



First-time HIV diagnoses, Ireland, 2022 Data Tables

Health Protection Surveillance Centre

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Definition of first-time HIV diagnoses:

HIV diagnoses in Ireland **excluding** those with a previous HIV diagnosis and those whose previous history of HIV diagnosis is unknown.

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Table 1: HIV diagnoses and notification rates per 100,000 population, 2012 to 2022 (first-time diagnoses)

	Number of diagnoses	Rate per 100,000 population
2012	198	4.3
2013	215	4.7
2014	219	4.6
2015	252	5.3
2016	239	5.0
2017	217	4.6
2018	233	4.9
2019	190	4.0
2020	118	2.3
2021	124	2.4
2022	173	3.4

Table 2: HIV diagnoses by gender¹ and year, 2012 to 2022 (first-time diagnoses)

	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
2012	147	51	0	198
2013	173	42	0	215
2014	176	43	0	219
2015	208	44	0	252
2016	191	48	0	239
2017	168	49	0	217
2018	188	45	0	233
2019	145	45	0	190
2020	91	27	0	118
2021	105	19	0	124
2022	137	36	0	173

¹ Gender is based on gender identity where it is provided, otherwise sex at birth is used. Gender identity refers to a person's internal sense of themselves (how they feel inside) as being male, female, transgender, non-binary or something else. This may be different or the same as a person's assigned sex at birth. All data presented by the gender male includes cis male and trans male and data presented by the gender female includes cis female and trans female

Table 3: HIV diagnoses by age group and year, 2012 to 2022 (first-time diagnoses)

	0 - 14	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Unk	Total
2012	0	24	43	34	41	22	15	19	0	198
2013	1	25	44	43	36	26	16	24	0	215
2014	0	28	48	47	37	24	19	16	0	219
2015	0	24	51	58	41	27	26	25	0	252
2016	1	23	44	48	49	28	17	29	0	239
2017	0	24	39	36	43	27	14	34	0	217
2018	1	19	41	52	34	26	29	31	0	233
2019	0	19	44	36	27	26	15	23	0	190
2020	0	9	14	30	18	16	6	25	0	118
2021	0	10	27	27	17	6	12	25	0	124
2022	1	16	24	45	24	29	15	19	0	173

Table 4: HIV diagnoses by HSE area and year, 2012 to 2022 (first-time diagnoses)

	East	Midlands	Midwest	Northeast	Northwest	South	Southeast	West	Total
2012	148	6	10	6	3	13	7	5	198
2013	149	8	12	8	2	20	10	6	215
2014	150	13	8	10	2	23	6	7	219
2015	178	10	11	10	3	21	7	12	252
2016	164	6	13	9	4	31	4	8	239
2017	137	10	5	14	5	26	9	11	217
2018	152	3	10	16	1	28	10	13	233
2019	122	1	12	12	9	11	10	13	190
2020	77	1	6	7	4	11	4	8	118
2021	86	0	6	12	3	9	3	5	124
2022	105	10	8	11	5	12	11	11	173

Table 5: HIV diagnoses by probable route of transmission and year, 2012 to 2022 (first-time diagnoses)

	gbMSM ²	Heterosexual (males)	Heterosexual (females)	Vertical transmission	PWID ³	Unk/Other	Total
2012	111	25	47	0	12	3	198
2013	114	41	39	1	14	6	215
2014	128	32	36	0	17	6	219
2015	143	34	38	1	28	8	252
2016	139	37	40	1	15	7	239
2017	120	34	45	0	9	9	217
2018	129	45	42	1	10	6	233
2019	103	30	42	0	7	8	190
2020	64	20	23	0	3	8	118
2021	79	18	17	1	4	5	124
2022	100	26	32	1	6	8	173

Table 6: HIV diagnoses in gbMSM by age group and year, 2012 to 2022 (first-time diagnoses)

	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Unk	Total
2012	17	29	18	16	14	7	10	0	111
2013	19	32	22	14	14	3	10	0	114
2014	20	35	26	20	13	7	7	0	128
2015	16	36	36	19	13	13	10	0	143
2016	13	34	30	22	13	9	18	0	139
2017	17	25	20	19	15	7	17	0	120
2018	15	29	29	17	13	10	16	0	129
2019	12	30	23	10	11	9	8	0	103
2020	9	6	20	10	7	0	12	0	64
2021	9	21	16	11	5	7	10	0	79
2022	12	21	28	11	14	4	10	0	100

Table 7: HIV diagnoses by region of origin and year, 2012 to 2022 (first-time diagnoses)

	Ireland	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Central Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	South & South-East Asia	Sub Saharan Africa	Other	Unk	Total
2012	100	17	4	10	12	4	44	3	4	198
2013	112	7	12	13	23	5	36	5	2	215
2014	110	12	9	15	25	13	32	3	0	219
2015	122	14	2	14	48	5	42	2	3	252
2016	101	11	7	17	36	3	58	3	3	239
2017	101	16	8	13	25	8	42	3	1	217
2018	91	12	9	10	44	10	52	4	1	233
2019	67	6	7	7	37	9	52	1	4	190
2020	45	5	4	5	26	5	23	1	4	118
2021	58	5	7	12	16	6	17	2	1	124
2022	65	3	6	10	42	5	35	5	2	173

Table 8: HIV diagnoses by region of infection and year, 2012 to 2022 (first-time diagnoses)

	Ireland	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Central Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	South and South East Asia	Sub Saharan Africa	Other	Unk	Total
2012	105	7	1	1	2	3	24	1	54	198
2013	118	11	4	2	8	3	19	2	48	215
2014	128	11	2	3	11	4	20	3	37	219
2015	161	14	1	4	17	4	27	1	23	252
2016	119	25	2	3	14	4	34	4	34	239
2017	102	10	3	5	15	11	30	6	35	217
2018	92	14	4	2	6	9	16	5	85	233
2019	98	3	5	4	7	5	35	2	31	190
2020	57	6	1	3	5	4	20	0	22	118
2021	79	5	2	4	8	5	9	1	11	124
2022	85	3	2	1	13	3	22	2	42	173

² gbMSM: Gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men³ PWID: People who inject drugs

Table 9: HIV diagnoses by region of origin and probable county of infection, 2012 to 2022 (first-time diagnoses)

	Born in Ireland			Born outside Ireland		
	Probable country of infection Ireland	Probable country of infection outside Ireland	Probable country of infection unknown	Probable country of infection Ireland	Probable country of infection outside Ireland	Probable country of infection unknown
2012	72	7	21	31	32	31
2013	74	14	24	43	35	23
2014	82	10	18	46	44	19
2015	99	13	10	59	55	13
2016	70	20	11	48	65	22
2017	62	22	17	40	57	18
2018	49	15	27	43	41	57
2019	49	8	10	48	53	18
2020	35	4	6	22	35	12
2021	47	9	2	32	25	8
2022	48	6	11	37	40	29

Table 10. Summary of HIV diagnoses in Ireland, 2019-2022 (first-time diagnoses)

		2019	2020	2021	2022
Total number of first-time diagnoses		190	118	124	173
Rate (per 100,000 population) ¹		4.0	2.3	2.4	3.4
Gender	Males (%)	76.3	77.1	84.7	79.2
	Females (%)	23.7	22.9	15.3	20.8
	Male to female ratio	3.2	3.4	5.5	3.8
Age	Median age of adult cases (years)	34	37	34	35
	Age range of adult cases (years)	18-70	21-74	18-76	19-76
	Young people 15-24 years (%)	10.0	7.6	8.1	9.3
	Older people (50+) (%)	12.1	21.2	20.2	11.0
Probable route of transmission	Sex between men (%)	54.2	54.2	63.7	57.8
	Heterosexual sex (%)	37.9	36.4	28.2	33.5
	Injecting drug use (%)	3.7	2.5	3.2	3.5
	Vertical transmission (%)	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6
	Other (%)	0.0	0.85	1.6	1.2
	Unknown (%)	4.2	5.9	2.4	3.5
Region of birth	Ireland (%)	35.3	38.1	46.8	37.6
	Western Europe (%)	3.2	4.2	4.0	1.7
	Eastern Europe (%)	3.7	3.4	5.6	3.5
	Central Europe (%)	3.7	4.2	9.7	5.8
	Latin America and Caribbean (%)	19.5	22.0	12.9	24.3
	South and South-East Asia (%)	4.7	4.2	4.8	2.9
	Sub Saharan Africa (%)	27.4	19.5	13.7	20.2
	Other (%)	0.5	0.8	1.6	2.9
Co-infections (at time of HIV diagnosis)	Unknown (%)	2.1	3.4	0.8	1.2
	Acute STI ⁴ (%)	22.1	16.1	13.7	17.3
	Hepatitis B (%)	3.2	5.1	4.9	4.6
	Hepatitis C (%)	5.8	1.7	3.2	2.9
Stage of infection	TB (%)	2.6	2.5	0.8	0.6
	Late presentation ⁵ (%)	37.3	48.4	43.1	45.0

⁴ Acute STI: Chlamydia, gonorrhoea and/or early infectious syphilis

⁵ CD4 count of less than 350 cells/ μ l or AIDS indicator illness at diagnosis, excludes people previously diagnosed outside Ireland and anyone with reported recent infection

Table 11. Characteristics of people with HIV in Ireland by probable route of transmission, 2022 (first-time diagnoses)[†]

		gbMSM	Hetero Female	Hetero Male	PWID
Total number of first-time diagnoses		100	32	26	6
Age	Median age (years)	33	39	42	41.5
	Age range (years)	20-76	19-57	25-64	24-48
	Young people (15-24) (%)	12.0	9.4	0.0	16.7
	Older people (50+) (%)	10.0	9.4	15.4	0.0
Region of birth	Ireland (%)	41.0	12.5	50.0	50.0
	Latin America & Caribbean (%)	39.0	3.1	3.8	0.0
	Sub-Saharan Africa (%)	3.0	68.8	26.9	16.7
	Western Europe (%)	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Central & Eastern Europe (%)	7.0	9.3	15.4	33.3
	Other (%)	10.0	3.1	3.8	0.0
	Unknown (%)	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
Coinfections (at time of HIV diagnosis)	Acute STI (%)	26.0	6.3	3.1	16.7
	Hepatitis B (%)	4.0	3.1	11.5	0.0
	Hepatitis C (%)	0.0	0.0	3.8	66.7
	TB (%)	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stage of infection	Late presentation ⁶ (%)	33.0	59.3	69.6	66.7

⁶ CD4 count of less than 350 cells/ μ l or AIDS indicator illness at diagnosis, excludes people previously diagnosed outside Ireland and anyone with reported recent infection

Table 12. Co-infections at the time of HIV diagnosis in Ireland by probable route of transmission, 2022 (first-time diagnoses)

Co-infection with	gbMSM		Hetero		PWID		Total ⁷	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Acute STI	26	26.0	3	5.2	1	16.7	30	17.3
Chlamydia	11	11.0	1	1.7	1	16.7	13	7.5
Gonorrhoea	9	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	5.2
Early Infectious Syphilis	15	15.0	2	3.5	0	0.0	17	9.8
Hepatitis B	4	4.0	4	6.9	0	0.0	8	4.6
Hepatitis C	0	0.0	1	1.7	4	66.7	5	2.9
TB	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

⁷ Total includes other/unknown probable route of transmission

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Technical Notes

HIV notifications

- Non-identifiable HIV data were extracted from the Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting (CIDR) system on 20.09.2023 and were correct at the time of publication.
- The HIV surveillance system captures new diagnoses of HIV which have been reported to Public Health on CIDR and therefore does not capture new infections (cannot measure incidence)
- Data in this slide set are analysed by date of notification on CIDR
- The case definition for HIV can be found [here](#).
- Unless otherwise stated, data are presented by gender. Gender is based on gender identity where it is provided, otherwise sex at birth is used. Gender identity refers to a person's internal sense of themselves (how they feel inside) as being male, female, transgender, non-binary or something else. This may be different or the same as a person's assigned sex at birth. All data presented by the gender male includes cis male and trans male and data presented by the gender female includes cis female and trans female

Population data and rates

- Unless otherwise stated, population data were taken from Census 2011 for 2012-2013, Census 2016 for 2014-2019 and Census 2022 for 2020 to 2022 (www.cso.ie)
- Population data on migration taken from Census from [here](#)
- To calculate rates among gbMSM, data from [Healthy Ireland survey 2015](#) (for males, gender of last sexual partner male for 6%) was applied to the male population (aged 18 and over) from census data
- When rates by gender are reported, the numerator is gender identity as recorded on CIDR and the denominator is population data from the Census by sex (at birth)

Enhanced data

- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, rates of HIV dropped in 2020 and 2021. This reduction in notifications was likely attributed to a number of factors including long periods of national lockdown, social and physical distancing measures, reduced sexual health and GP services and reduced testing opportunities. The pandemic also impacted the collection and reporting of enhanced data variables, such as probable route of transmission, country of birth, and previous testing history, for HIV notifications during 2020 and 2021.
- The collection and review of enhanced data is an ongoing process and the receipt of new information could impact the data at some point in the future. Previous testing history remains unknown for a number of people and some of these people could be first-time diagnoses and so this number could change in future reports.

Abbreviations

- gbMSM: gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men; PWID: People who inject drugs
- Counties covered by each HSE area are as follows:
 - HSE East (HSE E): Dublin, Kildare & Wicklow;
 - HSE Midlands (HSE M): Laois, Longford, Offaly & Westmeath;
 - HSE Midwest (HSE MW): Clare, Limerick & Tipperary North;
 - HSE Northeast (HSE NE): Cavan, Louth, Meath & Monaghan;
 - HSE Northwest (HSE NW): Donegal, Leitrim & Sligo;
 - HSE South (HSE S): Kerry & Cork;
 - HSE Southeast (HSE SE): Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary South, Waterford & Wexford;
 - HSE West (HSE W): Galway, Mayo & Roscommon.

Additional Resources

The following resources are also available:

- Case definition <https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/hivandaids/casedefinitions/>
- Enhanced surveillance forms <https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/hivandaids/surveillancedocuments/>
- Sexual Health and Crisis Pregnancy Programme <https://www.hse.ie/eng/about/who/healthwellbeing/our-priority-programmes/sexual-health/>
- Man2Man <https://man2man.ie/>