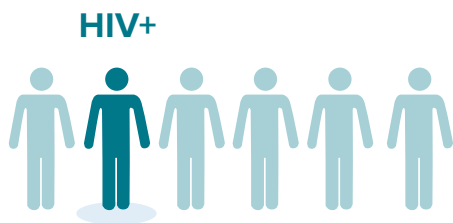


HIV PREVENTION

MISSOURI

% Unaware of HIV infection[†]

14%

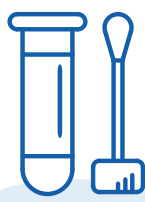


86% of Missourians with HIV are aware of their status, which means approximately **1,800 people** in Missouri **aren't getting the care they need**. The national goal for the percentage of people with HIV who know their status is 90%.

Annual HIV Diagnoses

506

new cases



24th Highest

Missouri had the nation's **24th-highest rate of new HIV diagnoses** in 2017.

People with HIV[†]

13,700



When a person with HIV takes their medicine regularly they become virally suppressed and have effectively no risk of transmitting HIV. **64% of Missourians with HIV are virally suppressed**; the national goal is 80%.

Missourians with HIV will face an average **lifetime cost of \$478,000** to treat their infection (2017 dollars)



A comprehensive **Syringe Services Program (SSP)** is a community-based public health program that **provides access to sterile needles and syringes and safe disposal of them**, while providing a pathway to services to **prevent drug use, HIV, and viral hepatitis**.

SSPs **DO NOT** increase drug use or crime 

SSPs **DO** reduce HIV and hepatitis risk 

13[†] Counties in Missouri were determined by CDC to be experiencing or at risk of an **HIV outbreak** or **significant increase in hepatitis infection**

0^{††} SSPs operating in Missouri

[†]2015 data. ^{††}as of 2018.

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention



CDC awarded **\$6.4M⁺⁺⁺** to Missouri health departments and community-based organizations for HIV prevention activities, including:

HIV Testing



HIV Diagnosis



Linkage to Care



85,015 HIV tests⁺⁺⁺⁺ were provided in Missouri

CDC-funded HIV testing ensures people at risk know their HIV status. Awareness of HIV status allows people who are HIV-negative to choose prevention activities to avoid infection.

of those

274 Missourians⁺⁺⁺ were newly diagnosed with HIV through CDC-funded HIV testing

CDC-funded HIV testing makes people with HIV aware of their infection so they can take medicine to stay healthy and prevent transmission.

of those

215 Missourians⁺⁺⁺⁺ were linked to medical care within 90 days of HIV diagnosis

CDC-funded programs link people to medical care immediately after HIV diagnosis, so they can stay healthy and not transmit HIV to others.

Due to end of year data submission dates, those who were diagnosed and successfully linked to care during the last two weeks of the year may have been excluded from this calculation.

What Can Be Done?

Major developments in HIV science, prevention, and treatment have produced a **once-in-a-generation opportunity to eliminate new HIV infections** in the United States — *including Missouri.*

To End HIV:

Use the right practices in the right places targeted to the right people

Diagnose	Treat	Protect	Respond
All people with HIV as early as possible after infection	All people with HIV rapidly so they can take HIV medicine to stay healthy and prevent transmission	People at risk for HIV with proven interventions, including medications that can prevent HIV	Rapidly to growing HIV networks and effectively respond to outbreaks of new HIV infections

Dedicated people at all levels working together to end HIV

For more recent data, please visit <https://health.mo.gov/data/hivstdaids/data.php>

⁺⁺⁺FY 2018. ⁺⁺⁺⁺ 2017 data.

