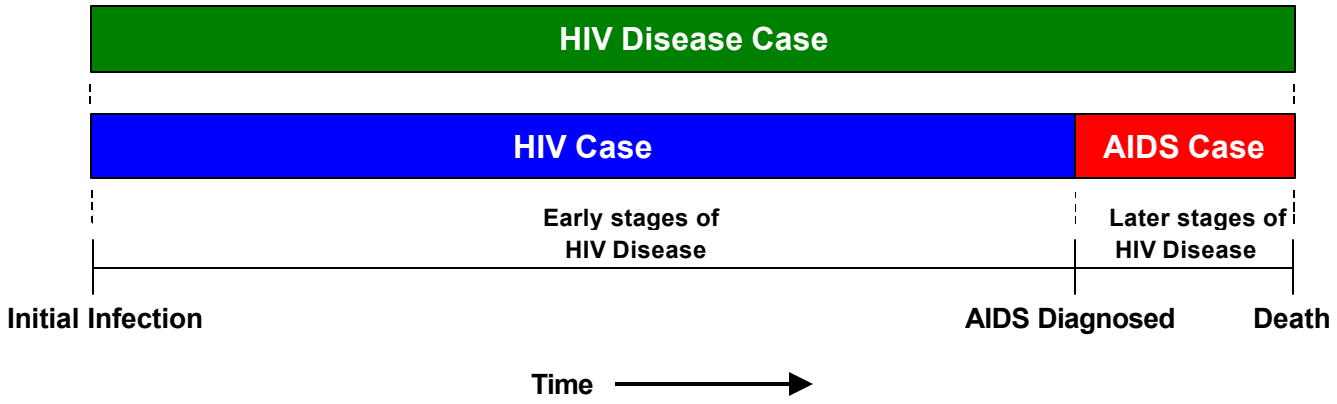
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HIV Disease in the Northwest HIV Region - 2000
General Summary and Comments

HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases

From the time a person is infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) until death, he/she has **HIV Disease**. All persons with HIV Disease can be subclassified as either an **AIDS case** (if they are in the later stages of the disease process and have met the case definition for AIDS) or an **HIV case** (if they are in the earlier stages of the disease process and have not met the AIDS case definition). This is illustrated in the following figure.

Relationship of HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases



To understand the epidemiology (i.e., occurrence) of HIV Disease in a particular area, it is necessary to examine not only HIV Disease cases, but also the subcategories of AIDS cases and HIV cases. The patterns of occurrence of AIDS cases (and deaths) reflect access to, utilization of, and the effectiveness of available treatments. HIV cases, which generally represent persons more recently infected, can potentially provide information regarding current HIV infection trends. HIV cases can also provide information on which subpopulations are presently at increased risk for acquiring HIV infection, and toward which prevention efforts should be targeted.

Magnitude of the Problem and General Trends

Since 1984, 199 HIV-infected residents of the Northwest HIV Region have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health. Of these 199 HIV Disease cases, 144 (72.4%) are subcatagorized as AIDS cases, and the remaining 55 (27.6%) are subcategorized as HIV cases.

The annual numbers of newly reported (i.e., initially reported for the first time to public health officials) HIV Disease cases have been relatively small, especially during the past three years. Six cases were reported in 1998; 7 cases were reported in both 1999 and 2000.

Of the 199 reported HIV Disease cases, 116 (58.3%) are currently living, and 83 (41.7%) have died. The majority (80, or 96.4%) of these deaths have been in persons subcategorized as AIDS cases (the 80 AIDS cases who have died make up 55.6% of all reported cases of AIDS).

Improved antiretroviral therapies have slowed the progress of HIV disease in many infected persons, an achievement likely reflected in the decrease in reported AIDS cases in the region from 17 cases in 1996 to 10 cases in 1997, and then to 3 cases in 1998 (although the small numbers mean that any interpretation of trends must be made cautiously). However, the next year (1998), the number of reported AIDS cases increased to 6, which was also the number of cases reported in 2000. Current treatment regimens, it must be remembered, often have significant limitations, and emphasis must continue to be placed on prevention of new infections.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region

Where

Of the 55 reported HIV cases: 37 (67.3%) were from Buchanan County; 7 (12.7%) from Clinton County; and 2 (3.6%) were each reported from Caldwell, Gentry, and Nodaway Counties. The remaining 5 (9.1%) cases were from 5 other counties in the region.

Of the 144 reported AIDS cases: 96 (66.7%) were from Buchanan County; 10 (6.9%) from Clinton County; 9 (6.3%) from Grundy County; 7 (4.9%) from Andrew County; and 5 (3.5%) from Nodaway County. The remaining 17 (11.8%) cases came from 8 other counties in the region.

Cases of HIV Disease in the region disproportionately occur in Buchanan County. Of the 55 cumulative reported HIV cases, about two-thirds (67.3%) were from Buchanan County (which contains only about one-third [34.9%] of the region's population). Clinton County had 12.7% of reported HIV cases; and Caldwell, Gentry, and Nodaway Counties each had 3.6% of reported cases. The remaining 9.1% of HIV cases came from 5 other counties in the region; each of these counties reported 1 case.

Of the 4 HIV cases reported in African Americans, all were from Buchanan County.

Of the 144 cumulative reported AIDS cases, 66.7% were from Buchanan County, 6.9% from Clinton County, 6.3% from Grundy County, 4.9% from Andrew County, and 3.5% from Nodaway County. The remaining 11.8% of cases came from 8 other counties in the region; each of these counties reported 1-4 cases.

Of the 14 AIDS cases reported in African Americans, 12 (85.7%) were from Buchanan County.

Who

Of the 55 reported HIV cases: 46 (83.6%) were in males and 9 (16.4%) were in females.

Of the 144 reported AIDS cases: 129 (89.6%) were in males and 15 (10.4%) were in females.

Of the 55 reported HIV cases: 50 (90.9%) were in whites, 4 (7.3%) were in African Americans, and 1 (1.8%) was in an American Indian.

Of the 144 reported AIDS cases: 129 (89.6%) were in whites, 14 (9.7%) were in African Americans, and 1 (0.7%) was in a Hispanic.

Males continue to make up the largest numbers of reported HIV Disease cases, but there is some evidence of possible increasing involvement by certain populations of females. Females now make up 16.4% of all reported HIV cases, compared to 10.4% of all AIDS cases.

African Americans make up about 2.5% of the region's population, but account for 7.3% of total reported HIV cases and 9.7% of total reported AIDS cases. Of the 9 total reported female HIV cases, 3 (33.3%) were in African American females. Of the 15 total reported female AIDS cases, 3 (20.0%) were in African American females.

(African Americans in the Northwest HIV Region are also disproportionately represented among reported cases of gonorrhea and chlamydia. It is important to remember that the presence of one of these sexually transmitted diseases [STDs] makes HIV transmission from an HIV-infected person to his/her non-HIV-infected sexual partner 2-5 times more likely to occur. It follows that an essential component of HIV prevention consists of efforts to decrease the occurrence of other STDs.)

One HIV case has been reported in an American Indian and 1 AIDS case has been reported in a Hispanic.

The majority of new HIV infections are acquired by persons in their twenties and thirties.

Major Exposure Categories

There are currently four major exposure categories into which almost all adults/adolescents recently infected with HIV can be placed: 1) men who have sex with men (MSM); 2) heterosexual contacts; 3) (heterosexual) injecting drug users (IDU); and 4) men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU).

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

It is estimated that 33 (60.0%) of the 55 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 96 (66.7%) of the 144 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are MSM.

The largest numbers of cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases are in MSM.

Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, 96.9% were in white men and 3.1% (1 case) were in African American men.

Most MSM who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties. The largest proportion of reported MSM HIV cases (34.4%) were diagnosed with HIV infection between the ages of 20-29.

The majority of HIV-infected MSM are from Buchanan County. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, 71.9% were in men living in Buchanan County at the time of diagnosis. The remaining 28.1% of cases were from 6 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-2 cases).

Information obtained through interviews indicates that at least 34% of reported MSM HIV Disease cases (at least 32% of white MSM cases and 57% of African American MSM cases) have also had sex with a female(s), and thus may form a link between infected/high risk male homosexual and heterosexual populations.

Heterosexual Contacts

It is estimated that 11 (20.0%) of the 55 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 14 (9.7%) of the 144 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are heterosexual contacts.

Although the numbers of reported cases of HIV Disease in heterosexual contacts have been small, there is some evidence that among persons more recently infected with HIV, a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts. Heterosexual contacts make up 20.0% of total reported HIV cases, compared to 9.7% of total reported AIDS cases.

The majority of reported heterosexual contact HIV Disease cases have been in women (85.0%), and the majority of reported cases have been in whites (70.0%). Heterosexual contact is the predominant way that women in the region are infected with HIV (88.9% of reported HIV cases in adult/adolescent women were infected through this mode of transmission).

The largest proportion of heterosexual contact cases were probably initially infected while in their twenties.

The largest number of HIV-infected heterosexual contacts are from Buchanan County. Of total reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts, about 60.0% were in persons living in Buchanan County at the time of diagnosis. The remaining cases were from 3 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-2 cases).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

It is estimated that 4 (7.3%) of the 55 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 10 (6.9%) of the 144 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are IDUs.

IDUs rank fourth among the four major exposure categories in terms of total numbers of reported HIV cases, and fourth in terms of reported AIDS cases.

Males make up about three-quarters of reported HIV Disease cases in IDUs. Almost all reported IDU HIV Disease cases have been in whites.

Most HIV-infected IDUs probably acquired their infection while in their twenties.

The largest number of HIV-infected IDUs are from Buchanan County. Of the 4 total reported HIV cases in IDUs, 3 (75.0%) were in persons living in Buchanan County at the time of diagnosis.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

It is estimated that 6 (10.9%) of the 55 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 14 (9.7%) of the 144 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are MSM/IDUs.

MSM/IDUs rank third among the four major exposure categories in terms of total numbers of reported HIV cases, and second (tied with heterosexual contacts) in terms of reported AIDS cases.

Almost all reported MSM/IDU HIV Disease cases have been in white men.

Most MSM/IDUs who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties.

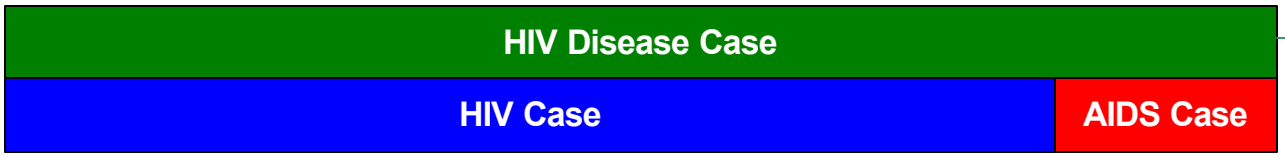
Of the 6 total reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs, 4 (66.7%) were from Buchanan County. The remaining cases were from 2 other counties in the region.

Information obtained through interviews indicates that at least 40% of reported MSM/IDU HIV Disease cases have also had sex with a female(s), and thus may form a link between infected/high risk male homosexual and heterosexual populations.

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2000, a total of 199 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents in the Northwest HIV Region. In 2000, 7 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. Figure 1 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). (See also the section entitled "**Trends**" below.)
- Of these 199 HIV Disease cases, 144 (72.4%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases; 80 (55.6%) of the 144 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 64 (44.4%) are living.
- In 2000, 6 AIDS cases were reported. Figure 2 (on page 134) shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also the section entitled "**Trends**" below).
- Of the 199 reported HIV Disease cases, 55 (27.6%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are thus categorized as HIV cases; 2 HIV cases* were reported in 2000.

* When reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2000, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.



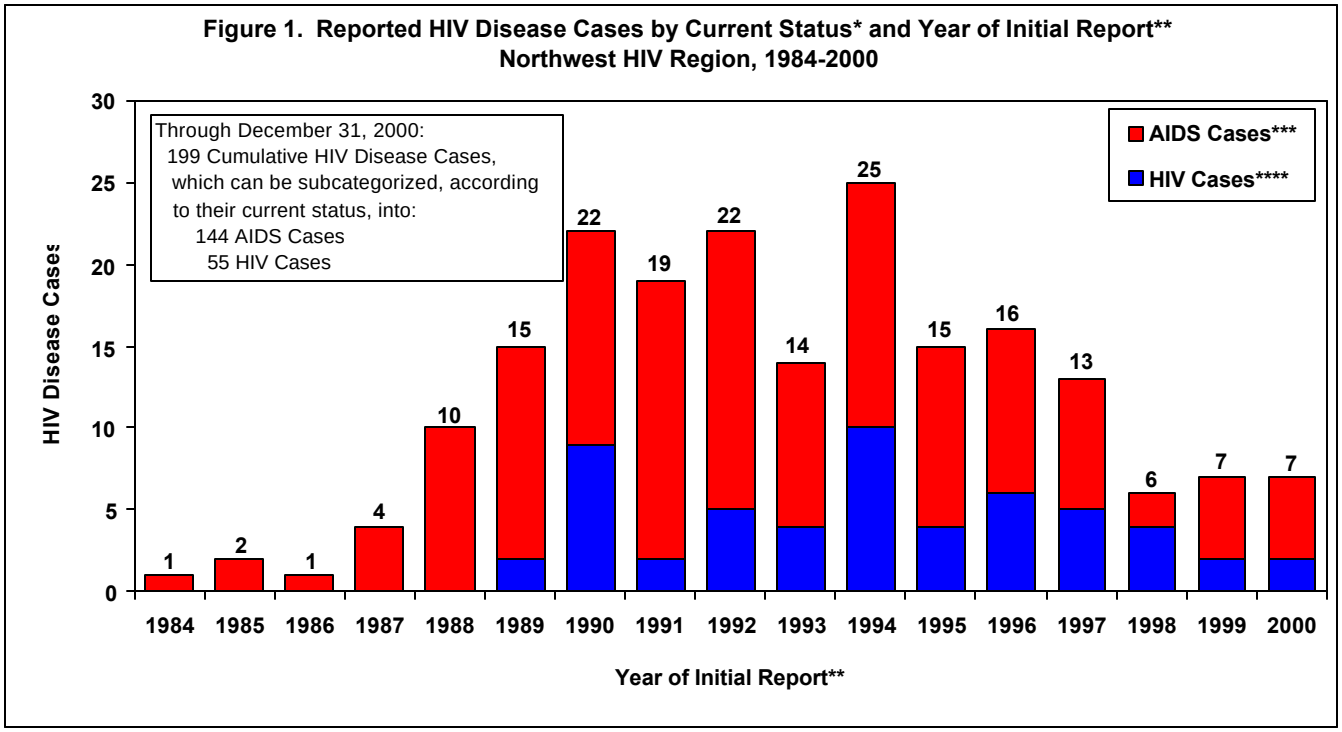


Figure 1. Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report**
Northwest HIV Region, 1984-2000

*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region

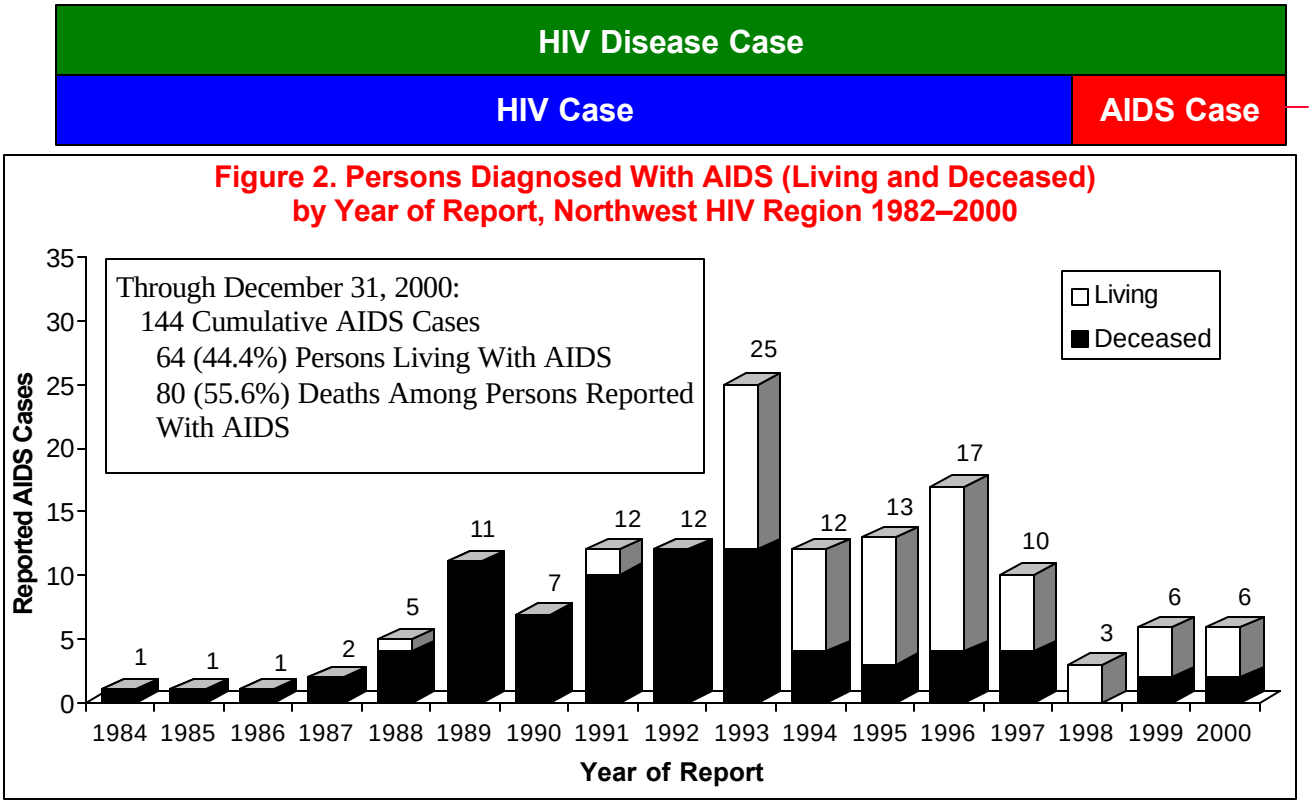


Figure 2. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, Northwest HIV Region 1982–2000

Who

- Table 1 describes HIV cases, AIDS cases, and HIV Disease cases by gender, race/ethnicity, and age at diagnosis.
- Males comprised 83.6% of the 46 cumulative reported HIV cases and 89.6% of the 129 cumulative reported AIDS cases.
- African Americans appear somewhat disproportionately represented in the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Although African Americans make up only about 2.4% of the Northwest HIV Region's population, they accounted for 7.3% of reported HIV cases and 9.7% of reported AIDS cases. However, total numbers of cases reported in African Americans (4 HIV cases and 14 AIDS cases) have been small.
- Of the 9 reported female HIV cases, 3 (33.3%) were in African American females. Of the 15 reported female AIDS cases, 3 (20.0%) were in African American females.
- The numbers of total reported HIV Disease cases in Hispanics and American Indians have been extremely small.
- Of the 55 reported HIV cases, 40.0% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds, 32.7% in 30-39 year olds, 14.5% in 40-49 year olds, 7.3% in persons 50 years of age and older, and 5.5% (3 cases) in 13-19 year olds. These data indicate that a sizeable proportion of infections are occurring in persons in their twenties, and that infections are occasionally occurring in teenagers.
- Of the 55 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases: 32 (58.2%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 6 (10.9%) in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); 4 (7.3%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); 10 (18.2%) in heterosexual contacts; and 2 (3.6%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.[†]
- Of the 144 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases: 91 (63.2%) were in MSM; 14 (9.7%) in MSM/IDUs; 9 (6.3%) in IDUs; 10 (6.9%) in heterosexual contacts; and 10 (6.9%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.[†]
- Figure 3 shows, for white and African American males and females, the proportion of total reported HIV and AIDS cases by exposure category.
- No perinatal HIV cases and no perinatal AIDS cases have been reported from the Northwest HIV Region. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth.)

[†] When this is done, most will be assigned to one of the four major exposure categories: MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region

HIV Disease Case

HIV Case | AIDS Case

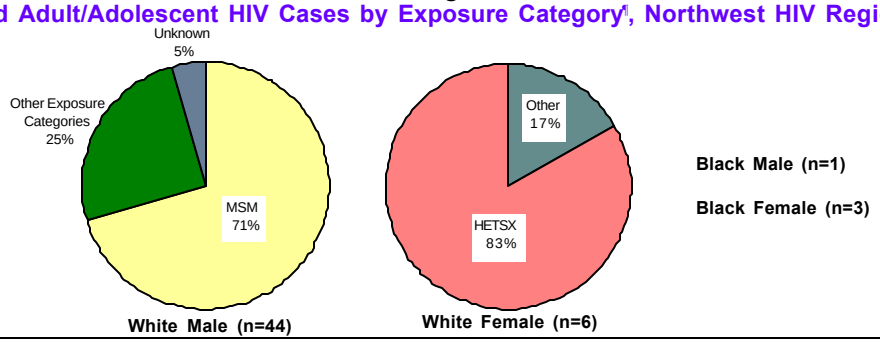
Table 1. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Northwest HIV Region, 1982–2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV Disease	
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	2	(100.0%)	46	(83.6%)	6	(100.0%)	129	(89.6%)	175	(87.9%)
Female	0	(0.0%)	9	(16.4%)	0	(0.0%)	15	(10.4%)	24	(12.1%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	2	(100.0%)	50	(90.9%)	6	(100.0%)	129	(89.6%)	179	(89.9%)
Black	0	(0.0%)	4	(7.3%)	0	(0.0%)	14	(9.7%)	18	(9.0%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.7%)	1	(0.5%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.8%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.5%)
Unknown	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	2	(100.0%)	44	(80.0%)	6	(100.0%)	117	(81.3%)	161	(80.9%)
Black Male	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.8%)	0	(0.0%)	11	(7.6%)	12	(6.0%)
Hispanic Male0	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.7%)	1	(0.5%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
American Indian Male	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.8%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.5%)
Unknown Male	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
White Female	0	(0.0%)	6	(10.9%)	0	(0.0%)	12	(8.3%)	18	(9.0%)
Black Female	0	(0.0%)	3	(5.5%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(2.1%)	6	(3.0%)
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 Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Age at Diagnosis‡										
<13	–	–	0	(0.0%)	–	–	0	(0.0%		
13-19	–	–	3	(5.5%)	–	–	1	(0.7%)		
20-29	–	–	22	(40.0%)	–	–	28	(19.4%)		
30-39	–	–	18	(32.7%)	–	–	63	(43.8%)		
40-49	–	–	8	(14.5%)	–	–	36	(25.0%)		
50+	–	–	4	(7.3%)	–	–	16	(11.1%)		
Northwest HIV Region Total	**2**	**(100.0%)**	**55**	**(100.0%)**	**6**	**(100.0%)**	**144**	**(100.0%)**	**199**	**(100.0%)**

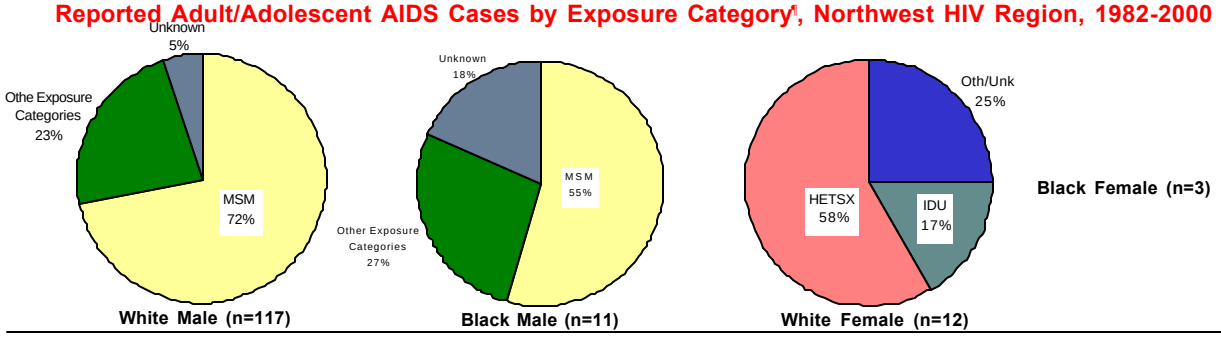
* HIV Cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.
‡ For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.
For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

Figure 3

Reported Adult/Adolescent HIV Cases by Exposure Category[fl], Northwest HIV Region, 1985-2000



Reported Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Exposure Category[fl], Northwest HIV Region, 1982-2000



MSM=Men who have sex with men, MSM/IDU=Men who have sex with men and inject drugs, IDU=Injecting drug users, HETSX=Heterosexual contacts.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Northwest HIV Region

Where

- Of the 55 cumulative HIV cases reported from the Northwest HIV Region, 67.3% were from Buchanan County and 12.7% were from Clinton County. The remaining 20.0% of cases came from 8 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-2 reported cases. (See Figure 7 in the "**Missouri**" section on page 19.) Of the 4 cumulative HIV cases reported in African Americans, 100.0% were from Buchanan County.
- Of the 144 cumulative AIDS cases reported from the Northwest HIV Region, 66.7% were from Buchanan County and 6.9% were from Clinton County. The remaining 26.4% of cases came from 11 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-9 reported cases. (See Figure 8 in the "**Missouri**" section on page 19.) Of 14 cumulative AIDS cases reported in African Americans, 85.7% were from Buchanan County.
- Tables 2 and 3 summarize cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases by area.
- Of the 37 HIV cases reported from Buchanan County, 10.8% were in African Americans and 89.2% were in whites.
- Table 5 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 18) compares the numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from persons in the Northwest HIV Region with corresponding numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from other areas in the state.
- Table 8 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 21) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2000 by race/ethnicity for the Northwest HIV Region, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Missouri's other HIV Regions.
- Figure 9 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 19) shows, for the counties within the region (as well as for the entire state), the numbers of living HIV Disease cases who have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and who were residents of these counties when diagnosed.

Table 2. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total Cases	Total %	White, Non-Hispanic Cases	White, Non-Hispanic %	Black, Non-Hispanic Cases	Black, Non-Hispanic %
Buchanan County†	37	100.0%	33	89.2%	4	10.8%
Clinton County†	7	100.0%	--	--	--	--
Caldwell County†	2	100.0%	--	--	--	--
Gentry County†	2	100.0%	--	--	--	--
Nodaway County†	2	100.0%	--	--	--	--
Remainder of Region†	5	100.0%	--	--	--	--
Northwest HIV Region†	55	100.0%	50	90.9%	4	7.3%

†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Table 3. Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total Cases	Total %	White, Non-Hispanic Cases	White, Non-Hispanic %	Black, Non-Hispanic Cases	Black, Non-Hispanic %
Buchanan County†	96	100.0%	83	86.5%	12	12.5%
Clinton County†	10	100.0%	--	--	--	--
Grundy County†	9	100.0%	--	--	--	--
Andrew County†	7	100.0%	--	--	--	--
Nodaway County†	5	100.0%	--	--	--	--
Remainder of Region†	17	100.0%	--	--	--	--
Northwest HIV Region†	144	100.0%	129	89.6%	14	9.7%

†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Trends

- The 7 HIV Disease cases initially reported in Northwest HIV Region residents in 2000 represented no change from the 7 cases reported in 1999 (see Figure 1 on page 133).
- The 6 AIDS cases reported in Northwest HIV Region residents in 2000 represented a 25% decrease from the 8 cases reported in 1999 (see Figure 2 on page 134).
- All reported AIDS cases during the past three years have been in whites. See Figure 4.
- In Table 4, cases currently placed in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 4 indicate that a somewhat lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are MSM, and a somewhat higher proportion are heterosexual contacts. This provides some evidence that among more recently infected persons, a smaller proportion are MSM and a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts. (However, it seems likely that the largest number of new infections continue to result from male homosexual contact.
- The number of HIV cases reported from the region in 2000* (2) was the same as the number reported in 1999 (2).

* Throughout this document, whenever reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2000, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

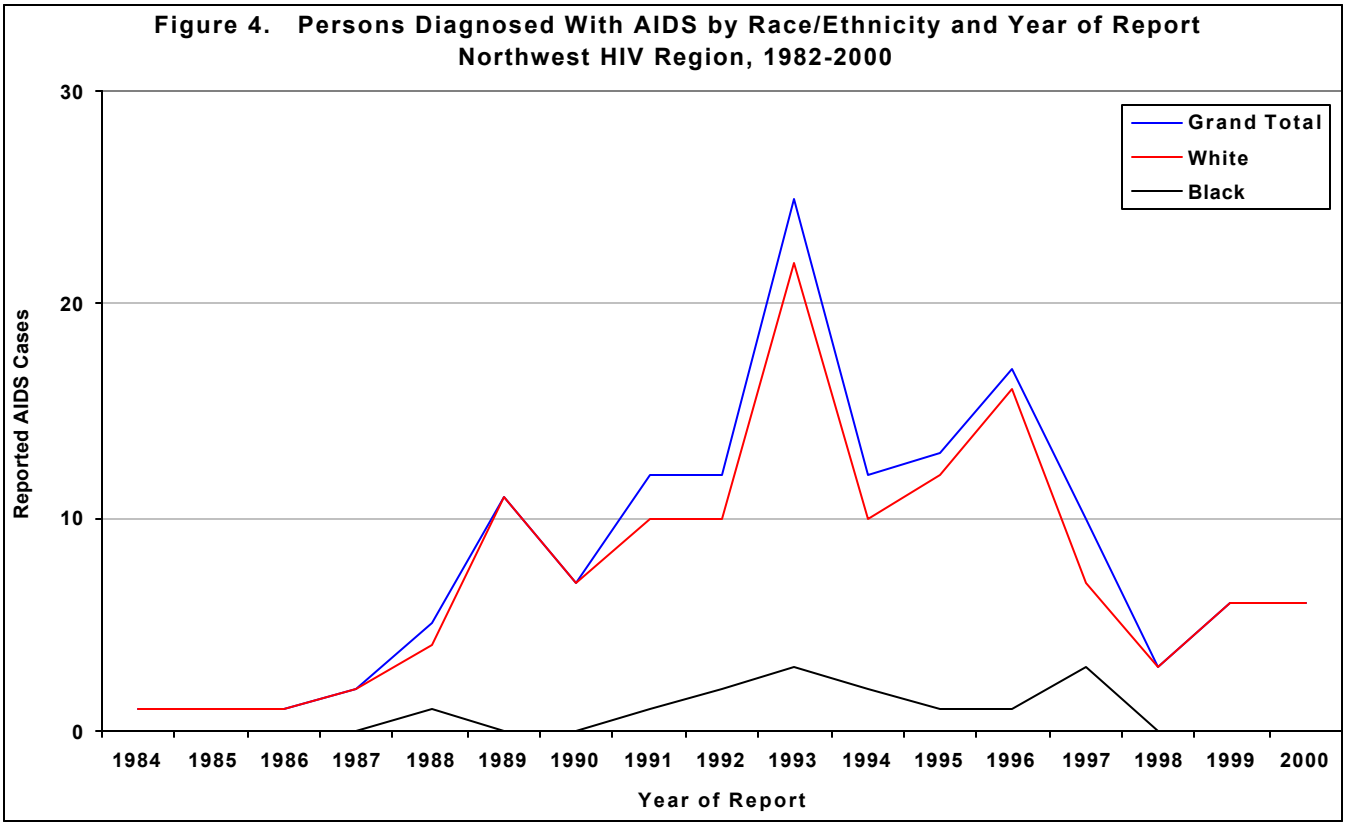


Table 4. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Northwest HIV Region Cumulative Through December 2000

Exposure Category	HIV Cases Cumulative Case	HIV Cases Cumulative %	AIDS Cases Cumulative Case	AIDS Cases Cumulative %
Adult/Adolescent				
Men Who Have Sex With Men	33	(60.0%)	96	(66.7%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drug	6	(10.9%)	14	(9.7%)
Injecting Drug Us	4	(7.3%)	10	6.9%)
Heterosexual Contact	11	(20.0%)	14	(9.7%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	1	(1.8%)	6	(4.2%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	4	(2.8%)
Risk Not Specified	--	---	--	---
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	**55**	**(100.0%)**	**144**	**(100.0%)**
Pediatric Subtotal	**0**		**0**	
Total	**55**		**144**	

*Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose expsosure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2000, a total of 91 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in Northwest HIV Region residents (these cases make up 63.2% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 6 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 3 (50.0%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- In addition, a total of 32 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (58.2% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region).
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of MSM involvement since for 10 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 2 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 4 (on page 138). Here it is estimated that approximately 66.7% of the 144 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases were in MSM. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 60.0% of the 55 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases were in MSM.

Who

- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM, white men comprise approximately 95%.
- White men comprise more than 90% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM; African American men make up approximately 5%.
- Table 5 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (34.4%) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 34% of these men (32% of white men and 57% of African American men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 32 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 23 (71.9%) were from Buchanan County. The remaining 9 (28.1%) cases were from six other counties of the HIV region (each of these counties reported 1-2 cases).
- Table 6 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by geographic area.

Trends

- As indicated in Table 4 (on page 138), a somewhat lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases (60.0%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (66.7%), are MSM. This provides some evidence that among more recently infected persons, a smaller proportion are MSM.

Table 5. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Age Group, Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Age Group	Total Cases	%
13-19	2	(6.3%)
20-29	11	(34.4%)
30-39	10	(31.3%)
40-49	5	(15.6%)
50+	4	(12.5%)
Northwest HIV Region Total	**32**	**(100.0%)**

Table 6. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Geographic Area, Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total Cases	%
Buchanan County	23	(71.9%)
Remaining Counties	9	(28.1%)
Northwest HIV Region Total	**32**	**(100.0%)**

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2000, a total of 14 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs) have been reported in Northwest HIV Region residents (these cases make up 9.7% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region).
- In addition, a total of 6 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDUs (10.9% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region).

Who

- Almost all reported MSM/IDU HIV Disease cases have been in white men.
- Table 7 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by age group. Most reported MSM/IDU were diagnosed in their twenties or thirties.

Where

- The 6 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs were from 3 counties (each of these counties reported 1-4 cases).

Table 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Age Group, Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Age Group	Total Cases	Total %
13-19	0	(0.0%)
20-29	2	(33.3%)
30-39	3	(50.0%)
40+	1	(16.7%)
Northwest HIV Region Total	**6**	**(100.0%)**

Table 8. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs, Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

The 6 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs were from 3 counties
(each of these counties reported 1-4 cases).

Northwest HIV Region Total	**6**	**(100.0%)**

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2000, a total of 9 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs) have been reported in Northwest HIV Region residents (these cases make up 6.3% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region).
- In addition, a total of 4 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (7.3% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region).

Who

- Three (75.0%) of the 4 reported HIV cases, and 7 (77.8%) of the 9 reported AIDS cases, in IDUs were in males.
- Almost all reported IDU HIV Disease cases have been in whites.
- The largest number of reported IDU HIV cases were diagnosed in their twenties.

Where

- The 4 total HIV cases reported in IDUs were from 2 counties (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).
- Of the 9 total AIDS cases reported in IDUs, 7 (77.8%) were from Buchanan County.

Table 9. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users, Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

The 4 total HIV cases reported in IDUs were from 2 counties (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).

Northwest HIV Region Total 4 (100.0%)

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2000, a total of 10 AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in Northwest HIV Region residents (these cases make up 6.9% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region).
- In addition, a total of 10 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (18.2% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region).
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 10 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 2 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 4. Here it is estimated that approximately 14 (9.7%) of the 144 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases were in heterosexual contacts. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 11 (20.0%) of the 55 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases were in heterosexual contacts.

Who

- Eighty-five percent of reported HIV Disease cases in heterosexual contacts have been in females.
- Whites make up 70.0% of reported heterosexual contact HIV Disease cases.
- Table 10 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (40.0%) were in persons 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 10 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 6 (60.0%) were from Buchanan County. See Table 11.

Trends

- As indicated in Table 4 (on page 138), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (20.0%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (9.7%), appear to be heterosexual contacts, providing some evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts.

Table 10. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Age Group, Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Age Group	Total Cases	Total %
13-19	1	(10.0%)
20-29	4	(40.0%)
30-39	3	(30.0%)
40+	2	(20.0%)
Northwest HIV Region Total	**10**	**(100.0%)**

Table 11. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Geographic Area, Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total Cases	Total %
Buchanan County	6	(60.0%)
Remaining Counties	4	(40.0%)
Northwest HIV Region Total	**10**	**(100.0%)**

Young People

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2000, a total of 29 AIDS cases have been reported in Northwest HIV Region residents 13-29 years of age; 13 (44.8%) of these individuals are known to have died. The 29 reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age make up 20.1% of all reported AIDS cases in the region.
- An additional 25 HIV cases have been reported in Northwest HIV Region residents 13-29 years of age. These 25 cases make up 45.5% of all reported HIV cases in the region.

Who

- Table 12 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in young people 13-29 years of age by gender and race/ethnicity.
- Males comprise 80.0% of all reported HIV cases and, 79.3% of all reported AIDS cases, in persons 13-29 years of age.
- Of the 25 total reported HIV cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 56.0% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 32.0% in 20-24 year olds, and 12.0% in 13-19 year olds. See Table 13.
- Of the 29 AIDS cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age: 16 (55.2%) were in MSM. The remainder are in other exposure categories or still under investigation.
- Of the 25 HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age: 13 (52.0%) were in MSM. The remainder are in other exposure categories or still under investigation.

Where

- Of the 25 total HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age, 14 (56.0%) were from Buchanan County and 4 (16.0%) from Clinton County. Seven other counties in the Northwest HIV Region each reported 1 case.

Table 12. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Northwest HIV Region, 1982–2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV Disease	
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	–	–	20	(80.0%)	–	–	23	(79.3%)	43	(79.6%)
Female	–	–	5	(20.0%)	–	–	6	(20.7%)	11	(20.4%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	–	–	23	(92.0%)	–	–	24	(82.8%)	47	(87.0%)
Black	–	–	2	(8.0%)	–	–	5	(17.2%)	7	(13.0%)
Hispanic	–	–	0	(0.0%)	–	–	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	–	–	0	(0.0%)	–	–	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
American Indian	–	–	0	(0.0%)	–	–	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown	–	–	0	(0.0%)	–	–	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	–	–	19	(76.0%)	–	–	19	(65.5%)	38	(70.4%)
Black Male	–	–	1	(4.0%)	–	–	4	(13.8%)	5	(9.3%)
Hispanic Male	–	–	0	(0.0%)	–	–	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	–	–	0	(0.0%)	–	–	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
American Indian Male	–	–	0	(0.0%)	–	–	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown Male	–	–	0	(0.0%)	–	–	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
White Female	–	–	4	(16.0%)	–	–	5	(17.2%)	9	(16.7%)
Black Female	–	–	1	(4.0%)	–	–	1	(3.4%)	2	(3.7%)
Hispanic Female	–	–	0	(0.0%)	–	–	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	–	–	0	(0.0%)	–	–	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
American Indian Female	–	–	0	(0.0%)	–	–	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown Female	–	–	0	(0.0%)	–	–	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Northwest HIV Region Total	**1**	**(100.0%)**	**25**	**(100.0%)**	**0**	**(100.0%)**	**29**	**(100.0%)**	**54**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV Cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 13. Reported HIV Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age by Gender and Age Group, Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	Males		Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	2	(10.0%)	1	(20.0%)	3	(12.0%)
20–24	6	(30.0%)	2	(40.0%)	8	(32.0%)
25-29	12	(60.0%)	2	(40.0%)	14	(56.0%)
Northwest HIV Region Total	**20**	**(100.0%)**	**5**	**(100.0%)**	**25**	**(100.0%)**

Adult/Adolescent Women

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1991 through 2000, a total of 15 AIDS cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women (13 years of age and older at the time of diagnosis) from the Northwest HIV Region; 7 (46.7%) of these women are known to have died. Figure 5 shows women (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report
- During this period, an additional 9 HIV cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women from the region.
- No HIV or AIDS cases were reported in adult/adolescent women in 2000.

Who

- African American women make up 33.3% of reported HIV cases, and 20.0% of reported AIDS cases, in adult/adolescent women. See Table 14.
- Of the 9 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, most were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds and 33.3% in 30-39 year olds. See Table 15.
- Of the 9 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 8 (88.9%) were in heterosexual contacts.
- Of the 15 AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 9 (60.0%) were in heterosexual contacts and 2 (13.3%) were in IDUs.

Where

- Of the 9 total HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 7 (77.8%) were from Buchanan County. The 2 remaining cases were from 2 other counties.

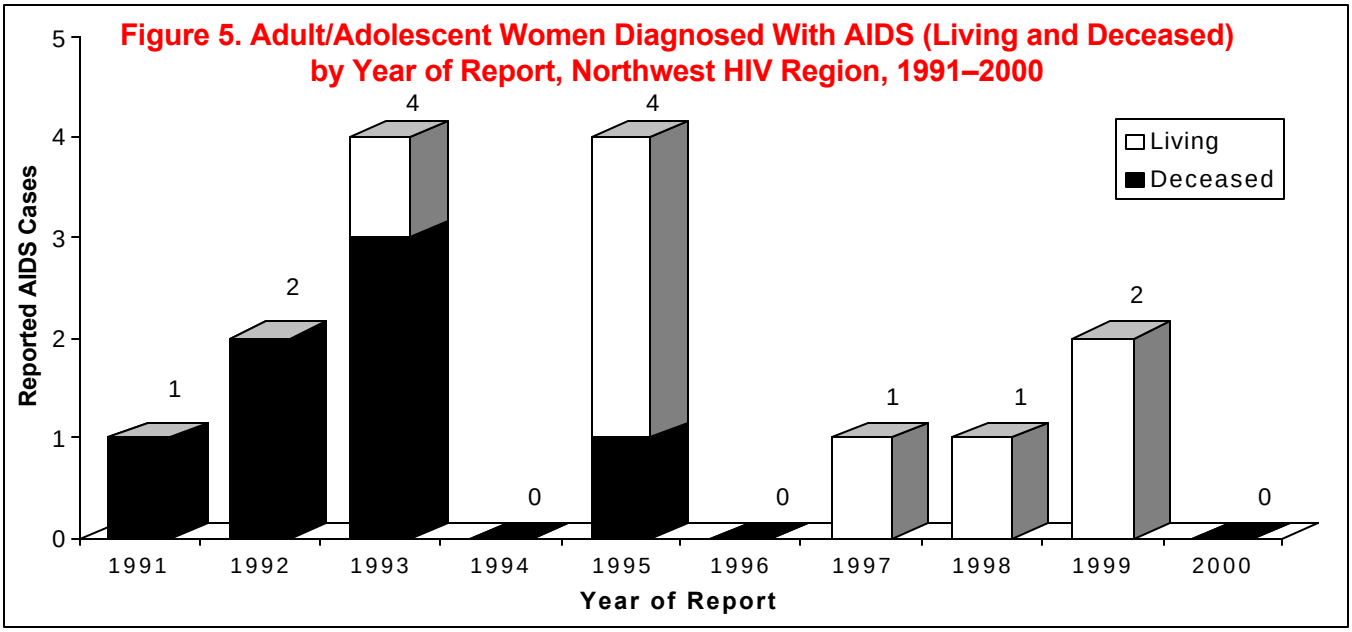


Table 14. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity, Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases Cumulative Cases	HIV Cases Cumulative %	AIDS Cases Cumulative Cases	AIDS Cases Cumulative %
White Female	6	(66.7%)	12	(80.0%)
Black Female	3	(33.3%)	3	(20.0%)
Northwest HIV Region Total	**9**	**(100.0%)**	**15**	**(100.0%)**

Table 15. Reported HIV Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Age Group, Northwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Age Group	Total Cases	Total %
13-19	1	(11.1%)
20-29	4	(44.4%)
30-39	3	(33.3%)
40+	1	(11.1%)
Northwest HIV Region Total	**9**	**(100.0%)**

Figure 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race and Year of Report
Northwest HIV Region, 1992–2000

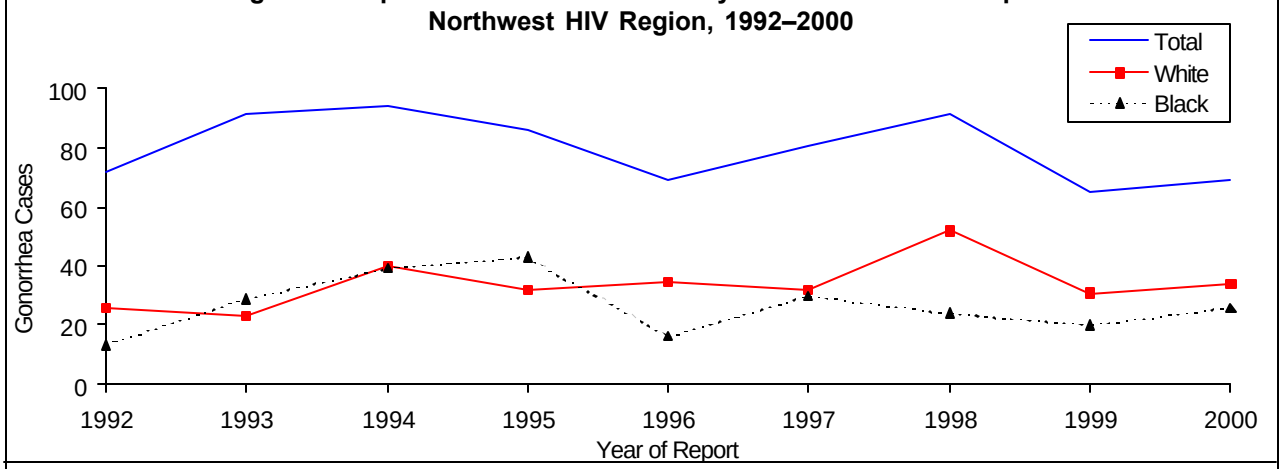
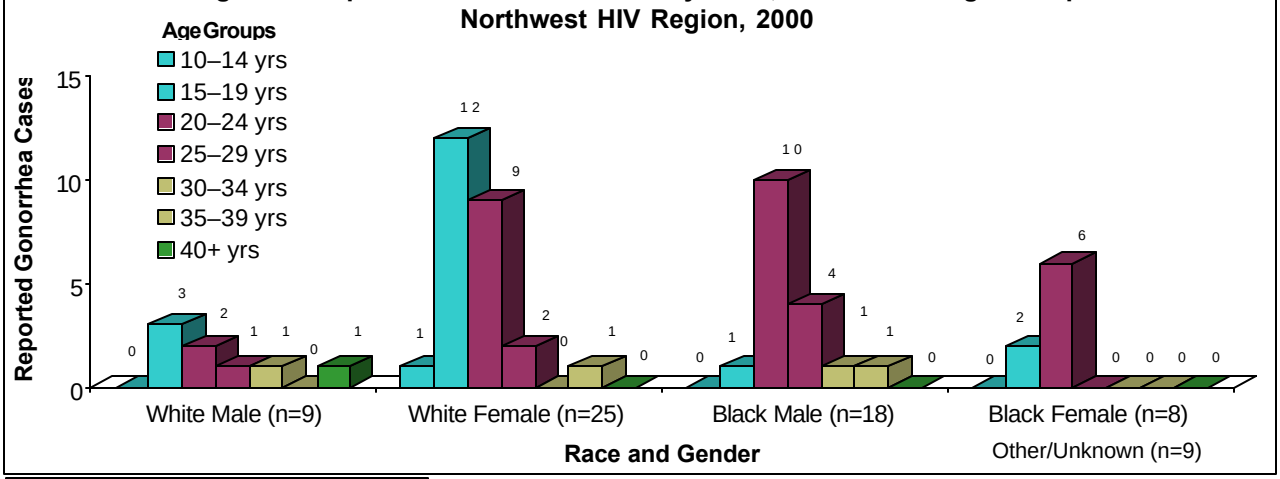


Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Northwest HIV Region, 2000



Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race, Northwest HIV Region, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	34	49.3%	15.3
Blacks	26	37.7%	464.5
Other/Unknown	9	13.0%	–
Total Cases	**69**	**100.0%**	**29.5**

Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by County Northwest HIV Region, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Andrew	1	1.4%	6.4
Buchanan	57	82.6%	69.8
Carroll	1	1.4%	9.9
Clinton	2	2.9%	10.2
Daviess	1	1.4%	12.4
DeKalb	1	1.4%	8.9
Gentry	1	1.4%	14.6
Holt	3	4.3%	53.9
Nodaway	2	2.9%	9.7
Total Cases	**69**	**100.0%**	**29.5**

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County
Northwest HIV Region, 2000

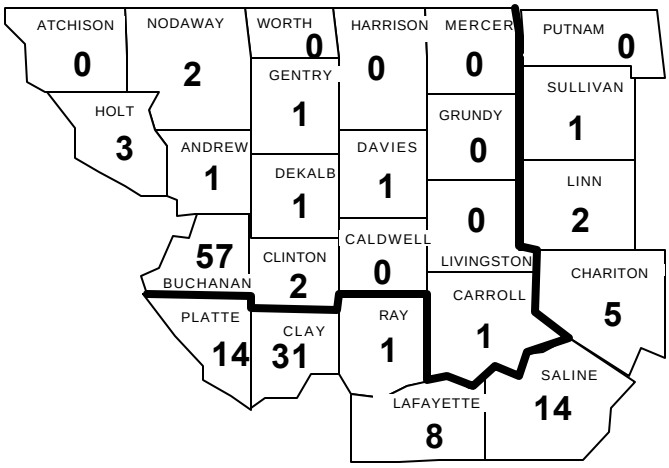


Figure 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race Area and Year of Report
Northwest HIV Region, 1992–2000

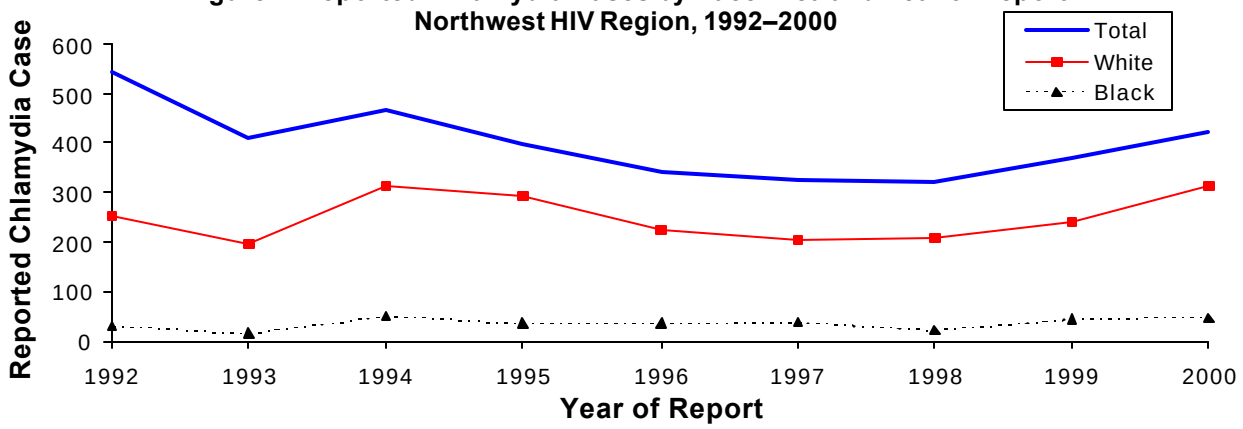
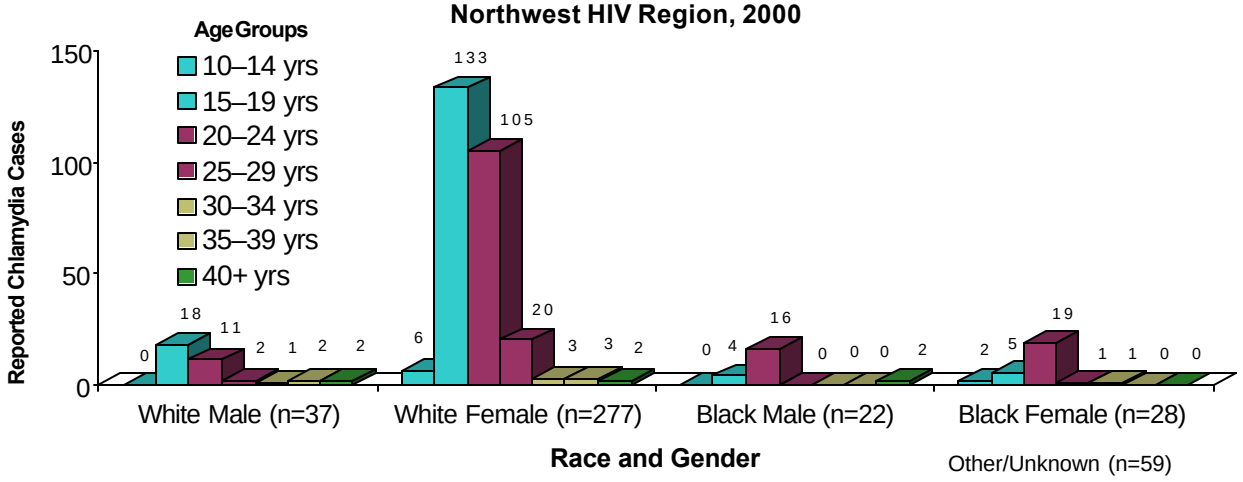


Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Northwest HIV Region, 2000



Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race, Northwest HIV Region, 2000

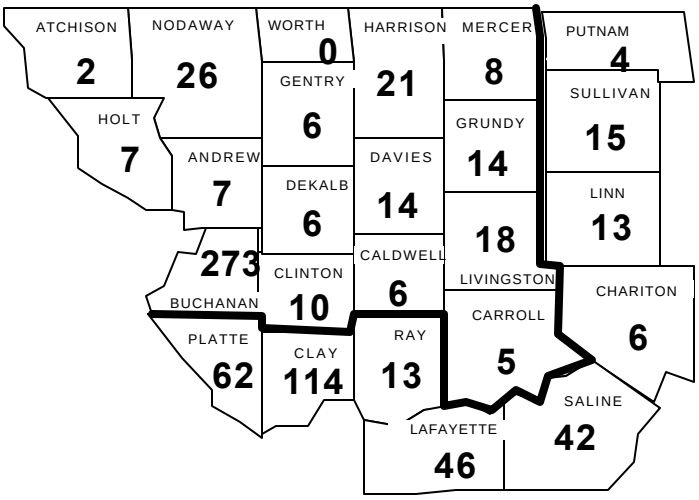
	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	314	74.2%	140.9
Blacks	50	11.8%	893.2
Other/Unknown	59	13.9%	–
Total Cases	**423**	**100.0%**	**180.8**

Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates for Selected Counties Northwest HIV Region, 2000

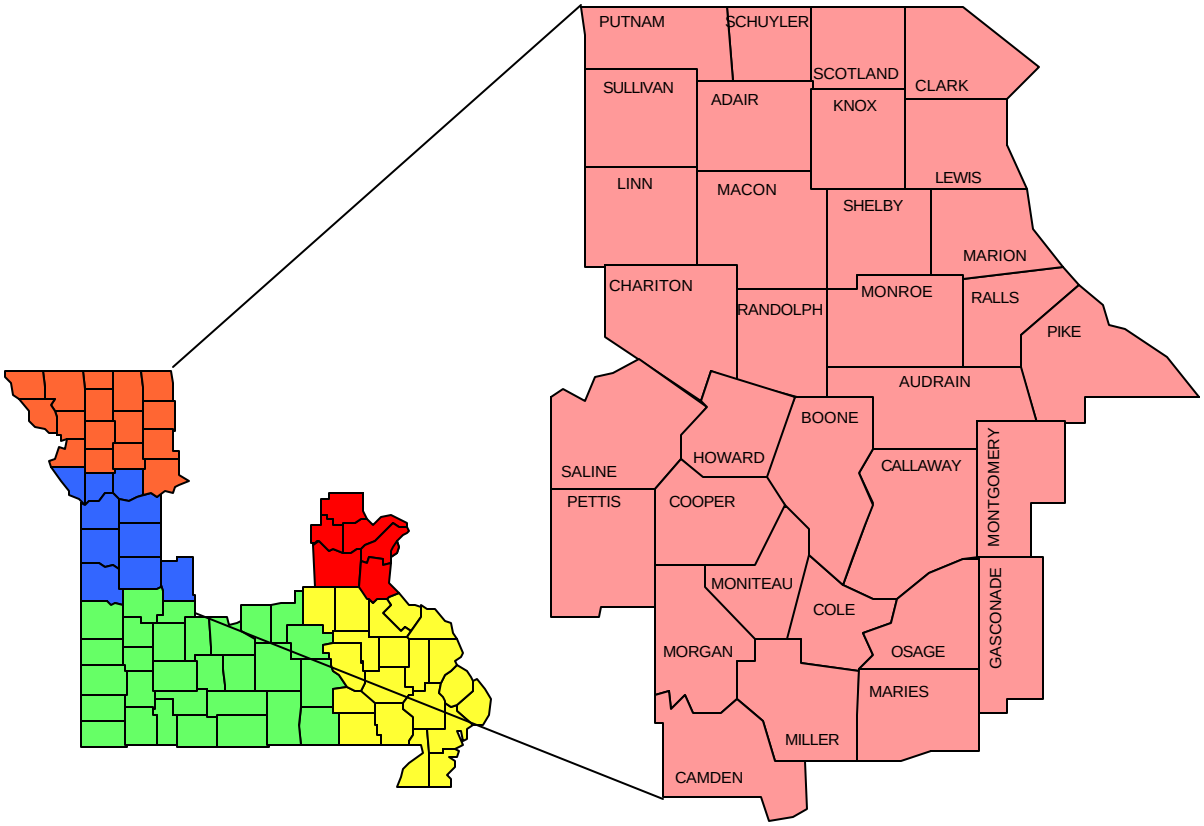
	Cases	%	Rate*
Buchanan	273	64.5%	334.4
Clinton	10	2.4%	51.2
Daviess	14	3.3%	173.9
Grundy	14	3.3%	138.1
Harrison	21	5.0%	249.6
Livingston	18	4.3%	128.4
Nodaway	26	6.1%	126.6
Total Cases	**423**	**100.0%**	**180.8**

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by County
Northwest HIV Region, 2000



North Central HIV Region



1999 Population Estimates for the North Central HIV Region

County	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is		Hispanic		Total	
Adair County	23,367	96.6%	255	1.1%	39	0.2%	281	1.2%	258	1.1%	24,200	100.0%
Audrain County	21,401	91.3%	1,775	7.6%	34	0.1%	132	0.6%	107	0.5%	23,449	100.0%
Boone County	111,303	85.5%	11,547	8.9%	381	0.3%	4,938	3.8%	2,010	1.5%	130,179	100.0%
Callaway County	34,995	92.3%	2,318	6.1%	103	0.3%	205	0.5%	283	0.7%	37,904	100.0%
Camden County	33,959	98.2%	99	0.3%	122	0.4%	83	0.2%	333	1.0%	34,596	100.0%
Chariton County	8,125	95.0%	390	4.6%	14	0.2%	8	0.1%	20	0.2%	8,557	100.0%
Clark County	7,312	99.3%	8	0.1%	8	0.1%	6	0.1%	33	0.4%	7,367	100.0%
Cole County	62,312	89.6%	5,846	8.4%	234	0.3%	414	0.6%	706	1.0%	69,512	100.0%
Cooper County	14,300	88.5%	1,593	9.9%	54	0.3%	69	0.4%	137	0.8%	16,153	100.0%
Gasconade County	14,854	99.2%	10	0.1%	19	0.1%	30	0.2%	62	0.4%	14,975	100.0%
Howard County	8,668	89.7%	889	9.2%	28	0.3%	23	0.2%	53	0.5%	9,661	100.0%
Knox County	4,277	99.2%	14	0.3%	10	0.2%	3	0.1%	8	0.2%	4,312	100.0%
Lewis County	9,748	95.3%	411	4.0%	18	0.2%	19	0.2%	34	0.3%	10,230	100.0%
Linn County	13,569	97.9%	118	0.9%	21	0.2%	21	0.2%	138	1.0%	13,867	100.0%
Macon County	14,846	96.1%	450	2.9%	46	0.3%	27	0.2%	81	0.5%	15,450	100.0%
Maries County	8,296	98.5%	28	0.3%	19	0.2%	16	0.2%	64	0.8%	8,423	100.0%
Marion County	25,807	93.1%	1,515	5.5%	65	0.2%	156	0.6%	176	0.6%	27,719	100.0%
Miller County	22,294	98.5%	33	0.1%	89	0.4%	44	0.2%	164	0.7%	22,624	100.0%
Moniteau County	12,951	97.3%	182	1.4%	48	0.4%	54	0.4%	78	0.6%	13,313	100.0%
Monroe County	8,623	94.4%	413	4.5%	18	0.2%	17	0.2%	66	0.7%	9,137	100.0%
Montgomery County	11,625	96.0%	367	3.0%	12	0.1%	33	0.3%	73	0.6%	12,110	100.0%
Morgan County	18,511	97.9%	145	0.8%	79	0.4%	48	0.3%	125	0.7%	18,908	100.0%
Osage County	12,369	98.8%	45	0.4%	17	0.1%	3	0.0%	90	0.7%	12,524	100.0%
Pettis County	34,920	94.1%	1,529	4.1%	87	0.2%	171	0.5%	403	1.1%	37,110	100.0%
Pike County	15,106	92.0%	1,051	6.4%	48	0.3%	31	0.2%	175	1.1%	16,411	100.0%
Putnam County	4,816	98.9%	14	0.3%	8	0.2%	6	0.1%	28	0.6%	4,872	100.0%
Ralls County	8,916	97.2%	192	2.1%	19	0.2%	14	0.2%	28	0.3%	9,169	100.0%
Randolph County	21,280	89.2%	2,150	9.0%	71	0.3%	102	0.4%	260	1.1%	23,863	100.0%
Saline County	20,793	91.3%	1,600	7.0%	41	0.2%	64	0.3%	284	1.2%	22,782	100.0%
Schuyler County	4,375	99.1%	0	0.0%	8	0.2%	4	0.1%	28	0.6%	4,415	100.0%
Scotland County	4,891	99.4%	3	0.1%	10	0.2%	0	0.0%	17	0.3%	4,921	100.0%
Shelby County	6,526	98.0%	83	1.2%	14	0.2%	5	0.1%	32	0.5%	6,660	100.0%
Sullivan County	6,777	98.7%	18	0.3%	14	0.2%	3	0.0%	52	0.8%	6,864	100.0%
Region Totals	631,912	92.6%	35,091	5.1%	1,798	0.3%	7,030	1.0%	6,406	0.9%	682,237	100.0%

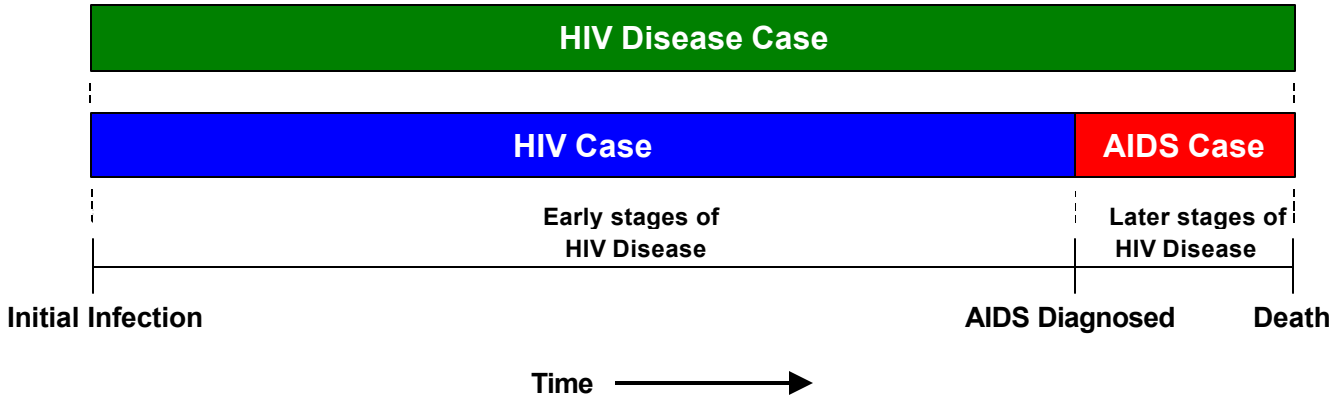
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HIV Disease in the North Central HIV Region - 2000 General Summary and Comments

HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases

From the time a person is infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) until death, he/she has **HIV Disease**. All persons with HIV Disease can be subclassified as either an **AIDS case** (if they are in the later stages of the disease process and have met the case definition for AIDS) or an **HIV case** (if they are in the earlier stages of the disease process and have not met the AIDS case definition). This is illustrated in the following figure.

Relationship of HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases



To understand the epidemiology (i.e., occurrence) of HIV Disease in a particular area, it is necessary to examine not only HIV Disease cases, but also the subcategories of AIDS cases and HIV cases. The patterns of occurrence of AIDS cases (and deaths) reflect access to, utilization of, and the effectiveness of available treatments. HIV cases, which generally represent persons more recently infected, can potentially provide information regarding current HIV infection trends. HIV cases can also provide information on which subpopulations are presently at increased risk for acquiring HIV infection, and toward which prevention efforts should be targeted.

Magnitude of the Problem and General Trends

Since 1984, 550 HIV-infected residents of the North Central HIV Region[1] have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health. Of these 550 HIV Disease cases, 366 (66.5%) are subcatagorized as AIDS cases, and the remaining 184 (33.5%) are subcategorized as HIV cases.

The annual number of newly reported (i.e., initially reported for the first time to public health officials) HIV Disease cases decreased noticeably from 1996 to 1997, but since that time has remained stable. Thirty two HIV Disease cases were initially reported in 2000; 31 cases were initially reported in each of the two preceding years.

Of the 550 reported HIV Disease cases, 362 (65.8%) are currently living, and 188 (34.2%) have died. The majority (182, or 96.8%) of these deaths have been in persons subcategorized as AIDS cases (the 182 AIDS cases who have died make up 49.7% of all reported cases of AIDS).

Improved antiretroviral therapies have slowed the progress of HIV disease in many infected persons, an achievement likely reflected in the substantial decrease in reported AIDS cases in the region from 32 cases in 1996 to 11 cases in 1997. However, the next year (1998), the number of reported AIDS cases increased to 28 cases, and in 2000, 23 cases were reported). These more recent trends may well reflect the real limitations associated with current treatment regimens, and point to the need for continued emphasis on prevention of new infections.

1. Does not include persons diagnosed while residing in correctional facilities located in the region.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Where

Of the 184 reported HIV cases: 90 (48.9%) were from Boone County; 18 (9.8%) from Cole County; and 7 (3.8%) were each reported from Callaway, Pettis, and Saline Counties. The remaining 55 (29.9%) cases were from 19 other counties in the region.

Of the 366 reported AIDS cases: 162 (44.3%) were from Boone County; 35 (9.6%) from Cole County; 17 (4.6%) from Callaway County and 15 (4.1%) from Pettis County. The remaining 137 (37.4%) cases came from 25 other counties in the region.

Cases of HIV Disease in the region very disproportionately occur in Boone County. Of the 184 cumulative reported HIV cases, almost half (48.9%) were from Boone County (which contains only 19.1% of the region's population). Cole County had 9.8% of reported cases; and Callaway, Pettis, and Saline Counties each had 3.8% of reported cases. The remaining 29.9% of cases came from 19 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-5 reported cases.

Of the 43 HIV cases reported in African Americans, most were from Boone County (25 cases, or 58.1%) and Cole County (7 cases, or 16.3%).

Of the 366 cumulative reported AIDS cases, 44.3% were from Boone County, 9.6% from Cole County, 4.6% from Callaway County, and 4.1% from Pettis County. The remaining 37.4% of cases came from 25 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-12 reported cases.

Of the 59 AIDS cases reported in African Americans, most were from Boone County (32 cases, or 54.2%) and Cole County (11 cases, or 18.6%).

Who

Of the 184 reported HIV cases: 144 (78.3%) were in males and 40 (21.7%) were in females.

Of the 366 reported AIDS cases: 308 (84.2%) were in males and 58 (15.8%) were in females.

Of the 184 reported HIV cases: 134 (72.8%) were in whites, 43 (23.4%) in African Americans, 3 (1.6%) in Hispanics, and 1 (0.5%) in an Asian/Pacific Islander.

Of the 366 reported AIDS cases: 300 (82.0%) in whites, 59 (16.1%) in African Americans, 3 (0.8%) in Hispanics, 3 (0.8%) in Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 1 (0.3%) in an American Indian.

Males continue to make up the largest numbers of reported HIV Disease cases, but there is some evidence of possible increasing involvement by certain populations of females. Females now make up 21.7% of all reported HIV cases, compared to 15.8% of all AIDS cases.

There is also some evidence of increasing involvement by certain African American populations. African Americans make up 23.4% of total reported HIV cases, compared to 16.1% of total reported AIDS cases. These figures also reflect the overrepresentation of African Americans (who make up only about 5% of the region's population) among reported HIV and AIDS cases. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2000 in African Americans (5.7) was 2.4 times the rate in whites (2.4).

The overrepresentation of African Americans is somewhat more evident in reported HIV and AIDS cases in females. Of the 40 total reported female HIV cases, 12 (30.0%) were in African American females. Of the 58 total reported female AIDS cases, 14 (24.1%) were in African American females.

(African Americans in the North Central HIV Region are also very disproportionately represented among reported cases of gonorrhea and chlamydia. It is important to remember that the presence of one of these sexually transmitted diseases [STDs] makes HIV transmission from an HIV-infected person to his/her non-HIV-infected sexual partner 2-5 times more likely to occur. It follows that an essential component of HIV prevention consists of efforts to decrease the occurrence of other STDs.)

For Hispanics, the numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases have been very small (3 cumulative HIV cases with 1 case reported in 2000; 3 cumulative AIDS cases with no cases reported in 2000). The numbers of total reported HIV and AIDS cases in Asians and in American Indians have likewise been very small.

The majority of new HIV infections are acquired by persons in their twenties and thirties, and some infections are also occurring in teenagers.

Major Exposure Categories

There are currently four major exposure categories into which almost all adults/adolescents recently infected with HIV can be placed: 1) men who have sex with men (MSM); 2) heterosexual contacts; 3) (heterosexual) injecting drug users (IDU); and 4) men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU).

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

It is estimated that 103 (56.9%) of the 181 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 206 (57.4%) of the 359 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are MSM.

The largest numbers of cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases are in MSM. It is estimated that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000[2] that were MSM (8) is slightly lower than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (11).

HIV infection is a problem among both white and African American MSM; more cases have been reported from white MSM, but black MSM are likely experiencing higher rates of infection. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, 74.0% were in white men, 21.0% were in African American men, and 2.0% (2 cases) were in Hispanic men.

Most MSM who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties. The largest proportion of reported MSM HIV cases (50.0%) were diagnosed with HIV infection between the ages of 20-29.

The majority of HIV-infected MSM are from Boone County. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, 64.0% were in men living in Boone County at the time of diagnosis, 9.0% were in men from Cole County, 5.0% were in men from Callaway County and 4.0% were in men from Randolph County. The remaining cases were from 14 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).

Information obtained through interviews indicates that at least 30% of reported MSM HIV Disease cases (at least 25% of white MSM cases and 57% of African American MSM cases) have also had sex with a female(s), and thus may form a link between infected/high risk male homosexual and heterosexual populations. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Heterosexual Contacts

It is estimated that 45 (24.9%) of the 181 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 62 (17.3%) of the 359 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are heterosexual contacts.

There is evidence that among persons more recently infected with HIV, a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts. Heterosexual contacts make up 24.9% of total reported HIV cases, compared to 17.3% of total reported AIDS cases. It also is estimated that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 that were heterosexual contacts (9) is greater than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (3).

2. Throughout this document, whenever reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2000, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

The majority of reported heterosexual contact HIV and AIDS cases have been in women, and African Americans (both men and women, but especially women) are disproportionately represented. White women make up 43.6% of total reported heterosexual contact HIV cases. African American women make up an additional 25.6% of reported cases, white men 15.4%, and African American men 12.8%. Heterosexual contact is the predominant way that women in the region are infected with HIV (at least 74% of reported HIV cases in adult/adolescent women were infected through this mode of transmission).

The largest proportion of heterosexual contact cases were probably initially infected while in their twenties.

The largest number of HIV-infected heterosexual contacts are from Boone County. Of total reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts, 33.3% were in persons living in Boone County at the time of diagnosis, and 12.8% were in persons from Cole County. The remaining cases were from 14 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

It is estimated that 21 (11.6%) of the 181 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 20 (5.6%) of the 359 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are IDUs.

IDUs rank third among the four major exposure categories in terms of total numbers of reported HIV cases, and fourth in terms of reported AIDS cases. The estimated number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were IDUs (1) is not noticeably different than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (2).

Males are disproportionately represented among HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs, making up 76.2% and 84.2%, respectively, of total reported cases.

African American males comprise 9.5% of reported HIV cases, and 36.8% of reported AIDS cases, in IDUs. No HIV or AIDS cases have been reported in African American female IDUs.

Most HIV-infected IDUs acquire their infection while in their twenties or thirties.

The largest number of HIV-infected IDUs are from Boone County. Of total reported HIV cases in IDUs, 28.6% were in persons living in Boone County at the time of diagnosis, and 14.3% were in persons from Saline County. The remaining 10 cases were from 9 other counties in the region.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

It is estimated that 8 (4.4%) of the 181 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 28 (7.8%) of the 359 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are MSM/IDUs.

MSM/IDUs rank fourth among the four major exposure categories in terms of total numbers of reported HIV cases, and third in terms of reported AIDS cases. The estimated number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were MSM/IDUs (0) is essentially the same as the corresponding number reported in 1999 (1).

African American men comprise 12.5% of reported HIV cases, and 14.8% of reported AIDS cases, in MSM/IDUs.

Most MSM/IDUs who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties.

Of total reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs, 3 were from Pike County and 2 were from Boone County. The remaining cases were from 3 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1 case).

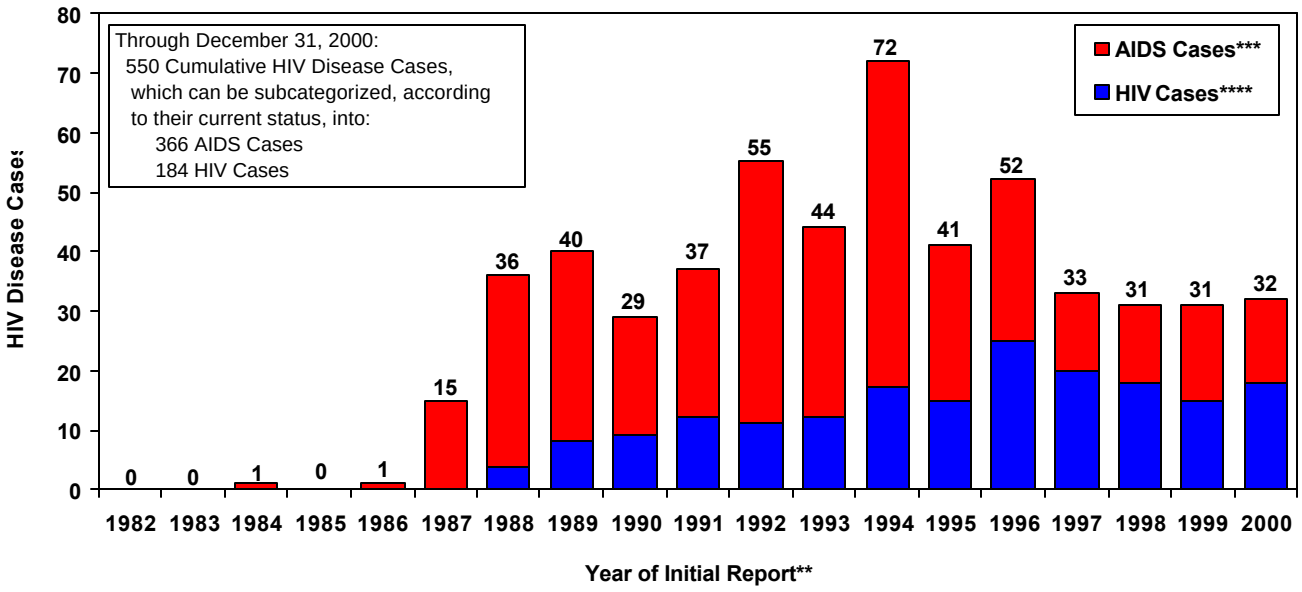
Information obtained through interviews indicates that at least 31% of reported MSM/IDU HIV Disease cases (at least 27% of white MSM/IDU cases and 60% of African American MSM/IDU cases) have also had sex with a female(s), and thus may form a link between infected/high risk male homosexual and heterosexual populations. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2000, a total of 550 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents in the North Central HIV Region*. In 2000, 32 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. Figure 1 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). (See also the section entitled "**Trends**" below.)
- Of these 550 HIV Disease cases, 366 (66.5%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases; 182 (49.7%) of the 366 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 184 (50.3%) are living.
- In 2000, 23 AIDS cases were reported. Figure 2 (on page 156) shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also the section entitled "**Trends**" below).
- Of the 550 reported HIV Disease cases, 184 (33.5%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are thus categorized as HIV cases; 18 HIV cases** were reported in 2000.

*Does not include persons diagnosed while residing in correctional facilities located in the region.
**When reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2000, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Figure 1. Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report**
North Central HIV Region, 1982-2000



*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases
**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)
***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.
****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

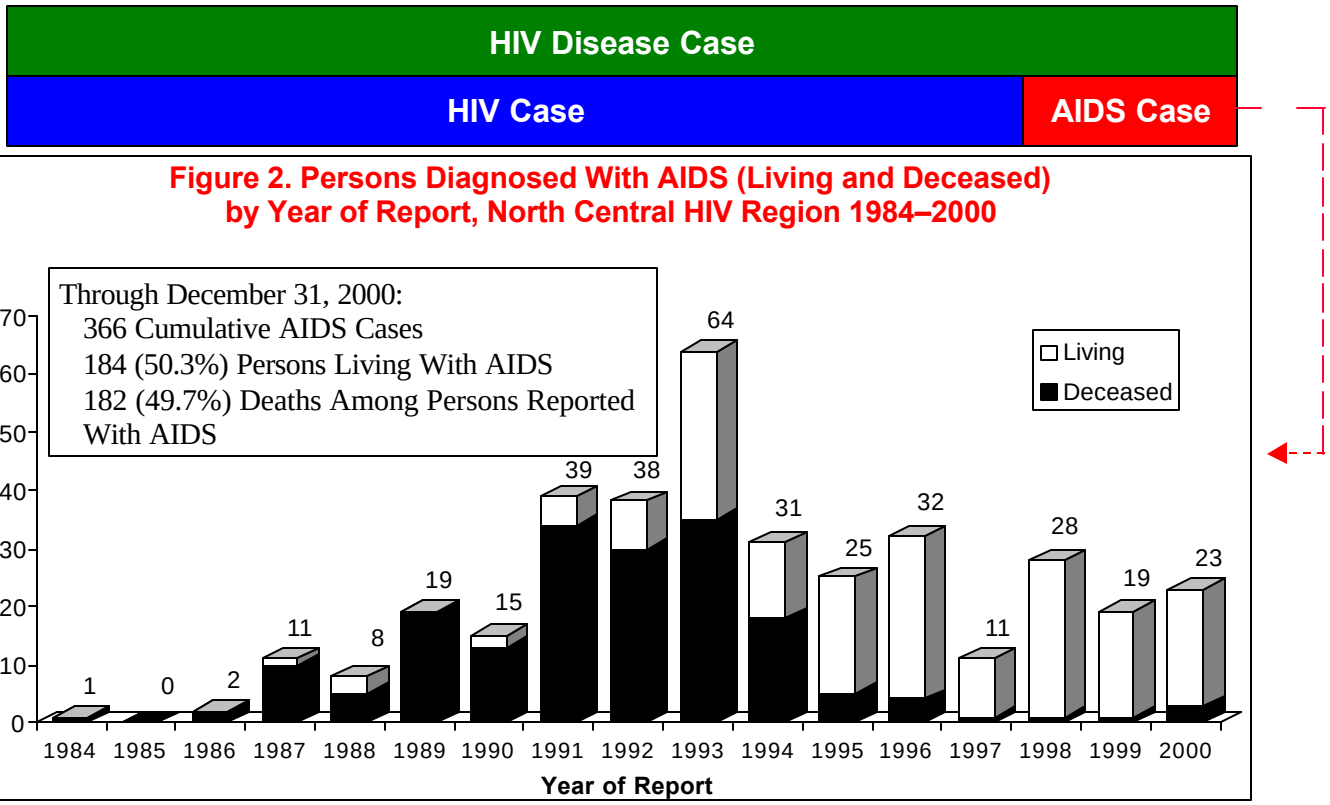


Figure 2. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, North Central HIV Region 1984–2000

Who

- Table 1 describes HIV cases, AIDS cases, and HIV Disease cases by gender, race/ethnicity, and age at diagnosis.
- Males comprised 78.3% of the 184 cumulative reported HIV cases and 84.2% of the 366 cumulative reported AIDS cases.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported HIV Disease cases. Although African Americans make up only about 5% of North Central HIV Region's population, they have accounted for 23.4% of reported HIV cases and 16.1% of reported AIDS cases. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2000 in African Americans (5.7) was 2.4 times the rate in whites (2.4).
- The over-representation of African Americans is especially seen in reported HIV and AIDS cases in females. Of the 40 reported female HIV cases, 12 (30.0%) were in African American females. Of the 58 reported female AIDS cases, 14 (24.1%) were in African American females.
- For Hispanics, the numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases have been very small (3 cumulative HIV cases with 1 case reported in 2000; 3 cumulative AIDS cases with no cases reported in 2000).
- The numbers of total reported HIV and AIDS cases in Asians and in American Indians have also been very small (1 HIV case and 3 AIDS cases in Asians; 0 HIV cases and 1 AIDS case in American Indians).
- Of the184 reported HIV cases, 41.8% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds, 39.1% in 30-39 year olds, 12.0% in 40-49 year olds, 3.3% in 13-19 year olds, and 2.2% in persons 50 years of age and older. These data indicate that many infections are occurring in persons in their twenties.
- Of the 181 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases: 100 (55.2%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 21 (11.6%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); 39 (21.5%) in heterosexual contacts; and 9 (5.0%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.[†]
- Of the 359 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases: 200 (55.7%) were in MSM; 27 (7.5%) in MSM/IDUs; 19 (5.3%) in IDUs; 57 (15.9%) in heterosexual contacts; and 13 (3.6%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.[†]
- Figure 3 shows, for white and African American males and females, the proportion of total reported HIV and AIDS cases by exposure category.
- A total of 3 perinatal HIV cases and 7 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported; in 2000, no perinatal HIV cases and 1 perinatal AIDS case was reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth.)

[†] When this is done, most will be assigned to one of the four major exposure categories: MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

HIV Disease Case

HIV Case | AIDS Case

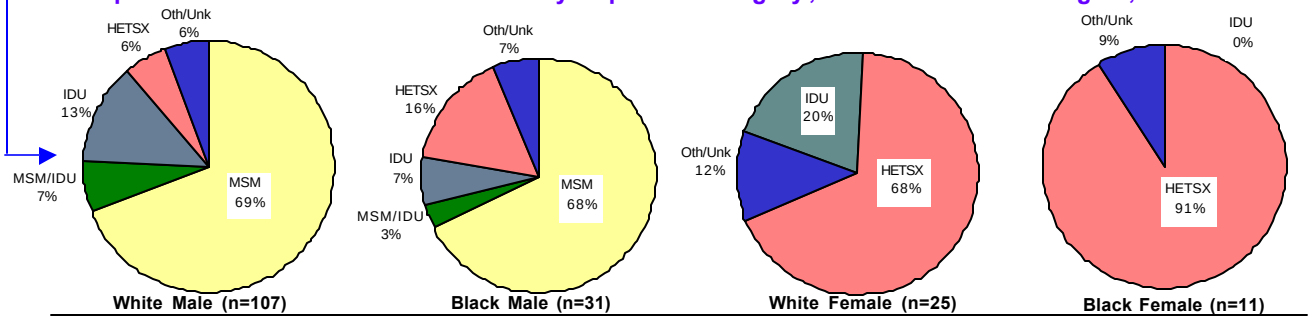
Table 1. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, North Central HIV Region, 1982–2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV Disease	
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	9	(50.0%)	144	(78.3%)	19	(82.6%)	308	(84.2%)	452	(82.2%)
Female	9	(50.0%)	40	(21.7%)	4	(17.4%)	58	(15.8%)	98	(17.8%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	15	(83.3%)	134	(72.8%)	16	(69.6%)	300	(82.0%)	434	(78.9%)
Black	2	(11.1%)	43	(23.4%)	6	(26.1%)	59	(16.1%)	102	(18.5%)
Hispanic	1	(5.6%)	3	(1.6%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.8%)	6	(1.1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.5%)	–	–	3	(0.8%)	4	(0.7%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	–	–	1	(0.3%)	1	(0.2%)
Unknown	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.6%)	–	–	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.5%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	9	(50.0%)	108	(58.7%)	14	(60.9%)	257	(70.2%)	365	(66.4%)
Black Male	0	(0.0%)	31	(16.8%)	4	(17.4%)	45	(12.3%)	76	(13.8%)
Hispanic Male	–	–	2	(1.1%)	–	–	2	(0.5%)	4	(0.7%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	–	–	0	(0.0%)	–	–	3	(0.8%)	3	(0.5%)
American Indian Male	–	–	0	(0.0%)	–	–	1	(0.3%)	1	(0.2%)
Unknown Male	–	–	3	(1.6%)	–	–	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.5%)
White Female	6	(33.3%)	26	(14.1%)	2	(8.7%)	43	(11.7%)	69	(12.5%)
Black Female	2	(11.1%)	12	(6.5%)	2	(8.7%)	14	(3.8%)	26	(4.7%)
Hispanic Female	–	–	1	(0.5%)	–	–	1	(0.3%)	2	(0.4%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	–	–	1	(0.5%)	–	–	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.2%)
American Indian Female	–	–	0	(0.0%)	–	–	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown Female	–	–	0	(0.0%)	–	–	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Age at Diagnosis‡										
<13	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.6%)	1	(4.3%)	5	(1.4%		
13-19	0	(0.0%)	6	(3.3%)	1	(4.3%)	8	(2.2%)		
20-29	7	(38.9%)	77	(41.8%)	4	(17.4%)	86	(23.5%)		
30-39	5	(27.8%)	72	(39.1%)	10	(43.5%)	146	(39.9%)		
40-49	5	(27.8%)	22	(12.0%)	5	(21.7%)	79	(21.6%)		
50+	1	(5.6%)	4	(2.2%)	2	(8.7%)	42	(11.5%)		
North Central HIV Region Total	**18**	**(100.0%)**	**184**	**(100.0%)**	**23**	**(100.0%)**	**366**	**(100.0%)**	**550**	**(100.0%)**

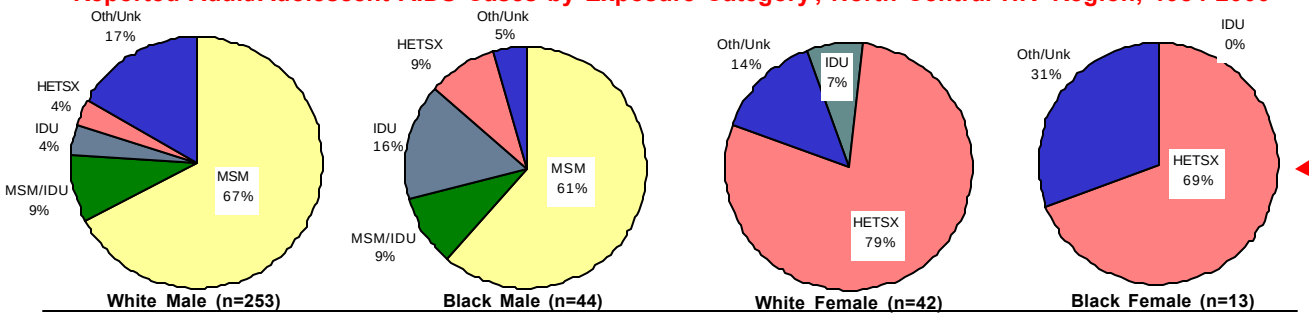
* HIV Cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.
‡ For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.
For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

Figure 3

Reported Adult/Adolescent HIV Cases by Exposure Category[1], North Central HIV Region, 1985-2000



Reported Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Exposure Category[1], North Central HIV Region, 1984-2000



MSM=Men who have sex with men, MSM/IDU=Men who have sex with men and inject drugs, IDU=Injecting drug users, HETSX=Heterosexual contacts.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Where

- Of the 184 cumulative HIV cases reported from the North Central HIV Region, 48.9% were from Boone County; 9.8% were from Cole County; and 3.8% each were from Callaway, Pettis, and Saline Counties. The remaining 29.9% of cases came from 19 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-5 reported cases. See Figure 7 in the "**Missouri**" section (page 19). Of the 43 cumulative HIV cases reported in African Americans, most were from Boone County (58.1%) and Cole County (16.3%).
- Of the 366 cumulative AIDS cases reported from the North Central HIV Region, 44.3% were from Boone County; 9.6% were from Cole County; 4.6% were from Callaway County; and 4.1% were from Pettis County. The remaining 37.4% of cases came from 25 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-12 cases. See Figure 8 in the "**Missouri**" section (page 19). Of the 59 cumulative AIDS cases reported in African Americans, most were from Boone County (54.2%) and Cole County (18.6%).
- Tables 2 and 3 summarize cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases by area.
- Table 5 in the "**Missouri**" section (page 18) compares the numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from persons in the North Central HIV Region with corresponding numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from other areas in the state.
- Table 6 in the "**Missouri**" section (page 19) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2000 by race/ethnicity for Outstate Missouri, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from St. Louis City, St. Louis County, and Kansas City.
- Table 8 in the "**Missouri**" section (page 21) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2000 by race/ethnicity for the North Central HIV Region, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Missouri's other HIV regions.

Table 2. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total Cases	Total %	White, Non-Hispanic Cases	White, Non-Hispanic %	Black, Non-Hispanic Cases	Black, Non-Hispanic %
Boone County†	90	100.0%	62	68.9%	25	27.8%
Cole County†	18	100.0%	9	50.0%	7	38.9%
Callaway County†	7	100.0%	6	85.7%	1	14.3%
Pettis County†	7	100.0%	6	85.7%	1	14.3%
Saline County†	7	100.0%	5	71.4%	2	28.6%
Remainder of Region†	55	100.0%	46	83.6%	7	12.7%
North Central HIV Region†	184	100.0%	134	72.8%	43	23.4%

†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Table 3. Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total Cases	Total %	White, Non-Hispanic Cases	White, Non-Hispanic %	Black, Non-Hispanic Cases	Black, Non-Hispanic %
Boone County†	162	100.0%	128	79.0%	32	19.8%
Cole County†	35	100.0%	21	60.0%	11	31.4%
Callaway County†	17	100.0%	16	94.1%	1	5.9%
Pettis County†	15	100.0%	14	93.3%	1	6.7%
Audrain County†	12	100.0%	7	58.3%	5	41.7%
Remainder of Region†	125	100.0%	114	91.2%	9	7.2%
North Central HIV Region†	366	100.0%	300	82.0%	59	16.1%

†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

- Figure 9 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 19) shows, for the counties within the region (as well as for the entire state), the numbers of living HIV Disease cases who have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and who were residents of these counties when diagnosed.

Trends

- The 32 HIV Disease cases initially reported in North Central HIV Region residents in 2000 represented a 3.2% increase from the 31 cases reported in 1999 (see Figure 1 on page 155). The annual number of reported HIV Disease cases decreased noticeably from 1996 to 1997, and has remained stable during the past three years.
- The 23 AIDS cases reported in 2000 represented a 21.1% increase from the 19 cases reported in 1999 (see Figure 2 on page 156).
- From 1999 to 2000, the number of reported AIDS cases in whites increased by 23.1% (from 13 cases reported in 1999 to 16 cases in 2000), while the number of reported cases in African Americans remained unchanged (6 cases reported in both 1999 and 2000). See Figure 4.
- Comparing reported HIV cases (which generally represent persons more recently infected with HIV) with reported AIDS cases (which generally represent persons less recently infected) is a potential means of discerning which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic.
  - As indicated in Table 1 (page 157), a somewhat higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, tend to be female and African American, providing some evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion may be female and African American.
  - In Table 4, cases currently placed in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 4 indicate that a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are heterosexual contacts. This provides some evidence that among more recently infected persons, a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts. (However, the largest <u>number</u> of new infections may well continue to result from male homosexual contact.)
- The number of HIV cases reported from the region in 2000* (18) was essentially the same as the number reported in 1999 (17).

* Throughout this document, whenever reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2000, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

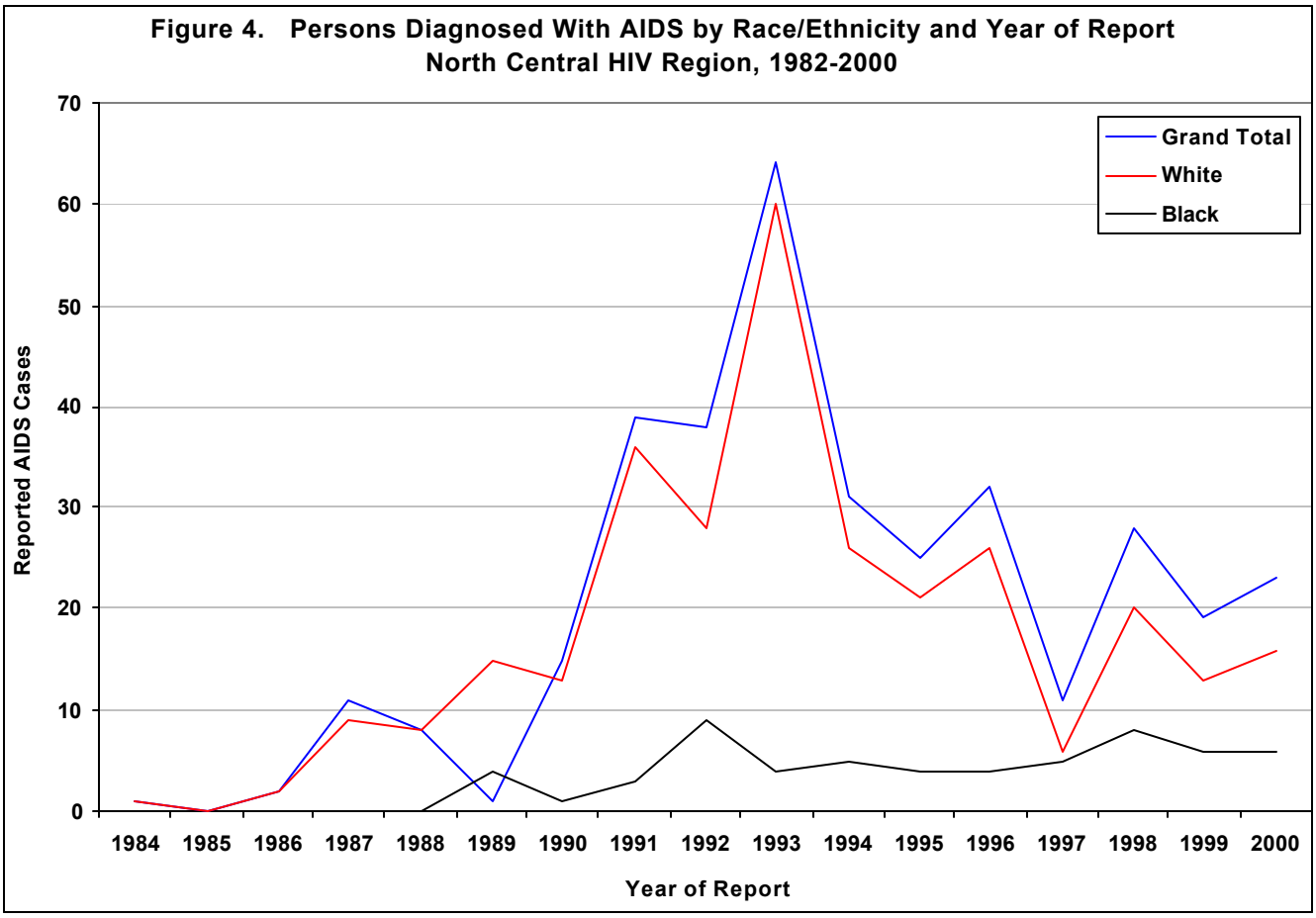


Table 4. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, North Central HIV Region Reported 2000 and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000**		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Exposure Category	**Case**	**%**	**Case**	**%**	**Case**	**%**	**Case**	**%**
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	8	(44.4%)	103	(56.9%)	15	(68.2%)	206	(57.4%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	0	(0.0%)	8	(4.4%)	1	(4.5%)	28	(7.8%)
Injecting Drug Use	1	(5.6%)	21	(11.6%)	2	(9.1%)	20	(5.6%)
Heterosexual Contact	9	(50.0%)	45	(24.9%)	4	(18.2%)	62	(17.3%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.7%)	0	(0.0%)	27	(7.5%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.6%)	0	(0.0%)	16	(4.5%)
Risk Not Specified	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	**18**	**(100.0%)**	**181**	**(100.0%)**	**22**	**(100.0%)**	**359**	**(100.0%)**
Pediatric Subtotal	**0**		**3**		**1**		**7**	
Total	**18**		**184**		**23**		**366**	

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose expsosure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2000, a total of 200 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in North Central HIV Region residents (these cases make up 55.7% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 22 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 13 (59.1%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- In addition, a total of 100 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (55.2% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 18 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 7 (38.9%) have, to date, been identified as being in MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not quite reflect the full extent of MSM involvement since for 13 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 9 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 4 (on page 160). Here it is estimated that approximately 57.4% of the 359 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 68.2% of the 22 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were in MSM. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 56.9% of the 181 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 44.4% of the 18 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were in MSM.

Who

- Table 5 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity.
- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM, white men comprise 74.0%, African American men 21.0%, and Hispanic men 2.0%.
- White men comprise 85.0% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM, African American men make up 13.5%, and Hispanic account for 1.0%.
- Table 6 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and age group. Among white MSM, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (54.1%) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among African American MSM, the largest proportion of cases (47.6%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 30% of these men (25% of white men and 57% of African American men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. **(**Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 100 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 64 (64.0%) were from the Boone County, and 9 (9.0%) were from Cole County. The remaining cases were from 16 other counties of the HIV region (each of these counties reported 1-5 cases).
- Table 7 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and geographic area. Of total MSM cases reported from Boone County and Cole County, African Americans make up 23.4% and 4.7%, respectively.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000* which were in MSM was slightly lower than the number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 4 on page 160, it is estimated that 8 HIV cases reported in 2000 were in MSM (this estimate was arrived at <u>after</u> reassignment of cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as MSM] based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 11 of the HIV cases reported during that year were in MSM.

Table 5. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex Wtih Men by Race/Ethnicity, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases Cumulative Case	HIV Cases Cumulative %	AIDS Cases Cumulative Case	AIDS Cases Cumulative %
White	74	(74.0%)	170	(85.0%)
Black	21	(21.0%)	27	(13.5%)
Hispanic	2	(2.0%)	2	(1.0%)
Other/Unknown	3	(3.0%)	1	(0.5%)
North Central HIV Region Total	**100**	**(100.0%)**	**200**	**(100.0%)**

Table 6. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Age Group	White Cases	White %	Black Cases	Black %	Total Cases	Total %
13–19	1	(1.4%)	2	(9.5%)	3	(3.0%)
20–29	40	(54.1%)	7	(33.3%)	50	(50.0%)
30–39	24	(32.4%)	10	(47.6%)	35	(35.0%)
40–49	7	(9.5%)	2	(9.5%)	9	(9.0%)
50+	2	(2.7%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(3.0%)
North Central HIV Region Total	**74**	**(100.0%)**	**21**	**(100.0%)**	**100**	**(100.0%)**

Table 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	White Cases	White %	Black Cases	Black %	Total Cases	Total %
Boone County	46	(71.9%)	15	(23.4%)	64	(100.0%)
Cole County	5	(55.6%)	3	(4.7%)	9	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	23	(85.2%)	3	(11.1%)	27	(100.0%)
North Central HIV Region Total	**74**	**(74.0%)**	**21**	**(21.0%)**	**100**	**(100.0%)**

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2000, a total of 27 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs) have been reported in North Central HIV Region residents (these cases make up 7.5% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 22 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 1 (4.5%) has, to date, been identified as being in an MSM/IDU.
- In addition, a total of 8 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDUs (4.4% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 18 adult/adolescent HIV cases* reported, there has been no reported cases in MSM/IDUs.

Who

- Table 8 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity.
- Of the 8 total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDUs, white men comprise 87.5%, and African American men make up 12.5%.
- White men comprise 85.2% of the 27 total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDUs and African American men make up 14.8%.
- Table 9 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases 50.0% were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 31% of these men have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- The 8 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs were from 5 counties; each county reported 1-3 cases.
- Table 10 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by geographic area.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were in MSM/IDUs was not noticeably different than the number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 4 on page 160, it is estimated that none of the HIV cases reported in 2000 were in MSM/IDU (this estimate was arrived at after reassignment of cases currently classified as “Other/Unknown Adult” to specific exposure categories [such as MSM/IDU] based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 1 of the HIV cases reported during that year was in an MSM/IDU.

Table 8. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex Wtih Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases Cumulative Case	HIV Cases Cumulative %	AIDS Cases Cumulative Case	AIDS Cases Cumulative %
White	7	(87.5%)	23	(85.2%)
Black	1	(12.5%)	4	(14.8%)
North Central HIV Region Total	**8**	**(100.0%)**	**27**	**(100.0%)**

Table 9. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Age Group	White Cases	White %	Black Cases	Black %	Total Cases	Total %
13–19	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
20–29	4	(57.1%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(50.0%)
30–39	2	(28.6%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(25.0%)
40+	1	(14.3%)	1	(100.0%)	2	(25.0%)
North CentralHIV Region Total	**7**	**(100.0%)**	**1**	**(100.0%)**	**8**	**(100.0%)**

Table 10. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Geographic Area, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

The 8 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs were from 5 counties; each county reported 1-3 cases.

North Central HIV Region Total 8 (100.0%)

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2000, a total of 19 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs)[†] have been reported in North Central HIV Region residents (these cases make up 5.3% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 22 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 2 (9.1%) have, to date, been identified as being in IDUs.
- In addition, a total of 21 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (11.6% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 18 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 1 (5.6%) has, to date, been identified as being in an IDU.

Who

- Table 11 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender.
- White males comprise 66.7% of the 21 total reported HIV cases among IDUs; white females 23.8%; African American males 9.5%; no reported African American females.
- White males comprise 47.4% of the 19 total reported AIDS cases among IDUs; African American males 36.8%; white females 15.8%; no reported African American females.
- Table 12 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (66.7%) were in persons 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 21 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 6 (28.6%) were from Boone County. The remaining 15 cases were from 10 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).
- Table 13 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by geographic area.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were in IDUs was essentially the same as the number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 4 (on page 160), it is estimated that 1 HIV case reported in 2000 was an IDU (this estimate was arrived at after reassignment of cases currently classified as “Other/Unknown Adult” to specific exposure categories [such as IDU] based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 2 of the HIV cases reported during that year were in IDUs.

[†] Each male IDU case denied any homosexual contact; if such contact were reported, the case would have been placed in the men who have sex with men and inject drugs [MSM/IDU] exposure category.

Table 11. HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV Cases Cumulative Cases	HIV Cases Cumulative %	AIDS Cases Cumulative Cases	AIDS Cases Cumulative %
White Male	14	(66.7%)	9	(47.4%)
Black Male	2	(9.5%)	7	(36.8%)
White Female	5	(23.8%)	3	(15.8%)
Black Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
North Central HIV Region Total	**21**	**(100.0%)**	**19**	**(100.0%)**

Table 12. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Age Group, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Age Group	Total Cases	Total %
13-19	0	(0.0%)
20-29	3	(14.3%)
30-39	14	(66.7%)
40+	4	(19.0%)
North Central HIV Region Total	**21**	**(100.0%)**

Table 13. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Geographic Area, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total Cases	Total %
Boone County	6	(28.6%)
Remaining Counties	15	(71.4%)
North Central HIV Region Total	**21**	**(100.0%)**

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2000, a total of 57 AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in North Central HIV Region residents (these cases make up 15.9% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 22 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 3 (13.6%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- In addition, a total of 39 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (21.5% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 18 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 6 (33.3%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 13 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 9 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 4 on page 160. Here it is estimated that approximately 62 (17.3%) of the 359 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 4 (18.2%) of the 22 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were in heterosexual contacts. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 45 (24.9%) of the 181 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 9 (50.0%) of the 18 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were in heterosexual contacts.

Who

- Table 14 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender.
- White females comprise 43.6% of the 39 total reported HIV cases among heterosexual contacts; African American females 25.6%; white males make up 15.4%; and African American males 12.8%.
- White females comprise 57.9% of the 57 total reported AIDS cases among heterosexual contacts; African American females make up 15.8%; white males 15.8%; and African American males 7.0%.
- Table 15 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity, and age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (46.2%) were in persons 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 39 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 13 (33.3%) were from Boone County and 5 (12.8%) from Cole County. Twenty-one other cases were reported from 14 additional counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).
- Table 16 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and geographic area.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000* which were in heterosexual contacts was greather than the corresponding number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 4 on page 160, it is estimated that 9 HIV cases reported in 2000 were in heterosexual contacts (this estimate was arrived at <u>after</u> reassignment of cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as heterosexual contact] based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 3 of the HIV cases reported during that year were in heterosexual contacts.
- As indicated in Table 4 (on page 160), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (24.9%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (17.3%), appear to be heterosexual contacts, providing some evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion may be heterosexual contacts.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: North Central HIV Region

Table 14. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, North Central HIV Region, and Cumulative Through December 2000

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV Cases Cumulative Cases	HIV Cases Cumulative %	AIDS Cases Cumulative Cases	AIDS Cases Cumulative %
White Male	6	(15.4%)	9	(15.8%)
Black Male	5	(12.8%)	4	(7.0%)
White Female	17	(43.6%)	33	(57.9%)
Black Female	10	(25.6%)	9	(15.8%)
North Central HIV Region Total	**39**	**(100.0%)**	**57**	**(100.0%)**

Table 15. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Age Group	White Cases	White %	Black Cases	Black %	Total Cases	Total %
13–19	2	(8.7%)	1	(6.7%)	3	(7.7%)
20–29	11	(47.8%)	6	(40.0%)	18	(46.2%)
30–39	5	(21.7%)	8	(53.3%)	13	(33.3%)
40–49	4	(17.4%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(10.3%)
50+	1	(4.3%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(2.6%)
North CentralHIV Region Total	**23**	**(100.0%)**	**15**	**(100.0%)**	**39**	**(100.0%)**

Table 16. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	White Cases	White %	Black Cases	Black %	Total Cases	Total %
Boone County	5	(38.5%)	8	(61.5%)	13	(100.0%)
Cole County	2	(40.0%)	2	(40.0%)	5	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	16	(76.2%)	5	(23.8%)	21	(100.0%)
North Central HIV Region Total	**23**	**(60.0%)**	**15**	**(38.5%)**	**39**	**(100.0%)**

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Young People

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1984 through 2000, a total of 94 AIDS cases have been reported in North Central HIV Region residents 13-29 years of age; 50 (53.2%) of these individuals are known to have died. The 94 reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age make up 25.7% of all reported AIDS cases in the region.
- An additional 83 HIV cases have been reported in North Central HIV Region residents 13-29 years of age. These 83 cases make up 45.1% of all reported HIV cases in the region.
- 5 AIDS cases and 7 HIV cases were reported during 2000.

Who

- Table 17 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in young people 13-29 years of age by gender and race/ethnicity.
- Males comprise 78.3% of all reported HIV cases , and 78.7% of all reported AIDS cases, in persons 13-29 years of age.
- African Americans comprise 19.3% of reported HIV cases and 22.3% of reported AIDS cases.
- Of the 83 total reported HIV cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 55.4% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 37.3% in 20-24 year olds, and 7.2% in 13-19 year olds. See Table 18.
- Of the 83 HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age: 53 (63.9%) were in MSM, 4 (4.8%) in MSM/IDUs, 3 (3.6%) in IDUs, and 21 (25.3%) in heterosexual contacts. The other cases are in other exposure categories or under investigation.
- Of the 94 AIDS cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age: 2 were infected in childhood. Of the remaining 92 (adult/adolescent) AIDS cases: 53 (57.6%) were in MSM, 5 (5.4%) in MSM/IDUs, 1 (1.1%) in an IDU, and 20 (21.7%) in heterosexual contacts. The other cases are in other exposure categories or under investigation.

Where

- Of the 83 total HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age, 47 (56.6%) were from Boone County; and 9 (10.8%) from Cole County. Seventeen other counties in the region each reported from 1-4 cases.

Trends

- The number of HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age in 2000 (7) was greater than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (2).

Table 17. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, North Central HIV Region, 1982–2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV Disease	
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	4	(57.1%)	65	(78.3%)	4	(80.0%)	74	(78.7%)	139	(78.5%)
Female	3	(42.9%)	18	(21.7%)	1	(20.0%)	20	(21.3%)	38	(21.5%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	7	(100.0%)	63	(75.9%)	3	(60.0%)	71	(75.5%)	134	(75.7%)
Black	0	(0.0%)	16	(19.3%)	2	(40.0%)	21	(22.3%)	37	(20.9%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.2%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.1%)	2	(1.1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.2%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.1%)	2	(1.1%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown	0	(0.0%)	2	(2.4%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(1.1%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	4	(57.1%)	51	(61.4%)	3	(60.0%)	59	(62.8%)	110	(62.1%)
Black Male	0	(0.0%)	11	(13.3%)	1	(20.0%)	13	(13.8%)	24	(13.6%)
Hispanic Male	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.2%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.1%)	2	(1.1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.1%)	1	(0.6%)
American Indian Male	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown Male	0	(0.0%)	2	(2.4%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(1.1%)
White Female	3	(42.9%)	12	(14.5%)	0	(0.0%)	12	(12.8%)	24	(13.6%)
Black Female	0	(0.0%)	5	(6.0%)	1	(20.0%)	8	(8.5%)	13	(7.3%)
Hispanic Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.2%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.6%)
American Indian Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
North Central HIV Region Total	**7**	**(100.0%)**	**83**	**(100.0%)**	**5**	**(100.0%)**	**94**	**(100.0%)**	**177**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV Cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 18. Reported HIV Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	1	(2.0%)	2	(18.2%)	2	(16.7%)	1	(20.0%)	6	(7.2%)
20–24	17	(33.3%)	4	(36.4%)	5	(41.7%)	3	(60.0%)	31	(37.3%)
25–29	33	(64.7%)	5	(45.5%)	5	(41.7%)	1	(20.0%)	46	(55.4%)
North Central Region Total	**51**	**(100.0%)**	**11**	**(100.0%)**	**12**	**(100.0%)**	**5**	**(100.0%)**	**83**	**(100.0%)**

Adult/Adolescent Women

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1988 through 2000, a total of 56 AIDS cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women (13 years of age and older at the time of diagnosis) from the North Central HIV Region; 22 (39.3%) of these women are known to have died. Figure 5 shows women (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report
- During this period, an additional 38 HIV cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women from the region.
- 3 AIDS cases and 9 HIV cases were reported during 2000.

Who

- Among reported HIV and AIDS cases in adult/adolescent women, African American women are disproportionately represented. African American women make up 28.9% of reported HIV cases, and, 23.2% of reported AIDS cases, in this population. See Table 19.
- Of the 38 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 39.5% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds, 36.8% in 30-39 year olds, 15.8% in 40-49 year olds, and 7.9% in 13-19 year olds. See Table 20.
- Of the 38 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 28 (73.7%) were in heterosexual contacts and 5 (13.2%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs). The other cases are in other exposure categories or under investigation. See Table 21.
- Of the 56 AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 43 (76.8%) were heterosexual contacts, 3 (5.4%) were IDUs and 7 (12.5%) were transfusion recipients. The exposure category for the remaining 3 cases has not yet been determined.

Where

- Of the 38 total HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 14 (36.8%) were from Boone County, and 3 (7.9%) each were from Cole and Pettis Counties. Fifteen other counties in the region each reported 1-2 cases.

Trends

- The number of HIV cases reported in 2000 in adult/adolescent women in the North Central HIV Region (9) was greater than the number reported in 1999 (2).

Figure 5. Adult/Adolescent Women Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, North Central HIV Region, 1988–2000

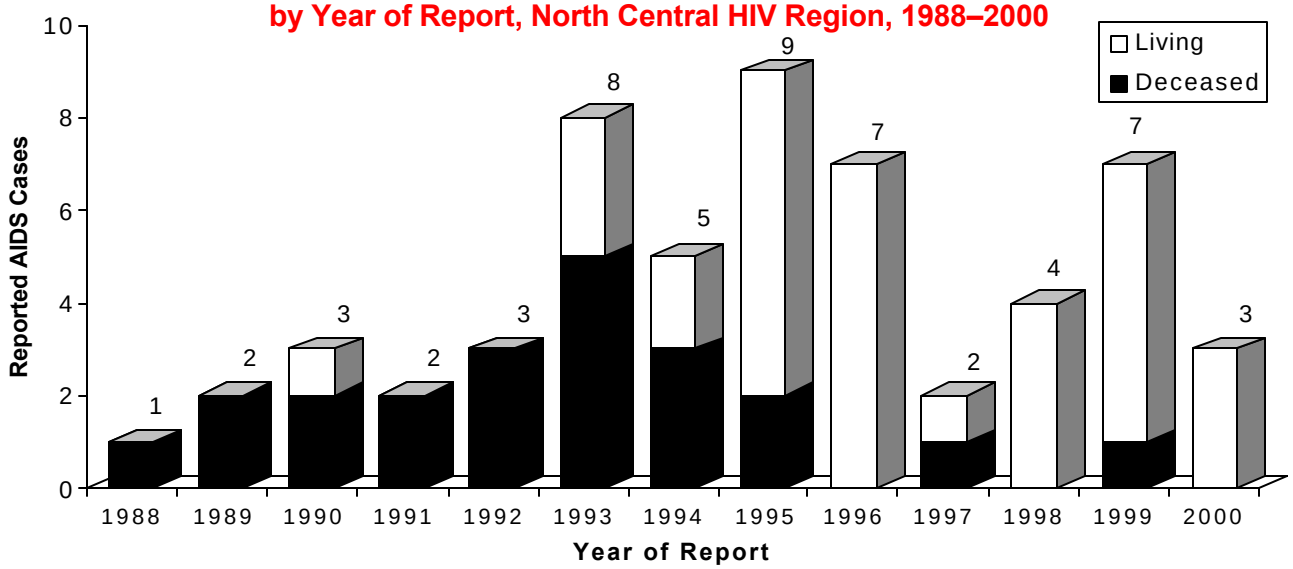


Table 19. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity, North Central HIV Region, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White Female	6	(66.7%)	25	(65.8%)	1	(33.3%)	42	(75.0%)
Black Female	2	(22.2%)	11	(28.9%)	2	(66.7%)	13	(23.2%)
Hispanic Female	--	--	1	(2.6%)	--	--	1	(1.8%)
North Central HIV Region Total	**9**	**(100.0%)**	**38**	**(100.0%)**	**3**	**(100.0%)**	**56**	**(100.0%)**

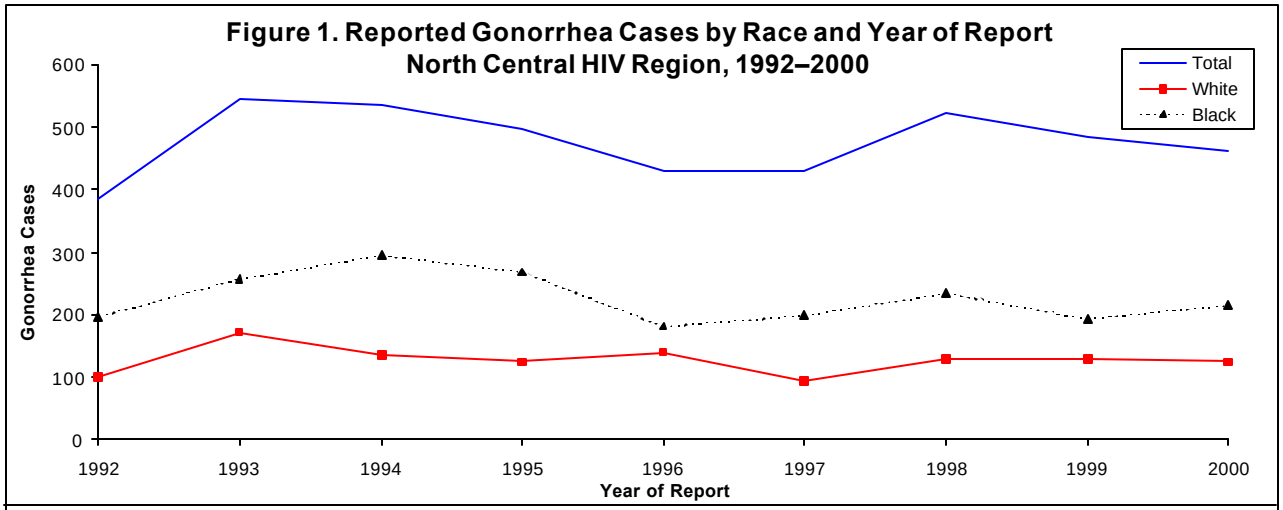
*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

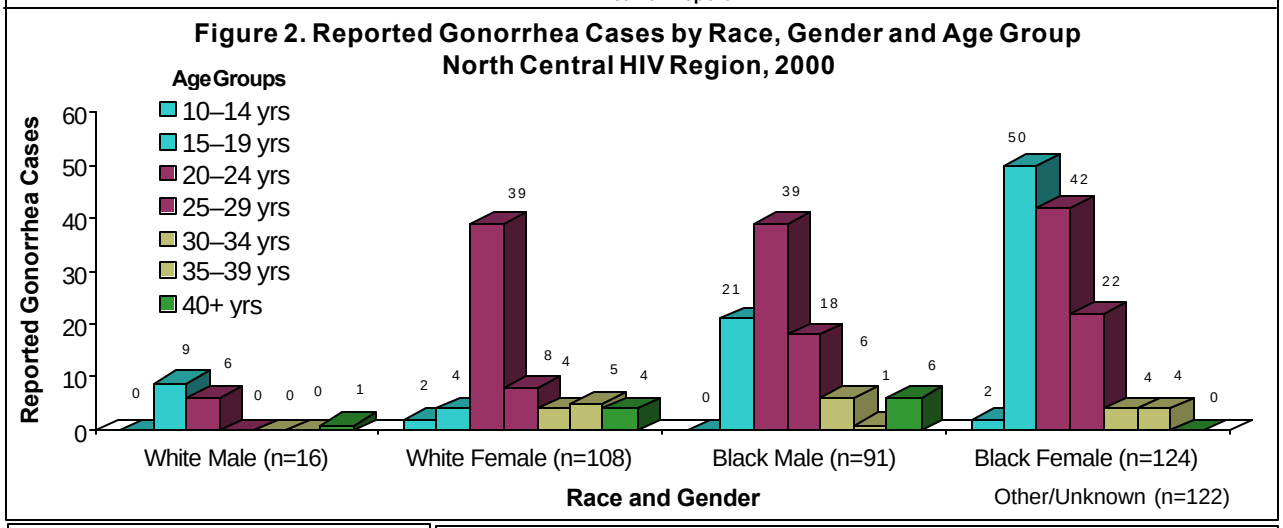
Table 20. Reported HIV Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Females		Black Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	2	(8.0%)	1	(9.1%)	3	(7.9%)
20–29	10	(40.0%)	4	(36.4%)	15	(39.5%)
30–39	8	(32.0%)	5	(45.5%)	14	(36.8%)
40–49	5	(20.0%)	1	(9.1%)	6	(15.8%)
50+	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
North Central HIV Region Total	**25**	**(100.0%)**	**11**	**(100.0%)**	**38**	**(100.0%)**

Table 21. Reported HIV Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Exposure Category, North Central HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	Total	
Exposure Category	Cases	%
Injecting Drug Use	5	(13.2%)
Heterosexual Contact	28	(73.7%)
Other/Unknown	5	(13.2%)
North Central HIV Region Total	**38**	**(100.0%)**





Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race, North Central HIV Region, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	124	26.9%	19.6
Blacks	215	46.6%	612.7
Other/Unknown	122	26.5%	–
Total Cases	**461**	**100.0%**	**67.6**

Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, North Central HIV Region, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Audrain	18	3.9%	76.8
Boone	233	50.5%	179.0
Callaway	27	5.9%	71.2
Cole	75	16.3%	107.9
Macon	11	2.4%	71.2
Marion	18	3.9%	64.9
Randolph	10	2.2%	41.9
Saline	14	3.0%	61.5
Total Cases	**461**	**100.0%**	**67.6**

*Per 100,000 population

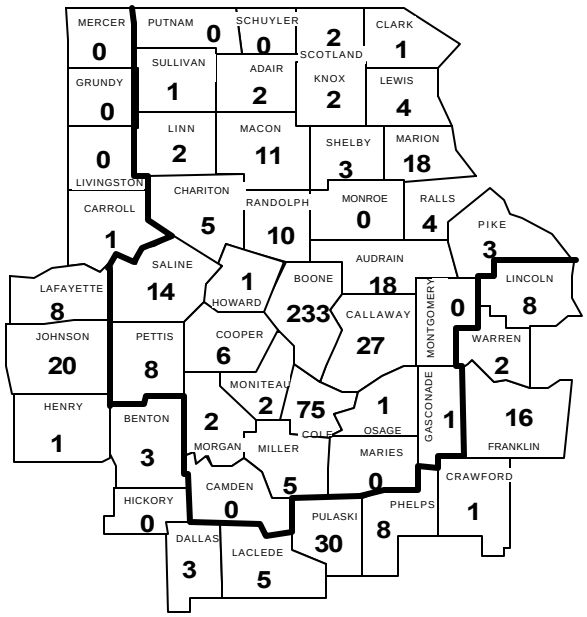


Figure 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race and Year of Report
North Central HIV Region, 1992–2000

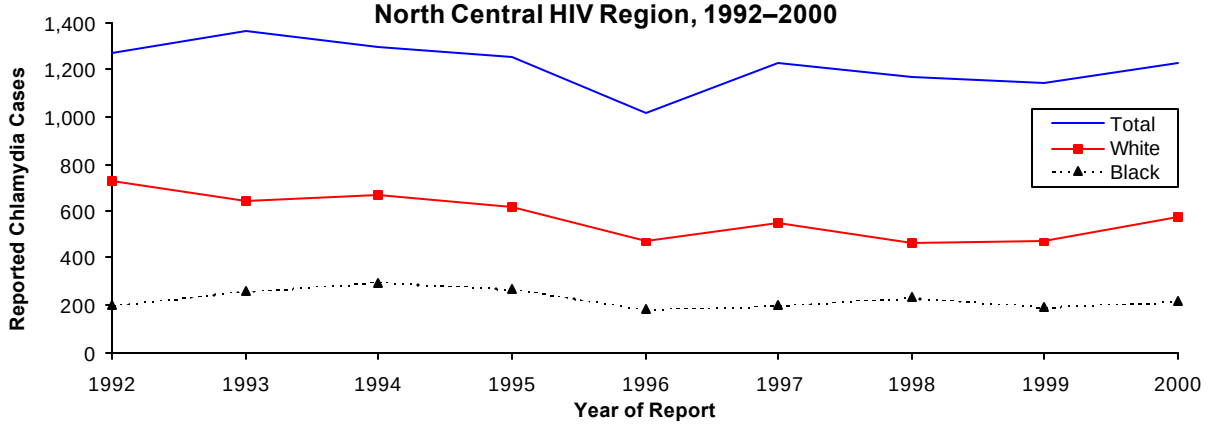
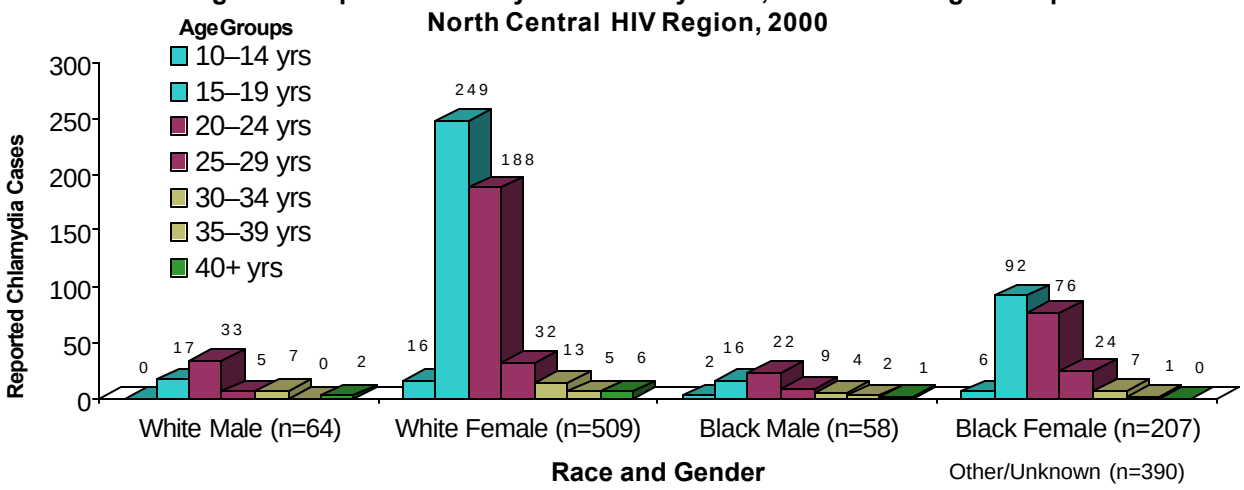


Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
North Central HIV Region, 2000



Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race, North Central HIV Region, 2000

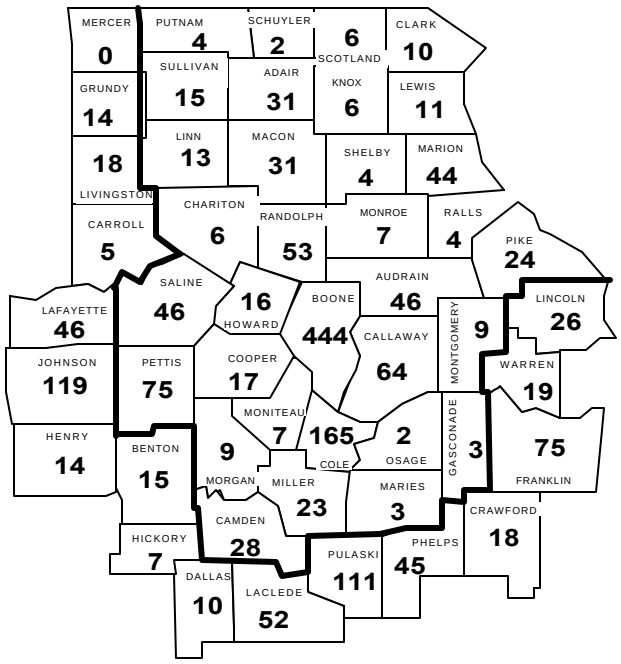
	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	573	46.7%	90.7
Blacks	265	21.6%	755.2
Other/Unknown	390	31.8%	–
Total Cases	**1,228**	**100.0%**	**180.0**

Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, North Central HIV Region, 2000

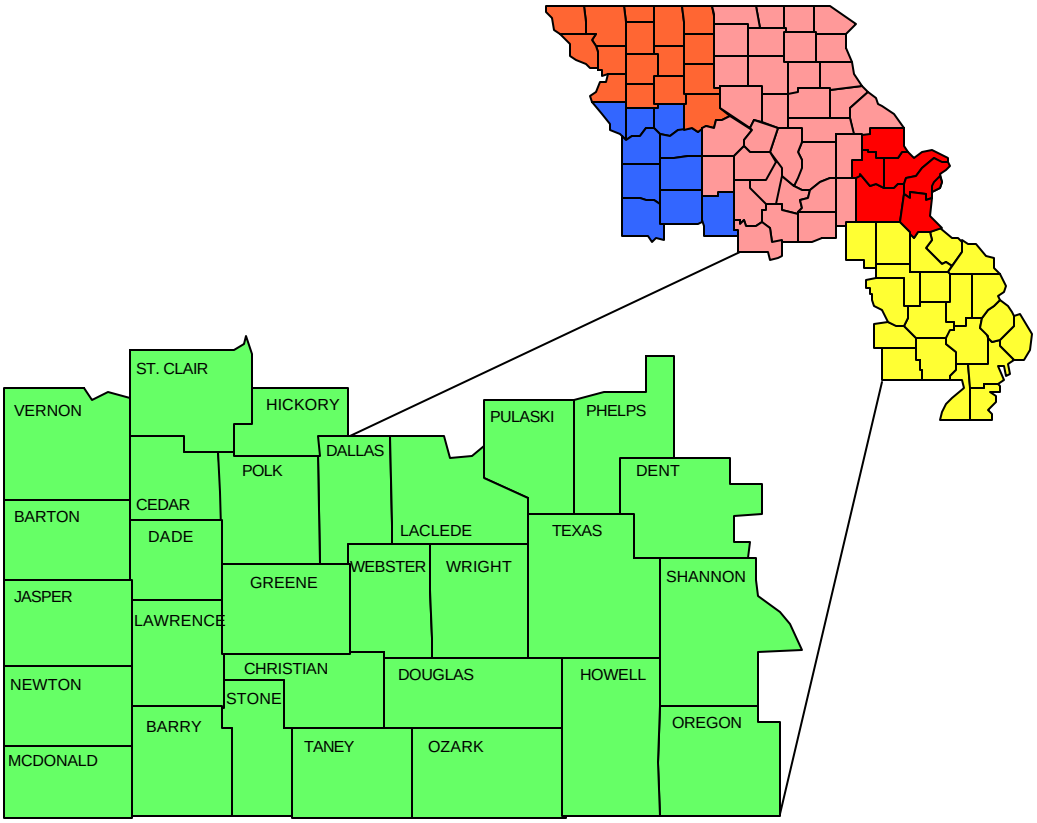
	Cases	%	Rate*
Adair	31	2.5%	128.1
Audrain	46	3.7%	196.2
Boone	444	36.2%	341.1
Callaway	64	5.2%	168.8
Camden	28	2.3%	80.9
Cole	165	13.4%	237.4
Macon	31	2.5%	200.6
Marion	44	3.6%	158.7
Pettis	75	6.1%	118.6
Randolph	53	4.3%	222.1
Saline	46	3.7%	201.9
Total Cases	**1,228**	**100.0%**	**180.0**

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by County
North Central HIV Region, 2000



Southwest HIV Region



1999 Population Estimates for the Southwest HIV Region

County	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is		Hispanic		Total	
Barry County	32,455	97.8%	37	0.1%	288	0.9%	139	0.4%	270	0.8%	33,189	100.0%
Barton County	11,879	97.9%	17	0.1%	94	0.8%	43	0.4%	100	0.8%	12,133	100.0%
Cedar County	13,171	98.3%	7	0.1%	83	0.6%	33	0.2%	101	0.8%	13,395	100.0%
Christian County	50,310	98.0%	120	0.2%	269	0.5%	172	0.3%	482	0.9%	51,353	100.0%
Dade County	7,719	97.2%	26	0.3%	61	0.8%	19	0.2%	114	1.4%	7,939	100.0%
Dallas County	15,292	98.2%	32	0.2%	95	0.6%	34	0.2%	117	0.8%	15,570	100.0%
Dent County	14,002	98.2%	22	0.2%	59	0.4%	45	0.3%	129	0.9%	14,257	100.0%
Douglas County	12,172	98.0%	6	0.0%	87	0.7%	25	0.2%	131	1.1%	12,421	100.0%
Greene County	215,814	95.1%	4,857	2.1%	1,231	0.5%	2,332	1.0%	2,768	1.2%	227,002	100.0%
Hickory County	8,592	98.4%	8	0.1%	62	0.7%	11	0.1%	55	0.6%	8,728	100.0%
Howell County	35,393	98.1%	92	0.3%	171	0.5%	138	0.4%	276	0.8%	36,070	100.0%
Jasper County	95,203	94.9%	1,567	1.6%	1,504	1.5%	718	0.7%	1,275	1.3%	100,267	100.0%
Laclede County	30,739	97.8%	148	0.5%	156	0.5%	136	0.4%	240	0.8%	31,419	100.0%
Lawrence County	32,726	97.7%	44	0.1%	281	0.8%	99	0.3%	344	1.0%	33,494	100.0%
McDonald County	19,271	95.6%	8	0.0%	595	3.0%	75	0.4%	209	1.0%	20,158	100.0%
Newton County	47,580	95.7%	269	0.5%	941	1.9%	361	0.7%	563	1.1%	49,714	100.0%
Oregon County	10,175	98.8%	7	0.1%	40	0.4%	22	0.2%	51	0.5%	10,295	100.0%
Ozark County	9,804	98.3%	11	0.1%	41	0.4%	20	0.2%	94	0.9%	9,970	100.0%
Phelps County	36,702	94.2%	506	1.3%	138	0.4%	1,142	2.9%	466	1.2%	38,954	100.0%
Polk County	25,090	97.5%	116	0.5%	128	0.5%	122	0.5%	284	1.1%	25,740	100.0%
Pulaski County	28,738	75.2%	5,284	13.8%	202	0.5%	1,526	4.0%	2,480	6.5%	38,230	100.0%
Shannon County	8,224	99.1%	4	0.0%	25	0.3%	6	0.1%	39	0.5%	8,298	100.0%
St. Clair County	9,143	98.6%	25	0.3%	44	0.5%	10	0.1%	54	0.6%	9,276	100.0%
Stone County	26,981	98.1%	22	0.1%	183	0.7%	79	0.3%	241	0.9%	27,506	100.0%
Taney County	34,695	97.8%	42	0.1%	197	0.6%	167	0.5%	389	1.1%	35,490	100.0%
Texas County	22,098	98.3%	37	0.2%	82	0.4%	91	0.4%	162	0.7%	22,470	100.0%
Vernon County	19,075	97.9%	65	0.3%	103	0.5%	97	0.5%	148	0.8%	19,488	100.0%
Webster County	29,240	97.5%	241	0.8%	165	0.6%	74	0.2%	257	0.9%	29,977	100.0%
Wright County	19,613	98.4%	71	0.4%	116	0.6%	22	0.1%	112	0.6%	19,934	100.0%
Region Totals	921,896	95.8%	13,691	1.4%	7,441	0.8%	7,758	0.8%	11,951	1.2%	962,737	100.0%

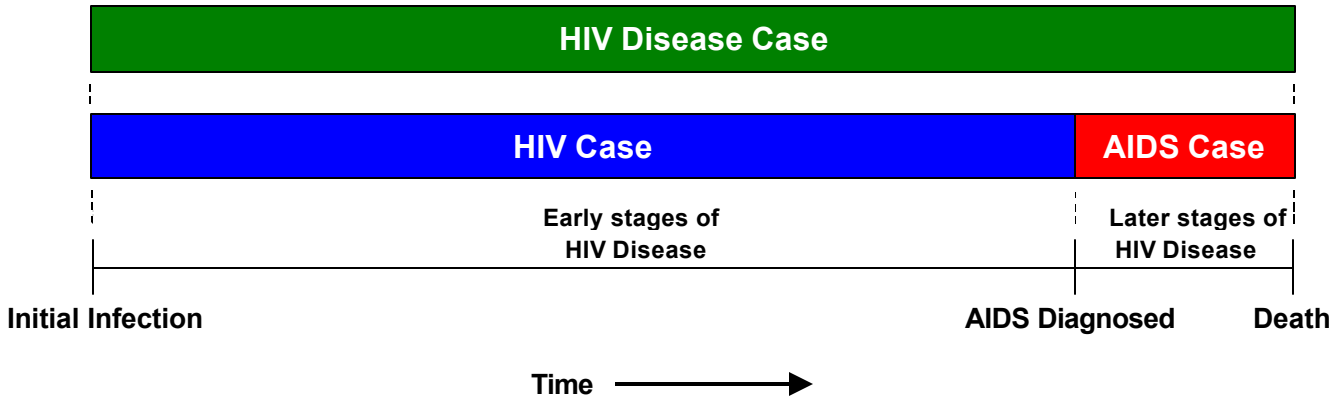
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HIV Disease in the Southwest HIV Region - 2000
General Summary and Comments

HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases

From the time a person is infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) until death, he/she has **HIV Disease**. All persons with HIV Disease can be subclassified as either an **AIDS case** (if they are in the later stages of the disease process and have met the case definition for AIDS) or an **HIV case** (if they are in the earlier stages of the disease process and have not met the AIDS case definition). This is illustrated in the following figure.

Relationship of HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases



To understand the epidemiology (i.e., occurrence) of HIV Disease in a particular area, it is necessary to examine not only HIV Disease cases, but also the subcategories of AIDS cases and HIV cases. The patterns of occurrence of AIDS cases (and deaths) reflect access to, utilization of, and the effectiveness of available treatments. HIV cases, which generally represent persons more recently infected, can potentially provide information regarding current HIV infection trends. HIV cases can also provide information on which subpopulations are presently at increased risk for acquiring HIV infection, and toward which prevention efforts should be targeted.

Magnitude of the Problem and General Trends

Since 1983, 1,061 HIV-infected residents of the Southwest HIV Region[1] have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health. Of these 1,061 HIV Disease cases, 677 (63.8%) are subcatagorized as AIDS cases, and the remaining 384 (36.2%) are subcategorized as HIV cases.

The annual number of newly reported (i.e., initially reported for the first time to public health officials) HIV Disease cases decreased noticeably from 69 cases in 1998 to 40 cases in 1999, but then increased to 60 cases in 2000..

Of the 1,061 reported HIV Disease cases, 663 (62.5%) are currently living, and 398 (37.5%) have died. The majority (381, or 95.7%) of these deaths have been in persons subcategorized as AIDS cases (the 381 AIDS cases who have died make up 56.3% of all reported cases of AIDS).

Improved antiretroviral therapies have slowed the progress of HIV disease in many infected persons, an achievement likely reflected in the substantial decrease in reported AIDS cases in the region from 59 cases in 1996 to 36 cases in 1997. However, in the three years since 1997, the annual number of reported cases has been generally stable (43 AIDS cases were reported in 2000). These more recent trends may reflect, at least in part, the limitations associated with current treatment regimens. Strong emphasis must continue to be placed on prevention of new infections.

1. Does not include persons diagnosed while residing in correctional facilities located in the region.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Where

Of the 384 reported HIV cases: 156 (40.6%) were from Greene County; 55 (14.3%) from Jasper County; 20 (5.2%) from Pulaski County; and 16 (4.2%) each from Christian and Taney Counties. The remaining 121 (31.5%) cases were from 21 other counties in the region.

Of the 677 reported AIDS cases: 296 (43.7%) were from Greene County; 101 (14.9%) from Jasper County; 24 (3.5%) each from Christian and Taney Counties; and 23 (3.4%) from Pulaski County. The remaining 209 (30.9%) cases came from 24 other counties in the region.

Cases of HIV Disease in the region disproportionately occur in Greene County. Of the 384 cumulative reported HIV cases, 156 (40.6%) were from Greene County (which contains only about 24% of the region's population). Jasper County had 55 reported cases; Pulaski County 20 cases, and Christian and Taney Counties each had 16 cases. The remaining 121 (31.5%) of cases came from 21 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-14 reported cases.

Of the 40 HIV cases reported in African Americans, the largest numbers were from Greene County (15 cases, or 37.5%) and Pulaski County (13 cases, or 32.5%).

Of the 677 cumulative reported AIDS cases, 296 (43.7%) were from Greene County. Jasper County had 101 reported cases, Christian and Taney Counties each had 24 cases, and Pulaski County had 23 cases. The remaining 209 (30.9%) cases came from 24 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 2-20 reported cases.

Of the 29 AIDS cases reported in African Americans, most were from Greene County (13 cases, or 44.8%) and Pulaski County (7 cases, or 24.1%).

Who

Of the 384 reported HIV cases: 288 (75.0%) were in males and 96 (25.0%) were in females.

Of the 677 reported AIDS cases: 608 (89.8%) were in males and 69 (10.2%) were in females.

Of the 384 reported HIV cases: 328 (85.4%) were in whites, 40 (10.4%) in African Americans, 8 (2.1%) in Hispanics, and 2 (0.5%) in American Indians.

Of the 677 reported AIDS cases: 633 (93.5%) were in whites, 29 (4.3%) in African Americans, 8 (1.2%) in Hispanics, 2 (0.3%) in Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 3 (0.4%) in American Indians.

Males continue to make up the largest numbers of reported HIV Disease cases, but there is evidence of increasing involvement by certain populations of females. Females now make up 25.0% of all reported HIV cases, compared to 10.2% of all AIDS cases.

There is also some evidence of increasing involvement by certain African American populations. African Americans make up 10.4% of total reported HIV cases, compared to 4.3% of total reported AIDS cases. These figures also reflect the overrepresentation of African Americans (who make up only about 1.5% of the region's population) among reported HIV and AIDS cases. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2000 in African Americans (14.6) was 3.9 times the rate in whites (3.7).

Increasing involvement by African American females may be reflected in the fact that they make up 40.0% of the 40 African American HIV cases, compared to only 13.8% of the 29 African American AIDS cases.

(African Americans in the Southwest HIV Region are also very disproportionately represented among reported cases of gonorrhea and chlamydia. It is important to remember that the presence of one of these sexually transmitted diseases [STDs] makes HIV transmission from an HIV-infected person to his/her non-HIV-infected sexual partner 2-5 times more likely to occur. It follows that an essential component of HIV prevention consists of efforts to decrease the occurrence of other STDs.)

For Hispanics, the numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases have been small (8 cumulative HIV cases with no cases reported in 2000; 8 cumulative AIDS cases with 1 case reported in 2000). Two HIV cases and 3 AIDS cases have been reported in American Indians; 2 AIDS cases have been reported in Asians.

The majority of new HIV infections are acquired by persons in their twenties and thirties, and some infections are also occurring in teenagers.

Major Exposure Categories

There are currently four major exposure categories into which almost all adults/adolescents recently infected with HIV can be placed: 1) men who have sex with men (MSM); 2) heterosexual contacts; 3) (heterosexual) injecting drug users (IDU); and 4) men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU).

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

It is estimated that 187 (49.9%) of the 375 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 415 (62.2%) of the 667 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are MSM.

The largest numbers of cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases are in MSM. It is estimated that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000[2] that were MSM (18) is greater than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (11).

There is evidence that among persons more recently infected with HIV, a smaller proportion may be MSM. MSM make up 49.9% of total reported HIV cases, compared to 62.2% of total reported AIDS cases.

Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, 92.2% were in white men, 4.5% in African American men, and 1.1% (2 cases) in Hispanic men.

Most MSM who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties. The largest proportion of reported MSM HIV cases (41.3%) were diagnosed with HIV infection between the ages of 20-29.

The largest number of HIV-infected MSM are from Greene County. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, 45.8% were in men living in Greene County at the time of diagnosis, 13.4% were from Jasper County, and 5.6% were from Christian County. The remaining 35.2% of cases were from 17 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-7 cases).

Information obtained through interviews indicates that at least 30% of reported MSM HIV Disease cases (at least 30% of white MSM cases and 48% of African American MSM cases) have also had sex with a female(s), and thus may form a link between infected/high risk male homosexual and heterosexual populations. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Heterosexual Contacts

It is estimated that 97 (25.9%) of the 375 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 75 (11.2%) of the 667 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are heterosexual contacts.

Certain subpopulations of heterosexuals appear to be increasingly affected by HIV Disease. Heterosexual contacts make up 25.9% of total reported HIV cases, compared to 11.2% of total reported AIDS cases, and thus there is evidence that among persons more recently infected with HIV, a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts. It also is estimated that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 that were heterosexual contacts (14) is greater than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (7).

2. Throughout this document, whenever reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2000, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

The majority of reported heterosexual contact HIV and AIDS cases have been in women and, especially for reported HIV cases, African Americans are disproportionately represented. White women make up 54.7% of total reported heterosexual contact HIV cases, African American women 12.8%, white men 17.4%, and African American men 10.5%. Heterosexual contact is the predominant way that women in the region are infected with HIV (at least 67.4% of reported HIV cases in adult/adolescent women were infected through this mode of transmission).

Most heterosexual contacts who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties.

The largest number of HIV-infected heterosexual contacts are from Greene County. Of total reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts, 26.7% were in persons living in Greene County at the time of diagnosis, 18.6% were in persons from Jasper County, and 8.1% in persons from Pulaski County. The remaining 46.5% of cases were from 15 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-6 cases).

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

It is estimated that 49 (13.1%) of the 375 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 74 (11.1%) of the 667 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are IDUs.

IDUs rank third among the four major exposure categories in terms of total numbers of reported HIV cases, and third in terms of reported AIDS cases. The estimated number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were IDUs (4) is greater than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (0).

Females make up 50.0% of reported HIV cases, and 25.4% of reported AIDS cases, in IDUs. African Americans comprise 8.7% of reported HIV cases and 7.0% of reported AIDS cases. All reported African American IDU HIV cases are female.

Most HIV-infected IDUs acquire their infection while in their twenties or thirties.

The largest number of HIV-infected IDUs are from Greene County. Of total reported HIV cases in IDUs, 43.5% were in persons living in Greene County at the time of diagnosis, and 13.0% were in persons from Jasper County. The remaining 43.5% of cases were from 14 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

It is estimated that 34 (9.1%) of the 375 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 71 (10.6%) of the 667 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are MSM/IDUs.

MSM/IDUs rank fourth among the four major exposure categories in terms of total numbers of reported HIV cases, and fourth in terms of reported AIDS cases. The estimated number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were MSM/IDUs (3) is the same as the corresponding number reported in 1999 (3).

African American men comprise 6.1% of reported HIV cases, and 5.7% of reported AIDS cases, in MSM/IDUs.

Most MSM/IDUs who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties. The largest proportion (48.5%) of reported MSM/IDU HIV cases were diagnosed between the ages of 30-39.

Of total reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs, 42.4% were from Greene County, 15.2% from Jasper County and 12.1% from Taney County. The remaining 30.3% of cases were from 9 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-2 cases).

Information obtained through interviews indicates that at least 39% of reported MSM/IDU HIV Disease cases (at least 38% of white MSM/IDU cases and 50% of African American MSM/IDU cases) have also had sex with a female(s), and thus may form a link between infected/high risk male homosexual and heterosexual populations. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 1,061 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents in the Southwest HIV Region*. In 2000, 60 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. Figure 1 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). (See also the section entitled "**Trends**" below.)
- Of these 1,061 HIV Disease cases, 677 (63.8%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases; 381 (56.3%) of the 677 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 296 (43.7%) are living.
- In 2000, 43 AIDS cases were reported. Figure 2 (on page 180) shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also the section entitled "**Trends**" below).
- Of the 1,061 reported HIV Disease cases, 384 (36.2%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are thus categorized as HIV cases; 40 HIV cases** were reported in 2000.

* Does not include persons diagnosed while residing in correctional facilities located in the region.

** When reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2000, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

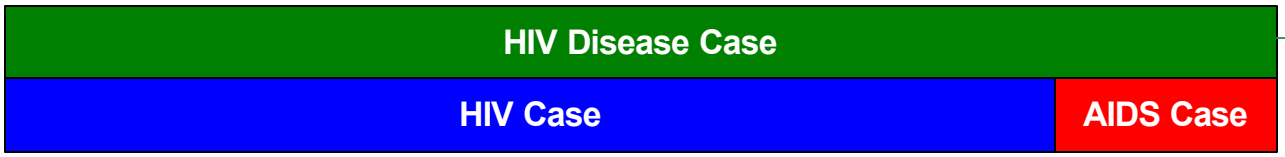
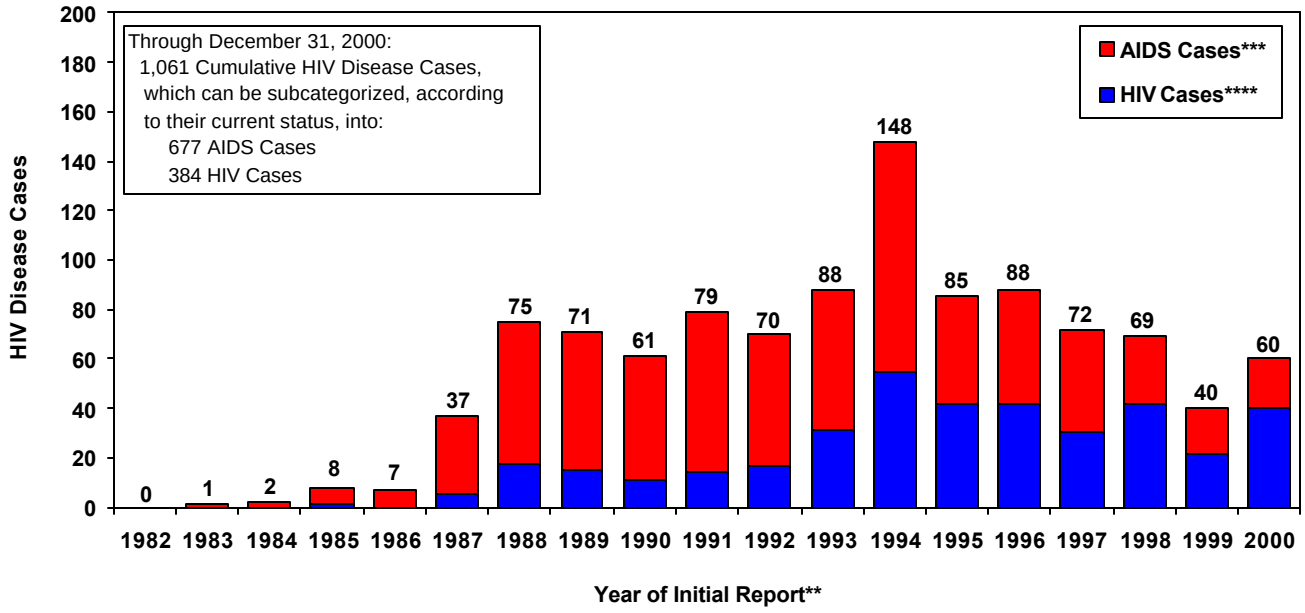


Figure 1. Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report**
Southwest HIV Region, 1982-2000



*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

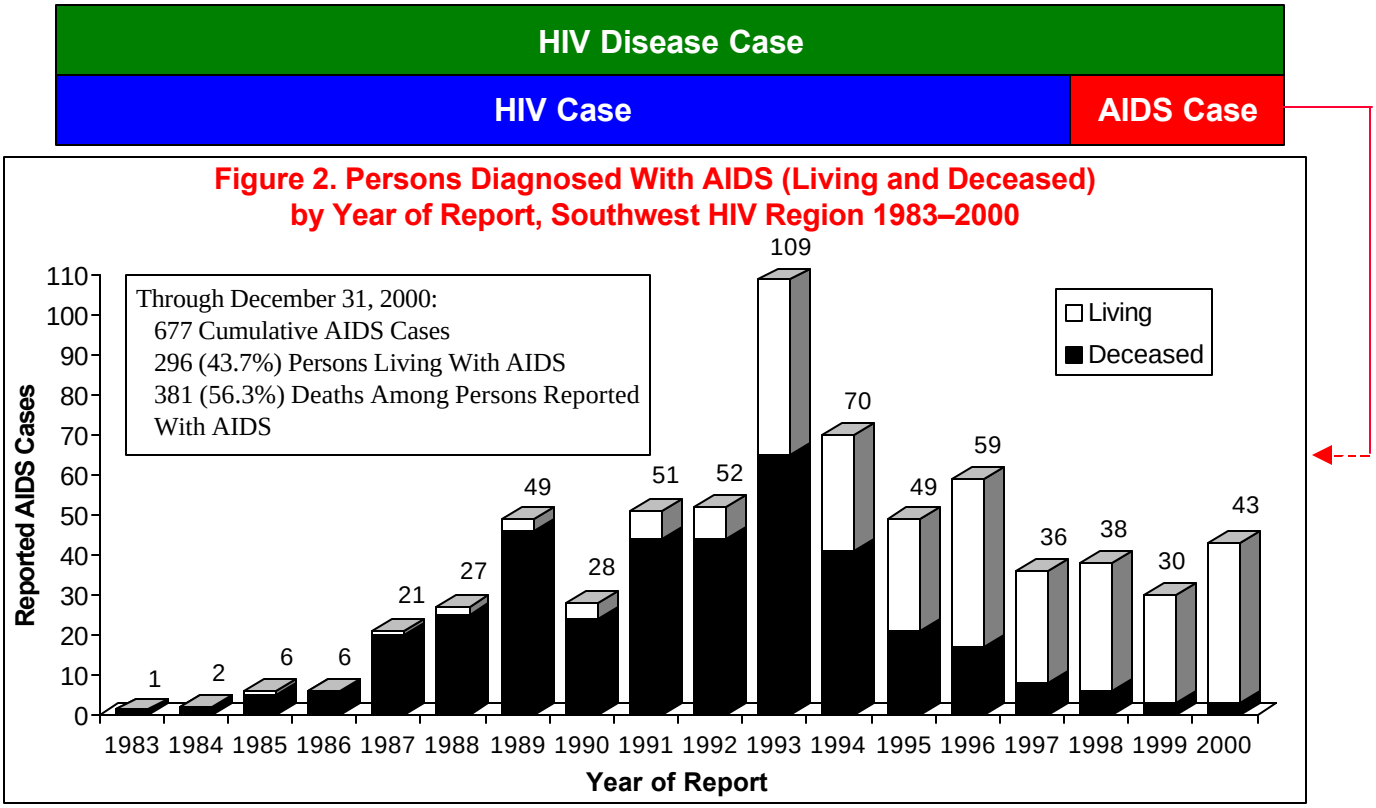


Figure 2. Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, Southwest HIV Region 1983–2000

Who

- Table 1 describes HIV cases, AIDS cases, and HIV Disease cases by gender, race/ethnicity, and age at diagnosis.
- Males comprised 72.5% of the 40 HIV cases and 81.4% of the 43 AIDS cases reported in 2000.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented in the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Although African Americans make up only about 1.5% of the Southwest HIV Region's population, they have accounted for 10.4% of cumulative reported HIV cases and 4.3% of cumulative reported AIDS cases. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2000 in African Americans (14.6) was 3.9 times the rate in whites (3.7).
- For Hispanics, the numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases have been small (8 cumulative HIV cases with no cases reported in 2000; 8 cumulative AIDS cases with 1 case reported in 2000).
- The numbers of total reported HIV and AIDS cases in Asians and in American Indians have been very small (no HIV cases and 2 AIDS cases in Asians; 2 HIV cases and 3 AIDS cases in American Indians).
- Of the 384 cumulative reported HIV cases, 38.3% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds, 37.8% in 30-39 year olds, 13.8% in 40-49 year olds, 4.7% in 13-19 year olds, 2.3% in persons less than 13 years old, and 3.1% in persons 50 years of age and older. These data indicate that many infections are occurring in persons in their twenties, and that infections are certainly occurring in teenagers.
- Of the 375 adult/adolescent cumulative reported HIV cases: 179 (47.7%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 33 (8.8%) in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); 46 (12.3%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); 86 (22.9%) in heterosexual contacts; 5 (1.3%) in hemophiliacs; 3 (0.8%) in transfusion recipients; and 23 (6.1%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.[†]
- Of the 667 adult/adolescent cumulative reported AIDS cases: 406 (60.9%) were in MSM; 70 (10.5%) in MSM/IDUs; 71 (10.6%) in IDUs; 72 (10.8%) in heterosexual contacts; 22 (3.3%) in hemophiliacs; 10 (1.5%) in transfusion recipients; and 16 (2.4%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.[†]
- Figure 3 shows, for white and African American males and females, the proportion of total reported HIV and AIDS cases by exposure category.
- A total of 14 perinatal HIV cases and 24 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported; in 2000, 1 perinatal HIV case and no perinatal AIDS cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth.)

[†] When this is done, most will be assigned to one of the four major exposure categories: MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact.

HIV Disease Case

HIV Case | AIDS Case

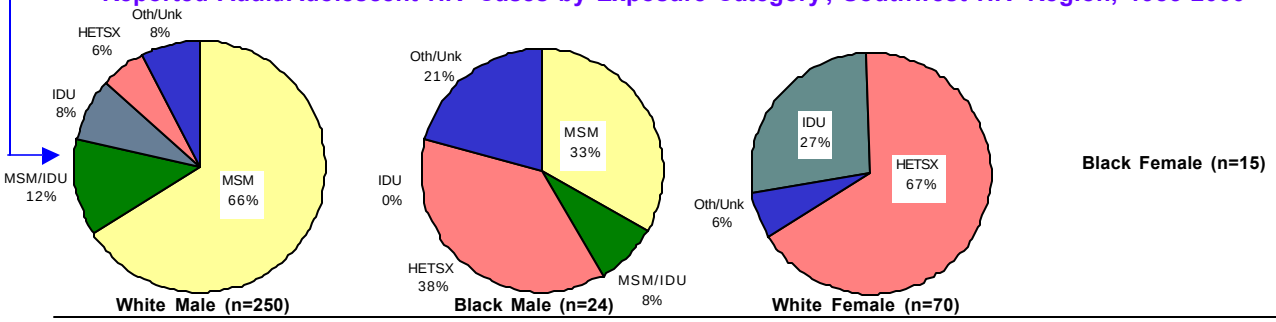
Table 1. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Southwest HIV Region, 1982–2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV Disease	
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	29	(72.5%)	288	(75.0%)	35	(81.4%)	608	(89.8%)	896	(84.4%)
Female	11	(27.5%)	96	(25.0%)	8	(18.6%)	69	(10.2%)	165	(15.6%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	34	(85.0%)	328	(85.4%)	37	(86.0%)	633	(93.5%)	961	(90.6%)
Black	2	(5.0%)	40	(10.4%)	3	(7.0%)	29	(4.3%)	69	(6.5%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	8	(2.1%)	1	(2.3%)	8	(1.2%)	16	(1.5%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.3%)	2	(0.2%)
American Indian	1	(2.5%)	2	(0.5%)	1	(2.3%)	3	(0.4%)	5	(0.5%)
Unknown	3	(7.5%)	6	(1.6%)	1	(2.3%)	2	(0.3%)	8	(0.8%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	25	(62.5%)	252	(65.6%)	31	(72.1%)	574	(84.8%)	826	(77.9%)
Black Male	2	(5.0%)	24	(6.3%)	3	(7.0%)	25	(3.7%)	49	(4.6%)
Hispanic Male	0	(0.0%)	6	(1.6%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(0.9%)	12	(1.1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	1	(0.1%)
American Indian Male	1	(2.5%)	2	(0.5%)	1	(2.3%)	2	(0.3%)	4	(0.4%)
Unknown Male	1	(2.5%)	4	(1.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.4%)
White Female	9	(22.5%)	76	(19.8%)	6	(14.0%)	59	(8.7%)	135	(12.7%)
Black Female	0	(0.0%)	16	(4.2%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.6%)	20	(1.9%)
Hispanic Female	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.5%)	1	(2.3%)	2	(0.3%)	4	(0.4%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	1	(0.1%)
American Indian Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.1%)	1	(0.1%)
Unknown Female	2	(5.0%)	2	(0.5%)	1	(2.3%)	2	(0.3%)	4	(0.4%)
Age at Diagnosis‡										
<13	1	(2.5%)	9	(2.3%)	0	(0.0%)	7	(1.0%		
13-19	1	(2.5%)	18	(4.7%)	0	(0.0%)	12	(1.8%)		
20-29	10	(25.0%)	147	(38.3%)	4	(9.3%)	139	(20.5%)		
30-39	17	(42.5%)	145	(37.8%)	23	(53.5%)	302	(44.6%)		
40-49	10	(25.0%)	53	(13.8%)	13	(30.2%)	164	(24.2%)		
50+	1	(2.5%)	12	(3.1%)	3	(7.0%)	53	(7.8%)		
Southwest HIV Region Total	**40**	**(100.0%)**	**384**	**(100.0%)**	**43**	**(100.0%)**	**677**	**(100.0%)**	**1,061**	**(100.0%)**

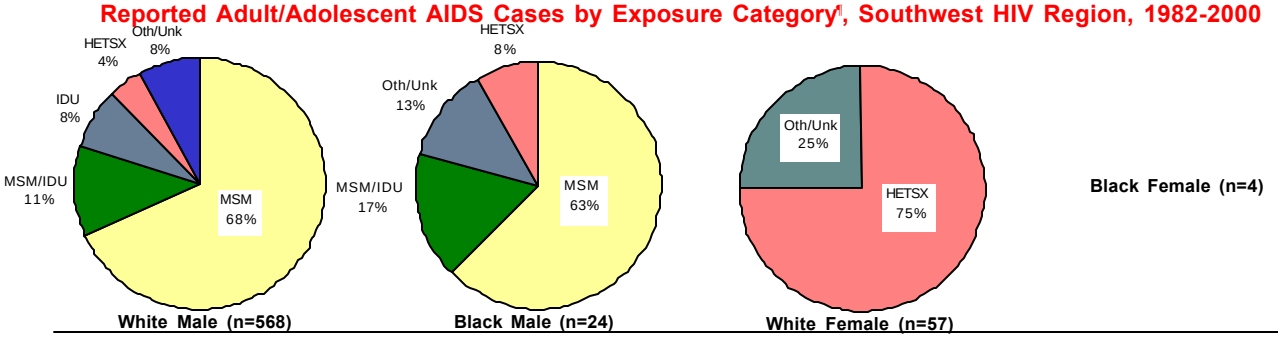
* HIV Cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.
‡ For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.
For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

Figure 3

Reported Adult/Adolescent HIV Cases by Exposure Category[1], Southwest HIV Region, 1985-2000



Reported Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Exposure Category[1], Southwest HIV Region, 1982-2000



MSM=Men who have sex with men, MSM/IDU=Men who have sex with men and inject drugs, IDU=Injecting drug users, HETSX=Heterosexual contacts.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southwest HIV Region

Where

- Of the 384 cumulative HIV cases reported from the Southwest HIV Region, 40.6% were from Greene County, 14.3% from Jasper County, and 5.2% from Pulaski County. The remaining 39.8% of cases came from 23 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-16 cases. (See Figure 7 in the "**Missouri**" section on page 19.) Of the 40 cumulative HIV cases reported in African Americans, 37.5% were from Greene County and 32.5% were from Pulaski County.
- Of the 677 cumulative AIDS cases reported from the Southwest HIV Region, 43.7% were from Greene County, 14.9% from Jasper County, and 3.5% from both Christian and Taney Counties. The remaining 34.3% of cases came from 25 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 2-23 cases. (See Figure 8 in the "**Missouri**" section on page 19.) Of the 29 cumulative AIDS cases reported in African Americans, 44.8% were from Greene County and 24.1% from Pulaski County.
- Tables 2 and 3 summarize cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases by race/ethnicity and area.
- Table 5 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 18) compares the numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from persons in the Southwest HIV Region with corresponding numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from other areas in the state.
- Table 8 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 21) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2000 by race/ethnicity for the Southwest HIV Region, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Missouri's other HIV Regions.

Table 2. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total		White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non-Hispanic	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Greene County†	156	100.0%	135	86.5%	15	9.6%
Jasper County†	55	100.0%	46	83.6%	6	10.9%
Pulaski County†	20	100.0%	7	35.0%	13	65.0%
Christian County†	16	100.0%	16	100.0%	0	0.0%
Taney County†	16	100.0%	15	93.8%	0	0.0%
Remainder of Region†	121	100.0%	109	90.1%	6	5.0%
Southwest HIV Region†	384	100.0%	328	85.4%	40	10.4%

†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Table 3. Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total		White, Non-Hispanic		Black, Non-Hispanic	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Greene County†	296	100.0%	278	93.9%	13	4.4%
Jasper County†	101	100.0%	93	92.1%	6	5.9%
Christian County†	24	100.0%	24	100.0%	0	0.0%
Taney County†	24	100.0%	24	100.0%	0	0.0%
Pulaski County†	23	100.0%	14	60.9%	7	30.4%
Remainder of Region†	209	100.0%	200	95.7%	3	1.4%
Southwest HIV Region†	677	100.0%	633	93.5%	29	4.3%

†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

- Figure 9 in the **"Missouri"** section (page 19) shows, for the counties within the region (as well as for the entire state), the numbers of living HIV Disease cases who have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and who were residents of these counties when diagnosed.

Trends

- The 60 HIV Disease cases initially reported in Southwest HIV Region residents in 2000 represented a 50.0% increase from the 40 cases reported in 1999 (see Figure 1 on page 179).
- The 43 AIDS cases reported in 2000 represented a 43.3% increase from the 30 cases reported in 1999 (see Figure 2 on page 180).
- From 1999 to 2000, the number of reported AIDS cases in whites increased by 23.1% (from 13 cases reported in 1999 to 37 cases in 2000), while the number of reported cases in African Americans remained unchanged (6 cases reported in both 1999 and 2000). See Figure 4.
- Comparing reported HIV cases (which generally represent persons more recently infected with HIV) with reported AIDS cases (which generally represent persons less recently infected) is a potential means of discerning which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic.
  - As indicated in Table 1 (on page 181), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, tend to be female and African American, providing some evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion may be female and African American.
  - In Table 4, cases currently placed in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 4 indicate that a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are MSM, and a higher proportion are heterosexual contacts. This provides some evidence that among more recently infected persons, a smaller proportion are MSM and a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts. (However, the largest number of new infections may well continue to result from male homosexual contact.)
- The number of HIV cases reported from the region in 2000* (40) was larger than the number reported in 1999 (22).

* Throughout this document, whenever reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2000, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

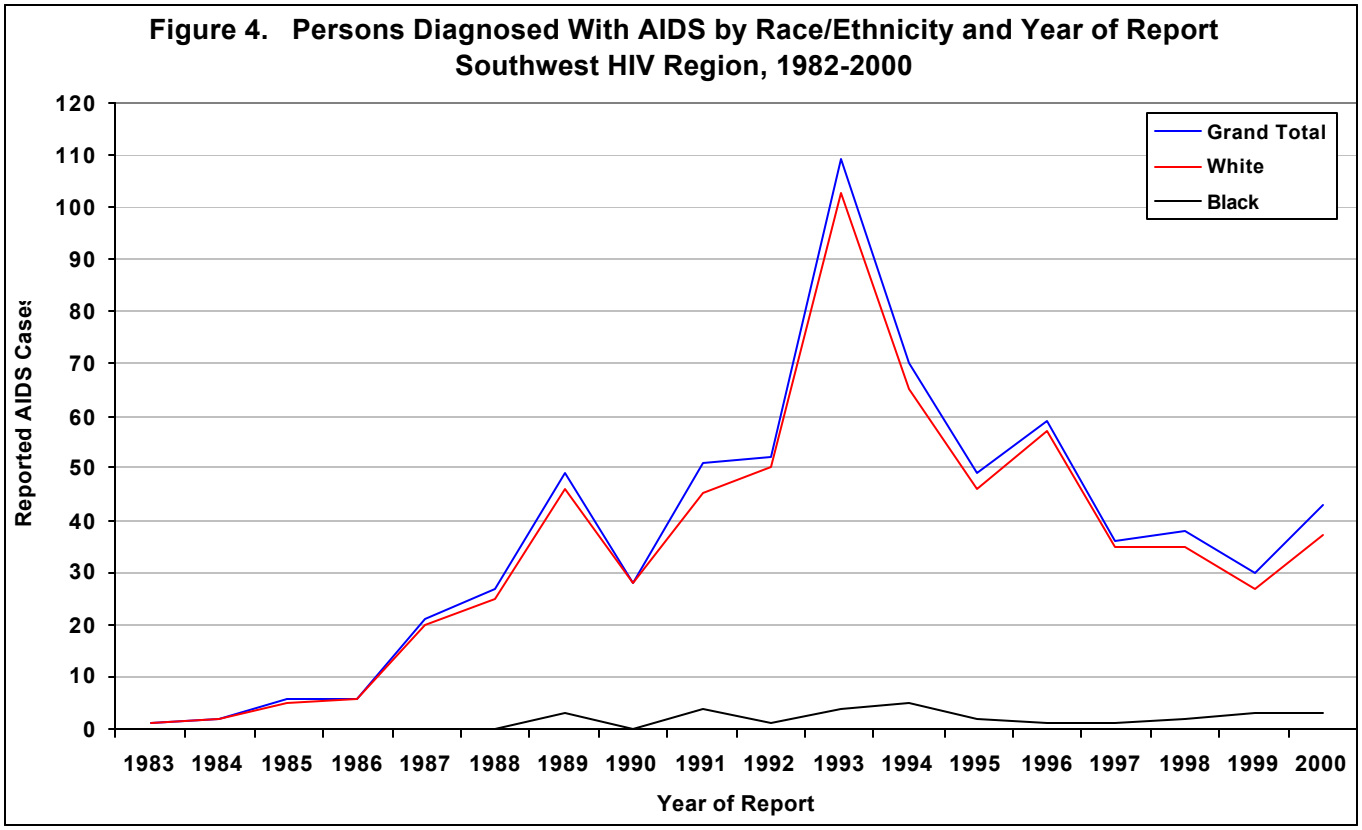


Table 4. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Southwest Planning Region Reported 2000 and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000**		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Exposure Category	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	18	(46.2%)	187	(49.9%)	21	(48.8%)	415	(62.2%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	3	(7.7%)	34	(9.1%)	5	(11.6%)	71	(10.6%)
Injecting Drug Use	4	(10.3%)	49	(13.1%)	9	(20.9%)	74	(11.1%)
Heterosexual Contact	14	(35.9%)	97	(25.9%)	8	(18.6%)	75	(11.2%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0	(0.0%)	5	(1.3%)	0	(0.0%)	22	(3.3%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.8%)	0	(0.0%)	10	(1.5%)
Risk Not Specified	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	**39**	**(100.0%)**	**375**	**(100.0%)**	**43**	**(100.0%)**	**667**	**(100.0%)**
Pediatric Subtotal	**1**		**9**		**0**		**10**	
Total	**40**		**384**		**43**		**677**	

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose expsosure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2000, a total of 406 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in Southwest HIV Region residents (these cases make up 60.9% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 43 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 20 (46.5%) have, to date, been identified as being MSM.
- In addition, a total of 179 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (47.7% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 39 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 15 (38.5%) have, to date, been identified as being MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of MSM involvement since for 16 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 23 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 4 (on page 184). Here it is estimated that approximately 415 (62.2%) of the 667 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 21 (48.8%) of the 43 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were in MSM. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 187 (49.9%) of the 375 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 18 (46.2%) of the 39 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were in MSM.

Who

- Table 5 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity.
- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM, white men comprise 92.2%, African American men 4.5%, and Hispanic men account for 1.1% (2 cases).
- White men comprise 95.6% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM, African American men make up 3.7%, and Hispanic men 0.5% (2 cases).
- Table 6 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by age group. Among white MSM, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (41.2%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among African American MSM, the largest proportion of cases (62.5%) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 30% of these men (30% of white men and 48% of African American men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 179 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 82 (45.8%) were from the Greene County, 24 (13.4%) from Jasper County, 10 (5.6%) from Christian County and 7 (3.9%) from Pulaski County. The remaining 56 cases (31.3%) were from 16 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-6 cases).
- Table 7 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by race/ethnicity and geographic area.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were MSM was higher than the number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 4 on page 184, it is estimated that 18 HIV cases reported in 2000 were MSM (this estimate was arrived at after reassignment of cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as MSM] based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 11 of the HIV cases reported during that year were MSM.
- As indicated in Table 4 (on page 184), a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases (49.9%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (62.2%), appear to be MSM, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a smaller proportion are MSM.

Table 5. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex Wtih Men by Race/Ethnicity, Southwest HIV Region, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	14	(93.3%)	165	(92.2%)	20	(100.0%)	388	(95.6%)
Black	0	(0.0%)	8	(4.5%)	0	(0.0%)	15	(3.7%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	2	(1.1%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.5%)
Other/Unknown	1	(6.7%)	4	(2.2%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.2%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	**15**	**(100.0%)**	**179**	**(100.0%)**	**20**	**(100.0%)**	**406**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 6. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Age Group, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	Total	
Age Group	Cases	%
13-19	3	(1.7%)
20-29	74	(41.3%)
30-39	73	(40.8%)
40-49	25	(14.0%)
50+	4	(2.2%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	**179**	**(100.0%)**

Table 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White		Black		Total	
Geographic Area	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Greene County	79	(96.3%)	2	(2.4%)	82	(100.0%)
Jasper County	22	(91.7%)	1	(4.2%)	24	(100.0%)
Christian County	10	(100.0%)	0	(0.0%)	10	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	54	(85.7%)	5	(7.9%)	63	(100.0%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	**165**	**(92.2%)**	**8**	**(4.5%)**	**179**	**(100.0%)**

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2000, a total of 70 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs) have been reported in Southwest HIV Region residents (these cases make up 10.5% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 43 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 5 (11.6%) have, to date, been identified as being MSM/IDUs.
- In addition, a total of 33 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDUs (8.8% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 39 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 3 (7.7%) have, to date, been identified as being MSM/IDUs.

Who

- Table 8 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity.
- Of the 33 total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDUs, white men comprise 93.9%, and African American men make up 6.1% (2 cases).
- White men comprise 92.9% of the 70 total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDUs, and African American men make up 5.7% (4 cases).
- Table 9 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (48.5%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 39% of these men have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 33 total HIV cases reported in MSM/IDUs, 14 (42.4%) were from Greene County, 5 (15.2%) from Jasper County, and 4 (12.1%) from Taney County. The remaining 10 (30.3%) cases were from 9 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-2 cases).
- Table 10 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by geographic area.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were in MSM/IDUs was approximately the same as the number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 4 on page 184, it is estimated that 3 HIV cases reported in 2000 were in MSM/IDU (this estimate was arrived at after reassignment of cases currently classified as “Other/Unknown Adult” to specific exposure categories [such as MSM/IDU] based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 3 of the HIV cases reported during that year were in MSM/IDU.

Table 8. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex Wtih Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases Cumulative Case	HIV Cases Cumulative %	AIDS Cases Cumulative Case	AIDS Cases Cumulative %
White	31	(93.9%)	65	(92.9%)
Black	2	(6.1%)	4	(5.7%)
Other/Unknown	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.4%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	**33**	**(100.0%)**	**70**	**(100.0%)**

Table 9. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Age Group, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Age Group	Total Cases	Total %
13-19	1	(3.0%)
20-29	9	(27.3%)
30-39	16	(48.5%)
40-49	5	(15.2%)
50+	2	(6.1%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	**33**	**(100.0%)**

Table 10. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Geographic Area, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total Cases	Total %
Greene County	14	(42.4%)
Jasper County	5	(15.2%)
Taney County	4	(12.1%)
Remaining Counties	10	(30.3%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	**33**	**(100.0%)**

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2000, a total of 71 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs)† have been reported in Southwest HIV Region residents (these cases make up 10.6% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 43 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 9 (20.9%) have, to date, been identified as being IDUs.
- In addition, a total of 46 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (12.3% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 39 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 4 (10.3%) have, to date, been identified as being IDUs.

Who

- Table 11 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender.
- White males comprise 43.5% of the 46 total reported HIV cases among IDUs; white females make up 41.3%; and African American females 8.7% (4 cases).
- White males comprise 64.8% of the 71 total reported AIDS cases among IDUs; white females 18.3%; African American males 4.2% (3 cases); and African American females 2.8% (2 cases).
- Two IDU HIV cases and 6 IDU AIDS cases have been reported in Hispanics. Most of these cases were in males.
- Table 12 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (39.1%) were in persons 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 46 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 20 (43.5%) were from Greene County and 6 (13.0%) from Jasper County. The 20 (43.5%) remaining cases were from 14 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).
- Table 13 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and geographic area.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were in IDUs was greater than the number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 4 (on page 184), it is estimated that 4 HIV cases reported in 2000 were in IDUs (this estimate was arrived at after reassignment of cases currently classified as “Other/Unknown Adult” to specific exposure categories [such as IDU] based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that none of the HIV cases reported during that year were in IDUs.

Table 11. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV Cases Cumulative Case	HIV Cases Cumulative %	AIDS Cases Cumulative Case	AIDS Cases Cumulative %
White Male	20	(43.5%)	46	(64.8%)
Black Male	0	(0.0%)	3	(4.2%)
White Female	19	(41.3%)	13	(18.3%)
Black Female	4	(8.7%)	2	(2.8%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	**46**	**(100.0%)**	**71**	**(100.0%)**

Table 12. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Age Group	White Males Cases	White Males %	Black Males Cases	Black Males %	White Females Cases	White Females %	Black Females Cases	Black Females %	Total Cases	Total %
13–19	2	(10.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(15.8%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(10.9%)
20–29	6	(30.0%)	0	(0.0%)	9	(47.4%)	1	(25.0%)	17	(37.0%)
30–39	8	(40.0%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(31.6%)	2	(50.0%)	18	(39.1%)
40–49	3	(15.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(5.3%)	1	(25.0%)	5	(10.9%)
50+	1	(5.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(2.2%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	**20**	**(100.0%)**	**0**	**(0.0%)**	**19**	**(100.0%)**	**4**	**(100.0%)**	**46**	**(100.0%)**

Table 13. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	White Cases	White %	Black Cases	Black %	Total Cases	Total %
Greene County	16	(80.0%)	2	(10.0%)	20	(100.0%)
Jasper County	5	(83.3%)	1	(16.7%)	6	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	18	(90.0%)	1	(5.0%)	20	(100.0%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	**39**	**(84.8%)**	**4**	**(8.7%)**	**46**	**(100.0%)**

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2000, a total of 72 AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in Southwest HIV Region residents (these cases make up 10.8% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 43 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 7 (16.3%) have, to date, been identified as being heterosexual contacts.
- In addition, a total of 86 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (22.9% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 39 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 7 (17.9%) have, to date, been identified as being heterosexual contacts.
- These numbers, however, do not indicate the full extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 16 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 23 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 4 on page 184. Here it is estimated that approximately 75 (11.2%) of the 667 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 8 (18.6%) of the 43 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were heterosexual contacts. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 97 (25.9%) of the 375 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 14 (35.9%) of the 39 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were heterosexual contacts.

Who

- Table 14 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender.
- White females comprise 54.7% of the 86 total reported HIV cases among heterosexual contacts; white males 17.4%; African American females 12.8%; and African American males make up 10.5%.
- White females comprise 59.7% of the 72 total reported AIDS cases among heterosexual contacts; white males 31.9%; African American males 2.8% (2 cases); and African American females 2.8% (2 cases).
- Table 15 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by age group. Among white female and African American female heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (51.1% and 45.5%, respectively) were in women 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis. Among African American male heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (88.9%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of diagnosis. Among white male heterosexual contacts, the largest proportion of reported HIV cases (46.7%) were also in men 30-39 years of age.

Where

- Of the 86 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 23 (26.7%) were from Greene County, 16 (18.6%) from Jasper County, 7 (8.1%) from Pulaski County, and 6 (7.0%) from Howell County. The other 34 cases were reported from fourteen other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-5 cases).
- Table 16 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and geographic area.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were in heterosexual contacts was greater than the corresponding number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 4 on page 184, it is estimated that 14 HIV cases reported in 2000 were heterosexual contacts (this estimate was arrived at <u>after</u> reassignment of cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as heterosexual contact] based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 7 of the HIV cases reported during that year were heterosexual contacts.
- As indicated in Table 4 (on page 184), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (25.9%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (11.2%), appear to be heterosexual contacts, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts.

Table 14. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV Cases Cumulative Case	HIV Cases Cumulative %	AIDS Cases Cumulative Case	AIDS Cases Cumulative %
White Male	15	(17.4%)	23	(31.9%)
Black Male	9	(10.5%)	2	(2.8%)
White Female	47	(54.7%)	43	(59.7%)
Black Female	11	(12.8%)	2	(2.8%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	**86**	**(100.0%)**	**72**	**(100.0%)**

Table 15. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Age Group, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Age Group	Total Cases	Total %
13-19	6	(7.0%)
20-29	34	(39.5%)
30-39	33	(38.4%)
40+	13	(15.1%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	**86**	**(100.0%)**

Table 16. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Area, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	White Cases	White %	Black Cases	Black %	Total Cases	Total %
Greene County	14	(60.9%)	7	(30.4%)	23	(100.0%)
Jasper County	12	(75.0%)	3	(18.8%)	16	(100.0%)
Pulaski County	3	(42.9%)	4	(57.1%)	7	(100.0%)
Remaining Counties	33	(82.5%)	6	(15.0%)	40	(100.0%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	**62**	**(72.1%)**	**20**	**(23.2%)**	**86**	**(100.0%)**

NOTE: Row percentages are shown.

Young People

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2000, a total of 151 AIDS cases have been reported in Southwest HIV Region residents 13-29 years of age; 89 (58.9%) of these individuals are known to have died. The 151 reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age make up 22.3% of all reported AIDS cases in the region.
- An additional 165 HIV cases have been reported in Southwest HIV Region residents 13-29 years of age. These 165 cases make up 43.0% of all reported HIV cases in the region.
- 4 AIDS cases and 11 HIV cases were reported during 2000.

Who

- Table 17 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in young people 13-29 years of age by gender and race/ethnicity.
- Males comprise 69.1% of all reported HIV cases, and 86.1% of all reported AIDS cases, in persons 13-29 years of age.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented among reported HIV and AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age. African Americans comprise 10.3% of reported HIV cases and 4.6% of reported AIDS cases.
- Of the 165 total reported HIV cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 52.7% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 36.4% in 20-24 year olds, and 10.9% in 13-19 year olds. See Table 18.
- Of the 165 HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age: 77 (46.7%) were in MSM, 10 (6.1%) in MSM/IDUs, 22 (13.3%) in IDUs, 40 (24.2%) in heterosexual contacts, 3 (1.8%) in hemophiliacs, 2 (1.2%) in transfusion recipients, and 11 (6.7%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact).
- Of the 151 AIDS cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age, 3 were infected in childhood through receipt of HIV-contaminated blood products. Of the remaining 148 (adult/adolescent) AIDS cases: 79 (53.4%) were in MSM, 17 (11.5%) in MSM/IDUs, 17 (11.5%) in IDUs, 16 (10.8%) in heterosexual contacts, 11 (7.4%) in hemophiliacs, 3 (2.0%) in transfusion recipients, and 2 (1.4%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Figure 5 shows, for white and African American males and females 13-29 years of age, the proportion of total reported HIV and AIDS cases by exposure category. Note that most female cases placed in the Other/Unknown category are IDUs.

Where

- Of the 165 total HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age, 64 (38.8%) were from Greene County; 28 (17.0%) from Jasper County; 11 (6.7%) from Pulaski County; and 10 (6.1%) from Vernon County. Twenty-one other counties in the Southwest HIV Region each reported 1-6 cases.

Trends

- The number of HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age in 2000 (11) was greater than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (4).
- As indicated in Table 17, a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are female and African American, providing some evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion may be female and African American.
- A higher proportion of cumulative reported HIV cases (24.2%), compared to cumulative reported AIDS cases (10.7%), are heterosexual contacts, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion may be heterosexual contacts.

Table 17. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Southwest HIV Region, 1982–2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV Disease	
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	6	(54.5%)	114	(69.1%)	3	(75.0%)	130	(86.1%)	244	(77.2%)
Female	5	(45.5%)	51	(30.9%)	1	(25.0%)	21	(13.9%)	72	(22.8%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	7	(63.6%)	142	(86.1%)	4	(100.0%)	140	(92.7%)	282	(89.2%)
Black	1	(9.1%)	17	(10.3%)	0	(0.0%)	7	(4.6%)	24	(7.6%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.6%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(2.0%)	4	(1.3%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.7%)	1	(0.3%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.6%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.3%)
Unknown	3	(27.3%)	4	(2.4%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(1.3%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	4	(36.4%)	101	(61.2%)	3	(75.0%)	123	(81.5%)	224	(70.9%)
Black Male	1	(9.1%)	10	(6.1%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(2.6%)	14	(4.4%)
Hispanic Male	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(2.0%)	3	(0.9%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.6%)
American Indian Male	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.6%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.3%)
Unknown Male	1	(9.1%)	2	(1.2%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.6%)
White Female	3	(27.3%)	41	(24.8%)	1	(25.0%)	17	(11.3%)	58	(18.4%)
Black Female	0	(0.0%)	7	(4.2%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.0%)	10	(3.2%)
Hispanic Female	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.6%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.3%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.7%)	1	(0.3%)
American Indian Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown Female	2	(18.2%)	2	(1.2%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.6%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	**11**	**(100.0%)**	**165**	**(100.0%)**	**4**	**(100.0%)**	**151**	**(100.0%)**	**316**	**(100.0%)**

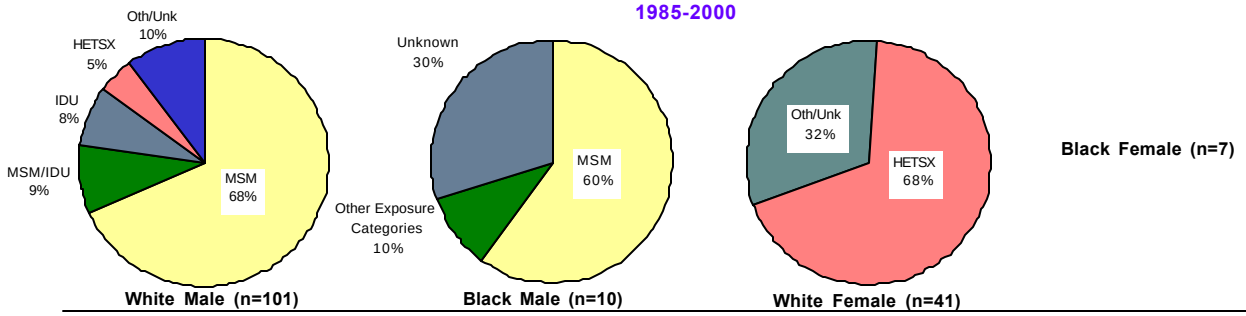
*HIV Cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 18. Reported HIV Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

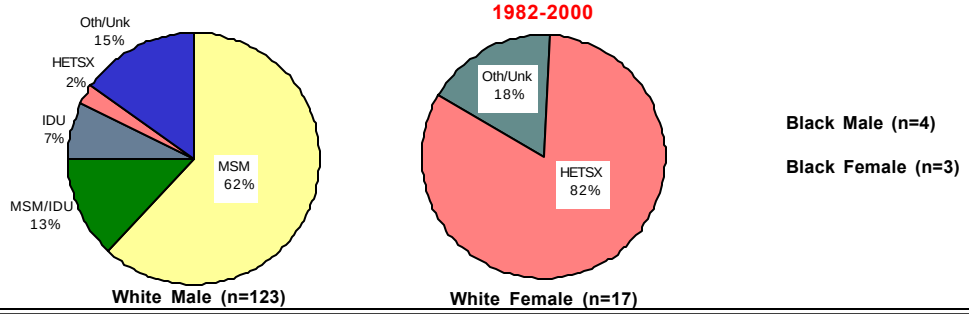
	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	6	(5.9%)	2	(20.0%)	8	(19.5%)	1	(14.3%)	18	(10.9%)
20–24	36	(35.6%)	5	(50.0%)	16	(39.0%)	0	(0.0%)	60	(36.4%)
25–29	59	(58.4%)	3	(30.0%)	17	(41.5%)	6	(85.7%)	87	(52.7%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	**101**	**(100.0%)**	**10**	**(100.0%)**	**41**	**(100.0%)**	**7**	**(100.0%)**	**165**	**(100.0%)**

Figure 5

Reported HIV Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age at Time of Diagnosis by Exposure Category[1], Southwest HIV Region, 1985-2000



Reported AIDS Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age at Time of Diagnosis by Exposure Category[1], Southwest HIV Region, 1982-2000



Adult/Adolescent Women

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1983 through 2000, a total of 67 AIDS cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women (13 years of age and older at the time of diagnosis) from the Southwest HIV Region; 28 (41.8%) of these women are known to have died. Figure 6 shows women (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report
- During this period, an additional 89 HIV cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women from the region.
- 8 AIDS cases and 3 HIV cases were reported during 2000.

Who

- Among reported HIV and AIDS cases in adult/adolescent women, African American women appear disproportionately represented. African American women make up 6.0% of reported AIDS cases, and 16.9% of reported HIV cases, in this population. See Table 19.
- Of the 89 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 46.1% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds, 30.3% in 30-39 year olds, 11.2% in 13-19 year olds, 10.1% in 40-49 year olds, and 2.2% (2 cases) in women 50 years of age and older. See Table 20.
- Of the 89 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 60 (67.4%) were in heterosexual contacts and 23 (25.8%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs). Of the 6 remaining cases, 1 was in a transfusion recipient and 5 are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category. See Table 21.
- Of the 67 AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 47 (70.1%) were in heterosexual contacts and 18 (26.9%) were in IDUs. The remaining 3.0% of AIDS cases were in other exposure categories or are still under investigation.

Where

- Of the 89 total HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 26 (29.2%) were from Greene County, 18 (20.2%) from Jasper County, 7 (7.9%) from Vernon County, and 6 (6.7%) from Pulaski County. Fifteen other counties in the Southwest HIV Region each reported 1-5 cases.

Trends

- The number of HIV cases reported in 2000 in adult/adolescent women in the Southwest HIV Region (3) was slightly less than the number reported in 1999 (6).
- As indicated in Table 19, a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (16.9%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (6.0%), are in African American women, providing evidence that among more recently infected women a larger proportion may be African American.

Figure 6. Adult/Adolescent Women Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, Southwest HIV Region, 1985–2000

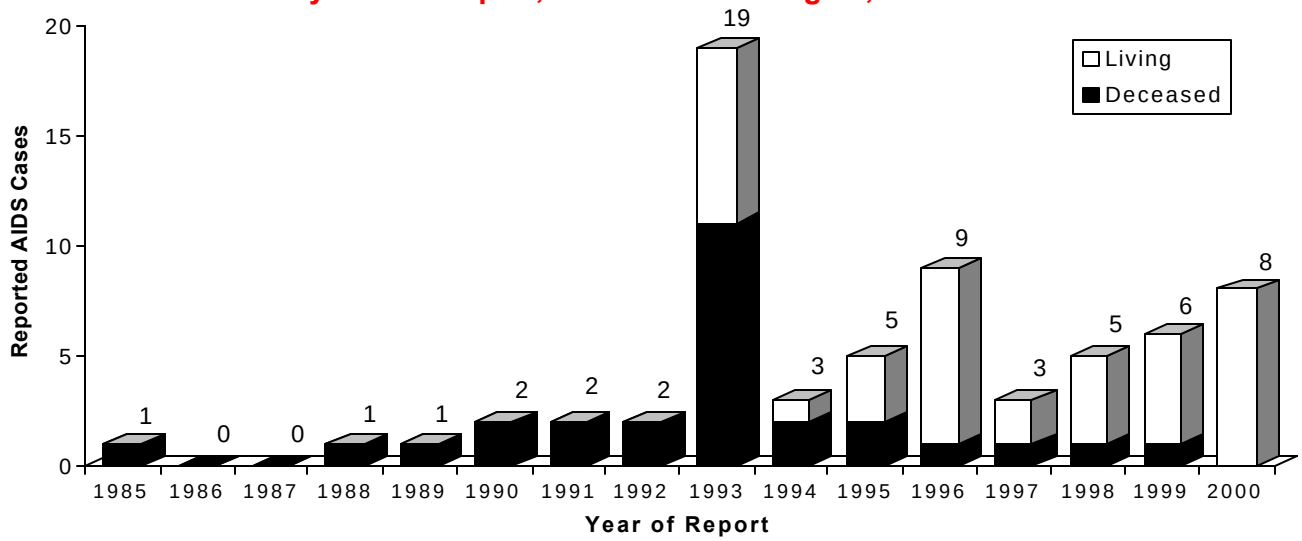


Table 19. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity, Southwest HIV Region, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White Female	3	(100.0%)	70	(78.7%)	6	(75.0%)	57	(85.1%)
Black Female	0	(0.0%)	15	(16.9%)	0	(0.0%)	4	(6.0%)
Other/Unknown Female	--	--	2	(2.2%)	--	--	2	(3.0%)
Southwest HIV Region Total	**3**	**(100.0%)**	**89**	**(100.0%)**	**8**	**(100.0%)**	**67**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 20. Reported HIV Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Females		Black Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	8	(11.4%)	1	(6.7%)	10	(11.2%)
20–29	33	(47.1%)	6	(40.0%)	41	(46.1%)
30–39	21	(30.0%)	5	(33.3%)	27	(30.3%)
40–49	6	(8.6%)	3	(20.0%)	9	(10.1%)
50+	2	(2.9%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(2.2%)
SouthwestHIV Region Total	**70**	**(100.0%)**	**15**	**(100.0%)**	**89**	**(100.0%)**

Table 21. Reported HIV Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category, Southwest HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Females		Black Females		Total	
Exposure Category	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Heterosexual Contact	47	(67.1%)	11	(73.3%)	60	(67.4%)
Other/Unknown	23	(32.9%)	4	(26.7%)	29	(32.6%)
SouthwestHIV Region Total	**70**	**(100.0%)**	**15**	**(100.0%)**	**89**	**(100.0%)**

Figure 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race and Year of Report
Southwest HIV Region, 1992–2000

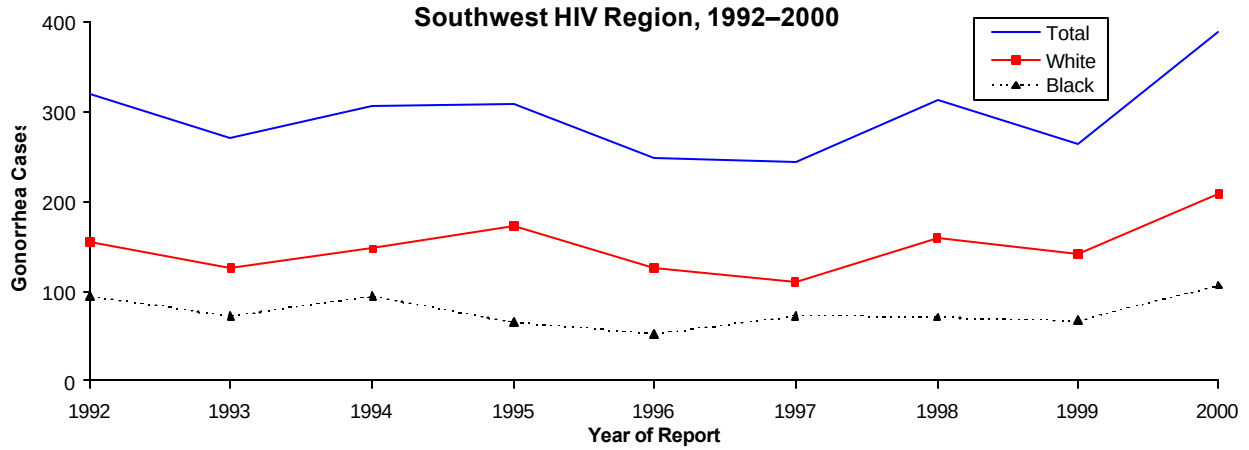
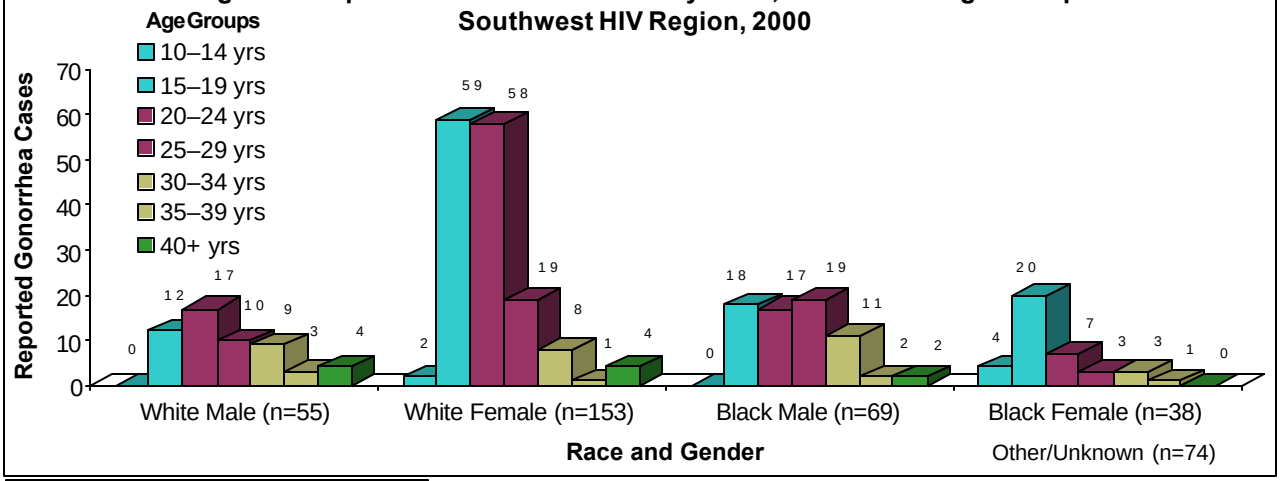


Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Southwest HIV Region, 2000



Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race, Southwest HIV Region, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	208	53.5%	22.6
Blacks	107	27.5%	781.5
Other/Unknown	74	19.0%	–
Total Cases	**389**	**100.0%**	**40.4**

Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, Southwest HIV Region, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Christian	11	2.8%	21.4
Greene	188	48.3%	82.8
Jasper	80	20.6%	79.8
Newton	14	3.6%	28.2
Phelps	8	2.1%	20.5
Pulaski	30	7.7%	78.5
Taney	7	1.8%	19.7
Texas	7	1.8%	31.2
Total Cases	**389**	**100.0%**	**40.4**

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County
Southwest HIV Region, 2000

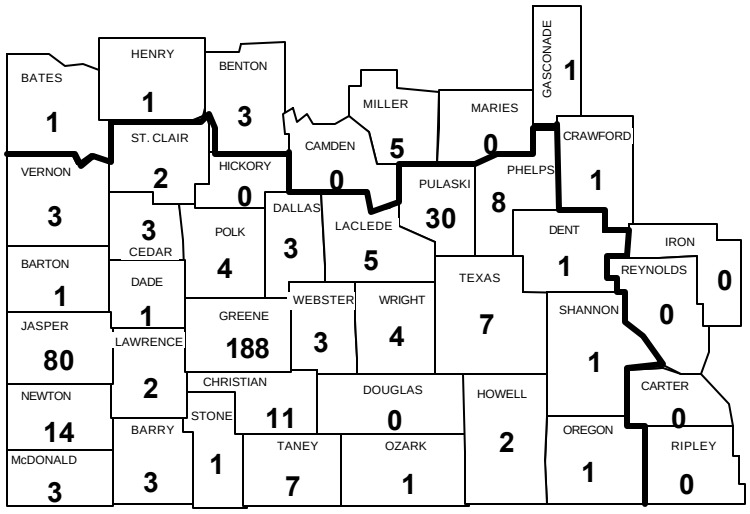


Figure 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race and Year of Report
Southwest HIV Region, 1992–2000

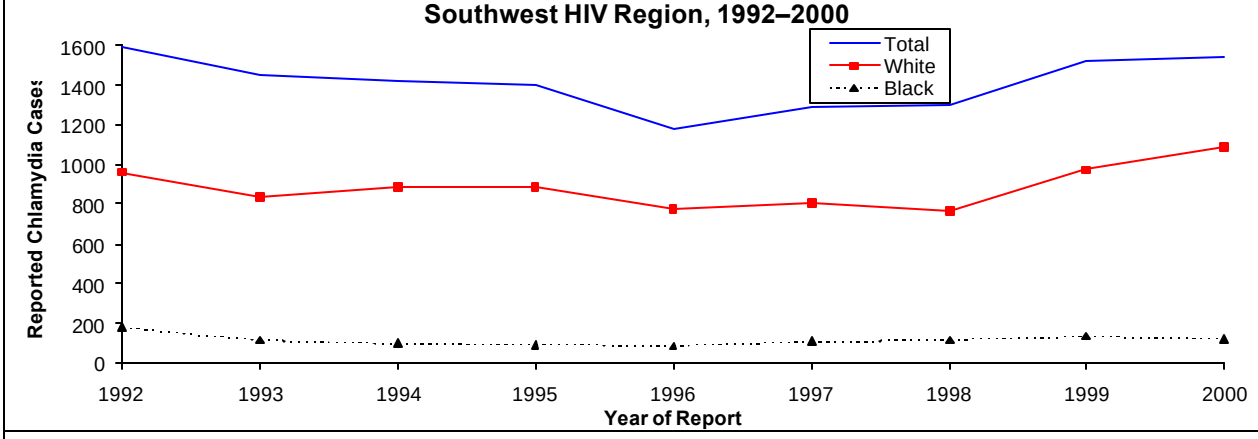
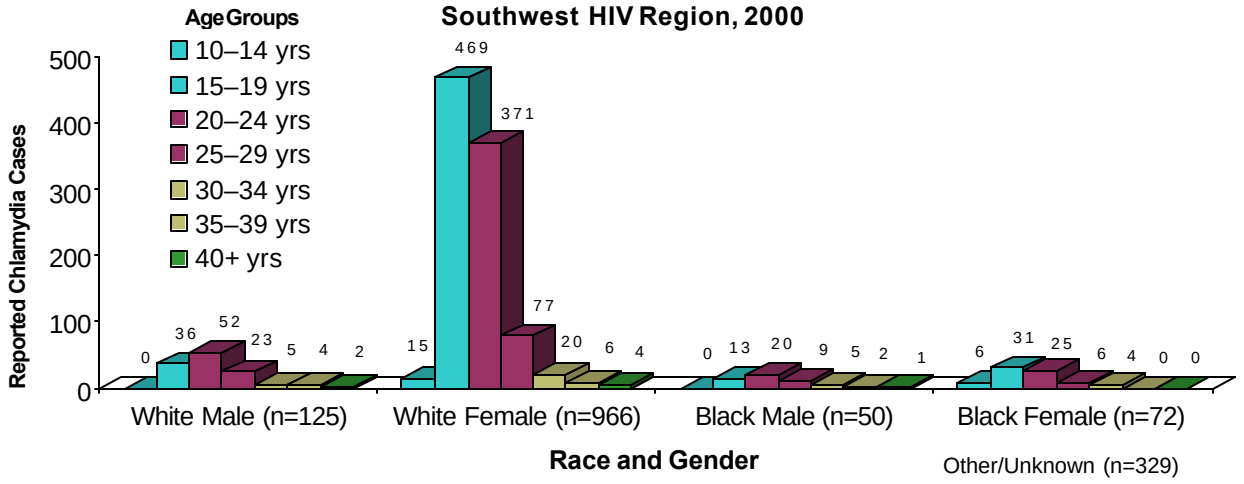


Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Southwest HIV Region, 2000



Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race, Southwest HIV Region, 2000

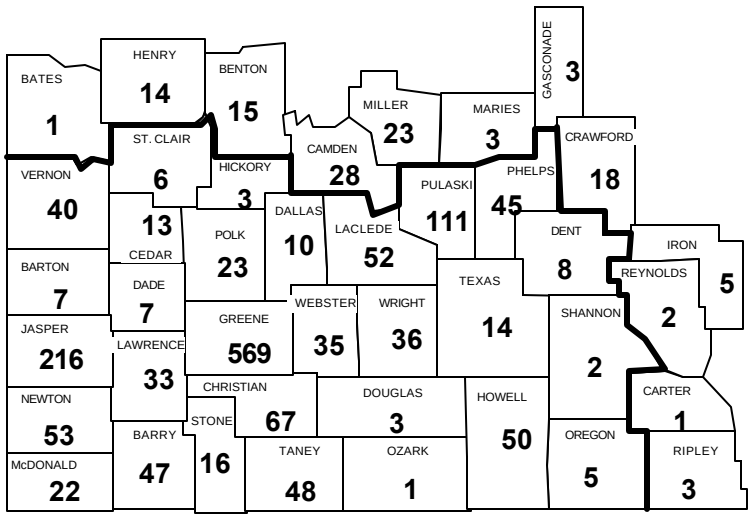
	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	1,091	70.6%	118.3
Blacks	122	7.9%	891.1
Other/Unknown	329	21.3%	–
Total Cases	**1,542**	**100.0%**	**160.2**

Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, Southwest HIV Region, 2000

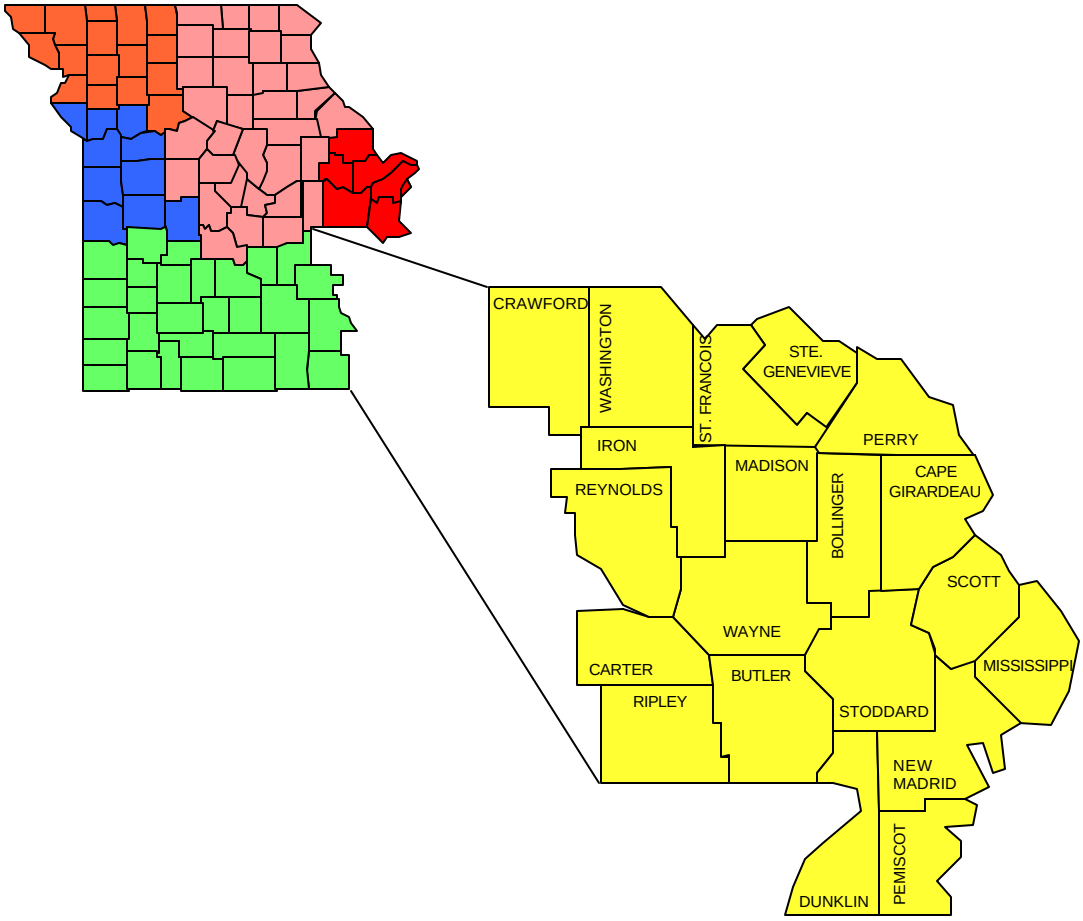
	Cases	%	Rate*
Barry	47	3.0%	141.6
Christian	67	4.3%	130.5
Greene	569	36.9%	250.7
Howell	50	3.2%	138.6
Jasper	216	14.0%	215.4
Laclede	52	3.4%	165.5
Newton	53	3.4%	106.6
Phelps	45	2.9%	115.5
Pulaski	111	7.2%	290.3
Taney	48	3.1%	135.2
Total Cases	**1,542**	**100.0%**	**160.2**

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by County
Southwest HIV Region, 2000



Southeast HIV Region



1999 Population Estimates for the Southeast HIV Region

County	White		African American		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Is		Hispanic		Total	
Bollinger County	11,611	98.2%	24	0.2%	30	0.3%	45	98.2%	119	1.0%	11,829	100.0%
Butler County	37,270	92.3%	2,477	6.1%	130	0.3%	178	92.3%	324	0.8%	40,379	100.0%
Cape Girardeau County	62,070	92.4%	3,885	5.8%	91	0.1%	670	92.4%	484	0.7%	67,200	100.0%
Carter County	6,185	98.3%	2	0.0%	41	0.7%	8	98.3%	56	0.9%	6,292	100.0%
Crawford County	22,125	98.7%	23	0.1%	37	0.2%	42	98.7%	200	0.9%	22,427	100.0%
Dunklin County	29,026	89.2%	3,112	9.6%	80	0.2%	85	89.2%	223	0.7%	32,526	100.0%
Iron County	10,774	98.5%	68	0.6%	14	0.1%	19	98.5%	61	0.6%	10,936	100.0%
Madison County	11,458	98.4%	15	0.1%	35	0.3%	52	98.4%	90	0.8%	11,650	100.0%
Mississippi County	10,209	76.5%	3,040	22.8%	26	0.2%	17	76.5%	47	0.4%	13,339	100.0%
New Madrid County	16,055	80.5%	3,687	18.5%	24	0.1%	44	80.5%	123	0.6%	19,933	100.0%
Pemiscot County	14,678	69.4%	6,275	29.7%	31	0.1%	58	69.4%	108	0.5%	21,150	100.0%
Perry County	17,170	98.5%	22	0.1%	29	0.2%	104	98.5%	106	0.6%	17,431	100.0%
Reynolds County	6,559	99.0%	13	0.2%	12	0.2%	4	99.0%	39	0.6%	6,627	100.0%
Ripley County	13,930	98.3%	15	0.1%	53	0.4%	33	98.3%	143	1.0%	14,174	100.0%
Scott County	35,777	88.2%	4,313	10.6%	84	0.2%	90	88.2%	300	0.7%	40,564	100.0%
St. Francois County	53,674	96.2%	1,378	2.5%	123	0.2%	208	96.2%	407	0.7%	55,790	100.0%
Ste. Genevieve County	17,260	98.8%	57	0.3%	29	0.2%	39	98.8%	77	0.4%	17,462	100.0%
Stoddard County	28,810	97.2%	521	1.8%	60	0.2%	60	97.2%	182	0.6%	29,633	100.0%
Washington County	22,487	96.3%	662	2.8%	41	0.2%	25	96.3%	139	0.6%	23,354	100.0%
Wayne County	12,873	98.7%	33	0.3%	50	0.4%	14	98.7%	76	0.6%	13,046	100.0%
Region Totals	440,001	92.5%	29,622	6.2%	1,020	0.2%	1,795	92.5%	3,304	0.7%	475,742	100.0%

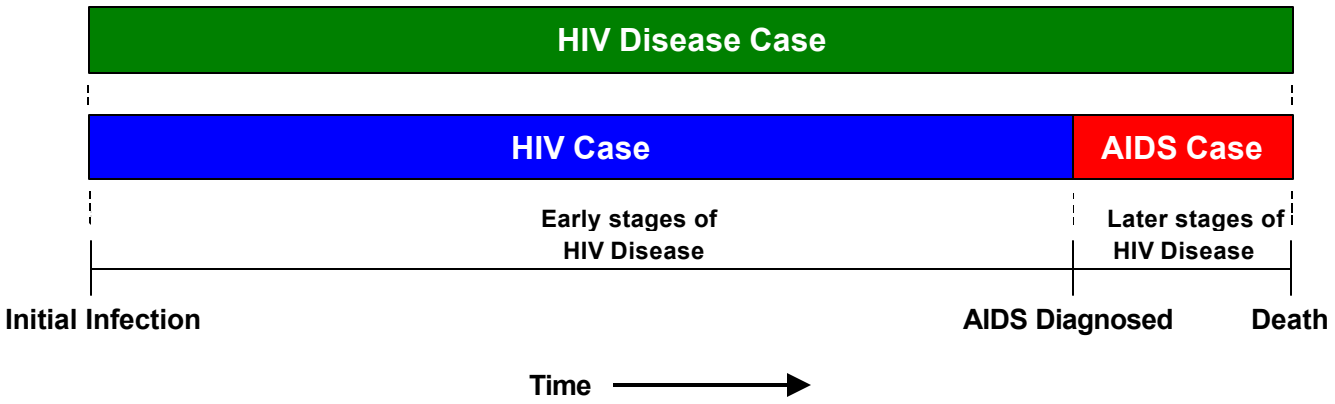
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HIV Disease in the Southeast HIV Region - 2000
General Summary and Comments

HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases

From the time a person is infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) until death, he/she has **HIV Disease**. All persons with HIV Disease can be subclassified as either an **AIDS case** (if they are in the later stages of the disease process and have met the case definition for AIDS) or an **HIV case** (if they are in the earlier stages of the disease process and have not met the AIDS case definition). This is illustrated in the following figure.

Relationship of HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases



To understand the epidemiology (i.e., occurrence) of HIV Disease in a particular area, it is necessary to examine not only HIV Disease cases, but also the subcategories of AIDS cases and HIV cases. The patterns of occurrence of AIDS cases (and deaths) reflect access to, utilization of, and the effectiveness of available treatments. HIV cases, which generally represent persons more recently infected, can potentially provide information regarding current HIV infection trends. HIV cases can also provide information on which subpopulations are presently at increased risk for acquiring HIV infection, and toward which prevention efforts should be targeted.

Magnitude of the Problem and General Trends

Since 1986, 383 HIV-infected residents of the Southeast HIV Region have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health. Of these 383 HIV Disease cases, 245 (64.0%) are subcatagorized as AIDS cases, and the remaining 138 (36.0%) are subcategorized as HIV cases.

The annual number of newly reported (i.e., initially reported for the first time to public health officials) HIV Disease cases increased from 17 cases in 1999 to 26 cases in 2000. Prior to 1999, the annual number of newly reported HIV Disease cases had, since 1992, generally been in the range of 31-36 cases per year.

Of the 383 reported HIV Disease cases, 240 (62.7%) are currently living, and 143 (37.3%) have died. The majority (138, or 96.5%) of these deaths have been in persons subcategorized as AIDS cases (the 138 AIDS cases who have died make up 56.3% of all reported cases of AIDS).

Improved antiretroviral therapies have slowed the progress of HIV disease in many infected persons, an achievement likely reflected in the noticeable decrease in reported AIDS cases in the region from 25 cases in 1997 to 11 cases in 1998. The next year (1999), 10 AIDS cases were reported, but in 2000, the number of reported cases increased to 19. This increase in reported AIDS cases in 2000 may, at least in part, reflect the limitations associated with current treatment regimens. Strong emphasis must continue to be placed on prevention of new infections.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Where

Of the 138 reported HIV cases: 26 (18.8%) were from Cape Girardeau County; 16 (11.6%) from St. Francois County; 15 (10.9%) from Scott County, 13 (9.4%) from Pemiscot County, and 12 (8.7%) each from Butler and Dunklin Counties. The remaining 44 (31.9%) cases were from 12 other counties in the region.

Of the 245 reported AIDS cases: 52 (21.2%) were from Cape Girardeau County; 42 (17.1%) from St. Francois County; 26 (10.6%) from Dunklin County and 20 (8.2%) from Scott County. The remaining 105 (42.9%) cases came from 14 other counties in the region.

Of the 138 cumulative reported HIV cases, the largest number, 26 (18.8%), were from Cape Girardeau County (which contains about 14% of the region's population). St. Francois County had 16 reported cases, Scott County 15 cases, Pemiscot County 13 cases, and Butler and Dunklin Counties each had 12 cases. The remaining 31.9% of cases came from 12 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-9 reported cases.

Of the 37 HIV cases reported in African Americans, slightly more than half were from Cape Girardeau County (8 cases, or 21.6%), Mississippi County (6 cases, or 16.2%), and Scott County (6 cases, or 16.2%).

Of the 245 cumulative reported AIDS cases, the largest number (52, or 21.2%) were from Cape Girardeau County. St. Francois County had 42 reported cases, Dunklin County 26 cases, and Scott County 20 cases. The remaining 42.9% of cases came from 14 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-14 reported cases.

Of the 39 AIDS cases reported in African Americans, the largest numbers were from Dunklin County (8 cases, or 20.5%) and Cape Girardeau County (7 cases, or 17.9%).

Who

Of the 138 reported HIV cases: 103 (74.6%) were in males and 35 (25.4%) in females.

Of the 245 reported AIDS cases: 196 (80.0%) were in males and 49 (20.0%) in females.

Of the 138 reported HIV cases: 95 (68.8%) were in whites, 37 (26.8%) in African Americans, and 1 (0.7%) in a Hispanic.

Of the 245 reported AIDS cases: 204 (83.3%) were in whites, 39 (15.9%) were in African Americans, and 2 (0.8%) in Hispanics.

Males continue to make up the largest numbers of reported HIV Disease cases, but there is some evidence of possible increasing involvement by certain populations of females. Females now make up 25.4% of all reported HIV cases, compared to 20.0% of all reported AIDS cases.

There is also some evidence of increasing involvement by certain African American populations. African Americans make up 26.8% of total reported HIV cases, compared to 15.9% of total reported AIDS cases. These figures also reflect the overrepresentation of African Americans (who make up only about 6% of the region's population) among reported HIV and AIDS cases. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2000 in African Americans (16.9) was 9.4 times the rate in whites (1.8).

Of the 35 total reported female HIV cases, 17 (48.6%) were in African American females. Of the 49 total reported female AIDS cases, 22 (44.9%) were in African American females.

(African Americans in the Southeast HIV Region are also disproportionately represented among reported cases of gonorrhea and chlamydia. It is important to remember that the presence of one of these sexually transmitted diseases [STDs] makes HIV transmission from an HIV-infected person to his/her non-HIV-infected sexual partner 2-5 times more likely to occur. It follows that an essential component of HIV prevention consists of efforts to decrease the occurrence of other STDs.)

Three HIV Disease cases have been reported in Hispanics.

The majority of new HIV infections are acquired by persons in their twenties and thirties, and some infections are also occurring in teenagers.

Major Exposure Categories

There are currently four major exposure categories into which almost all adults/adolescents recently infected with HIV can be placed: 1) men who have sex with men (MSM); 2) heterosexual contacts; 3) (heterosexual) injecting drug users (IDU); and 4) men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU).

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

It is estimated that 61 (45.2%) of the 135 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 128 (53.1%) of the 241 reported adult/ adolescent AIDS cases, are MSM.

The largest numbers of cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases are in MSM. It is estimated that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000[1] that were MSM (5) is not noticeably different than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (7).

There is some evidence that among persons more recently infected with HIV, a smaller proportion may be MSM. MSM make up 45.2% of total reported HIV cases, compared to 53.1% of total reported AIDS cases.

Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, 87.5% were in white men and 8.9% were in African American men.

Most MSM who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties. The largest proportion of reported MSM HIV cases (55.4%) were diagnosed with HIV infection between the ages of 20-29.

The largest number of HIV-infected MSM are from Cape Girardeau County. Of total reported HIV cases in MSM, 26.8% were in men living in Cape Girardeau County at the time of diagnosis, 17.9% were in men from St. Francois County, 12.5% were in men from Pemiscot County, and 10.7% were in men from Scott County. The remaining cases were from 11 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-4 cases).

Information obtained through interviews indicates that at least 37% of reported MSM HIV Disease cases (at least 36% of white MSM cases and 50% of African American MSM cases) have also had sex with a female(s), and thus may form a link between infected/high risk male homosexual and heterosexual populations.

Heterosexual Contacts

It is estimated that 43 (31.9%) of the 135 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 43 (17.8%) of the 241 reported adult/ adolescent AIDS cases, are heterosexual contacts.

Certain subpopulations of heterosexuals appear to be increasingly affected by HIV Disease. Heterosexual contacts make up 31.9% of total reported HIV cases, compared to 17.8% of total reported AIDS cases, and thus there is evidence that among persons more recently infected with HIV, a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts.

It is estimated that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 that were heterosexual contacts (4) is the same as the corresponding number reported in 1999 (4).

The majority of reported heterosexual contact HIV and AIDS cases have been in women, and African Americans (both men and women, but especially women) are disproportionately represented. White women make up 41.7% of total reported heterosexual contact HIV cases, African American women make up an additional 33.3%, white men 13.9%,

1. Throughout this document, whenever reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2000, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

and African American men 11.1%. Heterosexual contact is the predominant way that women in the region are infected with HIV (at least 81.8% of reported HIV cases in adult/adolescent women were infected through this mode of transmission).

The largest proportion of heterosexual contact cases were probably initially infected while in their twenties. Some infections in teenagers have also occurred.

Of total reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts, 13.9% were in persons living in Butler County at the time of diagnosis, and 11.1% were in persons from each of the following counties: Cape Girardeau, Dunklin, Mississippi, Scott, and Ste. Genevieve. The remaining cases were from 8 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

It is estimated that 18 (13.3%) of the 135 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 35 (14.5%) of the 241 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are IDUs.

IDUs rank third among the four major exposure categories in terms of total numbers of reported HIV cases, and third in terms of reported AIDS cases. The estimated number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were IDUs (5) is greater than the corresponding number reported in 1999 (0).

The majority of reported HIV Disease cases in IDUs have been in males. The largest numbers of reported cases have been in whites, but African Americans appear disproportionately represented. White men make up 64.3% of total reported IDU HIV cases, white women and African American women each make up an additional 14.3%, and African American men comprise 7.1%.

Most HIV-infected IDUs acquire their infection while in their twenties or thirties. Almost 60% of reported IDU HIV cases are diagnosed in persons 30-39 years of age.

Of total reported HIV cases in IDUs, 28.6% were in persons living in Dunklin County at the time of diagnosis, and 14.3% each were in persons from Pemiscot, Scott, and St. Francois Counties. The remaining 4 cases were from 4 other counties in the region.

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

It is estimated that 10 (7.4%) of the 135 reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and 17 (7.1%) of the 241 reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, are MSM/IDUs.

MSM/IDUs rank fourth among the four major exposure categories in terms of total numbers of reported HIV cases, and fourth in terms of reported AIDS cases. The estimated number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were MSM/IDUs (0) is essentially the same as the corresponding number reported in 1999 (1).

Most HIV Disease cases in MSM/IDUs are in white men, who make up 80.0% of total reported HIV cases, and 87.5% of reported AIDS cases. African American men comprise 20.0% of reported HIV cases, and 12.5% of reported AIDS cases.

Most MSM/IDUs who become infected with HIV likely do so while in their twenties or thirties.

Of total reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs, 30% were from Cape Girardeau County. The remaining cases were from 7 other counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1 case).

Information obtained through interviews indicates that at least 58% of reported MSM/IDU HIV Disease cases (at least 55% of white MSM/IDU cases and 75% of African American MSM/IDU cases) have also had sex with a female(s), and thus may form a link between infected/high risk male homosexual and heterosexual populations.

Magnitude and Impact of the Problem

- From 1982 through 2000, a total of 383 HIV Disease cases have been reported in residents in the Southeast HIV Region. In 2000, 26 new HIV Disease cases were reported for the first time to public health officials. Figure 1 shows reported HIV Disease cases by current status (HIV case vs. AIDS case) and year of initial report (i.e., the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received). (See also the section entitled "**Trends**" below.)
- Of these 383 HIV Disease cases, 245 (64.0%) have met the case definition for AIDS and are thus categorized as AIDS cases; 138 (56.3%) of the 245 reported AIDS cases are known to have died, and 107 (43.7%) are living.
- In 2000, 11 AIDS cases were reported. Figure 2 (on page 204) shows persons (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report (see also the section entitled "**Trends**" below).
- Of the 383 reported HIV Disease cases, 138 (36%) have not met the case definition for AIDS, and are thus categorized as HIV cases; 15 HIV cases* were reported in 2000.

* When reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2000, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

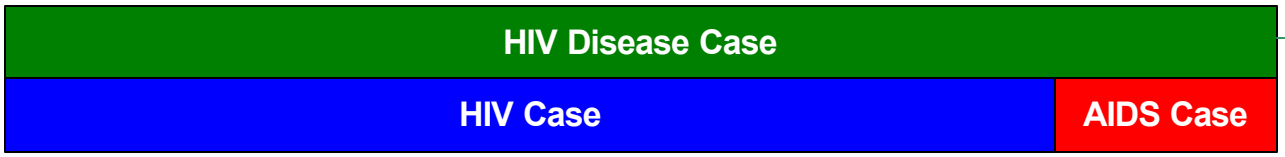
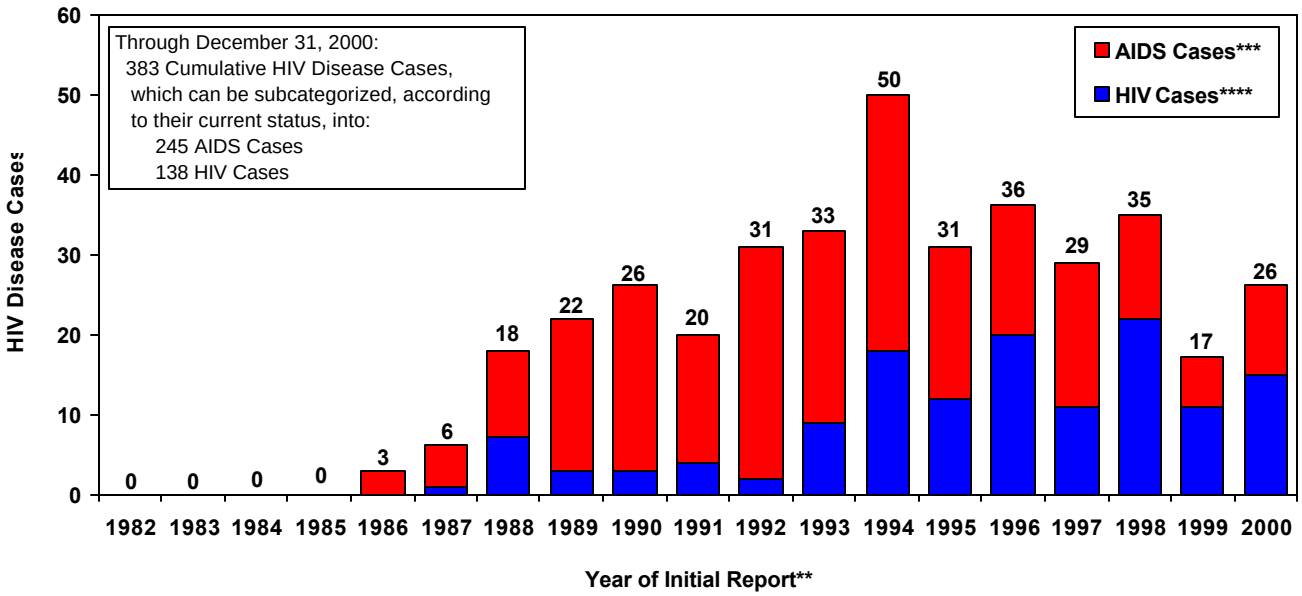
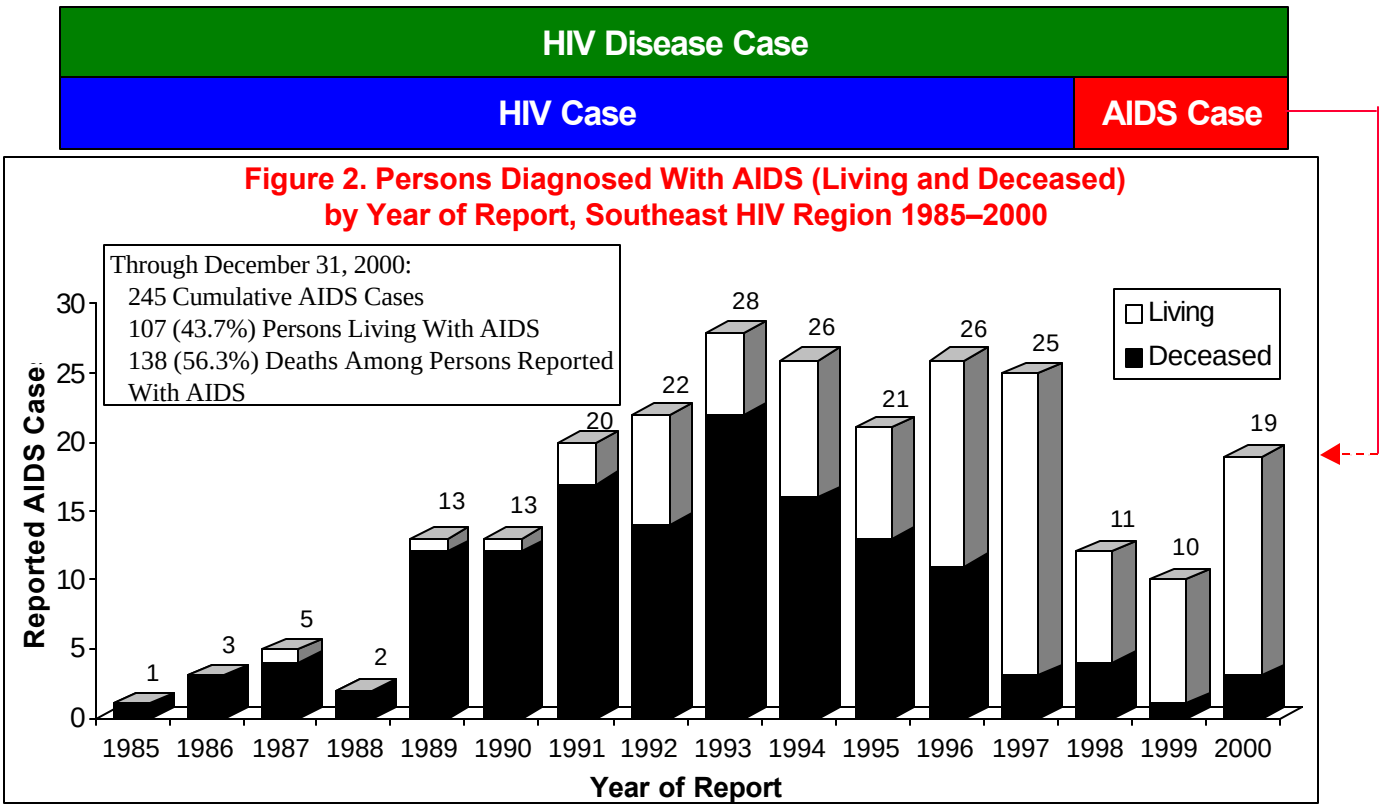


Figure 1. Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report**
Southeast HIV Region, 1982-2000



*HIV Cases vs. AIDS Cases
**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)
***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.
****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region



Who

- Table 1 describes HIV cases, AIDS cases, and HIV Disease cases by gender, race/ethnicity, and age at diagnosis.
- Males comprised 74.6% of the 138 HIV cases and 80.0% of the 245 cumulative reported AIDS cases.
- African Americans are disproportionately represented in the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Although African Americans make up only about 6% of the Southeast HIV Region's population, they have accounted for 26.8% of cumulative reported HIV cases and 15.9% of cumulative reported AIDS cases. The rate for HIV cases reported in 2000 in African Americans (16.9) was 9.3 times the rate in whites (1.8).
- The over-representation of African Americans is especially seen in reported HIV and AIDS cases in females. Of the 35 cumulative reported female HIV cases, 17 (48.6%) were in African American females. Of the 49 female cumulative reported AIDS cases, 22 (44.9%) were in African American females.
- Of the 138 cumulative reported HIV cases, 39.1% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds, 31.9% in 30-39 year olds, 13.0% in 40-49 year olds, 8.7% in 13-19 year olds, and 5.1% in persons 50 years of age and older. These data indicate that many infections are occurring in persons in their twenties, and that infections are certainly occurring in teenagers.
- Of the 135 adult/adolescent cumulative reported HIV cases: 56 (41.5%) were in men who have sex with men (MSM); 10 (7.4%) in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); 14 (10.4%) in injecting drug users (IDUs); 36 (26.7%) in heterosexual contacts; 3 (2.2%) in hemophiliacs; and 16 (11.9%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.[†]
- Of the 241 adult/adolescent cumulative reported AIDS cases: 123 (51.0%) were in MSM; 16 (6.6%) in MSM/IDUs; 34 (14.1%) in IDUs; 42 (17.4%) in heterosexual contacts; 10 (4.1%) in hemophiliacs; 8 (3.3%) in blood recipients; and 8 (3.3%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.[†]
- Figure 3 shows, for white and African American males and females, the proportion of total reported HIV and AIDS cases by exposure category.
- A total of 3 perinatal HIV cases and 4 perinatal AIDS cases have been reported; in 2000, no perinatal HIV or AIDS cases were reported. (Perinatal cases are the result of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her infant before or at the time of birth.)

[†] When this is done, most will be assigned to one of the four major exposure categories: MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

HIV Disease Case

HIV Case | AIDS Case

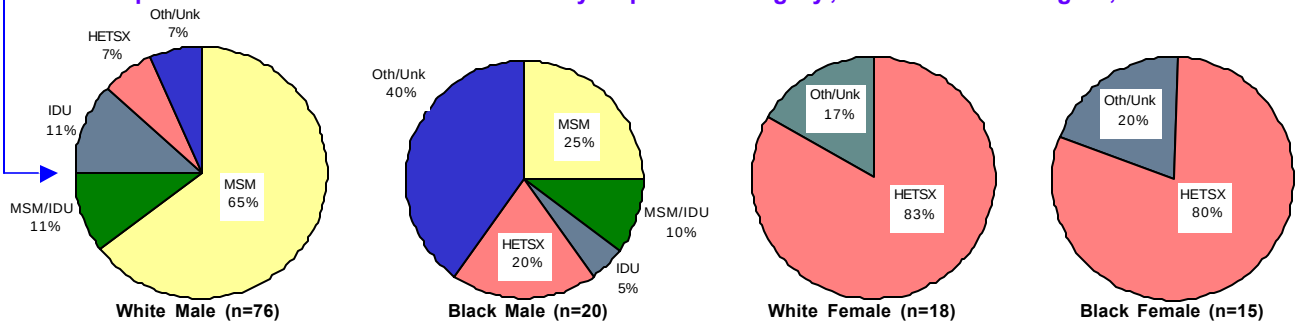
Table 1. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 1982–2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV Disease	
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	12	(80.0%)	103	(74.6%)	14	(73.7%)	196	(80.0%)	299	(78.1%)
Female	3	(20.0%)	35	(25.4%)	5	(26.3%)	49	(20.0%)	84	(21.9%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	8	(53.3%)	95	(68.8%)	15	(78.9%)	204	(83.3%)	299	(78.1%)
Black	5	(33.3%)	37	(26.8%)	4	(21.1%)	39	(15.9%)	76	(19.8%)
Other/Unknown	2	(13.3%)	6	(4.3%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.8%)	8	(2.1%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	5	(33.3%)	77	(55.8%)	13	(68.4%)	177	(72.2%)	254	(66.3%)
Black Male	5	(33.3%)	20	(14.5%)	1	(5.3%)	17	(6.9%)	37	(9.7%)
Other//Unknown Male	2	(13.3%)	6	(4.3%)	0	(0.0%)	2	(0.8%)	8	(2.1%)
White Female	3	(20.0%)	18	(13.0%)	2	(10.5%)	27	(11.0%)	45	(11.7%)
Black Female	0	(0.0%)	17	(12.3%)	3	(15.8%)	22	(9.0%)	39	(10.2%)
Other/Unknown Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Age at Diagnosis‡										
<13	0	(0.0%)	3	(2.2%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(1.2%		
13-19	2	(13.3%)	12	(8.7%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(2.4%)		
20-29	6	(40.0%)	54	(39.1%)	3	(15.8%)	54	(22.0%)		
30-39	3	(20.0%)	44	(31.9%)	7	(36.8%)	108	(44.1%)		
40-49	4	(26.7%)	18	(13.0%)	5	(26.3%)	48	(19.6%)		
50+	0	(0.0%)	7	(5.1%)	4	(21.1%)	26	(10.6%)		
Southeast HIV Region Total	**15**	**(100.0%)**	**138**	**(100.0%)**	**19**	**(100.0%)**	**245**	**(100.0%)**	**383**	**(100.0%)**

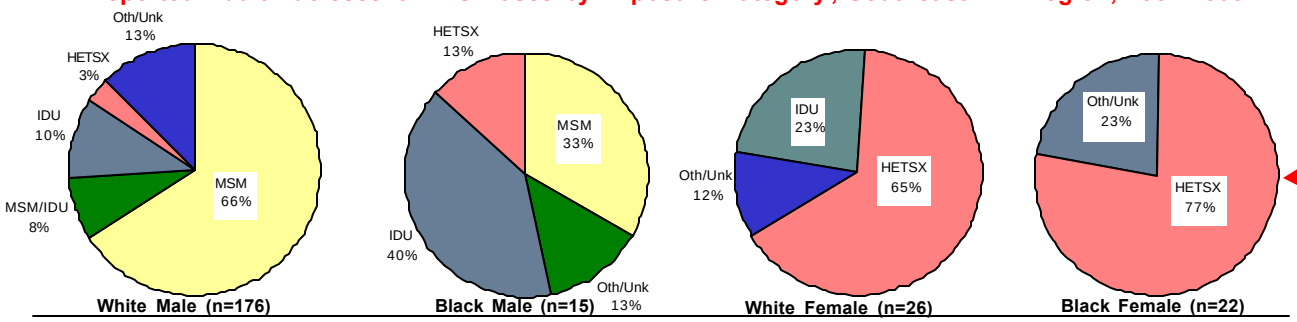
*HIV Cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.
‡For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.
For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

Figure 3

Reported Adult/Adolescent HIV Cases by Exposure Category[1], Southeast HIV Region, 1985-2000



Reported Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Exposure Category[1], Southeast HIV Region, 1982-2000



MSM=Men who have sex with men, MSM/IDU=Men who have sex with men and inject drugs, IDU=Injecting drug users, HETSX=Heterosexual contacts.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

Where

- Of the 138 cumulative HIV cases reported from the Southeast HIV Region,18.8% were from Cape Girardeau County, 11.6% from St. Francois County, 10.9% from Scott County, 9.4% from Pemiscot County, and 8.7% from both Butler and Dunklin Counties. The remaining 31.9% of cases came from 12 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 1-9 reported cases. (See Figure 7 in the "**Missouri**" section on page 19.) Of 37 cumulative HIV cases reported in African Americans, 21.6% were from Cape Girardeau County and 16.2% from both Mississippi and Scott Counties.
- Of the 245 cumulative AIDS cases reported from the Southeast HIV Region, 21.2% were from Cape Girardeau County, 17.1% from St. Francois County, 10.6% from Dunklin County, and 8.2% from Scott County. The remaining 42.9% of cases came from 14 other counties in the region; each of these counties had 5-14 reported cases. (See Figure 8 in the "**Missouri**" section on page 19.) Of 39 cumulative AIDS cases reported in African Americans, 20.5% were from Dunklin County and 17.9% from Cape Girardeau County.
- Tables 2 and 3 summarize cumulative reported HIV and AIDS cases by race/ethnicity and area.
- Table 5 in the "**Missouri**" section (page 18) compares the numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from persons in the Southeast HIV Region with corresponding numbers and rates of HIV and AIDS cases reported from other areas in the state.
- Table 8 in the "**Missouri**" section (page 21) shows numbers and rates of HIV cases reported in 2000 by race/ethnicity for the Southeast HIV Region, and compares these figures with those for HIV cases reported from Missouri's other HIV Regions.
- Figure 9 in the "**Missouri**" section (page 19) shows, for the counties within the Southeast HIV Region (as well as for the entire state), the numbers of living HIV Disease cases who have been reported to the Missouri Department of Health and who were residents of these counties when diagnosed.

Table 2. Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total Cases	Total %	White, Non-Hispanic Cases	White, Non-Hispanic %	Black, Non-Hispanic Cases	Black, Non-Hispanic %
Cape Girardeau County†	26	100.0%	17	65.4%	8	30.8%
St. Francois County†	16	100.0%	14	87.5%	1	6.3%
Scott County†	15	100.0%	8	53.3%	6	40.0%
Pemiscot County†	13	100.0%	7	53.8%	5	38.5%
Butler County†	12	100.0%	10	83.3%	2	16.7%
Dunklin County†	12	100.0%	9	75.0%	3	25.0%
Remainder of Region†	44	100.0%	30	68.2%	12	27.3%
Southeast HIV Region†	138	100.0%	95	68.8%	37	26.8%

†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Table 3. Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area
Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total Cases	Total %	White, Non-Hispanic Cases	White, Non-Hispanic %	Black, Non-Hispanic Cases	Black, Non-Hispanic %
Cape Girardeau County†	52	100.0%	44	84.6%	7	13.5%
St. Francois County†	42	100.0%	41	97.6%	1	2.4%
Dunklin County†	26	100.0%	18	69.2%	8	30.8%
Scott County†	20	100.0%	15	75.0%	5	25.0%
Remainder of Region†	105	100.0%	86	81.9%	18	17.1%
Southeast HIV Region†	245	100.0%	204	83.3%	39	15.9%

†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
Note: Row percentages are shown.

Trends

- The 26 HIV Disease cases initially reported in Southeast HIV Region residents in 2000 represented a 52.9% increase from the 17 cases reported in 1999 (see Figure 1 on page 203).
- The 19 AIDS cases reported in 2000 represented a 90.0% increase from the 10 cases reported in 1999 (see Figure 2 on page 204).
- Figure 4 shows reported AIDS cases in whites and African Americans by year of report.
- Comparing reported HIV cases (which generally represent persons more recently infected with HIV) with reported AIDS cases (which generally represent persons less recently infected) is a potential means of discerning which groups are increasingly becoming involved in the epidemic.
  - As indicated in Table 1 (on page 205), a somewhat higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, tend to be female and African American, providing some evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion may be female and African American.
  - In Table 4, cases currently placed in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category have been reassigned to a specific exposure category (such as MSM or heterosexual contact) based on past experience in reassigning such cases following investigation. As a result, HIV and AIDS cases can be better compared with regard to involvement in the epidemic by persons in different exposure categories. The data contained in Table 4 indicate that a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases, compared to cumulative AIDS cases, are MSM, and a higher proportion are heterosexual contacts. This provides evidence that among more recently infected persons, a smaller proportion are MSM and a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts. (However, the largest <u>number</u> of new infections may well continue to result from male homosexual contact.) In addition, a somewhat higher proportion of reported HIV cases, compared to reported AIDS cases, are in IDUs, suggesting that among more recently infected persons, a slightly larger proportion may be IDUs.
- The number of HIV cases reported from the region in 2000* (15) was slightly higher than the number reported in 1999 (12).

* Throughout this document, whenever reference is made to HIV cases reported in 2000, this means HIV cases reported during that year which remained HIV cases at the end of the year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

HIV Disease Epi Profile Summary: Southeast HIV Region

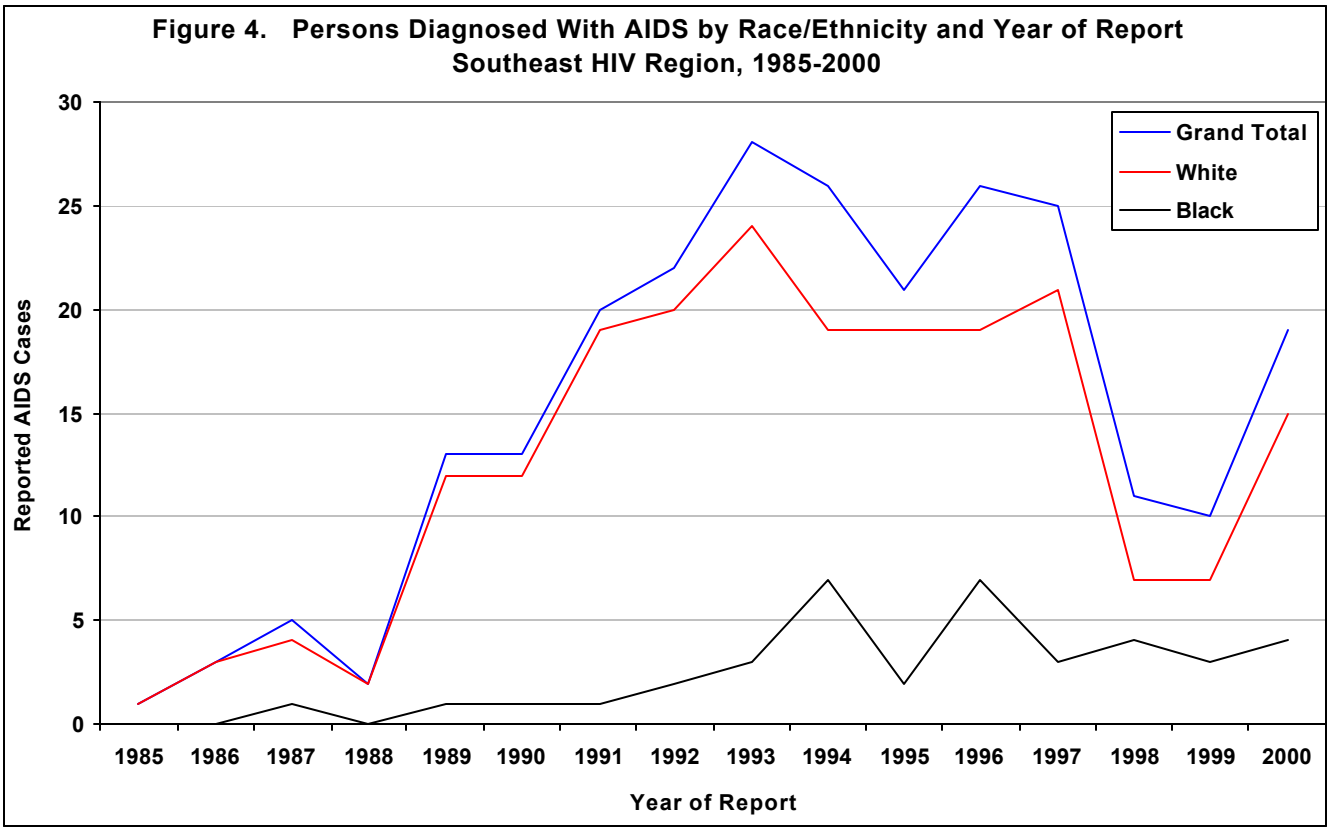


Table 4. HIV and AIDS Cases by Adjusted Exposure Category*, Southeast HIV Region
Reported 2000 and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000**		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Exposure Category	**Case**	**%**	**Case**	**%**	**Case**	**%**	**Case**	**%**
Adult/Adolescent								
Men Who Have Sex With Men	5	(33.3%)	61	(45.2%)	9	(47.4%)	128	(53.1%)
Men Who Have Sex With Men & Inject Drugs	0	(0.0%)	10	(7.4%)	1	(5.3%)	17	(7.1%)
Injecting Drug Use	5	(33.3%)	18	(13.3%)	4	(21.1%)	35	(14.5%)
Heterosexual Contact	4	(26.7%)	43	(31.9%)	4	(21.1%)	43	(17.8%)
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	1	(6.7%)	3	(2.2%)	1	(5.3%)	10	(4.1%)
Blood Transfusion or Tissue Recipient	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	8	(3.3%)
Risk Not Specified	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---
Adult/Adolescent Subtotal	**15**	**(100.0%)**	**135**	**(100.0%)**	**19**	**(100.0%)**	**241**	**(100.0%)**
Pediatric Subtotal	**0**		**3**		**0**		**4**	
Total	**15**		**138**		**19**		**245**	

* Cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult," many of which are still under investigation, have been assigned to a specific exposure category in order to more clearly depict trends in reported HIV/AIDS cases. The proportion of Other/Unknown Adult cases assigned to a given exposure category is based on past experience with Other/Unknown Adult cases whose exposure risk has been determined following investigation. Such experience indicates that almost all Other/Unknown Adult cases whose expsosure risk is eventually determined will be placed in one of four exposure categories: men who have sex with men, men who have sex with men and inject drugs, injecting drug use, or heterosexual contact.

** HIV cases reported in 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year. Those HIV cases reported in 2000 which later in the year became AIDS cases are not included.

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1986 through 2000, a total of 123 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men (MSM) have been reported in Southeast HIV Region residents (these cases make up 51.0% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 19 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 7 (36.8%) have, to date, been identified as being MSM.
- In addition, a total of 56 HIV cases have been reported in MSM (41.5%) total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 15 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 1 (6.7%) has, to date, been identified as being an MSM.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of MSM involvement since for 8 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 16 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 4 (on page 208). Here it is estimated that approximately 128 (53.1%) of the 241 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 9 (47.4%) of the 19 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were in MSM. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 61 (45.2%) of the 135 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 5 (33.3)% of the 15 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were in MSM.

Who

- Table 5 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM by race/ethnicity.
- Of total reported HIV cases among MSM, white men comprise 87.5%, and African American men make up most of the remaining cases.
- White men comprise 94.3% of total reported AIDS cases among MSM, and African American men make up most of the remaining cases.
- Table 6 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (55.4%) were in men 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 37% of these men (36% of white men and 50% of African American men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- Of the 56 total HIV cases reported in MSM, 15 (26.8%) were from Cape Girardeau County, 10 (17.9%) from St. Francois County 7 (12.5%) from Pemiscot County, and 6 (10.7%) from Scott County. The remaining 18 cases were from 11 other counties of the HIV region (each of these counties reported 1-4 cases).
- Table 7 shows reported HIV cases in MSM by geographic area.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were in MSM was essentially the same as the number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 4 on page 208, it is estimated that 5 HIV cases reported in 2000 were in MSM (this estimate was arrived at after reassignment of cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as MSM] based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 7 of the HIV cases reported during that year were in MSM.
- As indicated in Table 4 on page 208, a lower proportion of cumulative HIV cases (45.2%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (75.8%), appear to be MSM, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a smaller proportion are MSM.

Table 5. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex Wtih Men by Race/Ethnicity, Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases Cumulative Cases	HIV Cases Cumulative %	AIDS Cases Cumulative Cases	AIDS Cases Cumulative %
White	49	(87.5%)	116	(94.3%)
Other/Unknown	7	(12.5%)	7	(5.7%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	**56**	**(100.0%)**	**123**	**(100.0%)**

Table 6. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Age Group, Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Age Group	Total Cases	Total %
13-19	2	(3.6%)
20-29	31	(55.4%)
30-39	17	(30.4%)
40-49	4	(7.1%)
50+	2	(3.6%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	**56**	**(100.0%)**

Table 7. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men by Geographic Area, Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total Cases	Total %
Cape Girardeau County	15	(26.8%)
St. Francois County	10	(17.9%)
Pemiscot County	7	(12.5%)
Scott County	6	(10.7%)
Remaining Counties	18	(32.1%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	**56**	**(100.0%)**

Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs (MSM/IDU)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1986 through 2000, a total of 16 AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs) have been reported in Southeast HIV Region residents (these cases make up 6.6% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 19 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 1 (5.3%) has, to date, been identified as being an MSM/IDU.
- In addition, a total of 10 HIV cases have been reported in MSM/IDUs (7.4% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 15 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, none have, to date, been identified as being MSM/IDUs.

Who

- Table 8 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in MSM/IDUs by race/ethnicity.
- Of the 10 total reported HIV cases among MSM/IDUs, white men comprise 80.0%, and African American men make up 20.0%.
- White men comprise 87.5% of the 16 total reported AIDS cases among MSM/IDUs, and African American men make up 12.5%.
- Table 9 shows reported HIV cases in MSM/IDUs by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (60.0%) were in men 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.
- Information obtained through interviews with reported MSM/IDU HIV and AIDS cases indicates that at least 58% of these men (55% of white men and 75% of African American men) have, in addition to having sex with other men, also had sex with females. (Note that these percentages may actually be higher because complete information may not have been obtained on all reported cases.)

Where

- The 10 total HIV cases in MSM/IDUs were from 8 counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were in MSM/IDUs was not noticeably different than the number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 4 on page 208, it is estimated that none of the HIV cases reported in 2000 were MSM/IDUs (this estimate was arrived at after reassignment of cases currently classified as “Other/Unknown Adult” to specific exposure categories [such as MSM/IDU] based on past experience with “Other/Unknown” cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 1 of the HIV cases reported during that year was an MSM/IDU.

Table 8. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Men Who Have Sex Wtih Men and Inject Drugs by Race/Ethnicity, Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases Cumulative Cases	HIV Cases Cumulative %	AIDS Cases Cumulative Cases	AIDS Cases Cumulative %
White	8	(80.0%)	14	(87.5%)
Black	2	(20.0%)	2	(12.5%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Other/Unknown	0	(16.7%)	0	(0.0%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	**10**	**(100.0%)**	**16**	**(100.0%)**

Table 9. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs by Age Group, Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Age Group	Total Cases	Total %
13-19	1	(10.0%)
20-29	1	(10.0%)
30-39	6	(60.0%)
40+	2	(20.0%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	**10**	**(100.0%)**

Table 10. Reported HIV Cases in Men Who Have Sex With Men and Inject Drugs, Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

The 10 total HIV cases in MSM/IDUs were from 8 counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).

Southeast HIV Region Total	**10**	**(100.0%)**

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1986 through 2000, a total of 34 AIDS cases in injecting drug users (IDUs)[†] have been reported in Southeast HIV Region residents (these cases make up 14.1% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 19 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 3 (15.8%) have, to date, been identified as being IDUs.
- In addition, a total of 14 HIV cases have been reported in IDUs (10.4% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 15 adult/adolescent HIV cases* reported, 3 (20.0%) have, to date, been identified as being IDUs.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of IDUs involvement since for 8 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 16 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 4. Here it is estimated that approximately 35 (14.5%) of the 241 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 4 (21.1%) of the 19 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were IDUs. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 18 (13.3%) of the 135 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 5 (33.3%) of the 15 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were IDUs.

Who

- Table 11 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in IDUs by race/ethnicity and gender.
- White males comprise 64.3%of the 14 total reported HIV cases among IDUs; African American females make up 14.3%; white females 14.3%; and African American males 7.1% (1 case).
- White males comprise 52.9% of the 34 total reported AIDS cases among IDUs; African American males make up 17.6%; white females 17.6%; and African American females 11.8%.
- Table 12 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (57.1%) were in persons 30-39 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 14 total HIV cases reported in IDUs, 4 (28.6%) were from Dunklin County. The remaining 10 (71.4%) cases were from 7 other counties in the region (each county reported 1-2 cases).
- Table 13 shows reported HIV cases in IDUs by geographic area.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were in IDUs was greater than the number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 4 on page 208, it is estimated that 5 HIV cases reported in 2000 were in IDUs (this estimate was arrived at after reassignment of cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as IDU] based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that none of the HIV cases reported during that year were in IDUs.
- As indicated in Table 4 on page 208, a somewhat higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (13.3%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (6.8%), appear to be IDUs, providing some evidence that among more recently infected persons a slightly larger proportion may be IDUs.

[†] Each male IDU case denied any homosexual contact; if such contact were reported, the case would have been placed in the men who have sex with men and inject drugs [MSM/IDU] exposure category.

Table 11. HIV and AIDS Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV Cases Cumulative Cases	HIV Cases Cumulative %	AIDS Cases Cumulative Cases	AIDS Cases Cumulative %
White Male	9	(64.3%)	18	(52.9%)
Black Male	1	(7.1%)	6	(17.6%)
White Female	2	(14.3%)	6	(17.6%)
Black Female	2	(14.3%)	4	(11.8%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	**14**	**(100.0%)**	**34**	**(100.0%)**

Table 12. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Age Group, Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Age Group	Total Cases	Total %
13-19	1	(7.1%)
20-29	2	(14.3%)
30-39	8	(57.1%)
40+	3	(21.4%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	**14**	**(100.0%)**

Table 13. Reported HIV Cases in Injecting Drug Users by Geographic Area, Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total Cases	Total %
Dunklin County	4	(28.6%)
Remaining Counties	10	(71.4%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	**14**	**(100.0%)**

Heterosexual Contacts

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1986 through 2000, a total of 42 AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts have been reported in Southeast HIV Region residents (these cases make up 17.4% of all reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases in the region). In 2000, of the 19 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported, 4 (21.1%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- In addition, a total of 36 HIV cases have been reported in heterosexual contacts (26.7% of total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases in the region). In 2000, of the 15 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported, 2 (13.3%) have, to date, been identified as being in heterosexual contacts.
- These numbers, however, do not completely indicate the full extent of heterosexual contact involvement since for 8 adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and 16 adult/adolescent HIV cases, the specific exposure category has not yet been determined. These cases are, in general, still under investigation and are currently in the "Other/Unknown" exposure category. If these cases were all assigned to a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact) based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases whose exposure category was determined following investigation, the result would be that seen in Table 4 on page 208. Here it is estimated that approximately 43 (17.8%) of the 241 total reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases, and approximately 4 (21.1%) of the 19 adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 2000, were in heterosexual contacts. Likewise, it is estimated that approximately 43 (31.9%) of the 135 total reported adult/adolescent HIV cases, and approximately 4 (26.7%) of the 15 adult/adolescent HIV cases reported in 2000, were in heterosexual contacts.

Who

- Table 14 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and gender.
- White females comprise 41.7% of the 36 total reported HIV cases among heterosexual contacts; African American females make up 33.3%; white males 13.9%; and African American males 11.1%.
- African American females comprise 40.5% of the 42 total reported AIDS cases among heterosexual contacts; white females make up 40.5%; white males 14.3%; and African American males 4.8%.
- Table 15 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts by race/ethnicity and age group. The largest proportion of reported HIV cases (36.1%) were in persons 20-29 years of age at the time of initial diagnosis.

Where

- Of the 36 total HIV cases reported in heterosexual contacts, 5 (13.9%) were from Butler County and 4 (11.1%) each were from Cape Girardeau, Dunklin, Mississippi, Scott, and Ste Genevieve Counties. Eleven other cases were reported from 8 additional counties in the region (each of these counties reported 1-3 cases).
- Table 16 shows reported HIV cases in heterosexual contacts geographic area.

Trends

- It appears that the number of HIV cases reported in 2000 which were in heterosexual contacts was approximately the same as the corresponding number reported in 1999. As seen in Table 4 on page 208, it is estimated that 4 HIV cases reported in 2000 were in heterosexual contacts (this estimate was arrived at <u>after</u> reassignment of cases currently classified as "Other/Unknown Adult" to specific exposure categories [such as heterosexual contact] based on past experience with "Other/Unknown" cases). In 1999, the corresponding estimate was that 4 of the HIV cases reported during that year were in heterosexual contacts.
- As indicated in Table 4 (on page 208), a higher proportion of cumulative HIV cases (31.9%), compared to cumulative AIDS cases (8.9%), appear to be heterosexual contacts, providing evidence that among more recently infected persons a larger proportion are heterosexual contacts.

Table 14. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Southeast HIV Region, and Cumulative Through December 2000

Race/Ethnicity and Gender	HIV Cases Cumulative Cases	HIV Cases Cumulative %	AIDS Cases Cumulative Cases	AIDS Cases Cumulative %
White Male	5	(13.9%)	6	(14.3%)
Black Male	4	(11.1%)	2	(4.8%)
White Female	15	(41.7%)	17	(40.5%)
Black Female	12	(33.3%)	17	(40.5%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	**36**	**(100.0%)**	**42**	**(100.0%)**

Table 15. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Age Group	White Cases	White %	Black Cases	Black %	Total Cases	Total %
13–19	3	(15.0%)	4	(15.0%)	7	(19.4%)
20–29	7	(35.0%)	6	(37.5%)	13	(36.1%)
30–39	4	(20.0%)	4	(15.0%)	8	(22.2%)
40–49	3	(15.0%)	2	(12.5%)	5	(13.9%)
50+	3	(15.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(13.9%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	**20**	**(100.0%)**	**16**	**(100.0%)**	**36**	**(100.0%)**

Table 16. Reported HIV Cases in Heterosexual Contacts by Geographic Area, Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

Geographic Area	Total Cases	Total %
Butler County	5	(13.9%)
Cape Girardeau County	4	(11.1%)
Dunklin County	4	(11.1%)
Mississippi County	4	(11.1%)
Scott County	4	(11.1%)
Ste. Genevieve County	4	(11.1%)
Remaining Counties	11	(30.6%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	**36**	**(100.0%)**

Young People

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1986 through 2000, a total of 60 AIDS cases have been reported in Southeast HIV Region residents 13-29 years of age; 34 (56.7%) of these individuals are known to have died. The 60 reported AIDS cases in persons 13-29 years of age make up 24.5% of all reported AIDS cases in the region.
- An additional 66 HIV cases have been reported in Southeast HIV Region residents 13-29 years of age. These 66 cases make up 47.8% of all reported HIV cases in the region.
- 3 AIDS cases and 8 HIV cases were reported during 2000.

Who

- Table 17 shows reported HIV and AIDS cases in young people 13-29 years of age by gender and race/ethnicity.
- Males comprise 74.2% of all reported HIV cases, and 70.0% of all reported AIDS cases, in persons 13-29 years of age.
- African Americans comprise 28.8% of reported HIV cases and 25.0% of reported AIDS cases.
- Of the 66 total reported HIV cases in persons 13-29 years of age, 47.0% were diagnosed in 25-29 year olds, 34.8% in 20-24 year olds, and 18.2% in 13-19 year olds. See Table 18.
- Of the 66 HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age: 33 (50.0%) were in MSM, 2 (3.0%) in MSM/IDUs, 3 (4.5%) in IDUs, 20 (30.3%) in heterosexual contacts, 1 (1.5%) in a hemophiliac, and 7 (10.6%) are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category (e.g., MSM, MSM/IDU, IDU, or heterosexual contact).
- Of the 60 AIDS cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age, 1 was infected in childhood through receipt of HIV-contaminated blood products. Of the remaining 59 (adult/adolescent) AIDS cases: 27 (45.8%) were in MSM, 2 (3.4%) in MSM/IDUs, 6 (10.2%) in IDUs, 18 (30.5%) in heterosexual contacts, 5 (8.5%) in adult hemophiliacs, and 1 (1.7%) is still being investigated and has not yet been placed in a specific exposure category.
- Figure 5 shows, for white and African American males 13-29 years of age, the proportion of total reported HIV and AIDS cases by exposure category. For both white and African American females in this age group, most reported cases have been heterosexual contacts.

Where

- Of the 66 total HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age, 12 (18.2%) were from Cape Girardeau County; 10 (15.2%) from Butler County; and 7 (10.6%) each from Scott and St. Francois Counties. Eleven other counties in the Southeast HIV Region each reported from 1-6 cases.

Trends

- The number of HIV cases reported in persons 13-29 years of age in 2000 (8) was not noticeably different from the corresponding number reported in 1999 (6).

Table 17. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Southeast HIV Region, 1982–2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases				HIV Disease	
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	6	(75.0%)	49	(74.2%)	1	(33.3%)	42	(70.0%)	91	(72.2%)
Female	2	(25.0%)	17	(25.8%)	2	(66.7%)	18	(30.0%)	35	(27.8%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	4	(50.0%)	45	(68.2%)	0	(0.0%)	45	(75.0%)	90	(71.4%)
Black	4	(50.0%)	19	(28.8%)	3	(100.0%)	15	(25.0%)	34	(27.0%)
Hispanic	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.5%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.8%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
American Indian	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.5%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.8%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	2	(25.0%)	36	(54.5%)	0	(0.0%)	40	(66.7%)	76	(60.3%)
Black Male	4	(50.0%)	11	(16.7%)	1	(33.3%)	2	(3.3%)	13	(10.3%)
Hispanic Male	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.5%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.8%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
American Indian Male	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown Male	0	(0.0%)	1	(1.5%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.8%)
White Female	2	(25.0%)	9	(13.6%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(8.3%)	14	(11.1%)
Black Female	0	(0.0%)	8	(12.1%)	2	(66.7%)	13	(21.7%)	21	(16.7%)
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 Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Unknown Female	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	**8**	**(100.0%)**	**66**	**(100.0%)**	**3**	**(100.0%)**	**60**	**(100.0%)**	**126**	**(100.0%)**

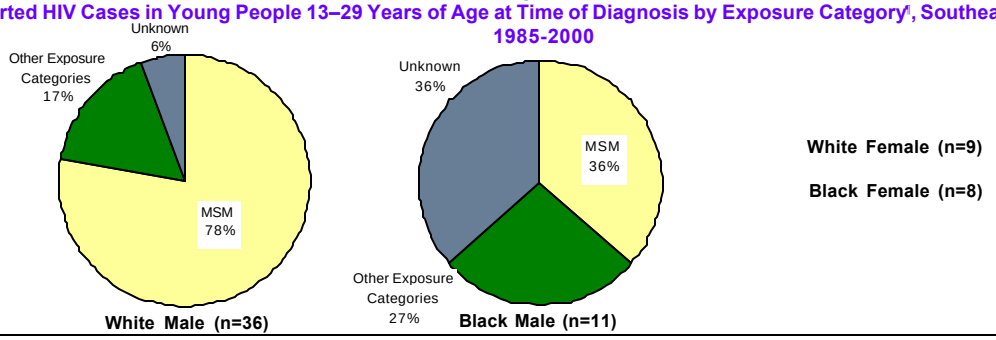
*HIV Cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 18. Reported HIV Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

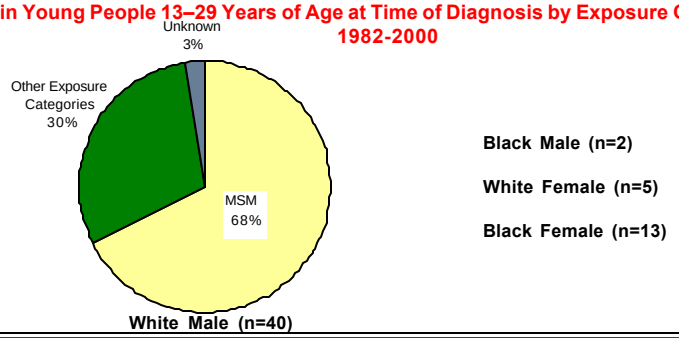
	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	4	(11.1%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(33.3%)	5	(62.5%)	12	(18.2%)
20–24	13	(36.1%)	5	(45.5%)	2	(22.2%)	2	(25.0%)	23	(34.8%)
25–29	19	(52.8%)	6	(54.5%)	4	(44.4%)	1	(12.5%)	31	(47.0%)
Northwest HIV Region Total	**36**	**(100.0%)**	**11**	**(100.0%)**	**9**	**(100.0%)**	**8**	**(100.0%)**	**66**	**(100.0%)**

Figure 5

Reported HIV Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age at Time of Diagnosis by Exposure Category[a], Southeast HIV Region, 1985-2000



Reported AIDS Cases in Young People 13–29 Years of Age at Time of Diagnosis by Exposure Category[a], Southeast HIV Region, 1982-2000



Adult/Adolescent Women

Magnitude of the Problem

- From 1986 through 2000, a total of 48 AIDS cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women (13 years of age and older at the time of diagnosis) from the Southeast HIV Region; 19 (39.6%) of these women are known to have died. Figure 6 shows women (living and deceased) diagnosed with AIDS by year of report
- During this period, an additional 33 HIV cases have been reported in adult/adolescent women from the region.
- 5 AIDS cases and 3 HIV cases were reported during 2000.

Who

- Among reported HIV and AIDS cases in adult/adolescent women, African American women are very disproportionately represented. African American women make up 45.5% of reported HIV cases, and 45.8% of reported AIDS cases, in this population. See Table 19.
- Of the 33 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 27.3% were diagnosed in 20-29 year olds, 24.2% in 30-39 year olds, 24.2% in 13-19 year olds, 18.2% in 40-49 year olds, and 6.1% in women 50 years of age and older. See Table 20. Of the 15 reported HIV cases in African American women, 5 (33.3%) were diagnosed in teenagers.
- Of the 33 HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 27 (81.8%) were in heterosexual contacts and 4 (12.1%) were in injecting drug users (IDUs). The 2 remaining cases are still being investigated and have not yet been placed in a specific exposure category. See Table 21.
- Of the 48 AIDS cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 34 (70.8%) were in heterosexual contacts and 10 (20.8%) were in IDUs. The remaining 4.2% of AIDS cases were in other exposure categories.

Where

- Of the 33 total HIV cases reported in adult/adolescent women, 5 (15.2%) were from Dunklin County, and 4 (12.1%) each from Butler and Ste. Genevieve Counties. Eleven other counties in the Southeast HIV Region each reported 1-3 cases.

Trends

- The number of HIV cases reported in 2000 in adult/adolescent women in the Southeast HIV Region (3) was not noticeably different than the number reported in 1999 (4).

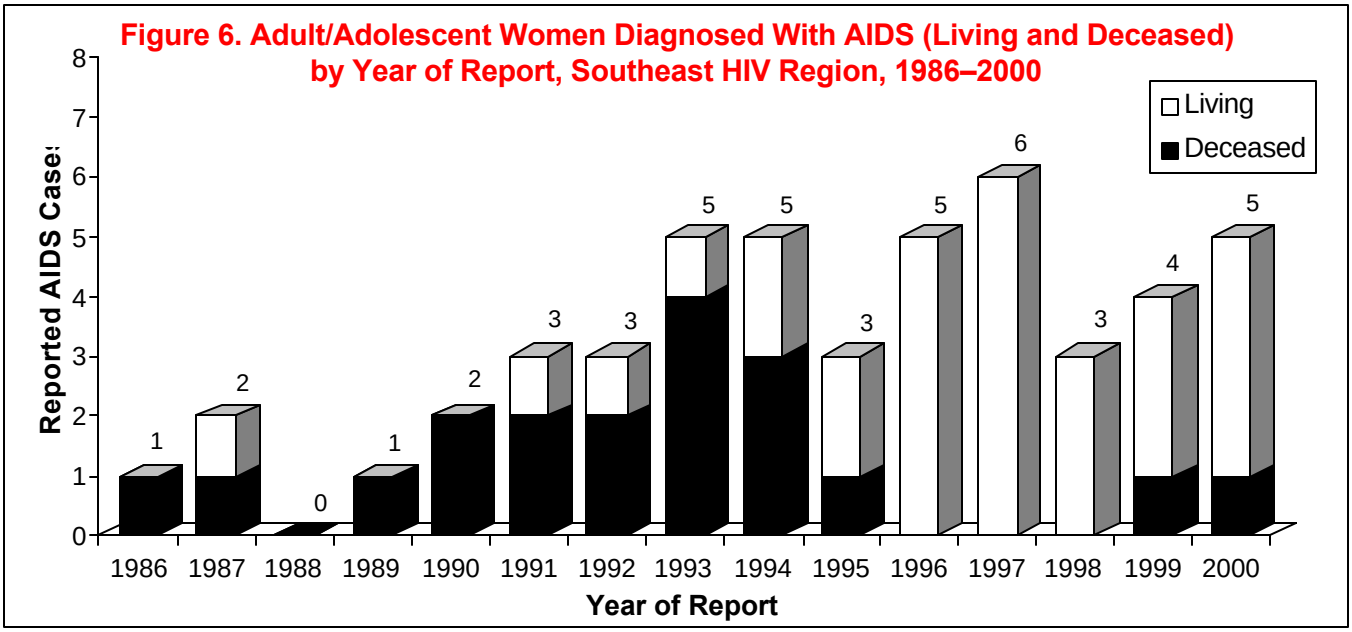


Table 19. Reported HIV and AIDS Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity, Southeast HIV Region, Reported 2000*, and Cumulative Through December 2000

	HIV Cases				AIDS Cases			
	Reported 2000*		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative	
Race/Ethnicity	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%	Case	%
White Female	3	(100.0%)	18	(54.5%)	2	(40.0%)	26	(54.2%)
Black Female	0	(0.0%)	15	(45.5%)	3	(60.0%)	22	(45.8%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	**3**	**(100.0%)**	**33**	**(100.0%)**	**5**	**(100.0%)**	**48**	**(100.0%)**

*HIV cases reported during 2000 which remained HIV cases at the end of that year.

Table 20. Reported HIV Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Females		Black Females		Total	
Age Group	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
13–19	3	(16.7%)	5	(33.3%)	8	(24.2%)
20–29	6	(33.3%)	3	(20.0%)	9	(27.3%)
30–39	5	(27.8%)	3	(20.0%)	8	(24.2%)
40–49	3	(16.7%)	3	(20.0%)	6	(18.2%)
50+	1	(5.6%)	1	(6.7%)	2	(6.1%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	**18**	**(100.0%)**	**15**	**(100.0%)**	**33**	**(100.0%)**

Table 21. Reported HIV Cases in Adult/Adolescent Women by Race/Ethnicity and Exposure Category, Southeast HIV Region, Cumulative Through December 2000

	White Females		Black Females		Total	
Exposure Category	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Injecting Drug Use	2	(11.1%)	2	(13.3%)	4	(12.1%)
Heterosexual Contact	15	(83.3%)	12	(80.0%)	27	(81.8%)
Other/Unknown	1	(5.6%)	1	(6.7%)	2	(6.1%)
Southeast HIV Region Total	**18**	**(100.0%)**	**15**	**(100.0%)**	**33**	**(100.0%)**

Figure 1. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race and Year of Report
Southeast HIV Region, 1992–2000

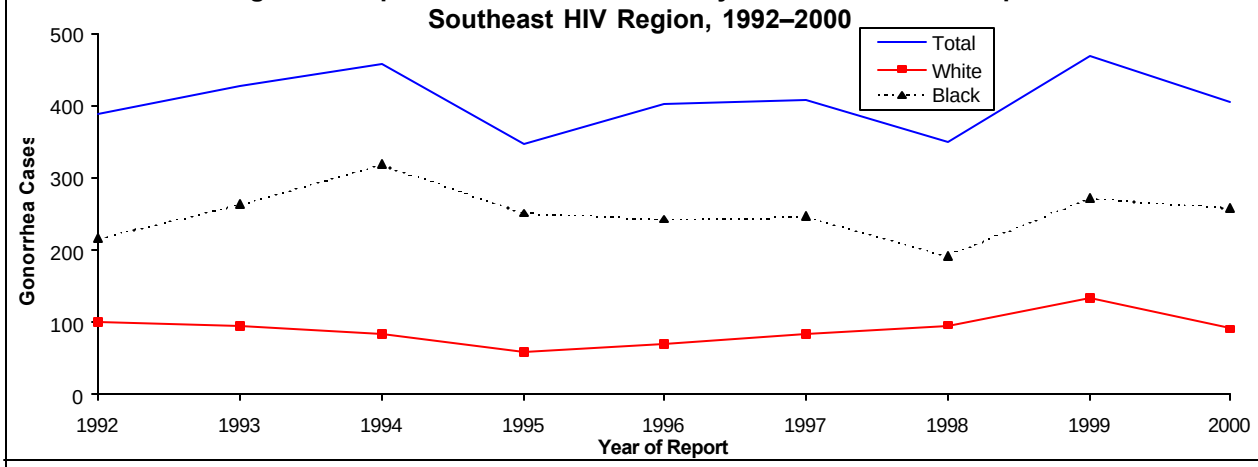
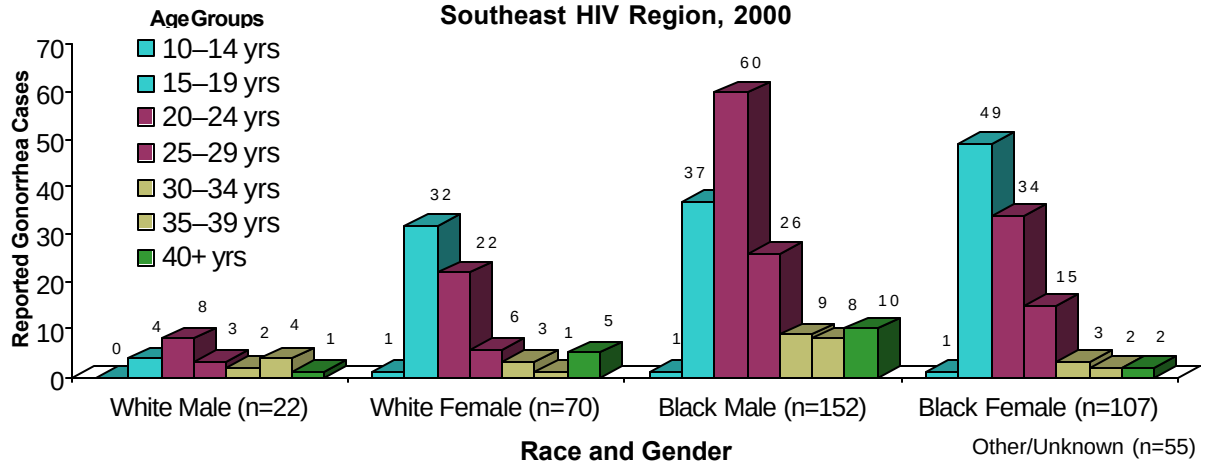


Figure 2. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Southeast HIV Region, 2000



Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Race, Southeast HIV Region, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	92	22.7%	20.9
Blacks	259	63.8%	874.4
Other/Unknown	55	13.5%	–
Total Cases	**406**	**100.0%**	**85.3**

Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, Southeast HIV Region, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Butler	27	6.7%	66.9
Cape Girardeau	108	26.6%	160.7
Dunklin	29	7.1%	89.2
Mississippi	38	9.4%	284.9
New Madrid	46	11.3%	230.8
Pemiscot	58	14.3%	274.2
Scott	74	18.2%	182.4
Total Cases	**406**	**100.0%**	**85.3**

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County
Southeast HIV Region, 2000

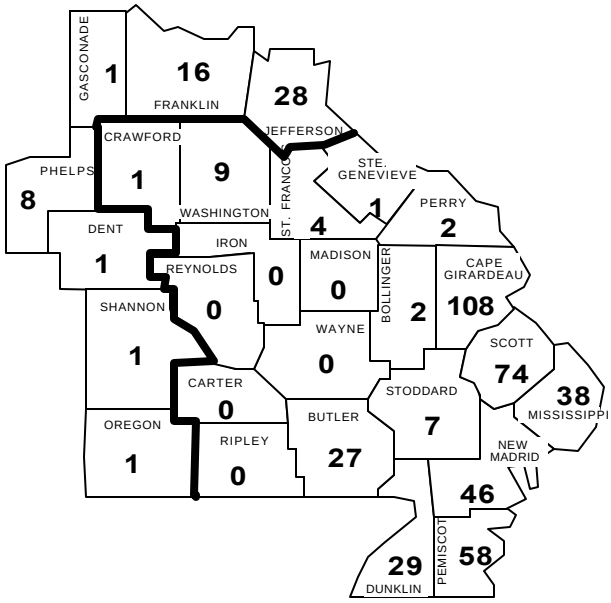


Figure 1. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race and Year of Report
Southeast HIV Region, 1992–2000

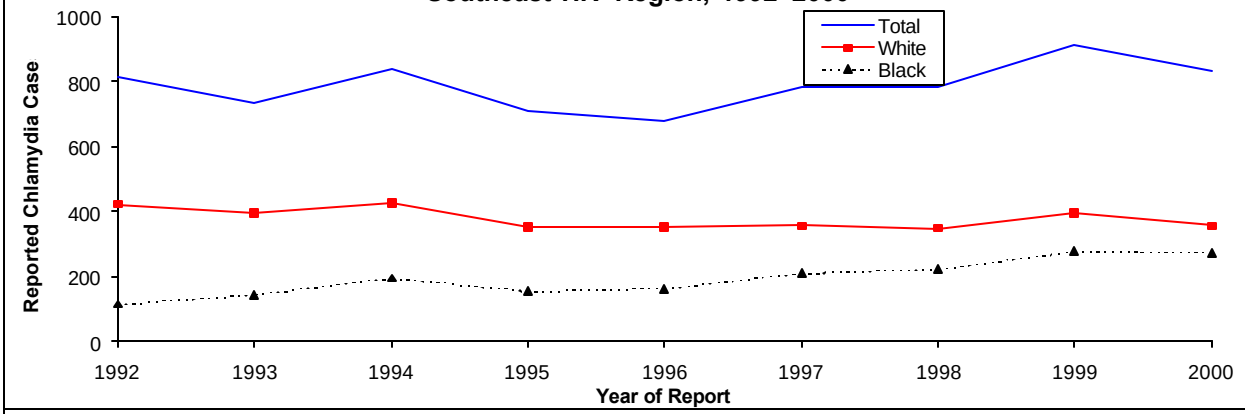
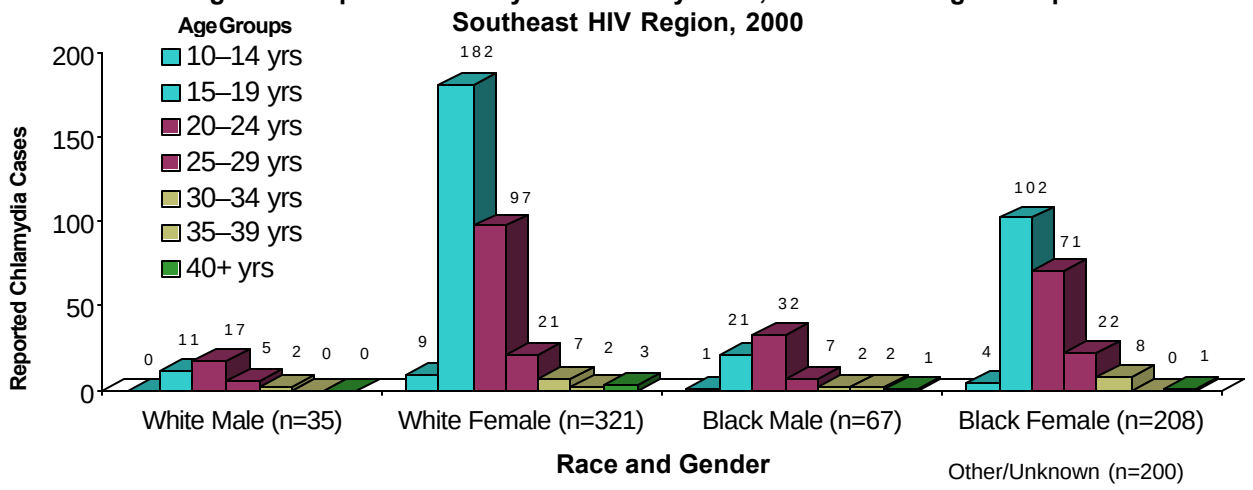


Figure 2. Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Southeast HIV Region, 2000



Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Race, Southeast HIV Region, 2000

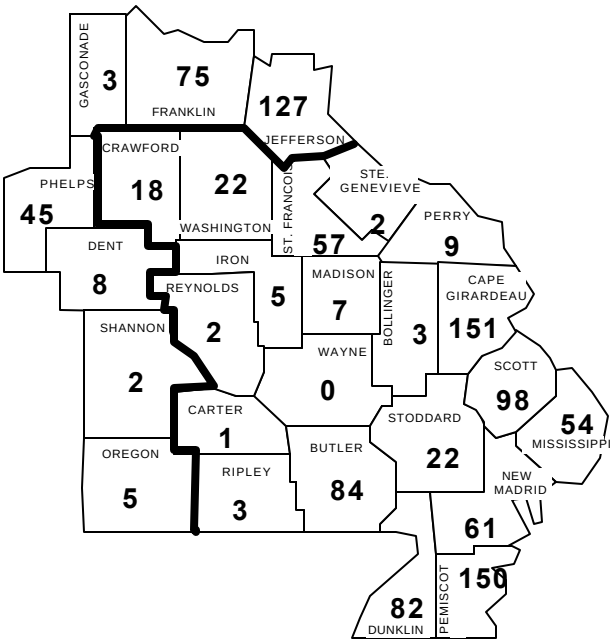
	Cases	%	Rate*
Whites	356	42.8%	80.9
Blacks	275	33.1%	928.4
Other/Unknown	200	24.1%	–
Total Cases	**831**	**100.0%**	**174.7**

Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Selected Counties, Southeast HIV Region, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Butler	84	10.1%	208.0
Cape Girardeau	151	18.2%	224.7
Dunklin	82	9.9%	252.1
Mississippi	54	6.5%	404.8
New Madrid	61	7.3%	306.0
Pemiscot	150	18.1%	709.2
Scott	98	11.8%	241.6
St. Francois	57	6.9%	102.2
Stoddard	22	2.6%	74.2
Washington	22	2.6%	94.2
Total Cases	**831**	**100.0%**	**174.7**

*Per 100,000 population

Figure 3. Reported Chlamydia Cases by County
Southeast HIV Region, 2000



HIV Disease Epidemiologic Reports

MDOH. **HIV/AIDS: Scientific Studies and Reports** (Includes links to current and past editions of the Missouri *HIV/STD Epidemiologic Profile* [formerly the *KWIK Facts*], as well as to current and past editions of *HIV/STD Statistics*.)
http://www.health.state.mo.us/GLRequest/ID/SSRHIVAIDS.html

CDC. **HIV/AIDS Basic Statistics**
http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats.htm

CDC. **HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report**
http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasrlink.htm

HIV Disease Web Sites

MDOH: **HIV/AIDS**
http://www.health.state.mo.us/GLRequest/ID/HIVAIDS.html

MDOH. **Section of STD/HIV/AIDS Prevention & Care Services**
http://www.health.state.mo.us/sshapcs/SSHAPCS.html

CDC **Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention Home Page**
http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/dhap.htm

CDC. **National Prevention Information Network (NPIN) - HIV/AIDS Resources**
http://www.cdcnpin.org/hiv/start.htm

NIAID. **NIAID Publications on HIV/AIDS**
http://www.niaid.nih.gov/publications/aids.htm

National Library of Medicine. **HIV/AIDS Information**
http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/hiv.cfm

Journal of the American Medical Association HIV/AIDS Information Center
http://www.ama-assn.org/special/hiv/hivhome.htm

Healthfinder® (A gateway consumer health and human services information web site from the U.S. Government.)
http://www.healthfinder.gov/default.htm

MDOH = Missouri Department of Health
CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
NIAID = National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases
HRSA=Health Resources and Services Administration
USPHS = U.S. Public Health Service

HIV Disease Internet Resources: Missouri

HIV Disease Treatment/Prevention Information

USPHS. **HIV/AIDS Treatment Information Service (ATIS)** (Includes current HIV treatment and prevention guidelines.)
http://www.hivatis.org/

HIV InSite Knowledge Base (A comprehensive, on-line textbook of HIV disease from the University of California San Francisco and San Francisco General Hospital.)
http://hivinsite.ucsf.edu/InSite.jsp?page=KB

Medical Management of HIV Infection by John G. Bartlett, M.D. and Joel E. Gallant, M.D., M.P.H. (A handbook of HIV disease management that serves as the standard of care for the Johns Hopkins AIDS Service and has been accepted as the standard of care for quality assurance by Maryland Medicaid.)
http://www.hopkins-aids.edu/publications/book/book_toc.html

HRSA. **A Guide to the Clinical Care of Women With HIV**
http://hab.hrsa.gov/womencare.htm

HRSA. **HIV/AIDS Services**
http://hab.hrsa.gov/

HIV Disease Clinical Trials Information

CDC. **Taking Part in Research Studies: What Questions Should You Ask?**
http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/brochure/unc3bro.htm

AIDS Clinical Trials Unit at Washington University Medical Center, St. Louis
http://id.wustl.edu/~actu/

USPHS. **AIDS Clinical Trials Information Service (ACTIS)**
http://www.actis.org/

The Pediatric AIDS Clinical Trials Group
http://pactg.s-3.com/

HIV Disease Educational Opportunities for Health Professionals

Midwest AIDS Training and Education Center - Eastern Missouri (MATEC-EM)
http://id.wustl.edu/~actu/matec2.html

Midwest AIDS Education and Training Centers (MATEC)
http://www.uic.edu/depts/matec/

AIDS Education Training Centers (AETC)
http://www.aids-ed.org/

CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
HRSA=Health Resources and Services Administration
USPHS = U.S. Public Health Service

STDs-Epidemiologic Reports

MDOH. **Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Scientific Studies and Reports** (Includes links to current and past editions of the Missouri *HIV/STD Epidemiologic Profile* [formerly the KWIK Facts], as well as to current and past editions of *HIV/STD Statistics*.)
http://www.health.state.mo.us/GLRequest/ID/SSRSTD.html

CDC. **STD Surveillance & Statistics**
http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/Stats_Trends/Stats_and_Trends.htm

STDs-Web Sites

MDOH. **Disease Directory: Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Syphilis-Congenital** (From the MDOH Home Page main menu, click on "Diseases and Conditions", and then on "Disease Directory".)
http://www.health.state.mo.us/

MDOH. **Section of STD/HIV/AIDS Prevention & Care Services**
http://www.health.state.mo.us/sshapcs/SSHAPCS.html

CDC. **Sexually Transmitted Diseases Facts & Information**
http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/disease_info.htm

CDC. **CDC Division of STD Prevention Home Page**
http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/dstdp.html

CDC. **National Prevention Information Network (NPIN) - STD Resources**
http://www.cdcnpin.org/std/start.htm

NIAID. **NIAID Publications on STDs**
http://www.niaid.nih.gov/publications/stds.htm

Healthfinder® (A gateway consumer health and human services information web site from the U.S. Government.)
http://www.healthfinder.gov/default.htm

STDs-Treatment/Prevention Information

CDC. **1998 Guidelines for the Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases** (*MMWR* 1998; 47 [No. RR-1].)
http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/1998_STD_Guidlines/1998_guidelines_for_the_treatment.htm

MDOH. **STD Manual**
http://www.health.state.mo.us/sshapcs/page 55.html

STDs-Educational Opportunities for Health Professionals

St. Louis STD/HIV Prevention and Training Center
http://www.umsl.edu/services/itc/std_ptc.html

National STD/HIV Prevention and Training Center Network
http://www.stdptc.uc.edu/

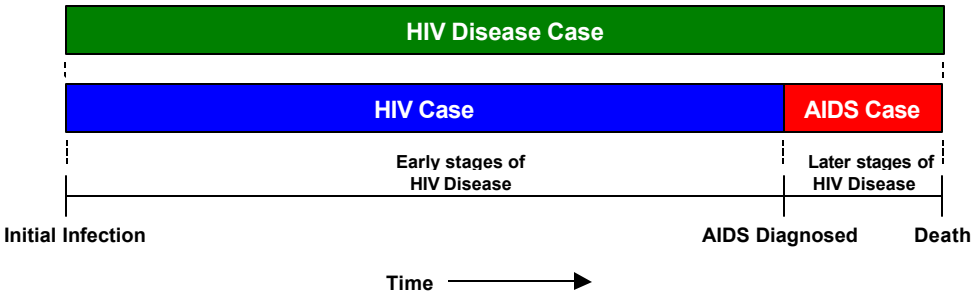
MDOH = Missouri Department of Health
CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
NIAID = National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

Missouri Department of Health
Office of Surveillance/Office of Epidemiology

HIV/STD Statistics

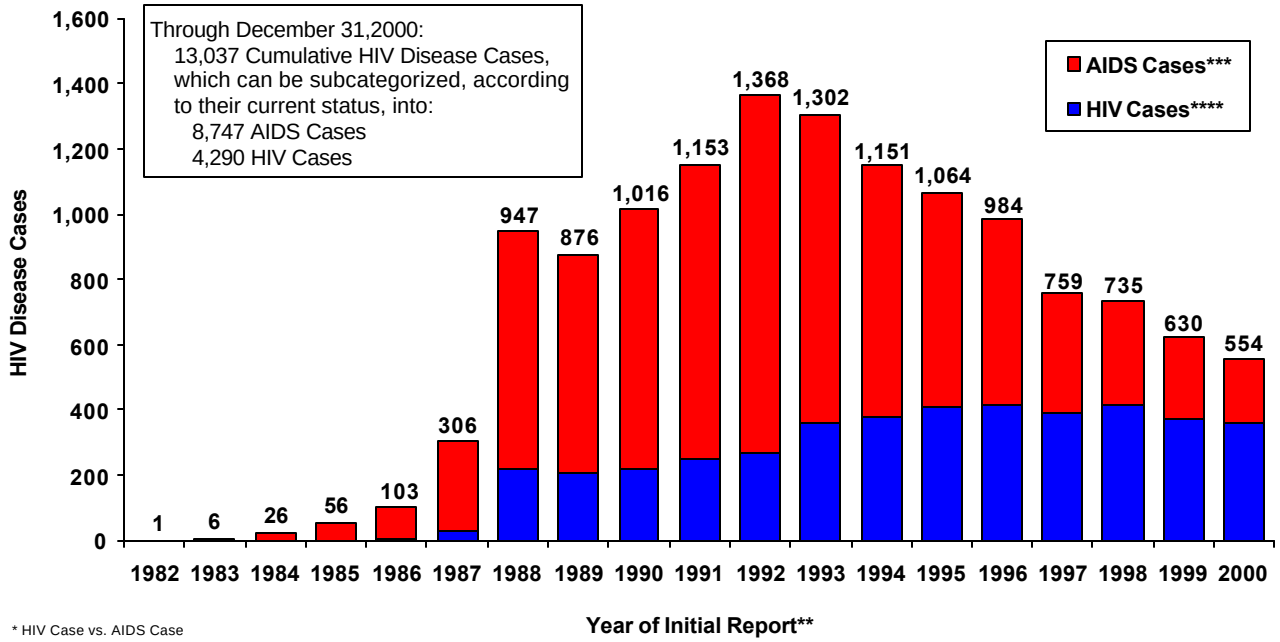
December 2000

Relationship of HIV Disease Cases, HIV Cases, and AIDS Cases



From the time a person is infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) until death, he/she has **HIV Disease**. All persons with HIV Disease can be subclassified as either an **AIDS case** (if they are in the later stages of the disease process and have met the case definition for AIDS) or an **HIV case** (if they are in the earlier stages of the disease process and have not met the AIDS case definition).

Reported HIV Disease Cases by Current Status* and Year of Initial Report**
Missouri, 1982-2000



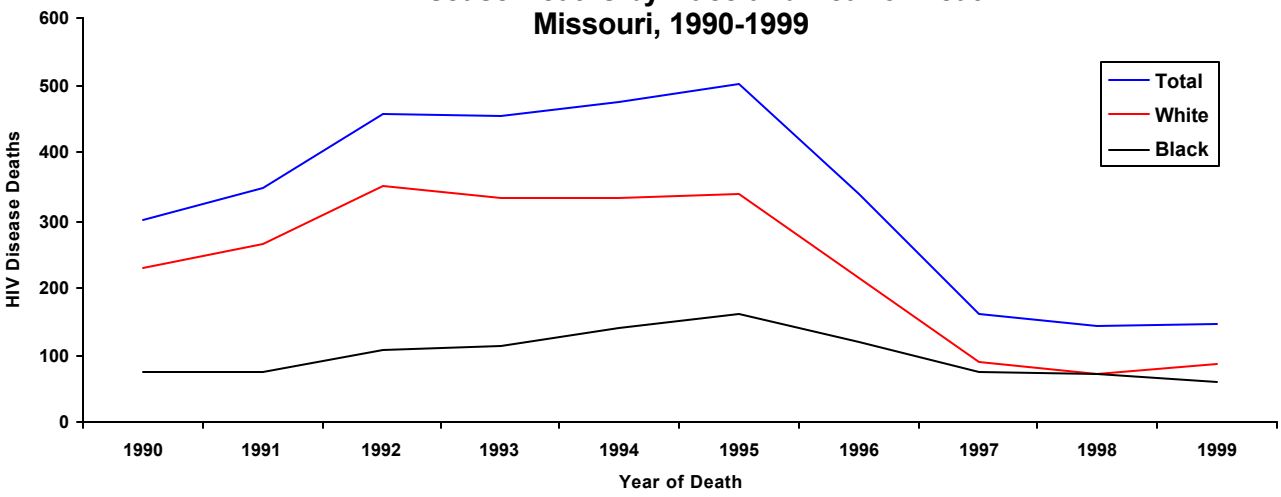
* HIV Case vs. AIDS Case

**Cases are indicated by year of their initial report to the Missouri Department of Health (i.e., by the year in which the first report of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was received by the department.)

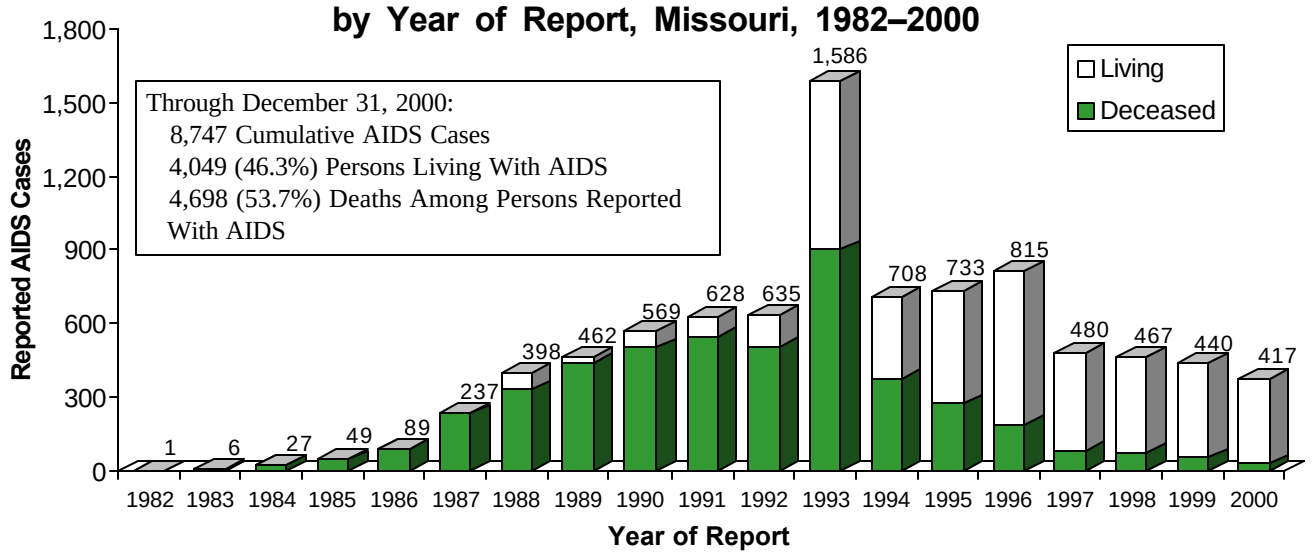
***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they had subsequently come to meet the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as an AIDS case.

****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases, and have subsequently remained HIV cases (i.e., they have not met the case definition for AIDS).

HIV Disease Deaths by Race and Year of Death
Missouri, 1990-1999



Persons Diagnosed With AIDS (Living and Deceased) by Year of Report, Missouri, 1982–2000

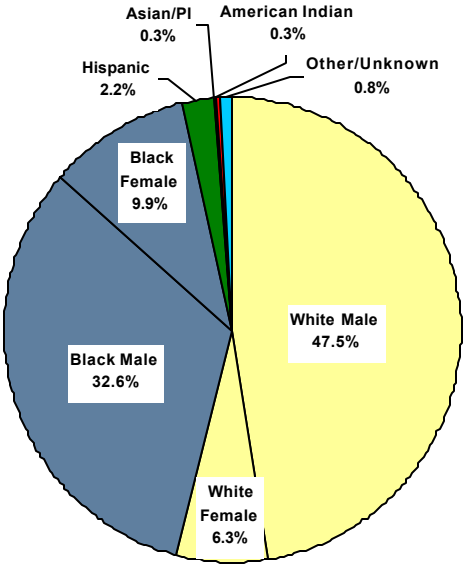


Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age at Diagnosis, Missouri, 1982–2000

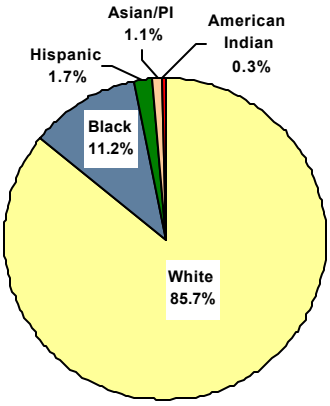
	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases**				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 2000		Cumulative*		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender										
Male	268	(73.8%)	3,576	(83.4%)	342	(82.0%)	7,923	(90.6%)	11,499	(88.2%)
Female	95	(26.2%)	714	(16.6%)	75	(18.0%)	824	(9.4%)	1,538	(11.8%)
Race/Ethnicity										
White	165	(45.5%)	2,306	(53.8%)	201	(48.2%)	5,751	(65.7%)	8,057	(61.8%)
Black	179	(49.3%)	1,825	(42.5%)	202	(48.4%)	2,768	(31.6%)	4,593	(35.2%)
Hispanic	8	(2.2%)	96	(2.2%)	11	(2.6%)	174	(2.0%)	270	(2.1%)
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	(0.0%)	14	(0.3%)	1	(0.2%)	20	(0.2%)	34	(0.3%)
American Indian	1	(0.3%)	13	(0.3%)	1	(0.2%)	32	(0.4%)	45	(0.3%)
Unknown	10	(2.8%)	36	(0.8%)	1	(0.2%)	2	(0.0%)	38	(0.3%)
Race/Ethnicity and Gender										
White Male	133	(36.6%)	2,037	(47.5%)	175	(42.0%)	5,391	(61.6%)	7,428	(57.0%)
Black Male	120	(33.1%)	1,400	(32.6%)	155	(37.2%)	2,323	(26.6%)	3,723	(28.6%)
Hispanic Male	6	(1.7%)	84	(2.0%)	10	(2.4%)	163	(1.9%)	247	(1.9%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	(0.0%)	10	(0.2%)	1	(0.2%)	17	(0.2%)	27	(0.2%)
American Indian Male	1	(0.3%)	12	(0.2%)	1	(0.2%)	29	(0.3%)	41	(0.3%)
Unknown Male	8	(2.2%)	33	(0.8%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	33	(0.2%)
White Female	32	(8.8%)	269	(6.3%)	26	(6.2%)	360	(4.1%)	629	(4.8%)
Black Female	59	(16.3%)	425	(9.9%)	47	(11.3%)	445	(5.1%)	870	(6.7%)
Hispanic Female	2	(0.6%)	12	(0.3%)	1	(0.2%)	11	(0.1%)	23	(0.2%)
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	(0.0%)	4	(0.1%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.0%)	7	(0.1%)
American Indian Female	0	(0.0%)	1	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	3	(0.0%)	4	(0.0%)
Unknown Female	2	(0.6%)	3	(0.1%)	1	(0.2%)	2	(0.0%)	5	(0.0%)
Age at Diagnosis‡										
<13	2	(0.6%)	43	(1.0%)	1	(0.2%)	55	(0.6%)	98	(0.8%)
13-19	15	(4.1%)	199	(4.6%)	8	(1.9%)	92	(1.1%)	291	(2.2%)
20-24	62	(17.1%)	678	(15.8%)	17	(4.1%)	524	(6.0%)	1,202	(9.2%)
25-29	60	(16.5%)	962	(22.4%)	53	(12.7%)	1,452	(16.6%)	2,414	(18.5%)
30-34	82	(22.6%)	973	(22.7%)	88	(21.1%)	2,188	(25.0%)	3,161	(24.2%)
35-39	57	(15.7%)	668	(15.6%)	106	(25.4%)	1,806	(20.6%)	2,474	(19.0%)
40-44	48	(13.2%)	401	(9.3%)	70	(16.8%)	1,188	(13.6%)	1,589	(12.2%)
45-49	24	(6.6%)	201	(4.7%)	39	(9.4%)	684	(7.8%)	885	(6.8%)
50+	13	(3.6%)	165	(3.8%)	35	(8.4%)	758	(8.7%)	923	(7.1%)
Missouri Total	**363**	**(100.0%)**	**4,290**	**(100.0%)**	**417**	**(100.0%)**	**8,747**	**(100.0%)**	**13,037**	**(100.0%)**

* HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.
** AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.
‡ For HIV Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with HIV infection.
For AIDS Cases, Age at Diagnosis is the age at which the individual was first diagnosed with AIDS.

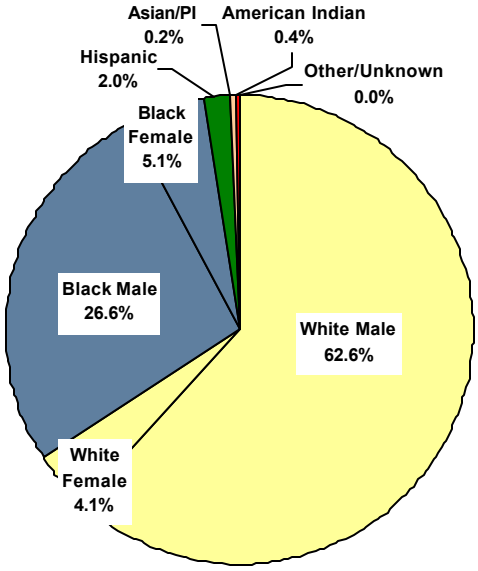
Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and (for Whites and Blacks) Gender, Missouri, 1985–2000 (n=4,290)



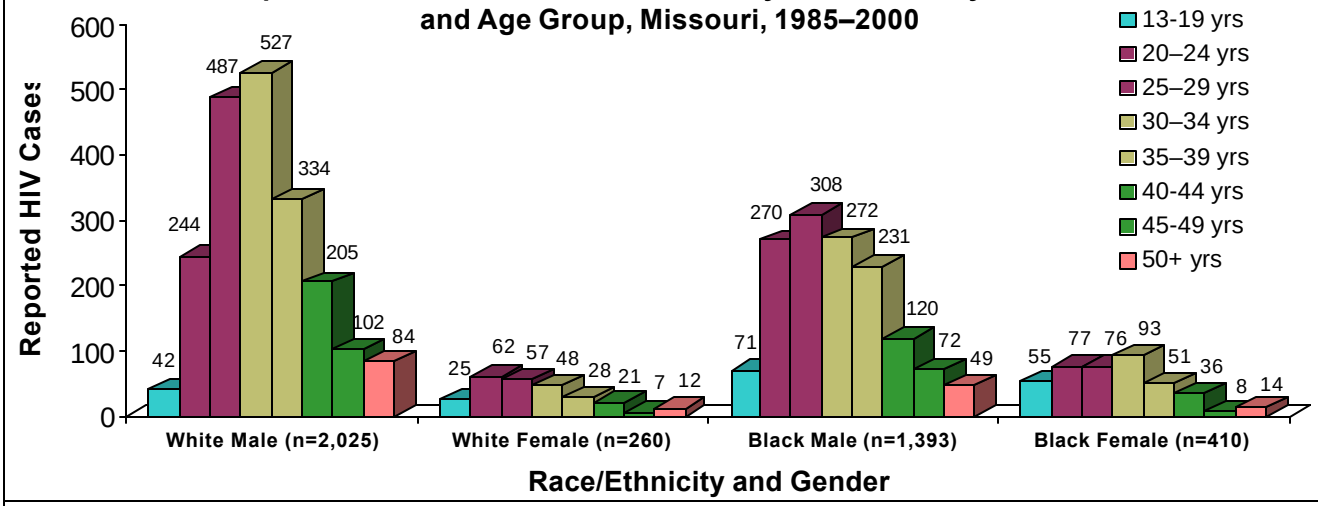
Missouri Population Estimates 1999 (n=5,468,338)



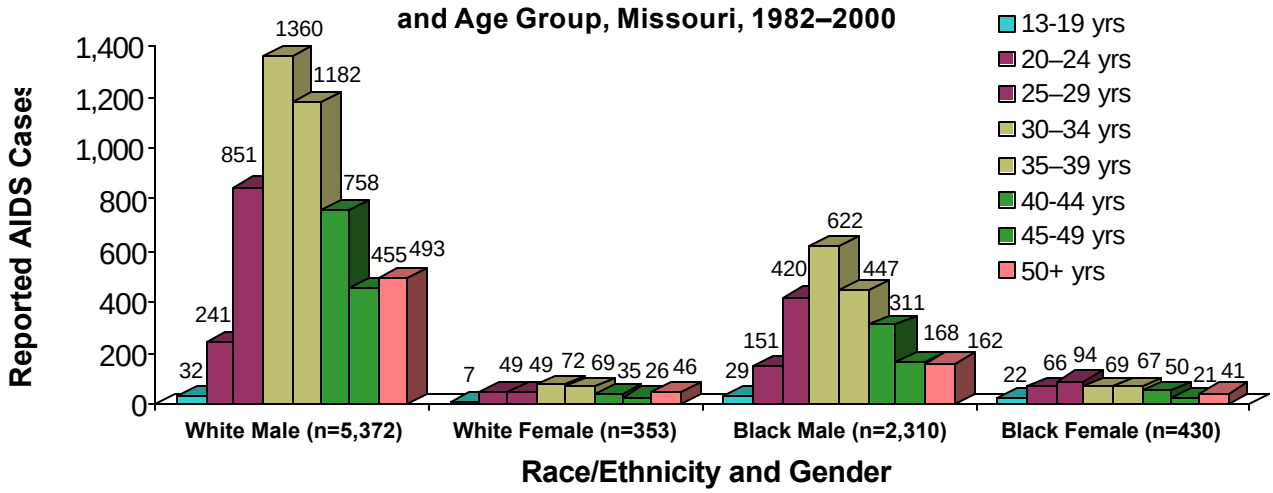
Reported AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and (for Whites and Blacks) Gender, Missouri, 1982–2000 (n=8,747)



Reported Adult/Adolescent HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Missouri, 1985–2000



Reported Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Age Group, Missouri, 1982–2000

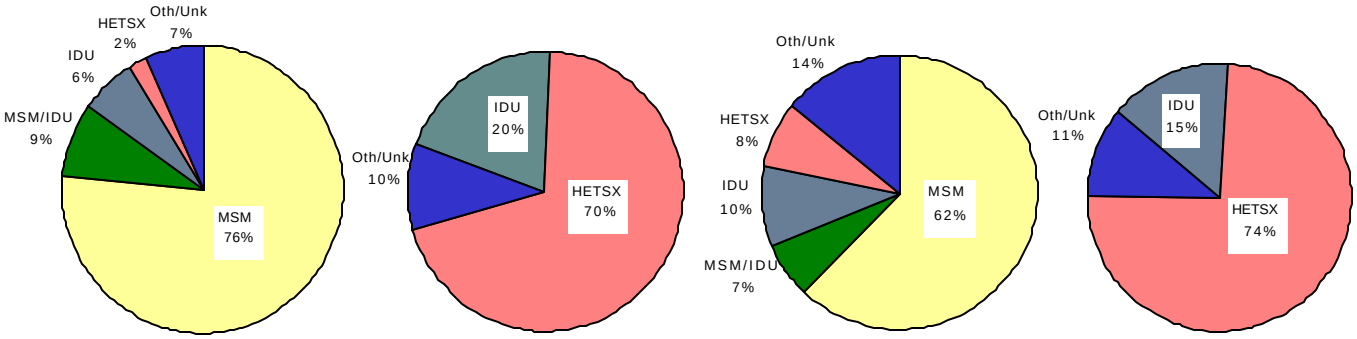


Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Exposure Category, Missouri, 1982–2000

	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases**				HIV/AIDS Cases	
	Reported 2000		Cumulative		Reported 2000		Cumulative		Cumulative	
Exposure Category¶	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
MSM	116	(32.0%)	2,494	(58.1%)	199	(47.7%)	6,121	(70.0%)	8,615	(66.1%)
MSM/IDU	8	(2.2%)	270	(6.3%)	20	(4.8%)	771	(8.8%)	1,041	(8.0%)
IDU	14	(3.9%)	389	(9.1%)	32	(7.7%)	633	(7.2%)	1,022	(7.8%)
Heterosexual Contact	76	(20.9%)	660	(15.4%)	64	(15.3%)	674	(7.7%)	1,344	(10.2%)
Adult Hemophiliac	1	(0.3%)	29	(0.7%)	2	(0.5%)	145	(1.7%)	174	(1.3%)
Adult Transfusion	1	(0.3%)	13	(0.3%)	0	(0.0%)	98	(1.1%)	111	(0.9%)
Other/Unknown Adult	145	(39.9%)	392	(9.1%)	99	(23.7%)	240	(2.7%)	632	(4.8%)
Perinatal Transmission	2	(0.6%)	37	(0.9%)	0	(0.0%)	44	(0.5%)	81	(0.6%)
Other/Unknown Pediatric	0	(0.0%)	6	(0.1%)	1	(0.2%)	21	(0.2%)	27	(0.2%)
Missouri Total	**363**	**(100.0%)**	**4,290**	**(100.0%)**	**417**	**(100.0%)**	**8,747**	**(100.0%)**	**13,037**	**(100.0%)**

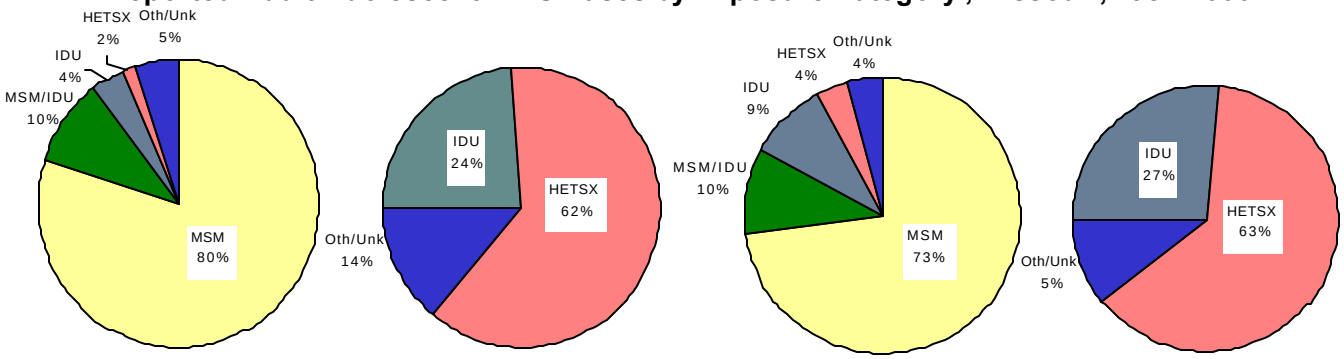
*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.
**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.
¶ MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users

Reported Adult/Adolescent HIV Cases by Exposure Category¶, Missouri, 1985-2000



White Male (n=2,025) White Female (n=260) Black Male (n=1,393) Black Female (n=410)

Reported Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Exposure Category¶, Missouri, 1982-2000



White Male (n=5,364) White Female (n=353) Black Male (n=2,308) Black Female (n=430)

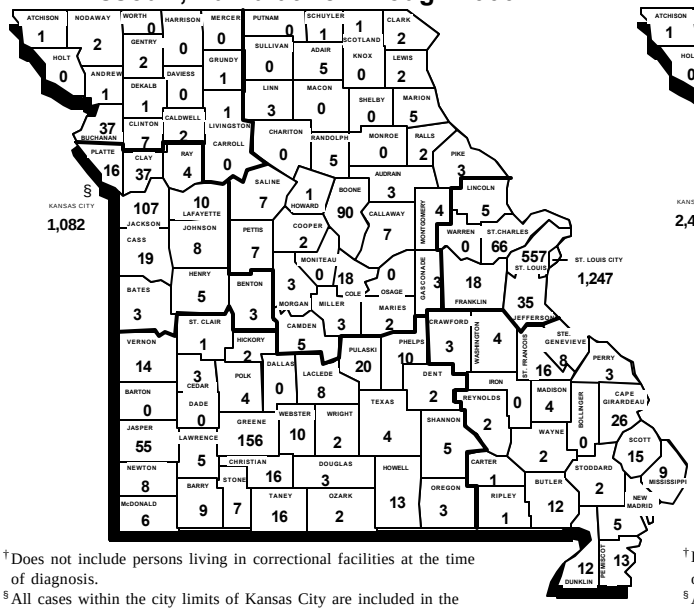
¶MSM=men who have sex with men; MSM/IDU=men who have sex with men and inject drugs; IDU=injecting drug users; HETSX=heterosexual contact; Oth/Unk=Other/Unknown

Reported HIV and AIDS Cases by Area of Residence at Time of Diagnosis, Missouri, 1982–2000

	HIV Cases*					AIDS Cases**				
	Reported 2000			Cumulative		Reported 2000			Cumulative	
Geographic Area	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%
Location										
St. Louis City†	99	(27.3%)	29.6	1,247	(29.1%)	126	(30.2%)	37.7	2,434	(28.0%)
St. Louis County†	59	(16.3%)	5.9	557	(13.0%)	62	(14.9%)	6.2	1,343	(15.4%)
Kansas City†	74	(20.4%)	16.9	1,082	(25.2%)	92	(22.1%)	21.0	2,454	(28.1%)
Outstate†	105	(28.9%)	2.8	1,097	(25.6%)	128	(30.7%)	3.5	2,264	(26.1%)
Missouri Correctional Facilities ††	26	(7.2%)	--	307	(7.2%)	9	(2.2%)	--	208	(2.4%)
Missouri Total	**363**	**(100.0%)**	**6.6**	**4,290**	**(100.0%)**	**417**	**(100.0%)**	**7.6**	**8,747**	**(100.0%)**

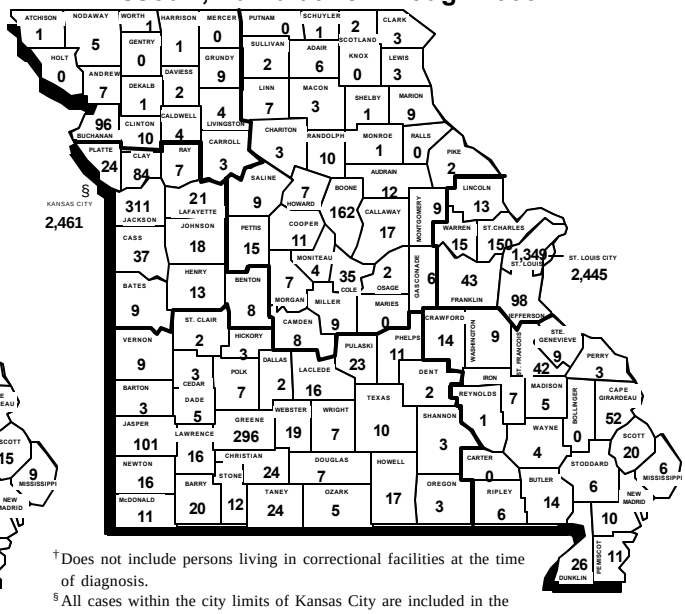
*HIV Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have not developed one of the specific diseases or conditions which would cause them to meet the case definition for AIDS.
**AIDS Cases-Persons with HIV infection who have developed one or more of the specific diseases or conditions which cause them to meet the AIDS case definition.
***Per 100,000 population, based on 1999 population estimates.
†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis. These persons are included in the "Missouri Correctional Facilities" category.
††Includes state, county and local correctional facilities.

Reported HIV Cases by County of Residence at Time of Diagnosis† Missouri, Cumulative Through 2000



†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
§All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Reported AIDS Cases by County of Residence at Time of Diagnosis† Missouri, Cumulative Through 2000



†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
§All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Reported HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Area of Residence at Time of Diagnosis, Missouri, 2000

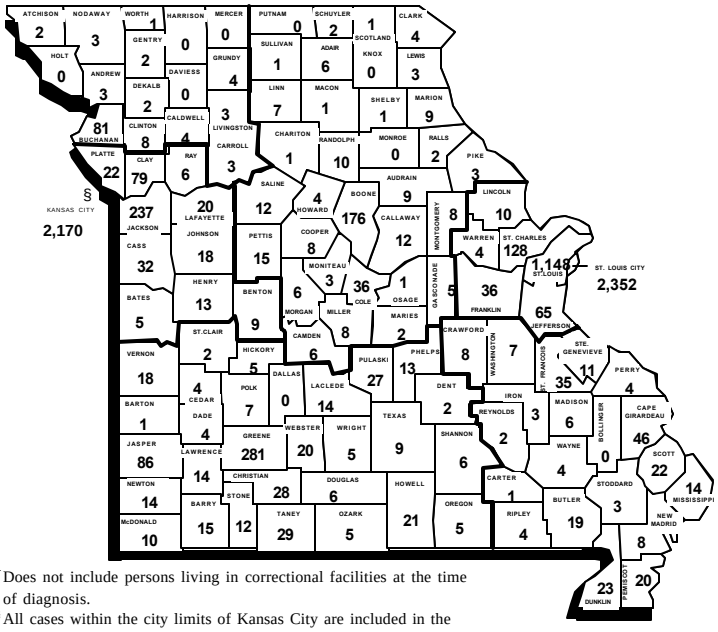
Georgraphic Area	Total 2000 Cases	Total Rate*	White 2000 Cases	White Rate*	Black 2000 Cases	Black Rate*	Hispanic 2000 Cases	Hispanic Rate*
St. Louis City†	99	29.6	32	21.7	65	36.9	0	0.0
St. Louis County†	59	5.9	10	1.3	47	28.5	0	0.0
Kansas City†	74	16.9	31	11.1	38	29.2	5	26.5
Outstate†	105	2.8	84	2.4	12	8.6	2	3.8
Missouri Correctional Facilities††	26	--	8	--	17	--	1	--
Missouri Total	**363**	**6.6**	**165**	**3.5**	**179**	**29.3**	**8**	**8.7**

*Per 100,000 population, based on 1999 population estimates.
†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis. These persons are included in the "Missouri Correctional Facilities" category.
††Includes state, county and local correctional facilities.

Currently Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons (HIV and AIDS Cases) Who Were Residents of Missouri at the Time of Diagnosis, and Who Were Reported Through 2000, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

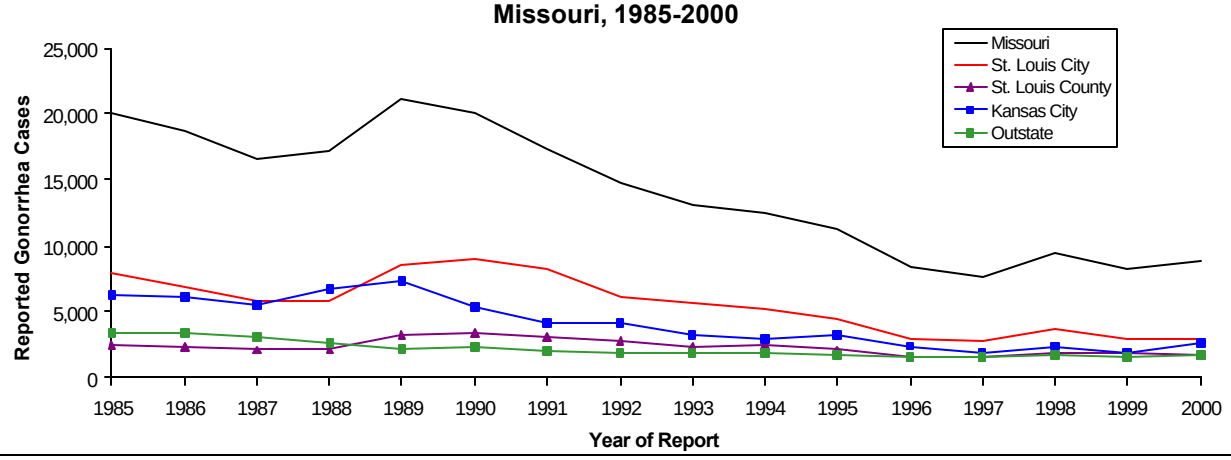
	Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons	%
Gender		
Male	7,009	85.6%
Female	1,179	14.4%
Race/Ethnicity		
White	4,645	56.7%
Black	3,274	40.0%
Hispanic	181	2.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	22	0.3%
American Indian	28	0.3%
Unknown	38	0.5%
Race/Ethnicity and Gender		
White Male	4,189	51.2%
Black Male	2,583	31.6%
Hispanic Male	162	2.0%
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	15	0.2%
American Indian Male	27	0.3%
Unknown Male	33	0.4%
White Female	456	5.6%
Black Female	691	8.4%
Hispanic Female	19	0.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	7	0.1%
American Indian Female	1	0.0%
Unknown Female	5	0.1%
Total Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons	**8,188**	**100.0%**

Currently Living HIV-Diagnosed Persons (HIV and AIDS Cases), Reported Through 2000, by Missouri County of Residence† at Time of Diagnosis

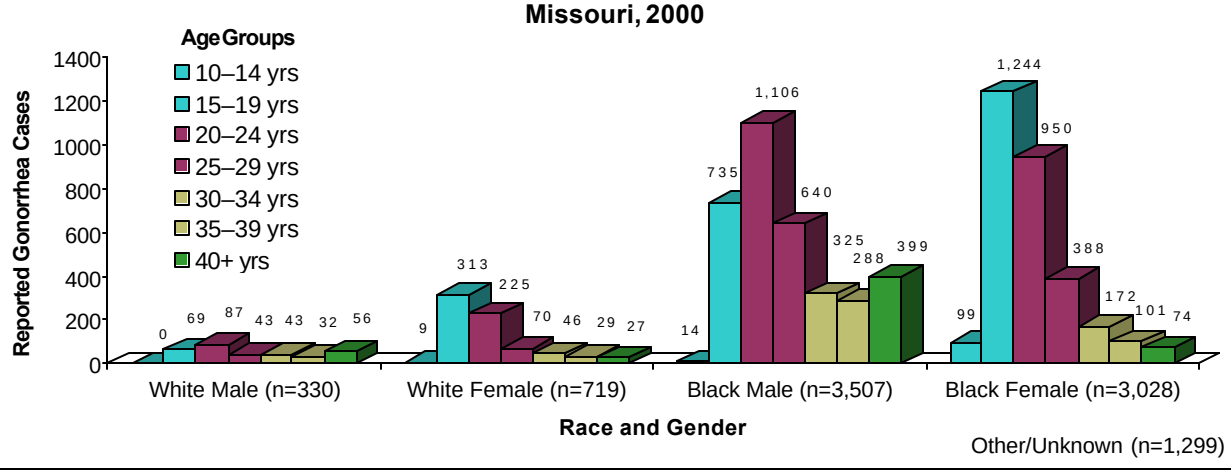


†Does not include persons living in correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis.
§All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report
Missouri, 1985-2000



Reported Gonorrhea Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Missouri, 2000

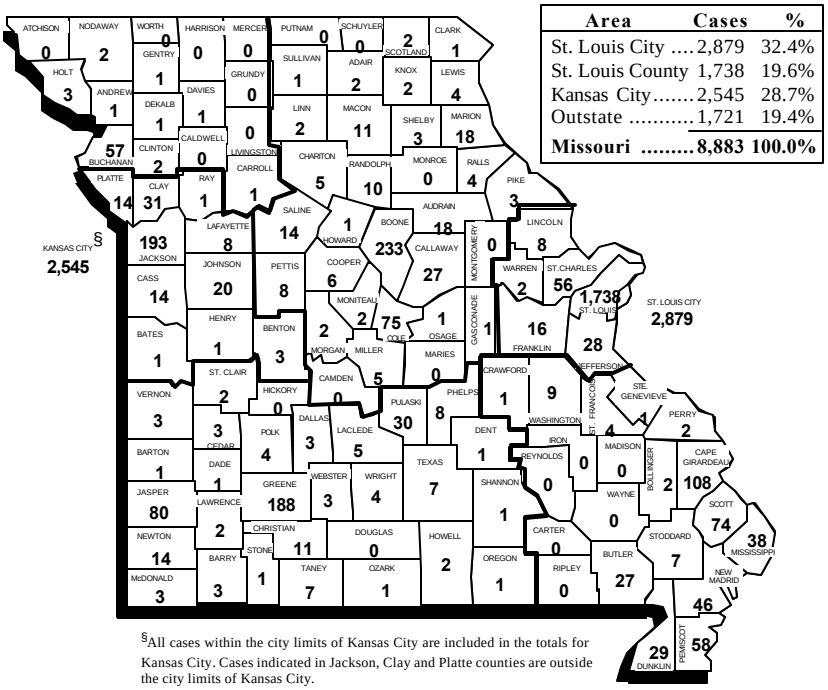


Reported Gonorrhea Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, Missouri, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites	1,055	11.9%	22.5
Blacks	6,562	73.9%	1,074.0
Other/Unknown	1,266	14.3%	--
Total Cases	**8,883**	**100.0%**	**162.4**
St. Louis City			
Whites	81	2.8%	55.0
Blacks	2,462	85.5%	1,396.8
Other/Unknown	336	11.7%	--
Total Cases	**2,879**	**100.0%**	**862.1**
St. Louis County			
Whites	93	5.4%	11.7
Blacks	1,224	70.4%	742.8
Other/Unknown	421	24.2%	--
Total Cases	**1,738**	**100.0%**	**174.5**
Kansas City			
Whites	238	9.4%	85.2
Blacks	2,139	84.0%	1,643.0
Other/Unknown	168	6.6%	--
Total Cases	**2,545**	**100.0%**	**581.4**
Outstate			
Whites	643	37.4%	18.6
Blacks	737	42.8%	527.3
Other/Unknown	341	19.8%	--
Total Cases	**1,721**	**100.0%**	**46.5**

*Per 100,000 population

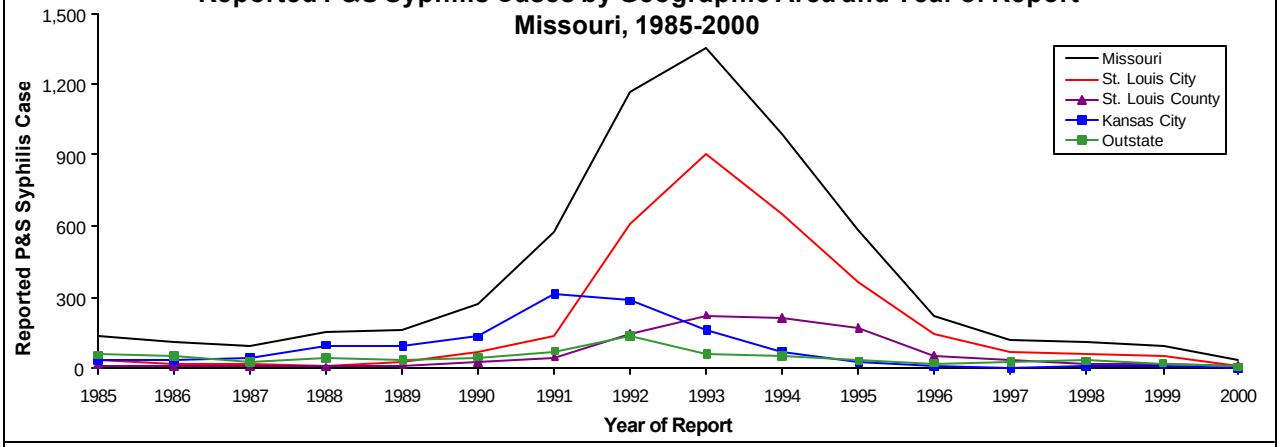
Reported Gonorrhea Cases by County
Missouri, 2000



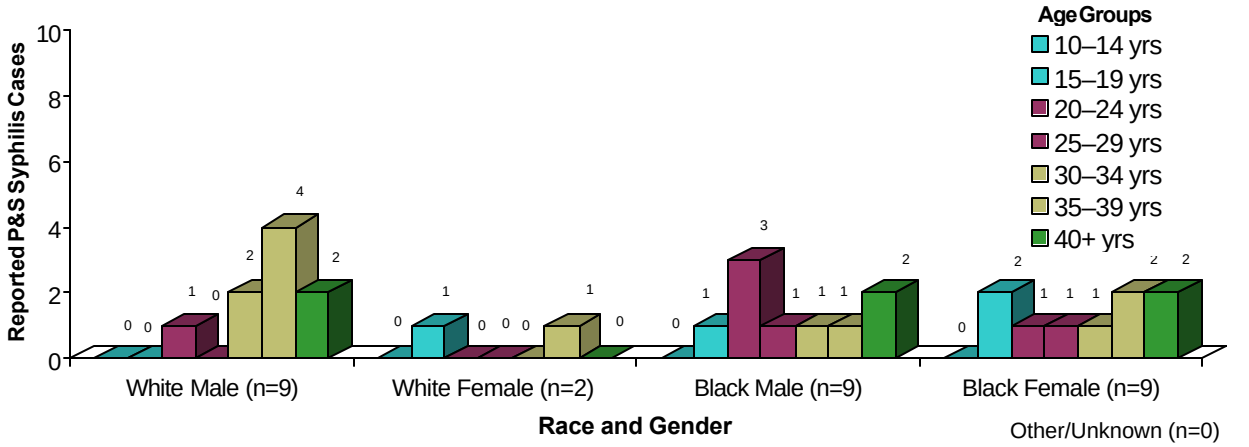
Area	Cases	%
St. Louis City	2,879	32.4%
St. Louis County	1,738	19.6%
Kansas City	2,545	28.7%
Outstate	1,721	19.4%
Missouri	**8,883**	**100.0%**

§All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report
Missouri, 1985-2000



Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Missouri, 2000

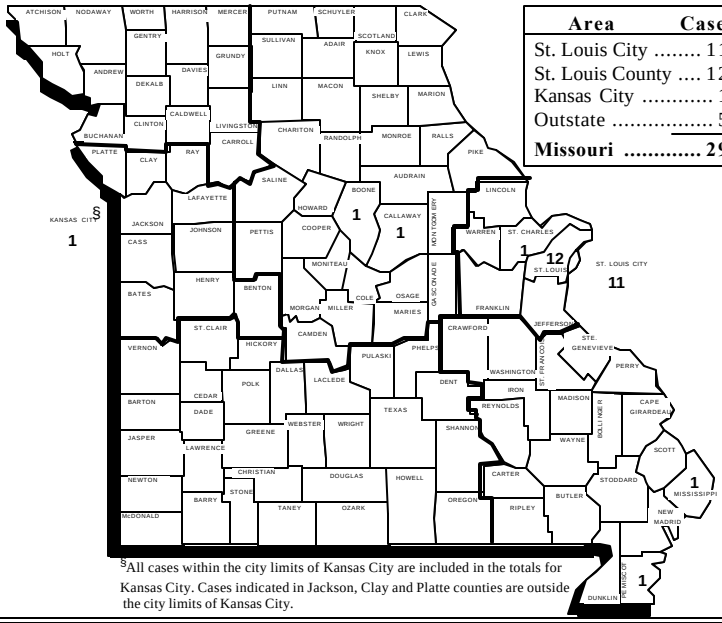


Reported P&S Syphilis Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, Missouri, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites	11	37.9%	0.2
Blacks	18	62.1%	2.9
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	**29**	**100.0%**	**0.5**
St. Louis City			
Whites	3	27.3%	2.0
Blacks	8	72.7%	4.5
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	**11**	**100.0%**	**3.3**
St. Louis County			
Whites	2	16.7%	0.3
Blacks	10	83.3%	6.1
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	**12**	**100.0%**	**1.2**
Kansas City			
Whites	1	100.0%	0.4
Blacks	0	0.0%	0.0
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	**1**	**100.0%**	**0.2**
Outstate			
Whites	5	100.0%	0.1
Blacks	0	0.0%	0.0
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	--
Total Cases	**5**	**100.0%**	**0.1**

*Per 100,000 population

Reported P&S Syphilis Cases by County
Missouri, 2000



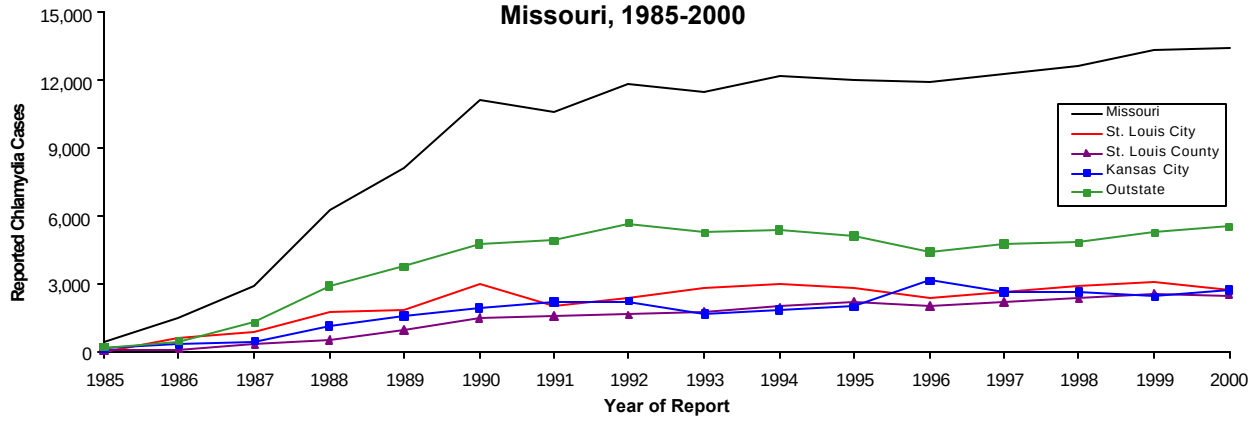
Area	Cases	%
St. Louis City	11	37.9%
St. Louis County	12	41.4%
Kansas City	1	3.4%
Outstate	5	17.2%
Missouri	**29**	**100.0%**

§All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.

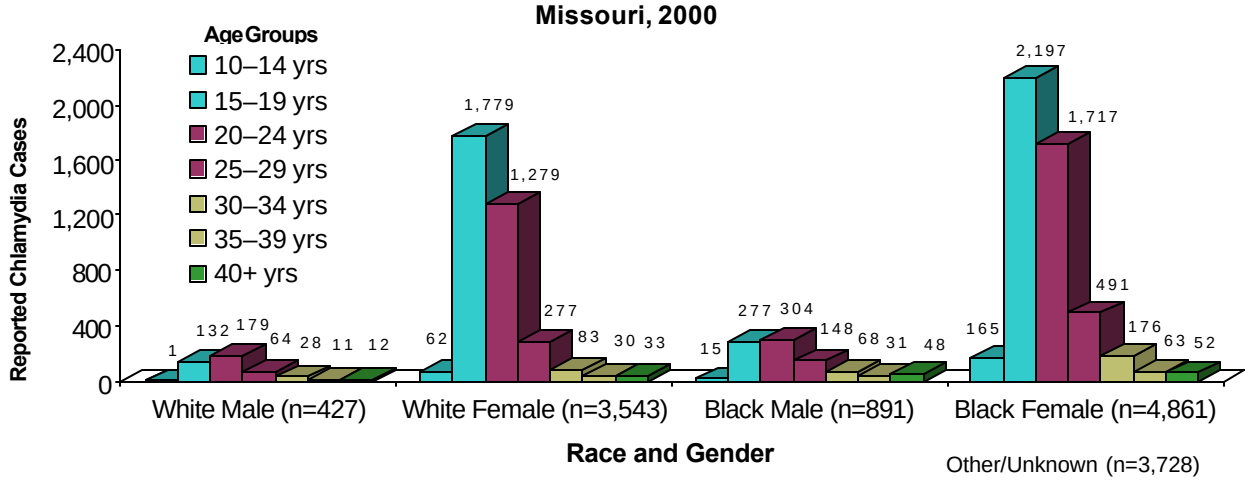
Congenital Syphilis: 5 Congenital Syphilis cases were reported in 2000

4 (80.0%) African American
1 (20.0%) Other
2 (40.0%) St. Louis City
2 (40.0%) Kansas City
1 (20.0%) Jackson County

Reported Chlamydia Cases by Geographic Area and Year of Report
Missouri, 1985-2000



Reported Chlamydia Cases by Race, Gender and Age Group
Missouri, 2000



Other/Unknown (n=3,728)

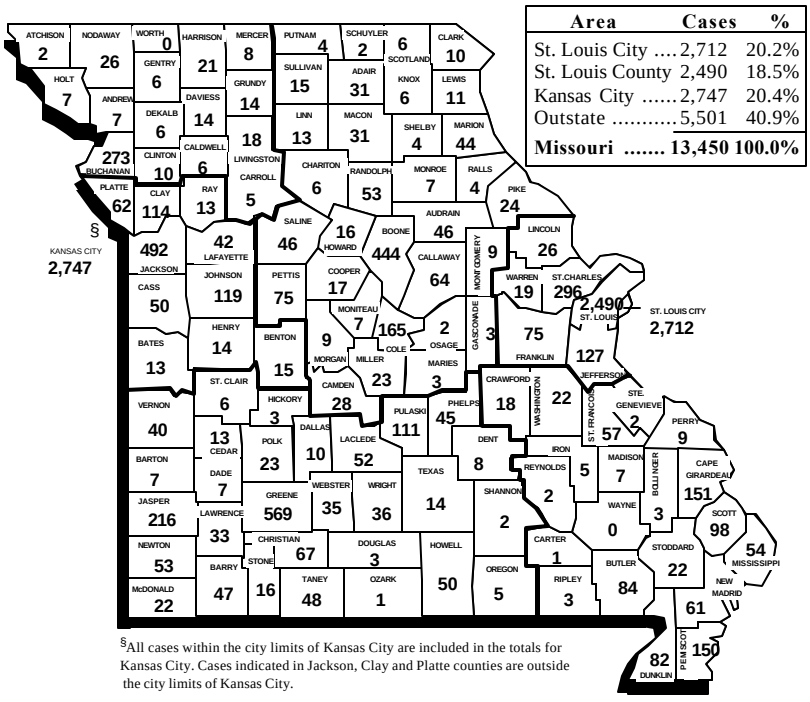
Reported Chlamydia Cases and Rates by Geographic Area, Missouri, 2000

	Cases	%	Rate*
Missouri			
Whites	3,992	29.7%	85.1
Blacks	5,792	43.1%	948.0
Other/Unknown	3,666	27.3%	--
Total Cases	**13,450**	**100.0%**	**246.0**
St. Louis City			
Whites	122	4.5%	82.9
Blacks	1,986	73.2%	1,126.7
Other/Unknown	604	22.3%	--
Total Cases	**2,712**	**100.0%**	**812.1**
St. Louis County			
Whites	313	12.6%	39.3
Blacks	1,343	53.9%	815.0
Other/Unknown	834	33.5%	--
Total Cases	**2,490**	**100.0%**	**250.0**
Kansas City			
Whites	361	13.1%	129.2
Blacks	1,543	56.2%	1,185.2
Other/Unknown	843	33.5%	--
Total Cases	**2,747**	**100.0%**	**627.5**
Outstate			
Whites	3,196	58.1%	92.2
Blacks	920	16.7%	658.2
Other/Unknown	1,385	25.2%	--
Total Cases	**5,501**	**100.0%**	**148.7**

*Per 100,000 population

Reported Chlamydia Cases by County
Missouri, 2000

Area	Cases	%
St. Louis City	2,712	20.2%
St. Louis County	2,490	18.5%
Kansas City	2,747	20.4%
Outstate	5,501	40.9%
Missouri	**13,450**	**100.0%**



§All cases within the city limits of Kansas City are included in the totals for Kansas City. Cases indicated in Jackson, Clay and Platte counties are outside the city limits of Kansas City.