



Health Protection Surveillance Centre

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) in Ireland: Trends to the end of 2022

April 2023

Acknowledgements

The Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) would like to thank all those who provided the data for this slide set, particularly the Sexual Health & Crisis Pregnancy Programme (SHCPP), the STI clinics, General Practice; laboratories and the Departments of Public Health.

STIs in Ireland, 2022

These slides present data on [STIs](#) notified to HPSC and trends to the end of 2022.

Annual Epidemiological Reports, for [Gonorrhoea](#) and [Early Infectious Syphilis](#) are due to be published in quarter 3 2023. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the latest reports are from 2018.

Antimicrobial resistance in [Neisseria gonorrhoeae](#) in Ireland, is reported separately.

Data on notified [HIV](#) cases and trends are reported separately.

[Hepatitis B](#) and sexually transmitted enteric infections (STEI), such as [shigellosis](#), are notified via CIDR and are reported separately.

[Weekly reports](#) on **HIV** and **STIs** in Ireland are available on the HPSC website.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on STI data in Ireland, 2019-2022



These slides present data on STIs notified to HPSC to the end of 2022, via the Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting system ([CIDR](#)).

STIs have been increasing in Ireland since 2013 when case based notification of STIs was introduced. In 2020 there was a reduction in cases, coinciding with the first wave of COVID-19, and since then notifications have increased in 2021, and 2022, exceeding the numbers observed in 2019 and previous years for all STIs bar Herpes simplex (genital) and Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV).

The decrease in STI notifications in 2020 and 2021, compared to 2019 was likely due 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 COVID-19 pandemic also affected the collection and reporting of enhanced data variables, such as mode of transmission, for STI notifications during 2020 and 2021. Initiatives to improve data quality are underway but all enhanced data for this time period should be interpreted with caution.



Impact of the introduction of HSE Free Home STI Testing on STI notifications in 2022



HSE, in partnership with the on-line provider SH:24, offer free home STI testing for those aged 17 years and older living in Ireland.

In January 2021, a pilot project on home testing was launched in three counties. Additional countries were included progressively over time, and free Home STI testing has been available nationwide since October 2022.

The service aims to improve access and capacity for STI testing and diagnostics, for chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, HIV (with some users offered a hepatitis B and C test as required). The service is integrated with public STI clinics ensuring users have a seamless transition to services for additional testing, treatment and management where required.

Further details on the HSE home STI testing programme are available on <https://www.sexualwellbeing.ie/>



Impact of the introduction of HSE Free Home STI Testing on STI notifications in 2022



Summary of the key results from the HSE Free Home STI Test Testing programme.

HSE Free Home STI Test Kit- 2022	
Home STI test kits dispatched	91123
Repeat kits dispatched	5899
Number of test kits returned to the laboratory for processing.	56714
Reactive Results	
Chlamydia positive tests	4121
Gonorrhoea positive tests	933
The number of individuals that had a reactive*blood result for syphilis, HIV, hepatitis B or C.	880

*A reactive test result is where the first (usually highly sensitive) test within a testing algorithm is positive, but requires confirmation through completion of the testing algorithm. A reactive blood result doesn't always mean a positive result. It needs to be checked with a blood test taken by a healthcare provider. All users who have a reactive blood result are referred to a public STI clinic for assessment and testing. Chlamydia and gonorrhoea positive tests generated using the HSE free home STI testing service have been notified to CIDR in batches in 2021 and 2022. It is not possible to definitively identify notifications on CIDR as being from the HSE free home STI testing service.

Summary of STIs in Ireland, 2019-2022



STI	2019 N	2020 N	2021 N	2022 N	% change 2022 vs. 2019	Notification rate/100,000 population 2022	Highest age- specific rate, 2022
Chlamydia	9,169	6,949	7,219	10,955	19.5	230.0	20-24 years
Gonorrhoea	2,805	2,067	2,099	4,075	45.3	85.6	25-29 years
Herpes simplex (genital)	1,690	1,133	1,305	1,619	-4.2	34.0	20-24 years
Lymphogranuloma venereum	39	12	13	20	-48.7	0.4	35-39 years
Mpox	N/A	N/A	N/A	227	N/A	4.8	30-34 Years
Syphilis (early infectious)	786	605	713	895	13.9	18.8	30-34 years
Trichomoniasis	64	39	28	71	10.9	1.5	20-24 years
Total	14,553	10,805	11,377	17,862	22.7	374.7	20-24 years

* There were no notifications of chancroid or granuloma inguinale for 2019-2022

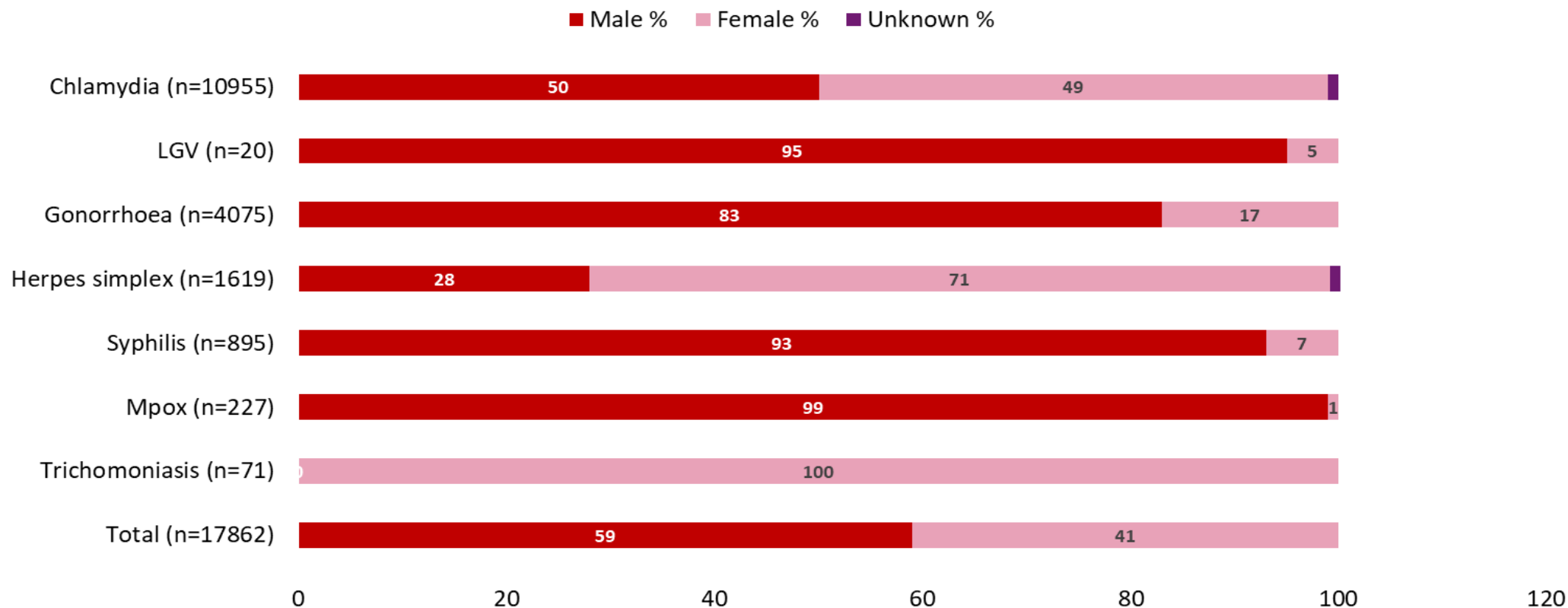
** Total STI data are underestimated as data on AGW and NSU were not available for 2019-2022 (please see slide 34 for further information)

***Mpox first emerged in May 2022 as a sexually transmissible infection when a cluster of cases without travel history to an endemic area was detected, and then rapidly spread mainly among the gay bisexual and other men who have sex with men (gbMSM) population internationally, including Ireland.

Gender distribution, 2022



LGV, Gonorrhoea, Mpox and Early Infectious Syphilis cases are more common in males.
Herpes simplex (genital) and Trichomoniasis cases are more common in females.
Chlamydia is evenly distributed between males and females.

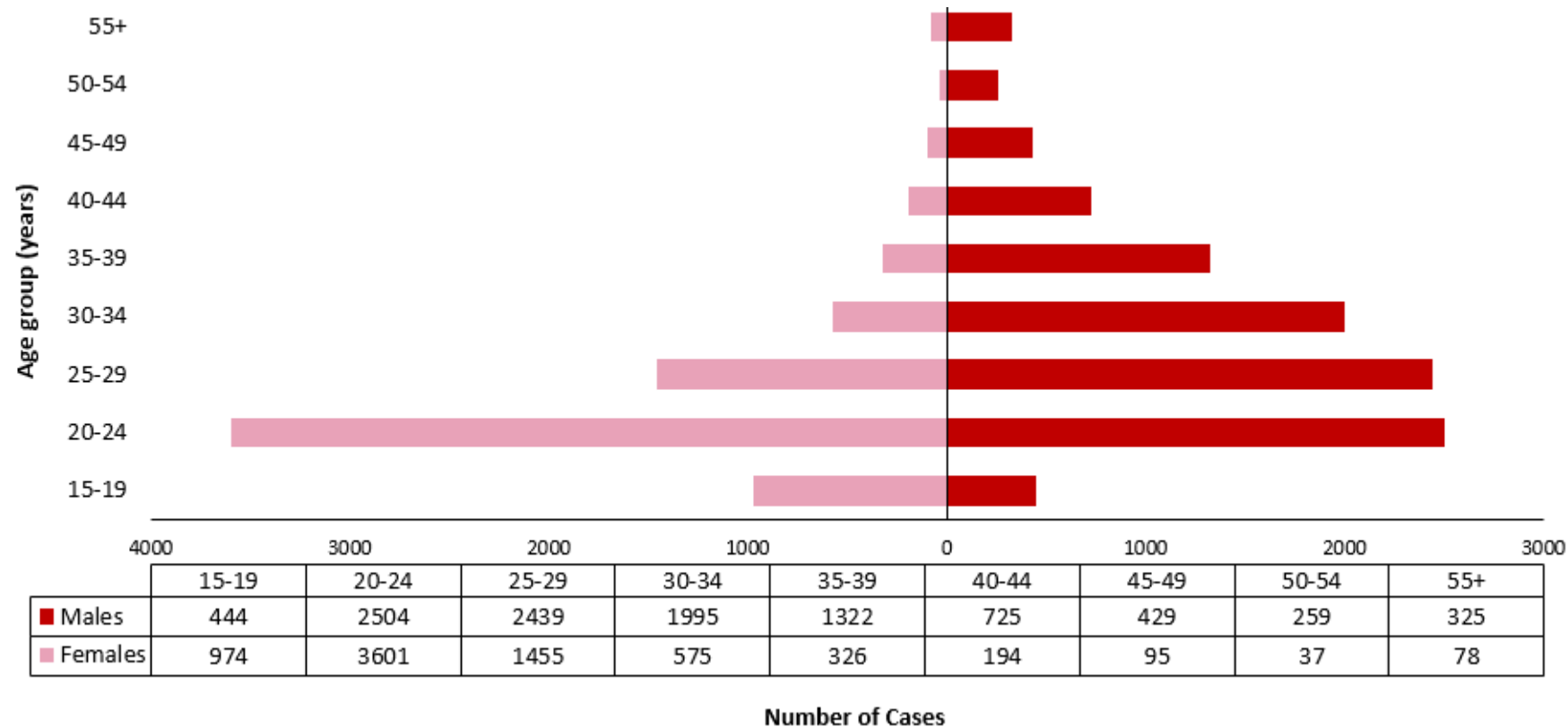


Male includes cis-male and trans-male (where reported) and female includes cis-female and trans-female (where reported).

Cases by Age and Gender for all notified STIs, 2022



Younger people are more affected, notably females aged 20-24 years. Male cases are spread over a wider age range.



This graph excludes individuals whose age was less than 15 years and cases where age/gender was unknown.

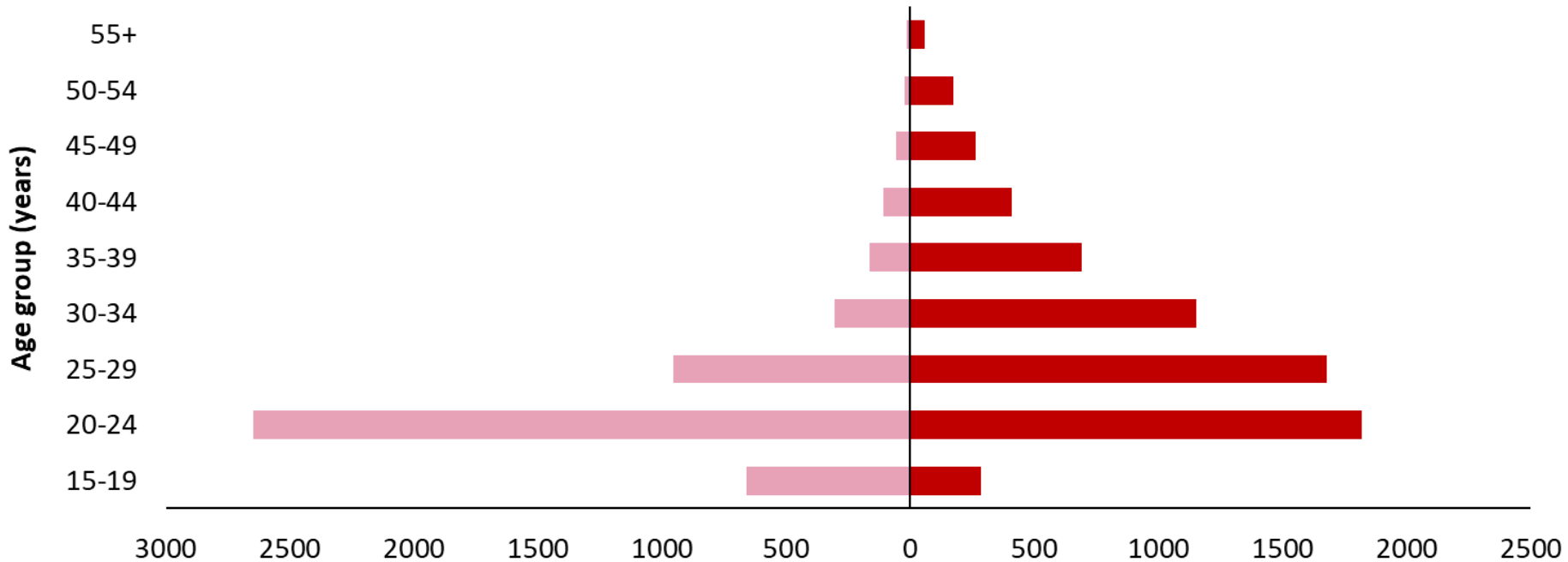
This graph shows the age/gender breakdown for cases of chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, herpes simplex (genital), LGV and trichomoniasis and Mpox in 2022

Male includes cis-male and trans-male(where reported)and female includes cis-female and trans-female (where reported).

Notification rates by Age and Gender for all STIs, 2022



Notification rates are highest in females aged 15-30 years, and males aged 20-45 years.



	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55+
■ Males	287	1820	1679	1152	692	408	263	175	59
■ Females	659	2647	956	305	164	108	58	24	13

Notification rate per 100,000 population

This graph excludes individuals whose age was less than 15 years and cases where age/gender was unknown.

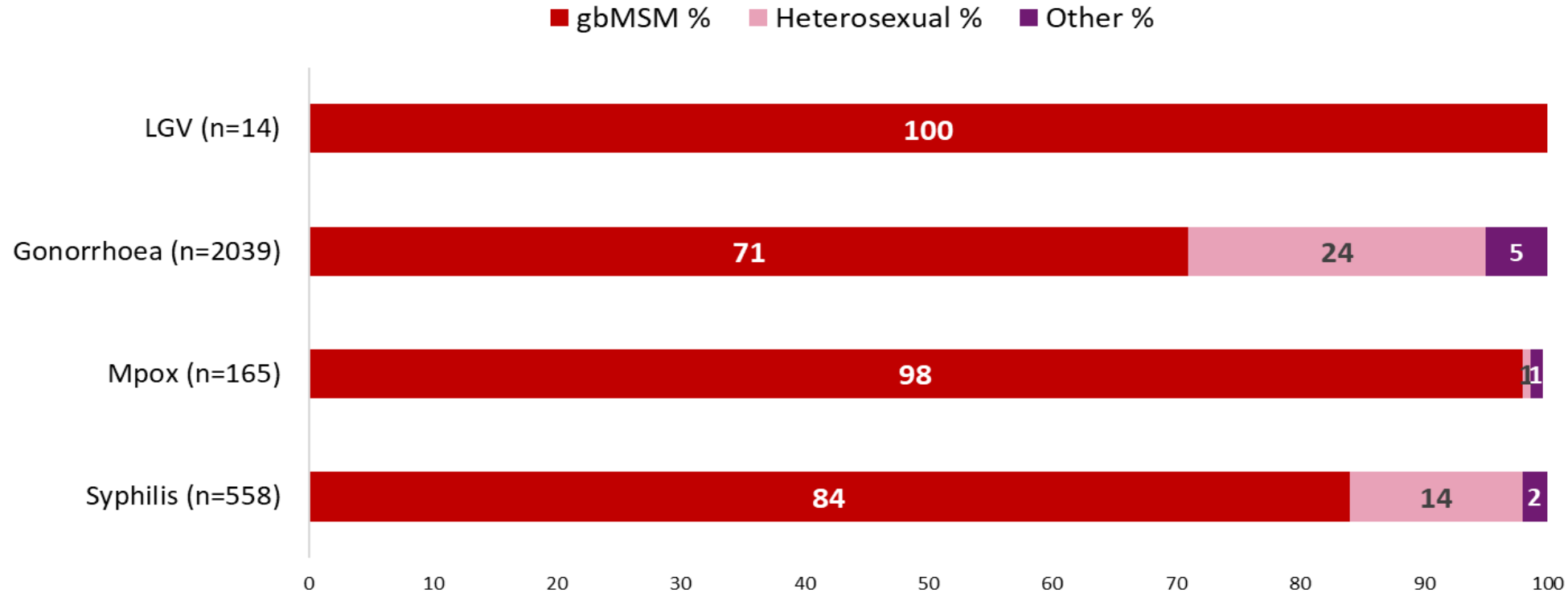
This graph shows the age/gender breakdown for cases of chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, herpes simplex (genital), LGV and trichomoniasis and Mpox in 2022

Male includes cis-male and trans-male(where reported)and female includes cis-female and trans-female (where reported).

Mode of transmission, 2022



Where mode of transmission is known gay, bisexual and men who have sex with men (gbMSM) are the group most affected by **LGV**, **Gonorrhoea**, **Mpox**, and **Early Infectious Syphilis**.



Sexual orientation is given for Mpox cases where mode of transmission is most likely to be due to sexual transmission, other modes of transmission for Mpox include person to person contact.

Mode of transmission data are not collected for **Chlamydia** or **Herpes simplex (genital)**

Chlamydia notification rate by gender, 2013 to 2022



Increased Chlamydia notification rates in males and females in 2022



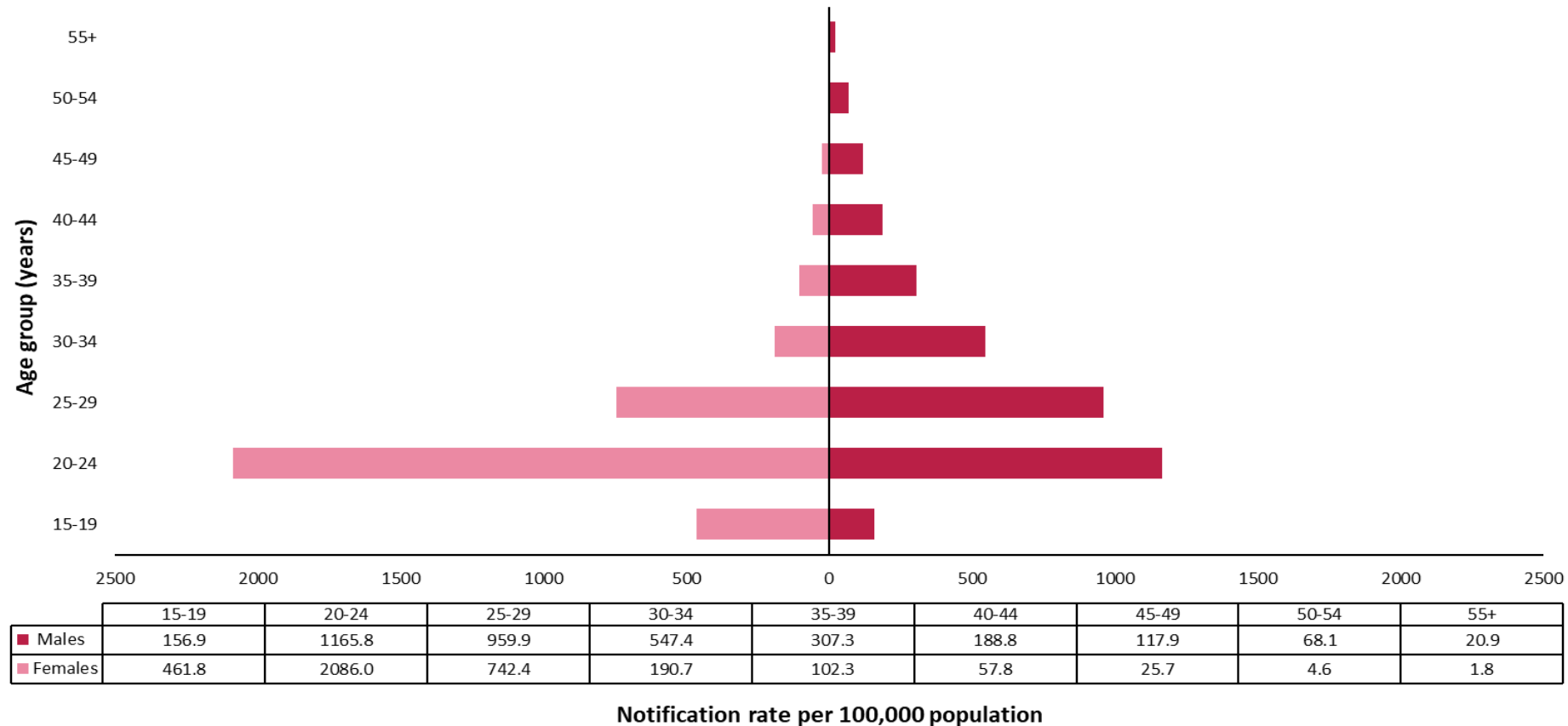
Free home STI testing was introduced in 2021 as a pilot project and was progressively rolled out to all counties during 2021 and 2022. It was nationwide in October 2022; the additional capacity led to an increase in chlamydia testing and notifications in 2021 and 2022.

Male includes cis-male and trans-male (where reported) and female includes cis-female and trans-female (where reported).

Notification rate of Chlamydia by gender and age group, 2022



Notification rate highest in females aged 20-24 years.

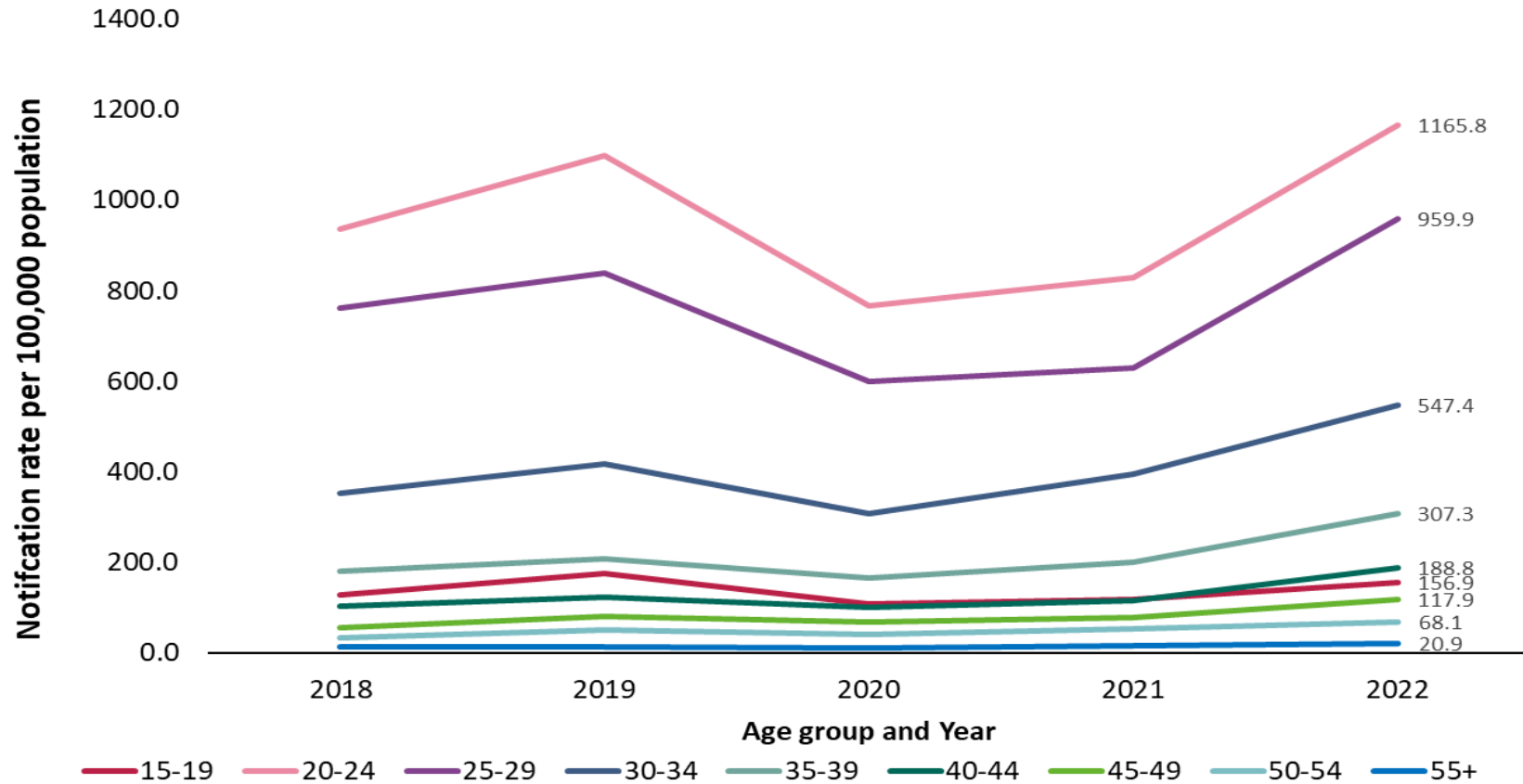


This graph excludes individuals whose age was less than 15 years and cases where age/gender was unknown. Male includes cis-male and trans-male (where reported) and female includes cis-female and trans-female (where reported).

Trend in Chlamydia notification rates in males, 2018-2022



In 2022 the **highest age specific rate** is in those **aged 20-24 years**; increases have been seen for those aged 25 -39 years

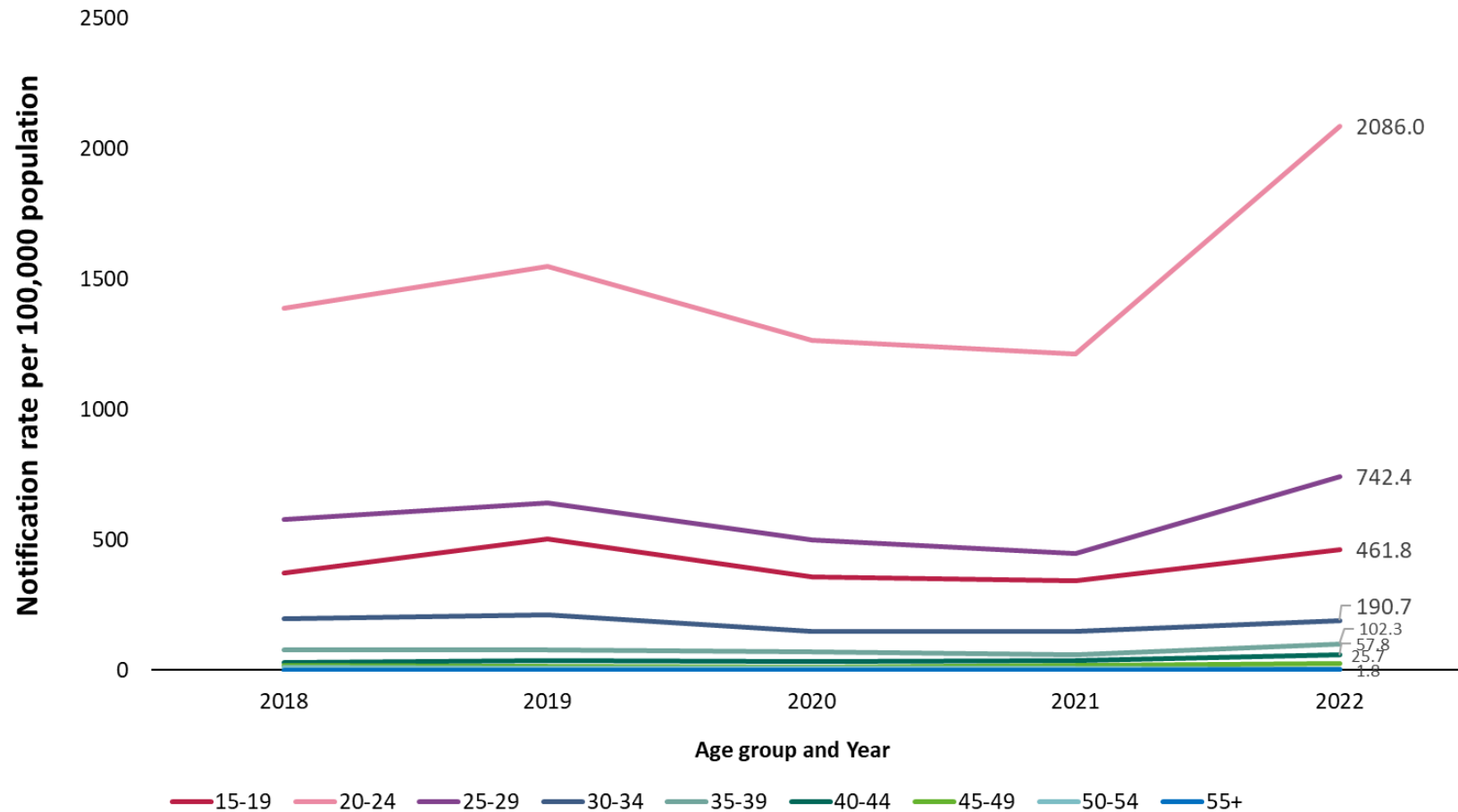


Male includes cis-male and trans-male (where reported)

Trend in Chlamydia notification rates in females, 2018-2022

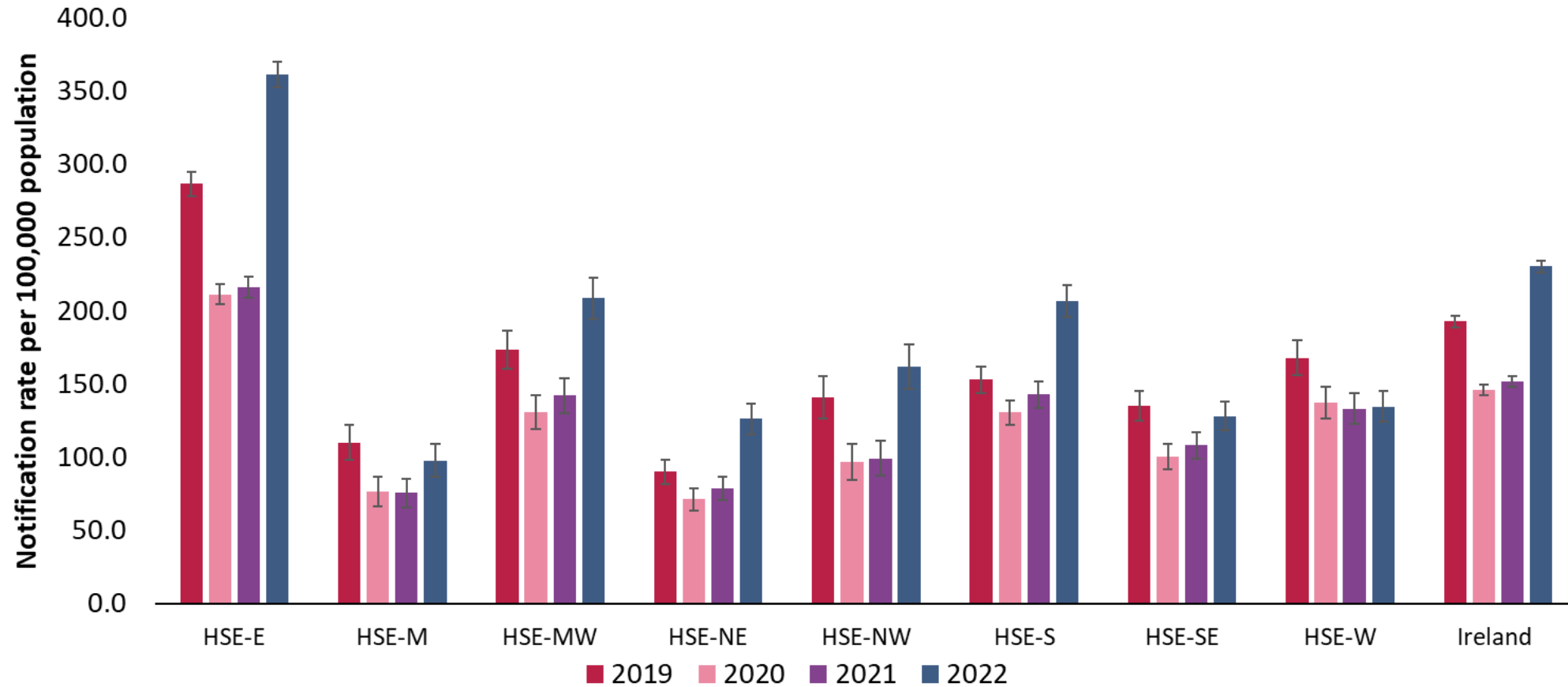


In 2022 the **highest age specific rate** in females is in those aged **20-24** years of age.



Female includes cis-female and trans-female (where reported).

Chlamydia notification rates by HSE Area, 2019-2022



Please see technical notes for further details of the geography of each region.

Chlamydia in Ireland, 2022

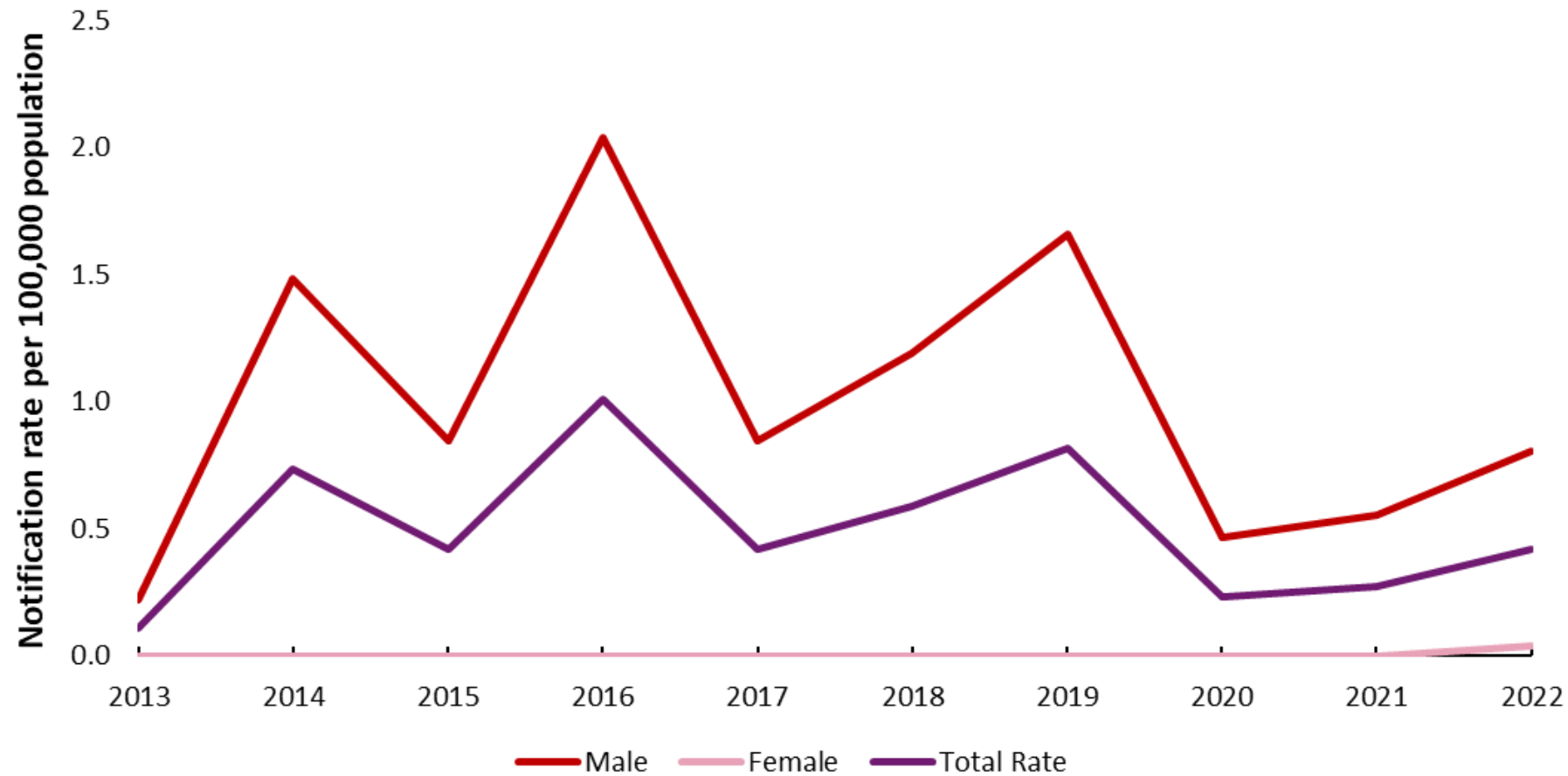


Summary

- 10,955 cases of chlamydia notified
- Notification rate increased by 20% from 192.6/100,000 in 2019 to 230.0/100,000 population in 2022.
- 49% of cases were young people aged 15-24 years
 - Rate highest among those aged 20-24 years in both males and females
 - The notification rate in females aged 20-24 years (2,086/100,000 population) was almost double that of males aged 20-24 years (1,165/100,000 population)
- Overall notification rate in males (234.6/100,000) slightly exceeded the rate in females (224.0/100,000)
 - The notification rate in males increased in all age groups from 20-39 years.
- The highest notification rates were observed in HSE-E (Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow) (361.3/100,000 population)

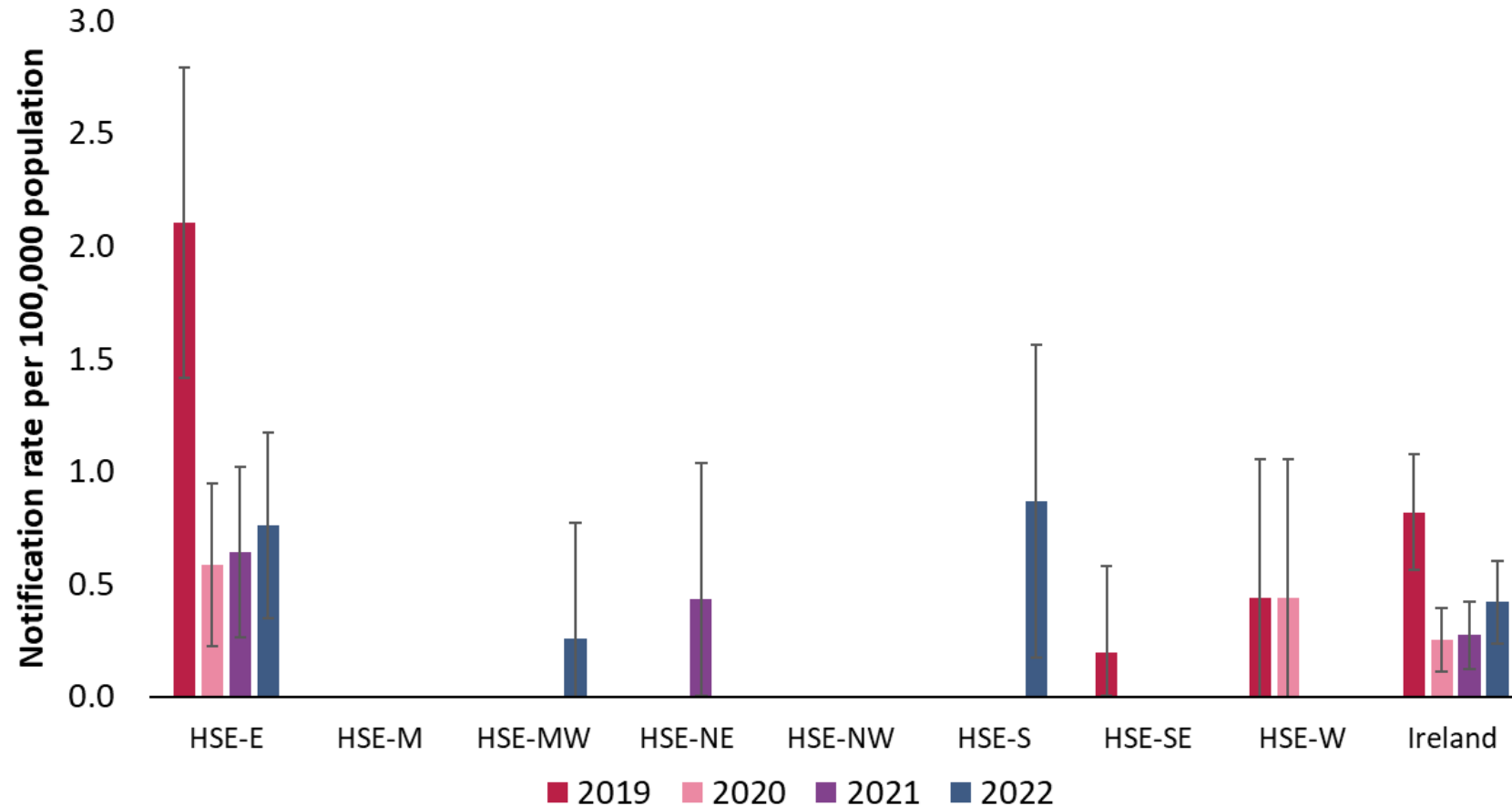
Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) by gender, 2013 to 2022

There were fewer LGV notifications in 2022 than in 2019



Male includes cis-male and trans-male (where reported) and female includes cis-female and trans-female (where reported).

LGV notification rates by HSE area, 2019-2022



Please see technical notes for further details of the geography of each region.

LGV in Ireland, 2022



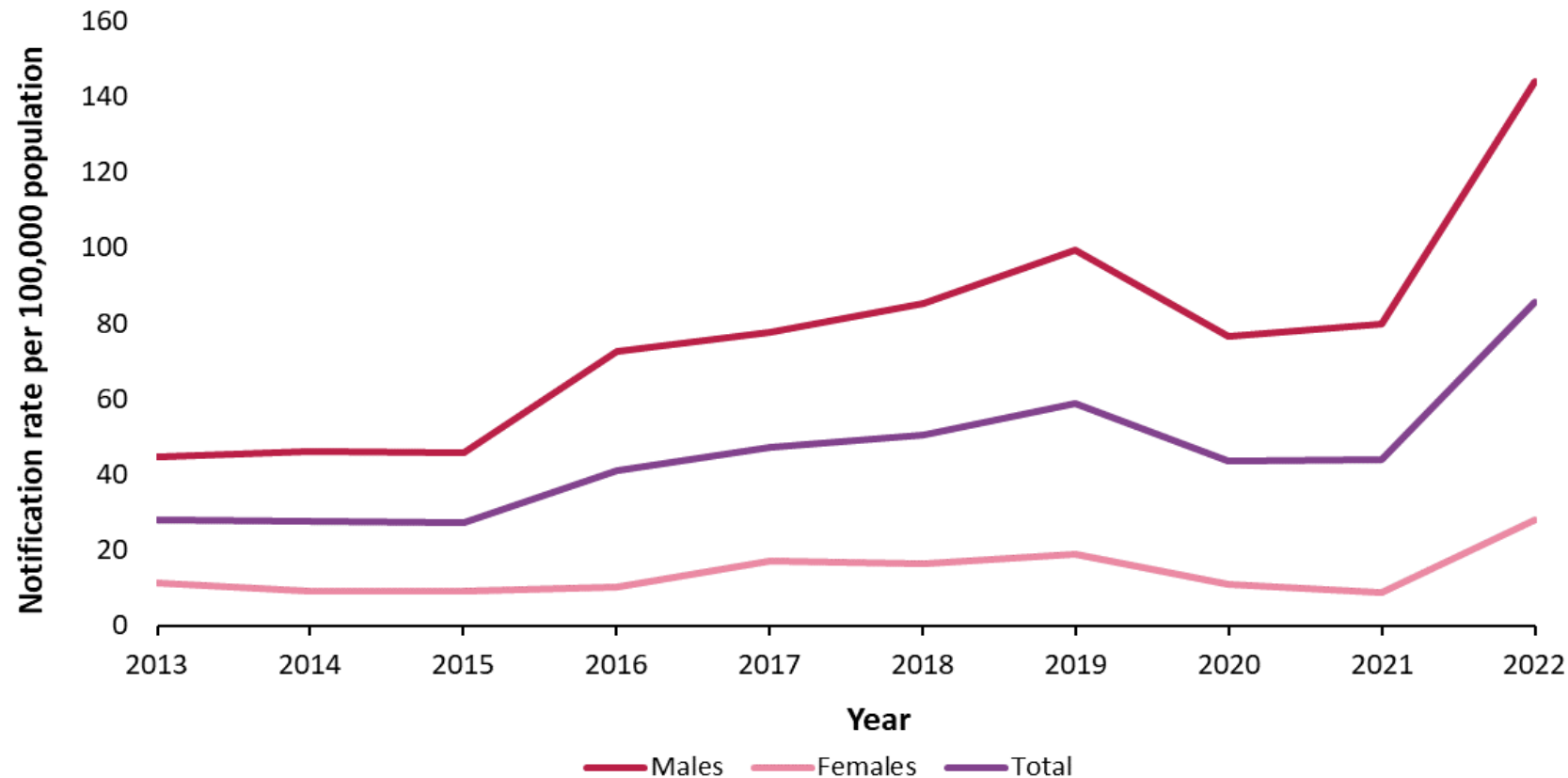
Summary

- 20 cases of Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) notified
- Notification rate decreased by 49% from 39 cases (0.8/100,000) in 2019 to 20 cases (0.4/100,000 population) in 2022
- Median age: 38 years
- Young people aged 15-24 years account for 5% of cases in 2022
- 65% of cases were aged 35-44 years
- 95% of cases were male
- Mode of transmission known for 70% of cases, all of whom identified as gbMSM (gay, bisexual or other men who have sex with men)
- Where HIV status is known, 63% of LGV cases are people living with HIV. Data were known for 40% of cases.

Gonorrhoea notification rates by gender, 2013 to 2022



Gonorrhoea notification rates have increased in both males and females in 2022



Free home STI testing was introduced in 2021 as a pilot project and was progressively rolled out to all counties during 2021 and 2022. It was nationwide in October 2022; the additional capacity led to an increase in gonorrhoea testing and notifications in 2021 and 2022.

Male includes cis male and trans male (where known) and female includes cis female and trans female (where known).

Gonorrhoea notification rate by gender and age group, 2022

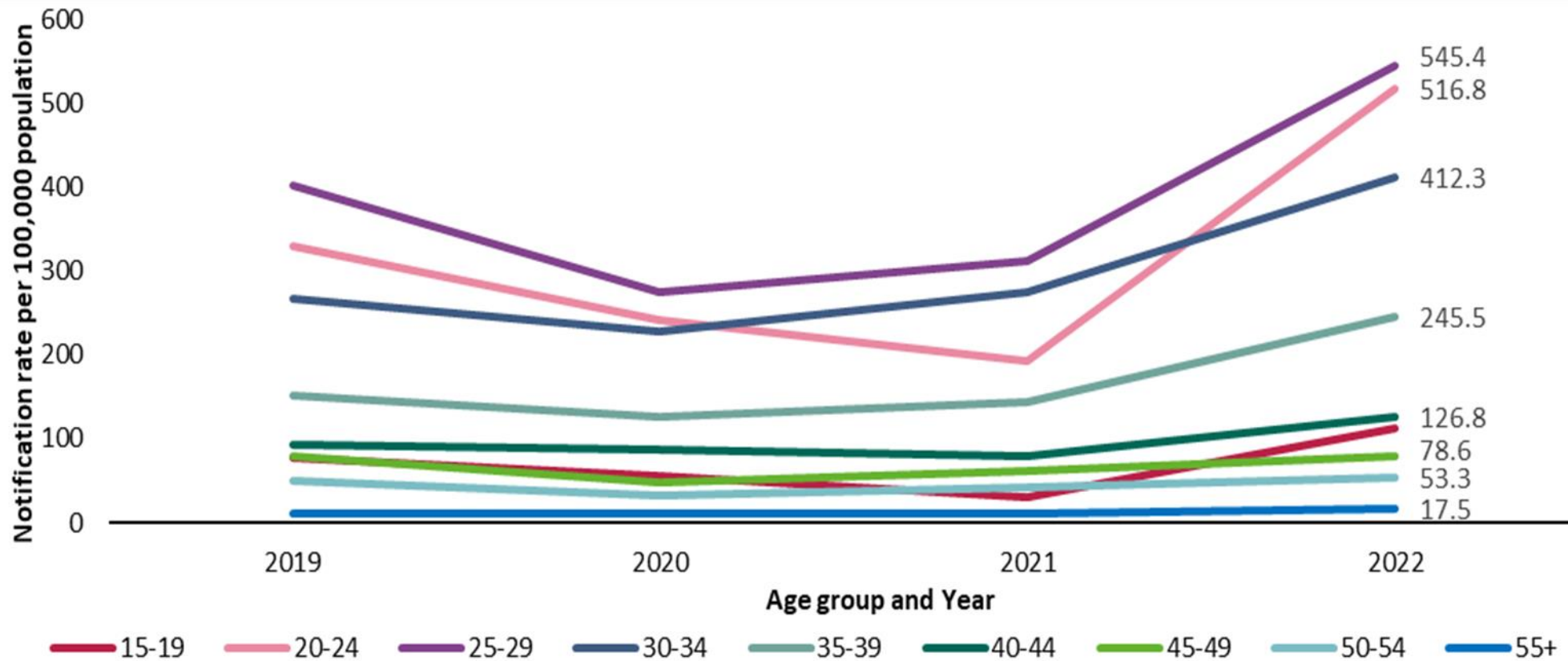
Gonorrhoea notification rates are highest in males.



This graph excludes individuals whose age was less than 15 years and cases where age/gender was unknown. Male includes cis-male and trans-male (where reported) and female includes cis-female and trans-female (where reported).

Gonorrhoea notification rates in males, 2018-2022

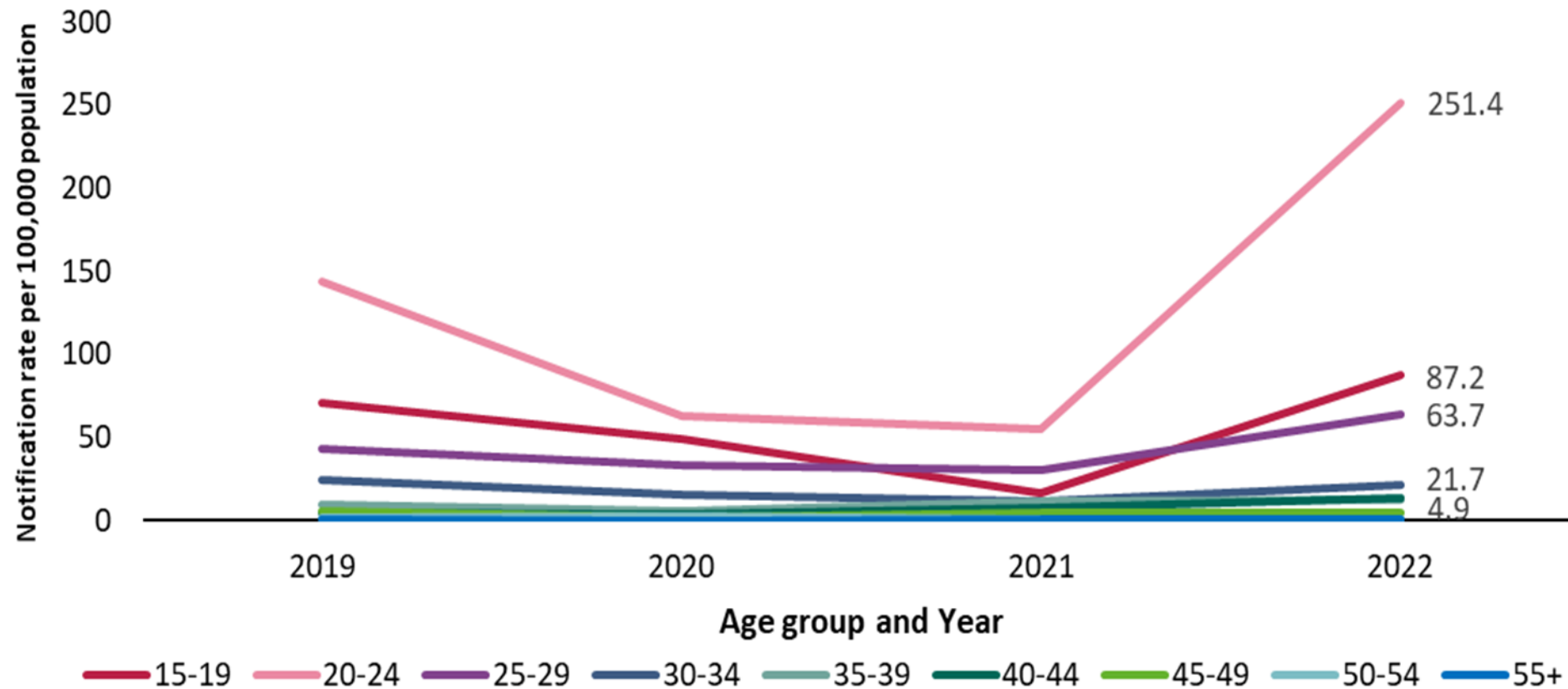
In 2022 the highest age specific rate in **males** was **545.4/100,000** population in those aged **25-29** years. Rates in those aged 20-24 years also increased to 516.8/100,000 population in 2022.



Male includes cis-male and trans-male (where reported)

Gonorrhoea notification rates in females 2018-2022

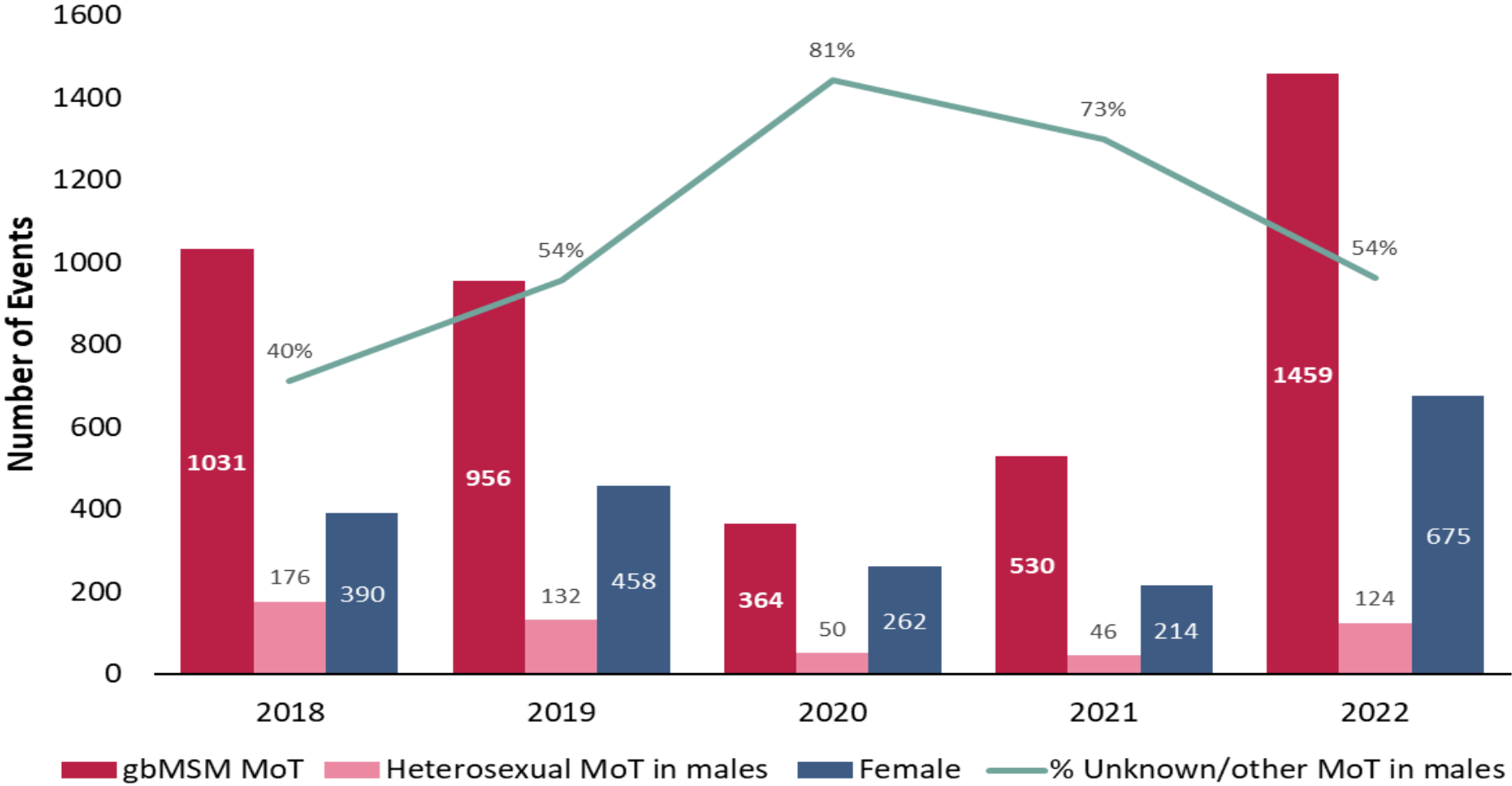
In 2022 the highest age specific rate in females was 251.4/100,000 population in those aged 20-24 years



Female includes cis-female and trans-female (where reported).

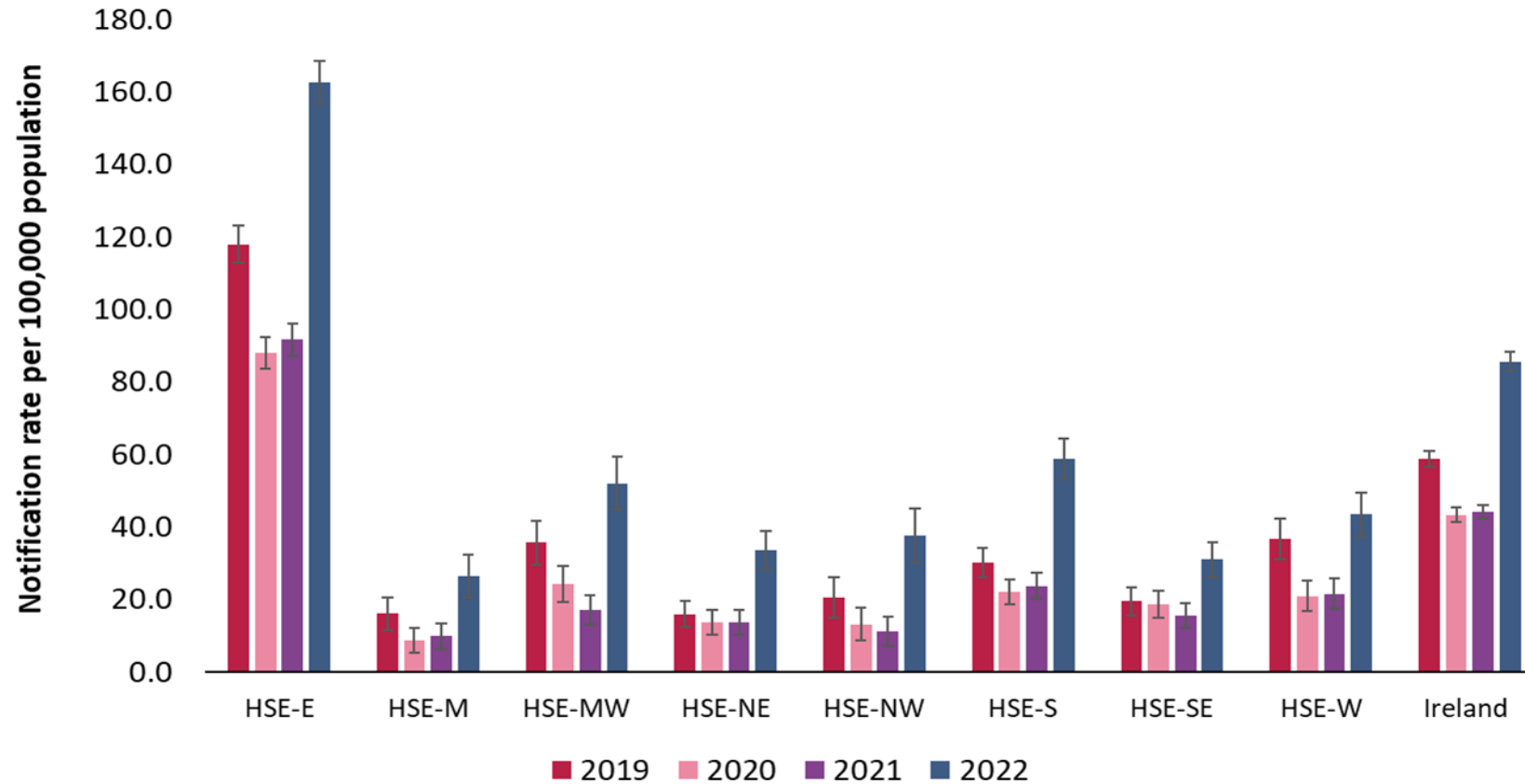
Gonorrhoea mode of transmission, 2018-2022

Where known gbMSM are the group most affected by gonorrhoea infection. Notifications have also increased in women



Gonorrhoea notification rates by HSE area, 2019-2022

Gonorrhoea notifications increased in all HSE areas in 2022.



Please see technical notes for further details of the geography of each region.

Gonorrhoea in Ireland, 2022



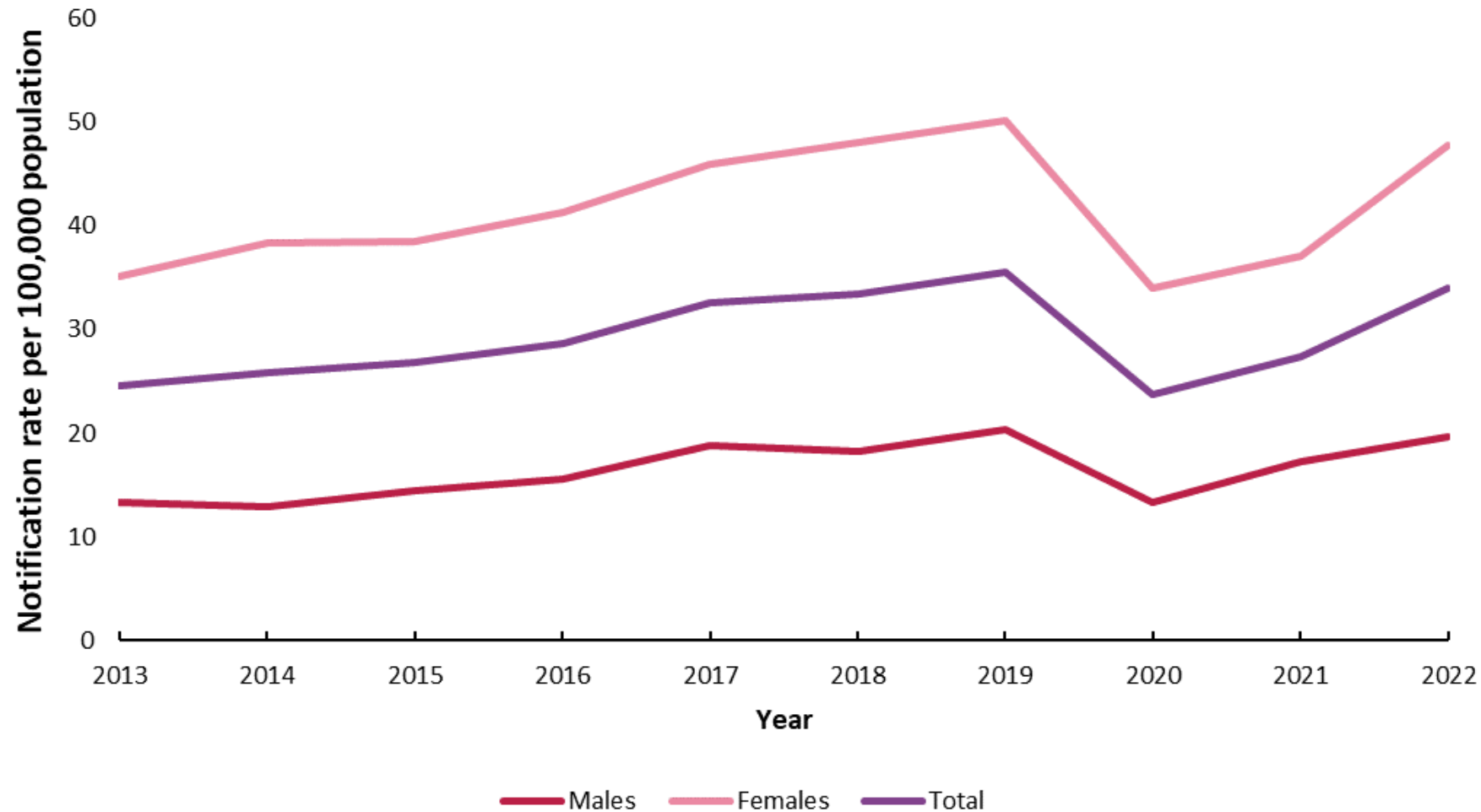
Summary

- 4,075 cases of gonorrhoea notified
- Notification rate increased by 45% from 58.9/100,000 in 2019 to 85.6/100,000 in 2022
- 83% males
- Median age: 29 years
- Highest rate among males: 25-29 year age group (545.5/100,000). Also gonorrhoea notification rates increased across all male age groups from 15-44 years
- Highest rate among females: 20-24 year age group (251.4/100,000), a 75% increase in this age group compared to 2019 (143/100,000)
- Young people aged 15-24 years accounted for 33% of cases in 2022
- 25-34 year olds accounted for 40% of cases in 2022
- Where mode of transmission known, 71% of cases were among gbMSM, 24% among heterosexuals and 5% were reported as "Other"
 - Mode of transmission known for 50% of cases in 2022
 - Where mode of transmission known, 50% increase of cases among gbMSM in 2022 when compared to 2019.
- The highest notification rates were observed in HSE-E (Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow) (162.6/100,000 population)

Herpes simplex (genital) notification rates by gender 2013 to 2022



Herpes simplex (genital) notification rates in 2022 remain similar to rates in 2019

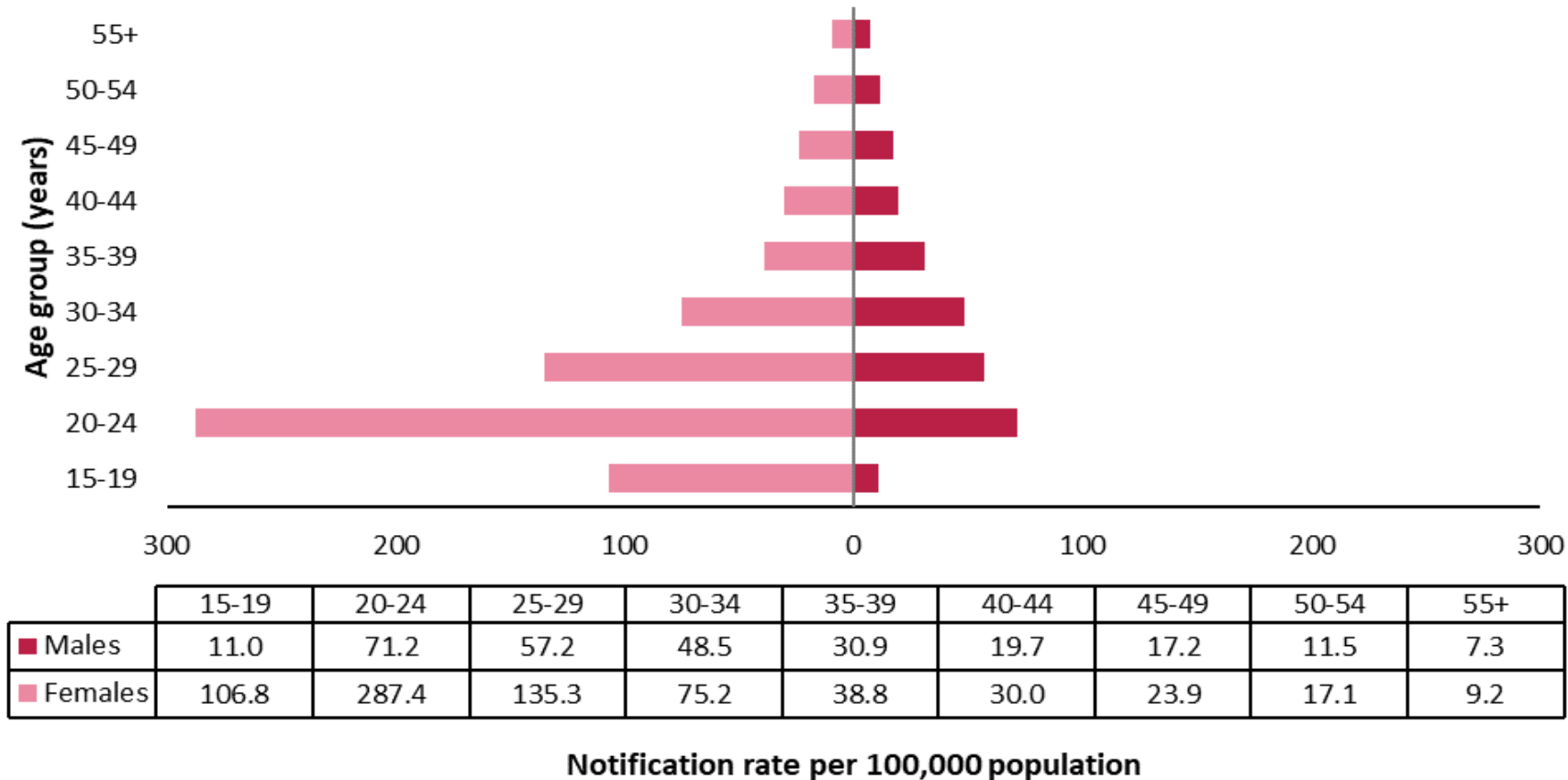


Male includes cis-male and trans-male(where reported)and female includes cis-female and trans-female (where reported).

Herpes simplex (genital) in Ireland, 2022



Females aged 20-24 years most affected by Herpes simplex (genital) infection in 2022

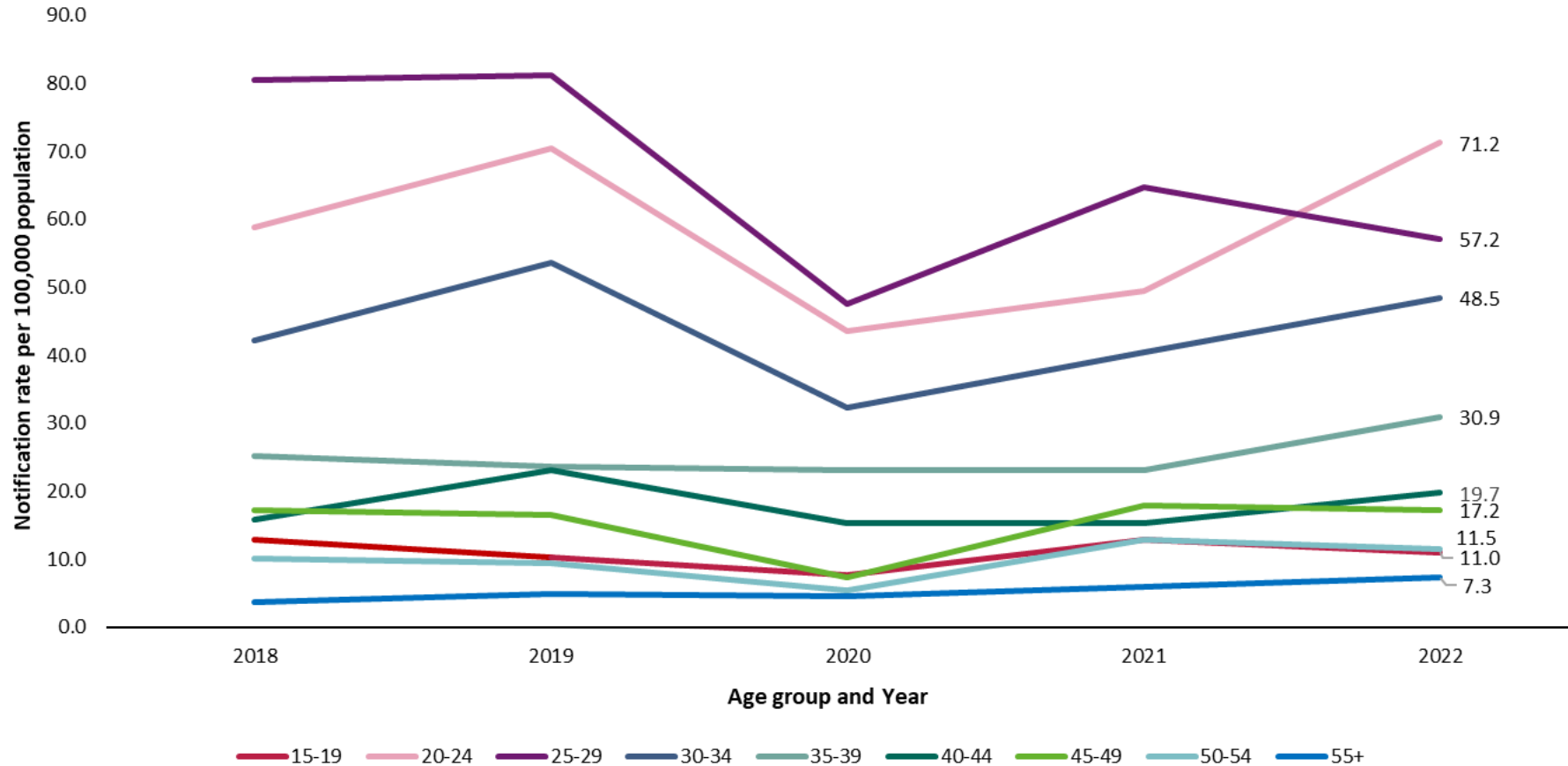


This graph excludes individuals whose age was less than 15 years and cases where age/gender was unknown. Male includes cis-male and trans-male (where reported) and female includes cis-female and trans-female (where reported).

Herpes simplex (genital) notification rates in males, 2018-2022



In 2022 the highest age specific rate in **males** was **71.2/100,000** population in those aged **20-24** years

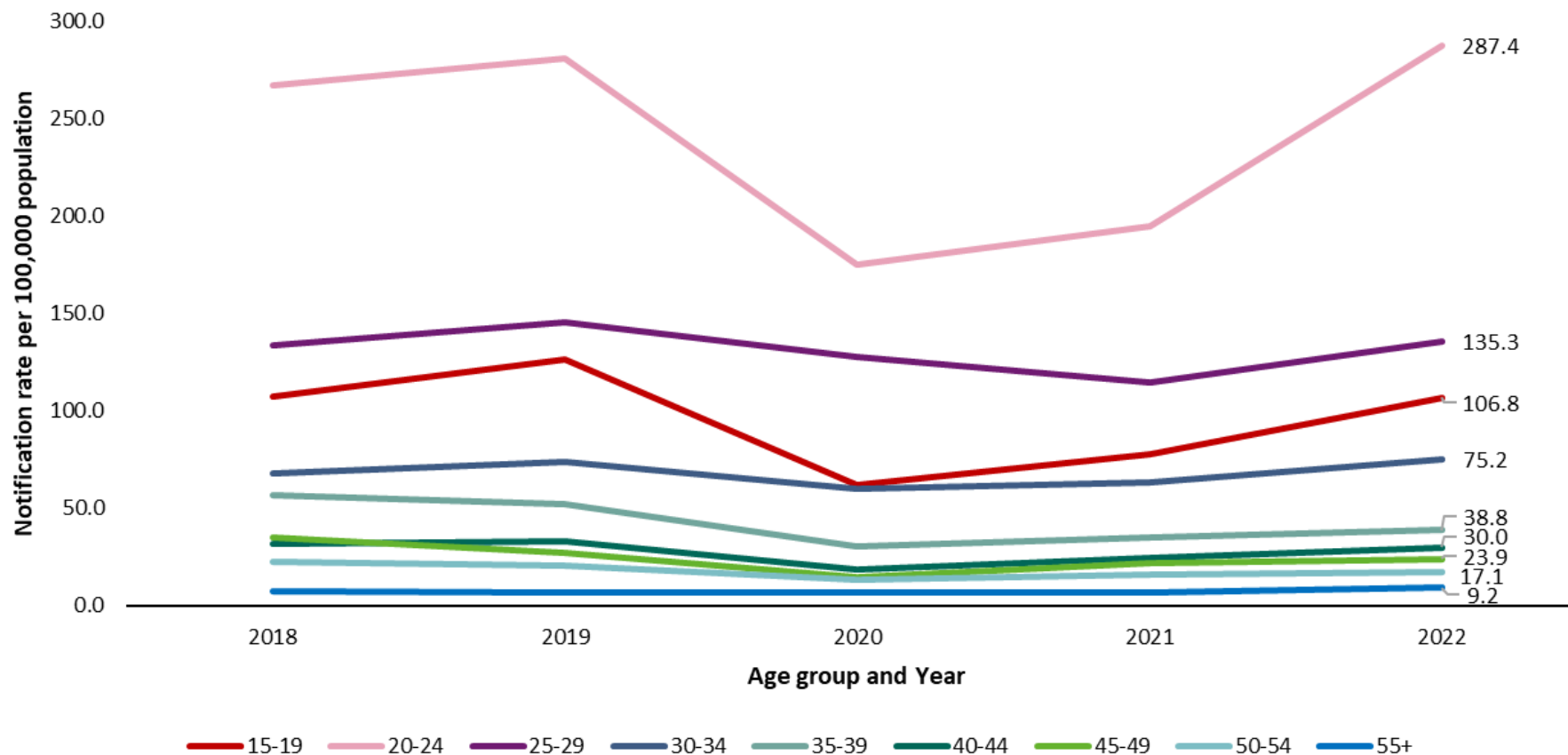


Male includes cis-male and trans-male(where reported)

Herpes simplex (genital) notification rates in females, 2018-2022

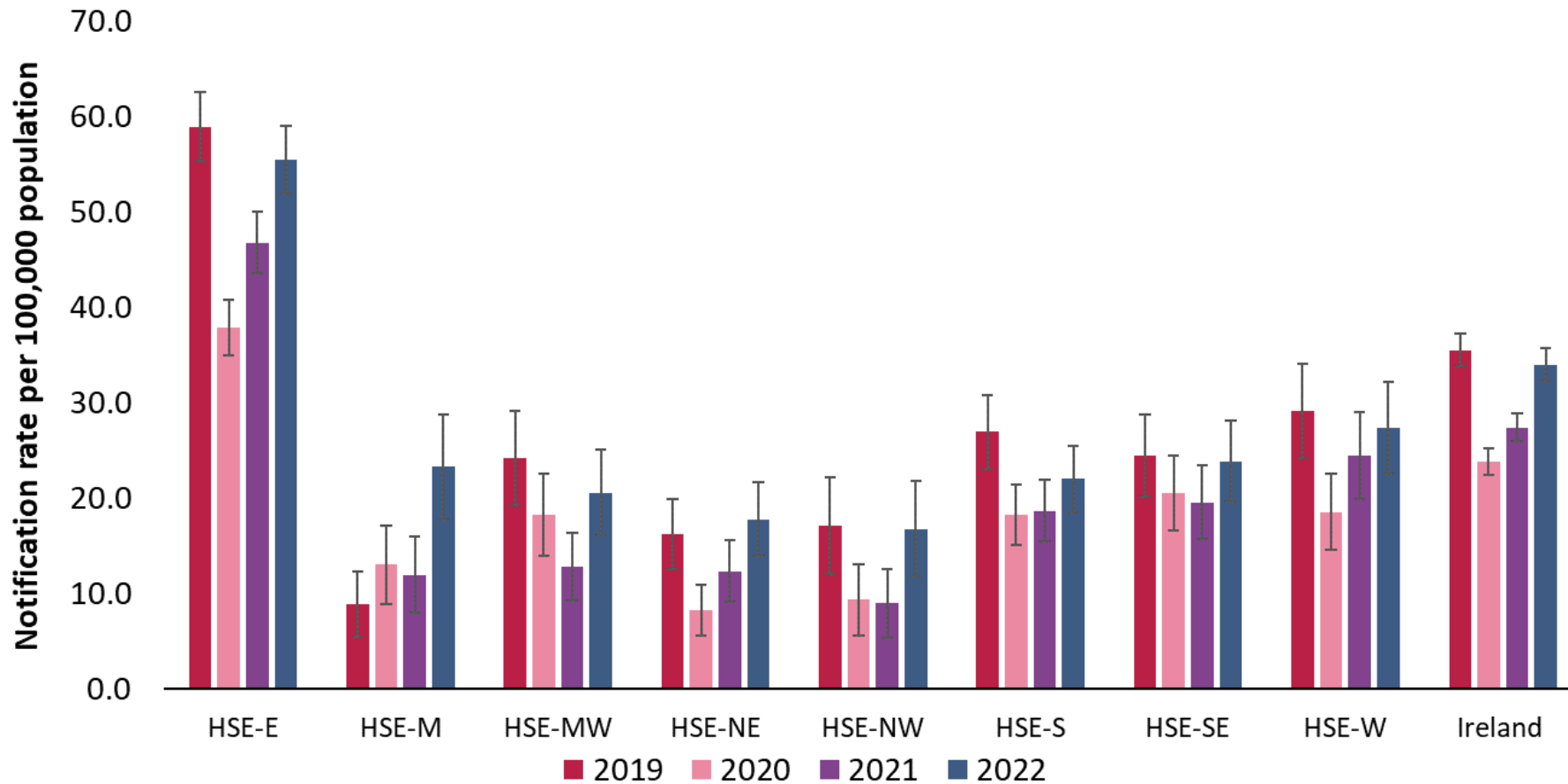


In 2022 the highest age specific rate in **females** was **287.4/100,000** population in those aged **20-24** years



Female includes cis-female and trans-female (where reported).

Herpes simplex (genital) notifications by HSE area 2019- 2022



Please see technical notes for further details of the geography of each region.

Herpes simplex (genital) in Ireland, 2022

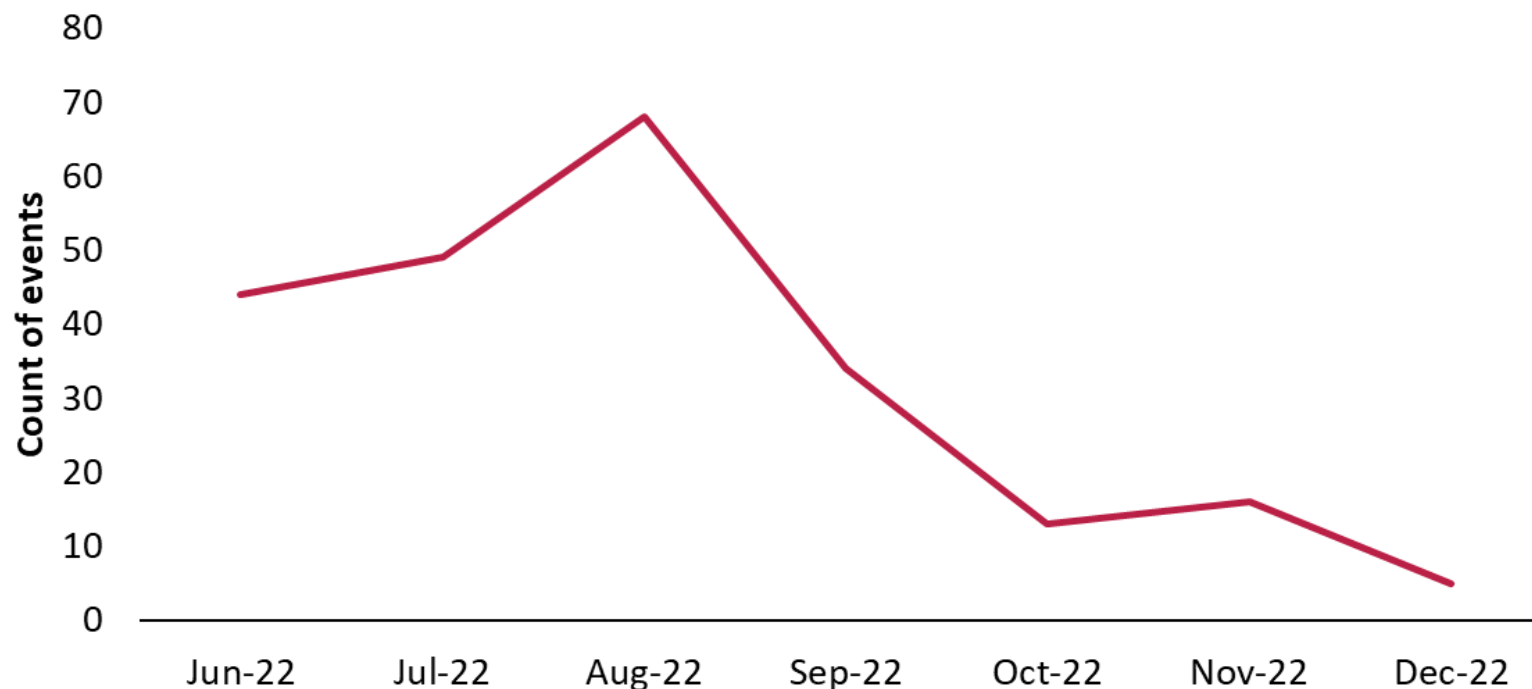
Summary

- 1,619 cases of herpes simplex (genital) notified in 2022, a very similar figure compared to 2019 (1,690 cases)
- Notification rate was 34.0/100,000 population
- Median age: 27 years
- 71% of cases among females
- Young people aged 15-24 years accounted for 41% of cases in 2022
- The highest age-specific rate was among females aged 20-24 years (287.4/100,000)
- 61% of cases were laboratory confirmed as herpes simplex virus type 1 and 26% as herpes simplex virus type 2; virus type was unknown 13%
- The highest notification rates were observed in HSE-E (Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow) (55.4/100,000 population)

Mpox in Ireland, 2022



Mpox notifications peaked in August 2022.



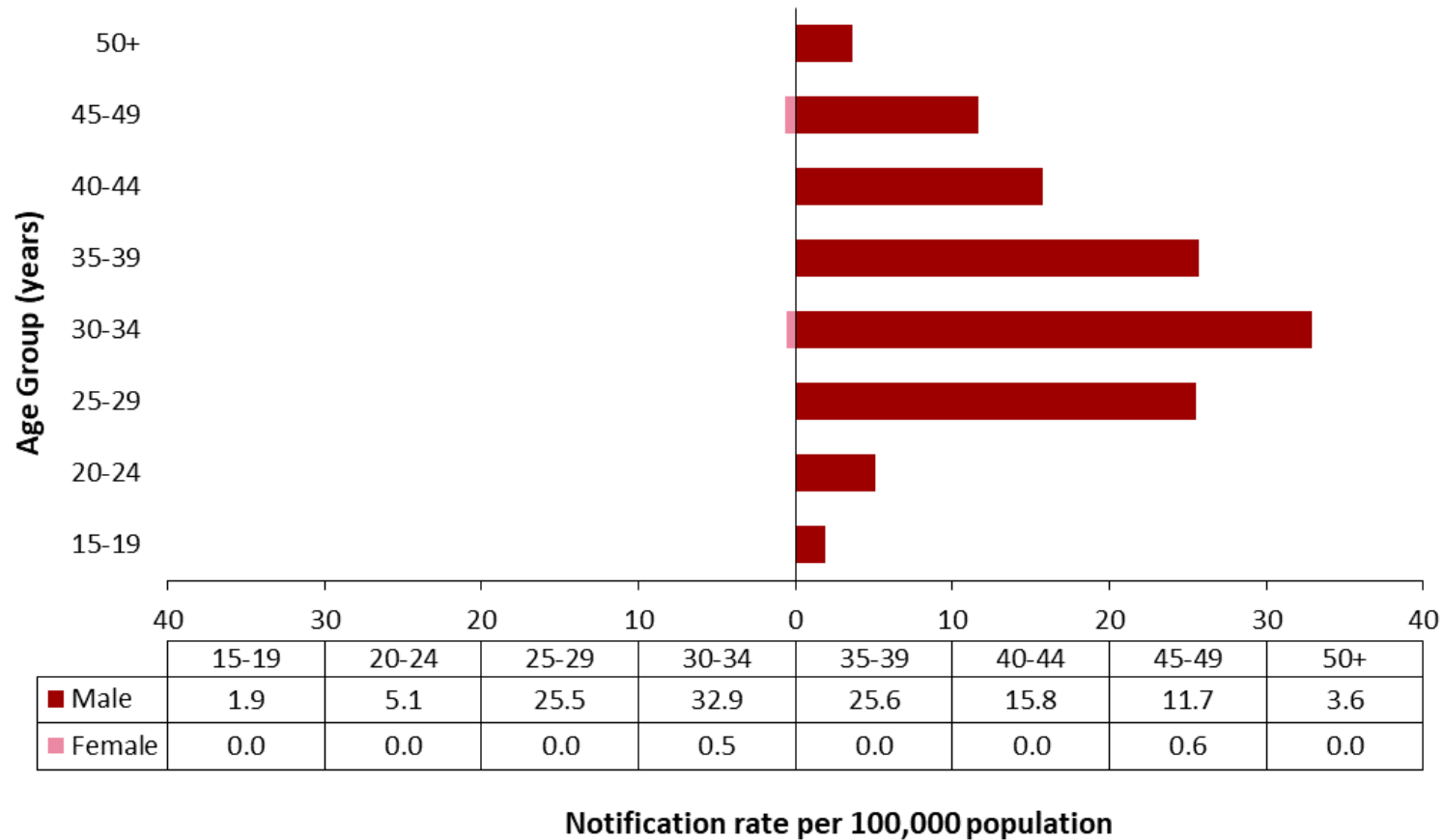
Mpox was made a [notifiable infection](#) on the 27-05-2022, since then 227 confirmed cases were notified to CIDR in 2022.

On 23th July 2022 World Health Organization (WHO), declared the international Mpox outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) Further information on Mpox in Ireland is [available here](#)

Notification rate of Mpox by gender and age group, 2022

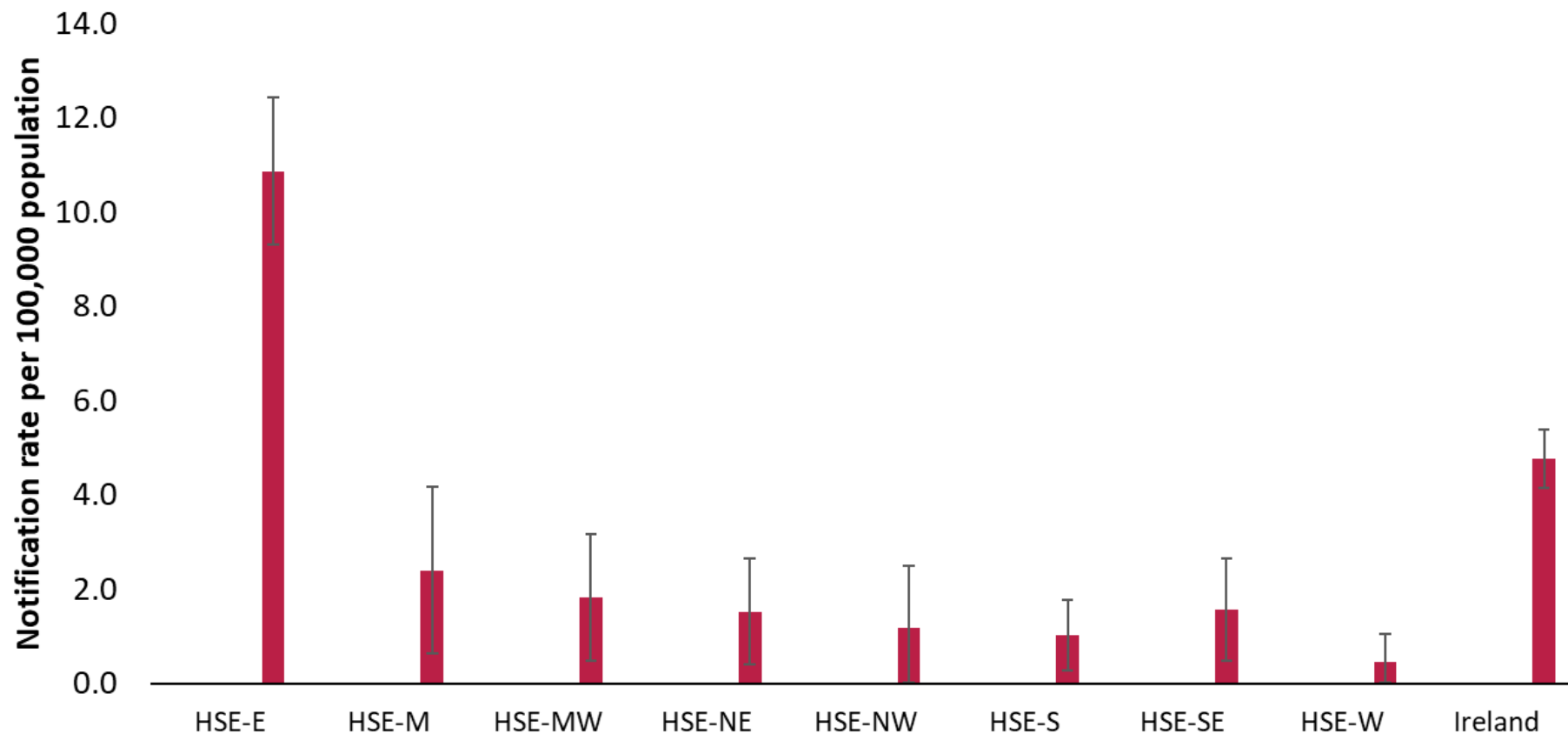


Males were predominantly affected by Mpox infection in 2022



Male includes cis-male and trans-male(where reported)and female includes cis-female and trans-female (where reported).

Mpox notifications by HSE Area, 2022



Please see technical notes for further details of the geography of each region.

Mpox in Ireland, 2022



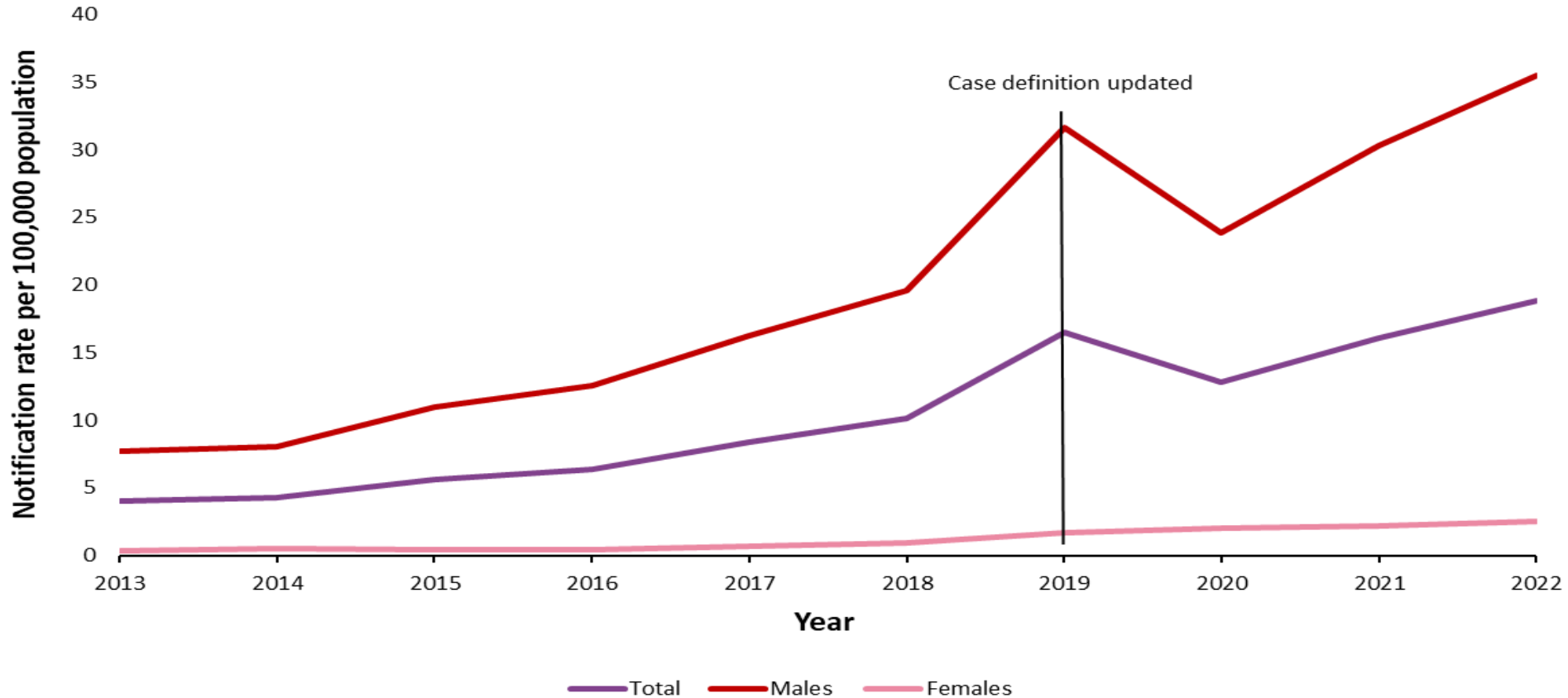
Summary

- 227 cases of Mpox notified
- Notification rate of 4.8 per 100,000 population
- Median age: 35 years
- Young people aged 15-24 years accounted for 4% of cases in 2022
- 99% of cases among males
- The highest age-specific rate was among males aged 30-34 years (32.9/100,000)
- The highest notification rates were observed in HSE-E (Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow) (10.9/100,000 population)

Early infectious syphilis notification rate by gender 2013- 2022

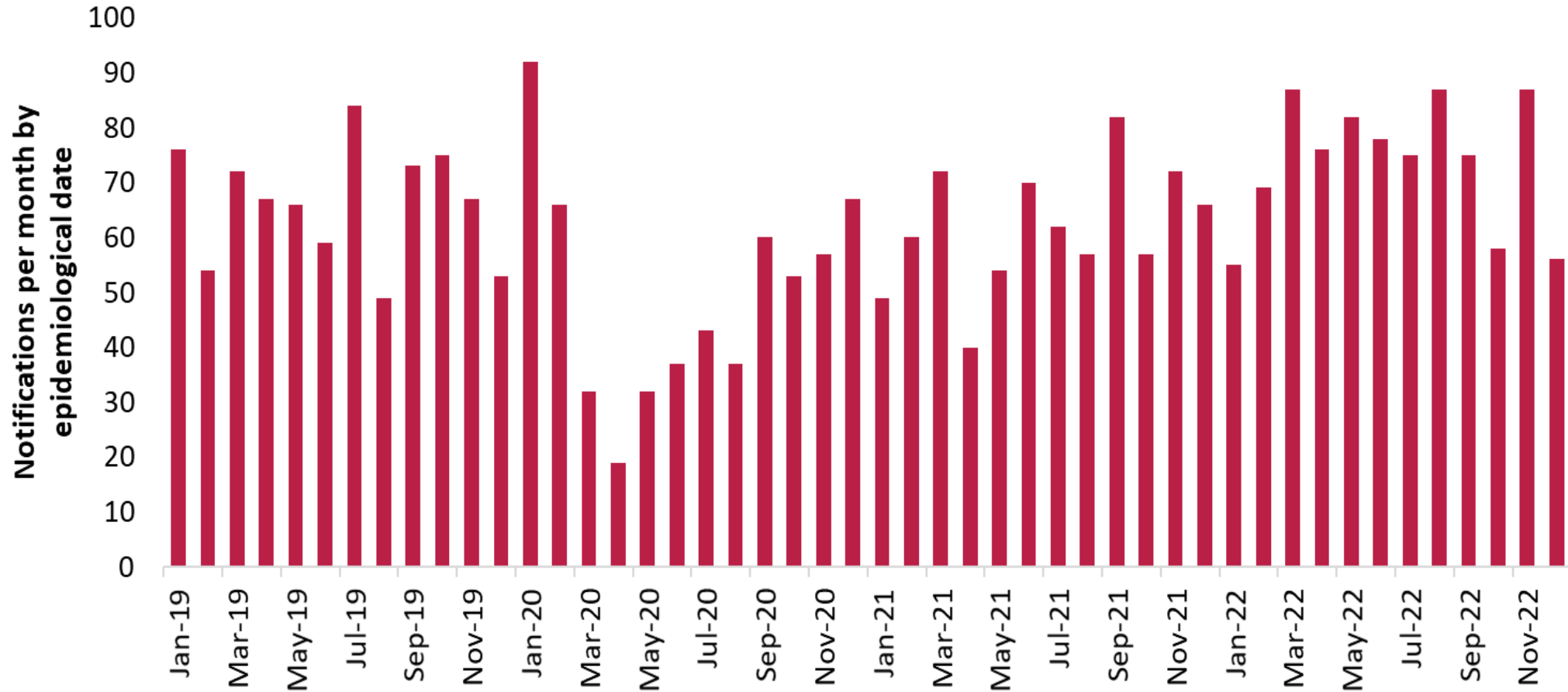


EIS notification rates continue to increase in 2022 but at a slower rate than in 2019



Male includes cis-male and trans-male(where reported)and female includes cis-female and trans-female (where reported).

EIS notifications per month from January 2019-December 2022 by epidemiological date (the earliest known date of infection).

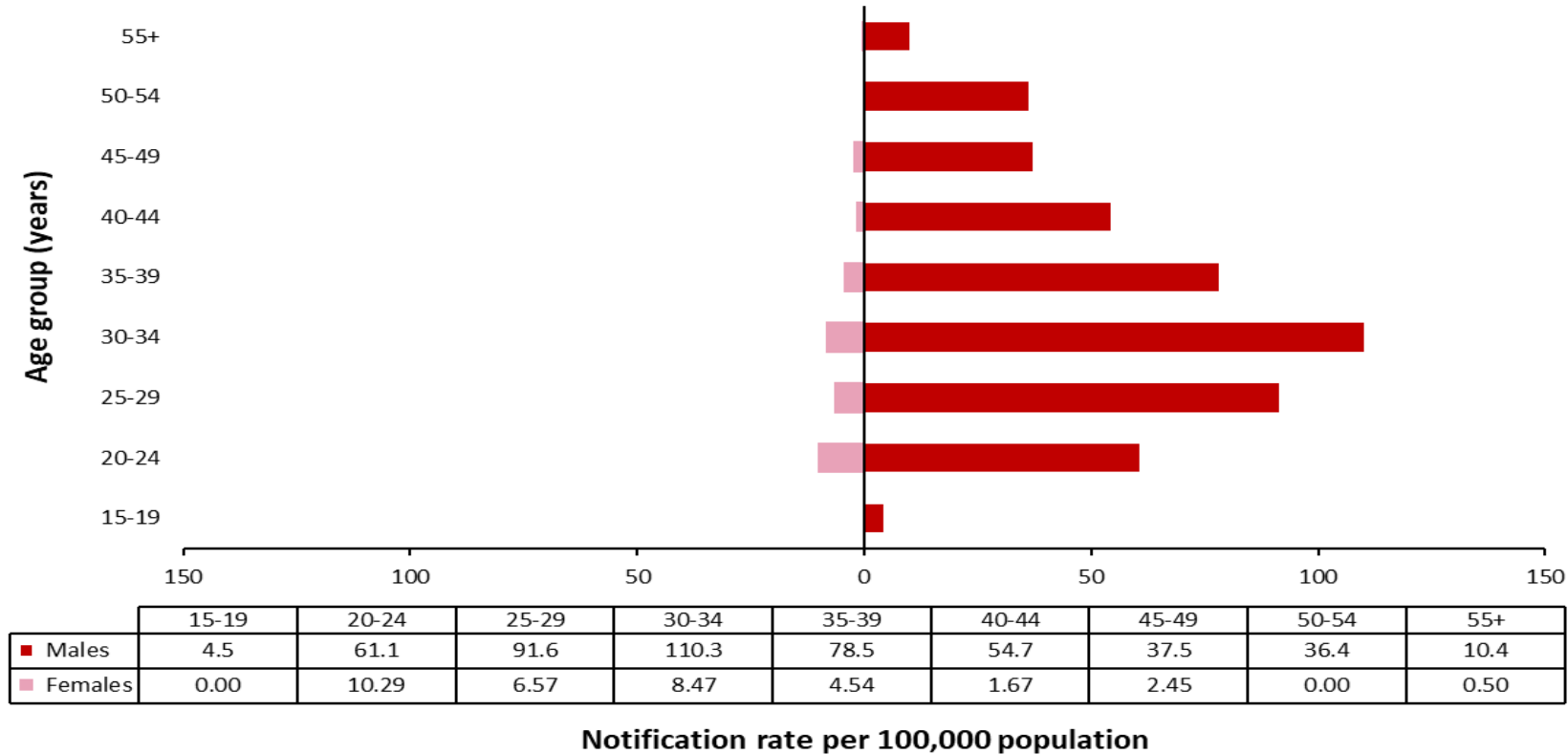


Epidemiological date is based on the earliest of dates available on the event and taken from date of onset of symptoms, date of diagnosis, laboratory specimen collection date, laboratory received date, laboratory reported date or event creation date/notification date on CIDR.

Please note that notifications for 2022 may not be complete as a small number of cases with an epidemiological date in 2022 may be notified in future.

Notification rate of Early Infectious Syphilis by gender and age group, 2022

The majority of EIS cases are in males.

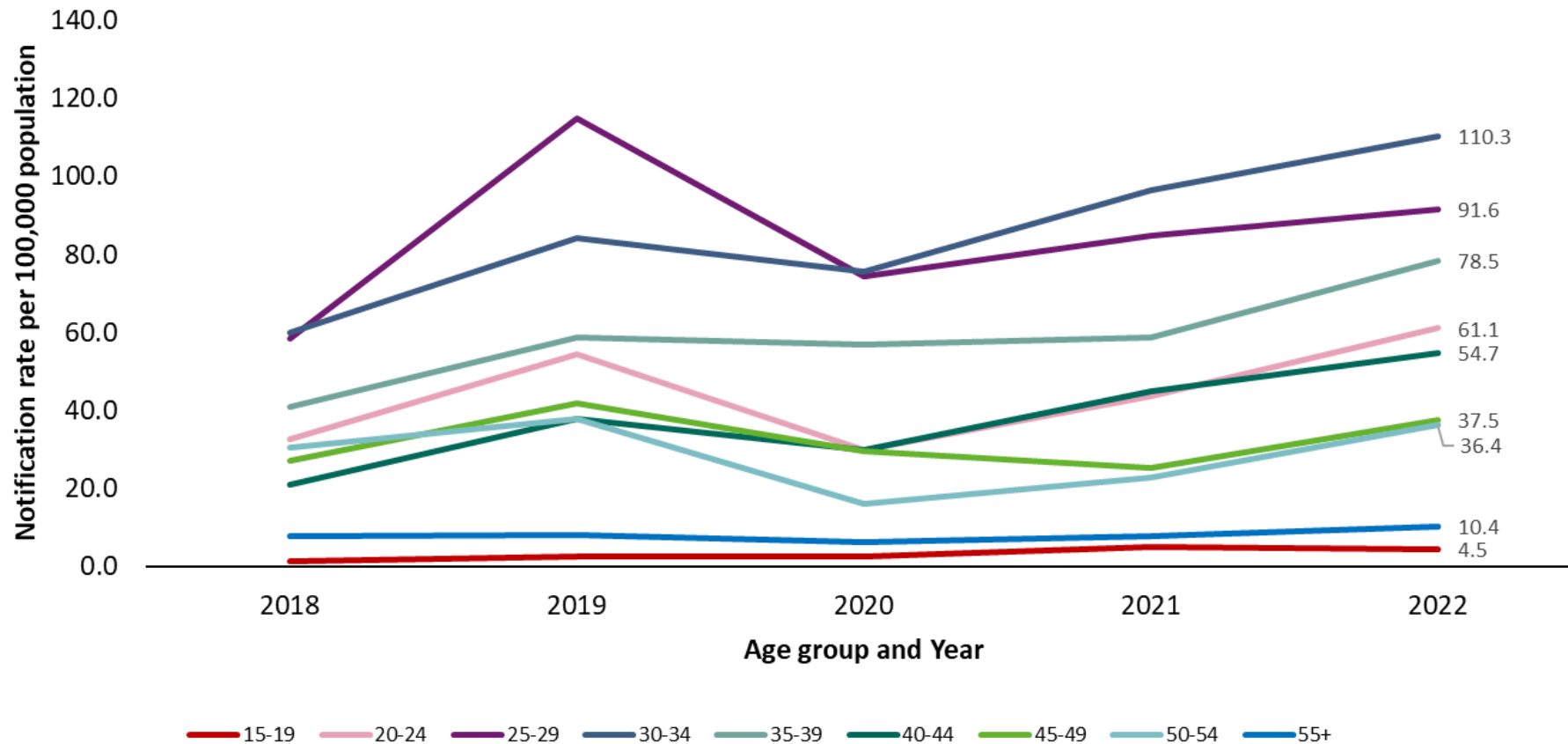


This graph excludes individuals whose age was less than 15 years and cases where age/gender was unknown. Male includes cis male and trans male and female includes cis female and trans female

Male EIS notification rate trend by age group 2018-2022



Highest rate in males in 2022 was in **30-34 year olds** (110.3 per 100,000 population). The previous highest rate in 2019, was in males aged 25-29 years (115.0 per 100,000 population).

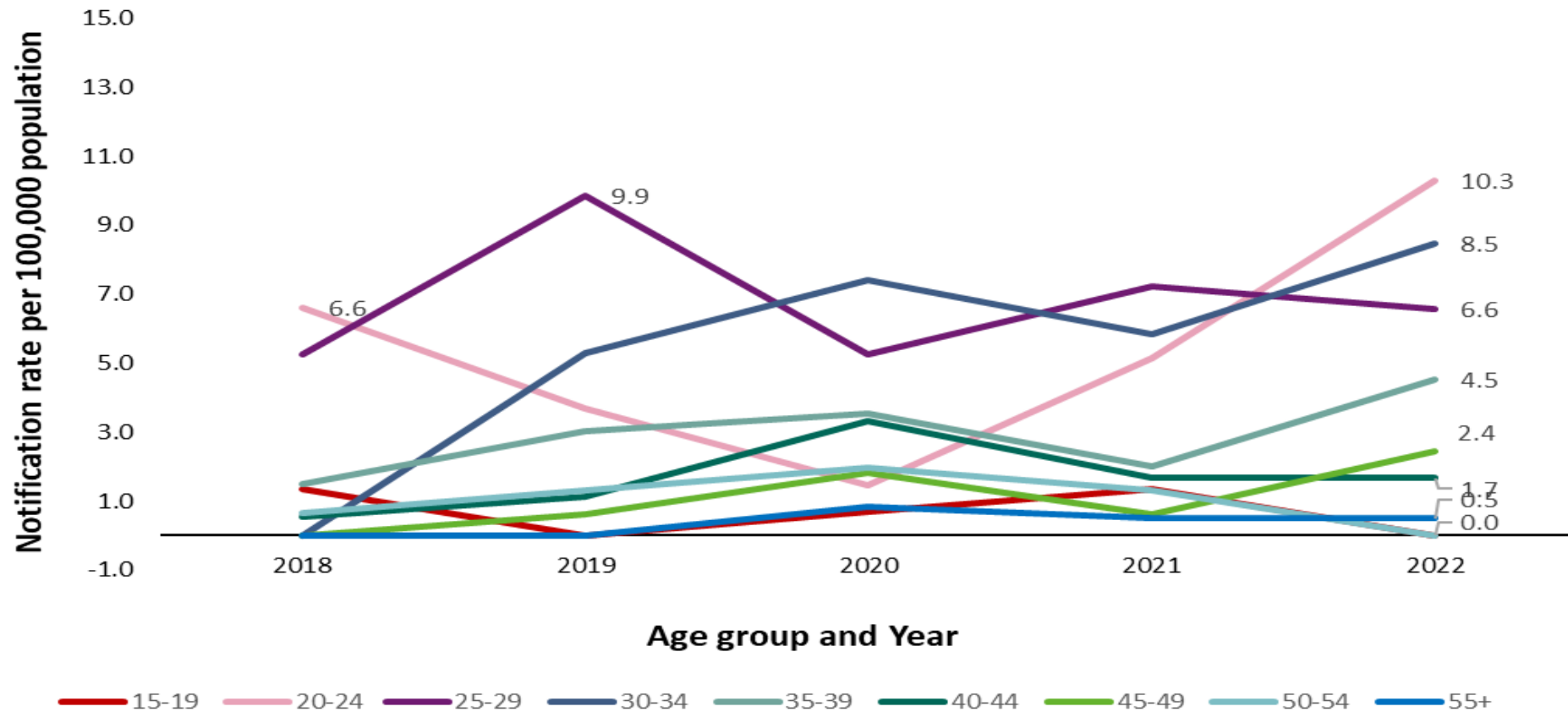


Male includes cis-male and trans-male(where reported)

Female EIS notification rate trend by age group 2018-2022



Rates in women remain low. Actual numbers are small for each age category. The **highest rate** in females in 2022 was in **20-24 year olds** (10.3/100,000 population).

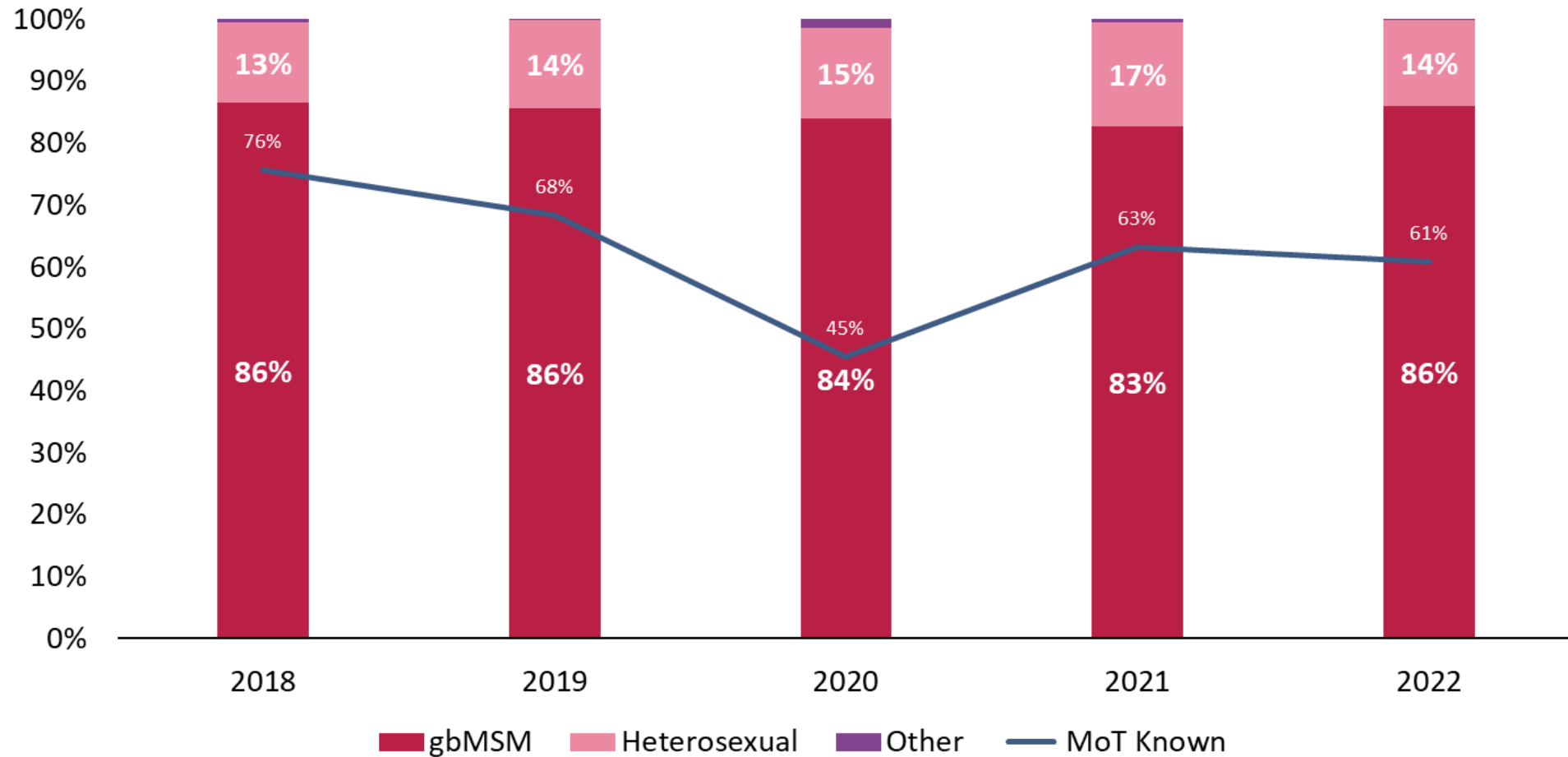


Female includes cis-female and trans-female (where reported).

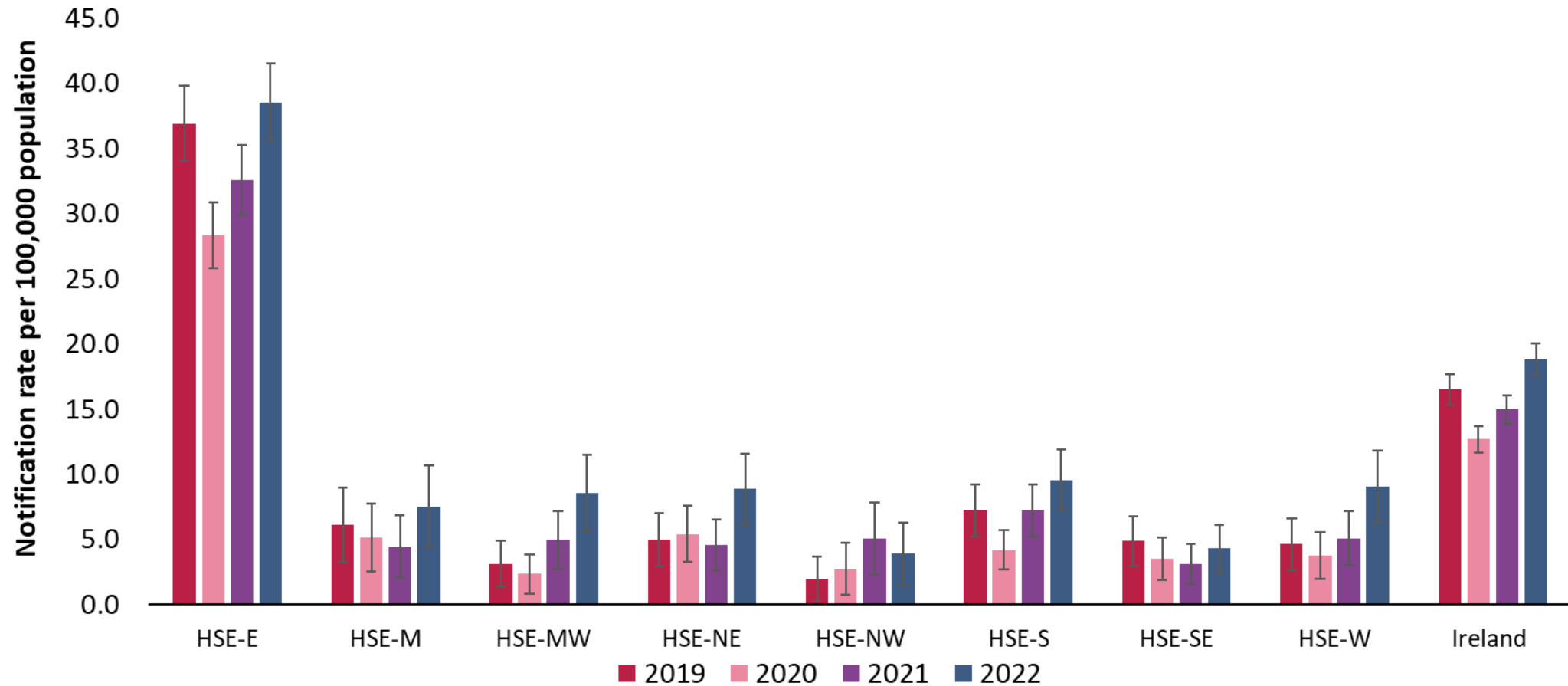
EIS Mode of Transmission (where known), 2018-2022



gbMSM remain the group most affected by EIS



EIS notification rates by HSE Area, 2019-2022



Please see technical notes for further details of the geography of each region.

Early infectious syphilis in Ireland, 2022

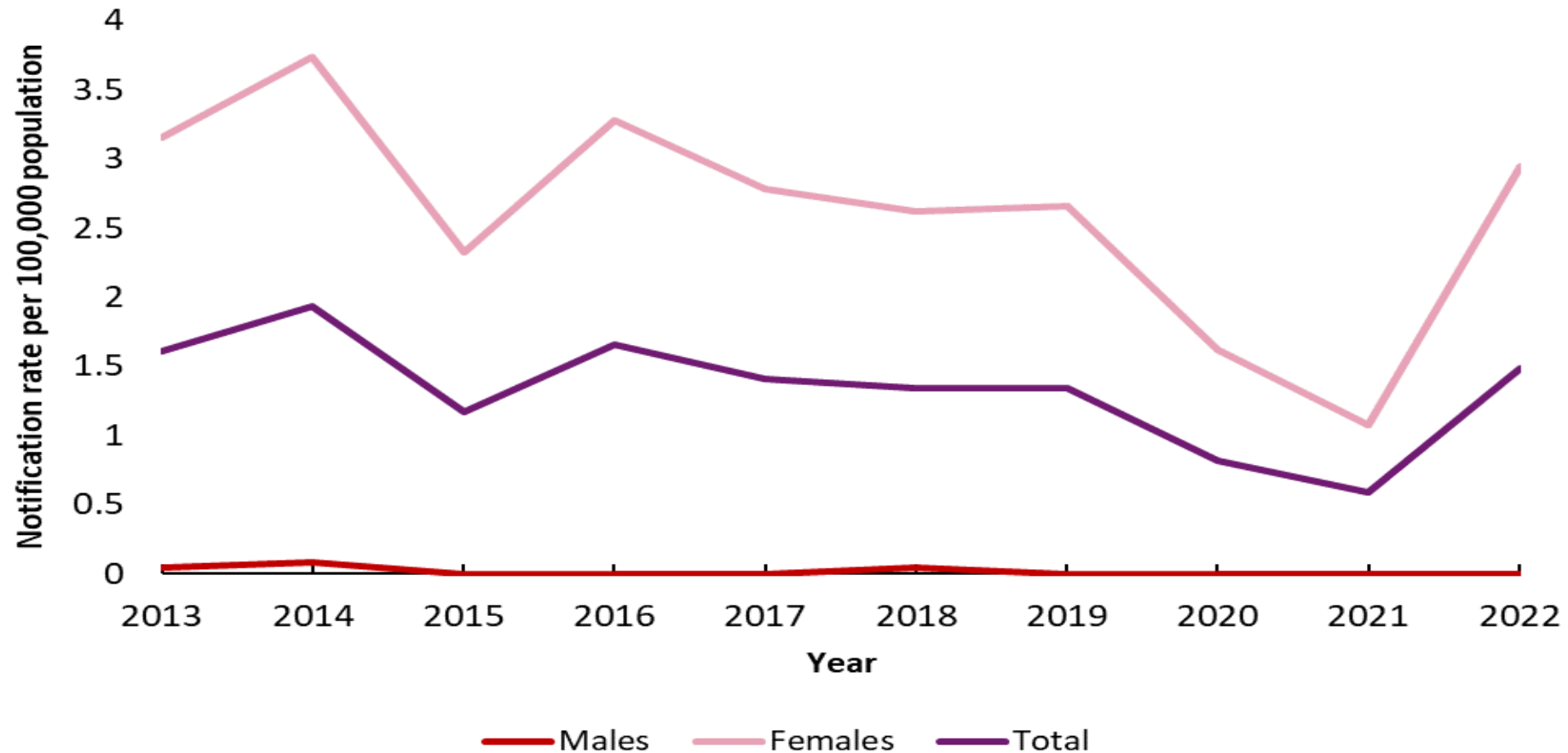


Summary

- 878 cases of confirmed early infectious syphilis (EIS) were notified
 - Notification rate increased to 18.8 per 100,000 population; up 14% from 2019 (16.4/100,000)
- Notifications per month have stabilised in 2022
- 93% in males
- Median age: 34 years
- Young people aged 15-24 years accounted for 12% of cases in 2022
- Highest rate in males among 30-34 year olds (110.3 per 100,000 population) and in females among 20-24 year olds (10.3 per 100,000 population)
- Where mode of transmission was recorded for male cases, 92% were gbMSM
 - Mode of transmission was available for 60% of male cases
- Where HIV status was recorded, 31% of EIS cases were among People living with HIV
 - HIV status was available for 48% of cases
- 19% of cases were consistent with syphilis reinfection
- The highest notification rates were observed in HSE-E (Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow) (38.5/100,000 population)

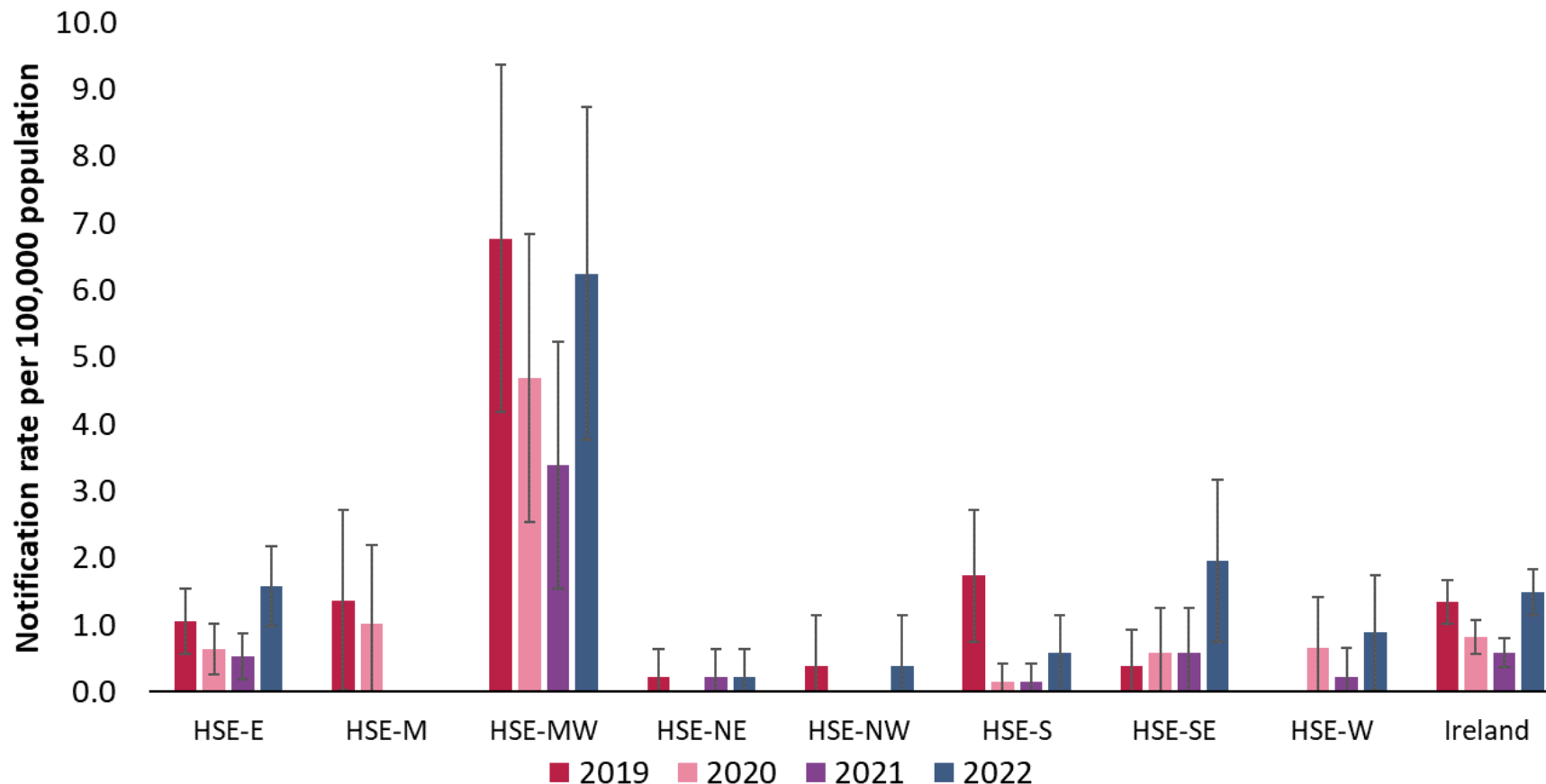
Trichomoniasis notification rate by gender, 2013 to 2022

Trichomoniasis notification rates have returned to pre-pandemic levels in 2022



Male includes cis-male and trans-male(where reported)and female includes cis-female and trans-female (where reported).

Trichomoniasis notifications by HSE area, 2019-2022



Numbers and rates by HSE area should be interpreted with caution as some laboratories use new molecular testing methods that are not currently included in the laboratory criteria for notification, therefore cases may be underreported in some HSE areas.

Please see technical notes for further details of the geography of each region.

Trichomoniasis in Ireland, 2022

Summary

- 71 cases of trichomoniasis notified in 2022 (1.5 per 100,000 population) an increase of 11% when compared to 64 cases in 2019 (1.3 per 100,000 population)
- 100% female
- Young people aged 15-24 years accounted for 27% of cases in 2022
- Median age: 31 years

Other notifiable STIs in Ireland, 2022



Summary: chancroid, granuloma inguinale, anogenital warts and non-specific urethritis

- There were no notifications of chancroid or granuloma inguinale reported in Ireland since 2019.
- Notifications of anogenital warts and non-specific urethritis from STI clinics and primary care are usually collated by Departments of Public Health and notified to HPSC in aggregate format on a bi-annual basis. Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, these data were not collated during 2022.

Summary of STIs in 2022



- **STI notification rates in 2022 have returned to pre-pandemic levels and are now 23% higher than those in 2019**
- **The COVID-19 pandemic led to a decrease in STI notifications in 2020 and 2021**
 - 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 for key groups lead to a reduction in STI notifications
- **The HSE Free Home STI Testing service has increased capacity for STI testing and diagnosis in Ireland**
 - This may have led to better case ascertainment
- **An international outbreak of Mpox emerged as a new sexually transmissible infection that is mainly affecting gbMSM. It was declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) on 23rd July 2022**
 - Where known 99% of those who acquired Mpox infection in 2022 in Ireland self-identify as gbMSM. Further information is available [here](#)

STIs in Females aged 15-24 years during 2022 compared to 2019



The **overall STI** notification rate in females:

- Aged 15-19 years decreased by 6% (from 703.1/100,000 to 658.5/100,000)
- Aged 20-24 years **increased** by 34% (from 1,980/100,000 to 2,647/100,000)

Chlamydia notification rate in females:

- Aged 15-19 years decreased by 8% (from 501.7/100,000 to 461.8/100,000)
- Aged 20-24 years **increased** by 35% (from 1,547.9/100,000 to 2,086/100,000)

Gonorrhoea notification rates in females:

- Aged 15-19 years **increased** by 23% (from 71.0/ 100,000 to 87.2/100,000)
- Aged 20-24 years **increased** by 75% (from 143.3/ 100,000 to 251.4/100,000)

STIs in Males aged 15-24 years during 2022 compared to 2019



The **overall STI** notification rate in **males**

- Aged 15-19 years **increased** by 8% (from 266.6/100,000 to 286.6/100,000)
- Aged 20-24 years **increased** by 17% (from 1,556/100,000 to 1,820/100,000)

Chlamydia notification rate in males:

- Aged 15-19 years decreased by 11% (from 176.9/100,000 to 156.9/100,000)
- Aged 20-24 years **increased** by 6% (from 1,099.7/100,000 to 1,165.8/100,000)

Gonorrhoea notification rates in males:

- Aged 15-19 years **increased** by 44% (from 78.0/100,000 to 112.3/100,000)
- Aged 20-24 years **increased** by 56% (from 330.0/ 100,000 to 516.8/100,000)

Summary of STIs in 2022



STIs in gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (gbMSM) during 2022.

- Where mode of transmission is known in 2022, gbMSM accounted for
 - 100% of LGV cases
 - 99% of mpox cases
 - 84% of early infectious syphilis (EIS) cases
 - 71% of gonorrhoea cases
- Where mode of transmission is known, gonorrhoea cases among gbMSM have increased by 50% in 2022 when compared to 2019.
- The total number of EIS notifications have increased by 14% since 2019 but the rate of increase during 2022 has stabilised.

Preventing STIs

Safer sex and STI testing

- **Use condoms for vaginal, oral and anal sex**

- **Get tested for STIs if:**
 - You have symptoms of an STI;
 - Change your sexual partner;
 - Have multiple or overlapping partners;
 - Your partner has an STI.

- Further information on STIs and **free sexual health services** is available at
 - <https://www.sexualwellbeing.ie/>
 - www.man2man.ie (resource for gay and bisexual men and other men who have sex with men in Ireland)

Technical notes

- Data are based on statutory notifications and were extracted from Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting (CIDR) system on 6th March 2023. Data are provisional and subject to ongoing review, validation and update. As a result, figures in this report may differ from previously published figures.
- Data used to produce slide 39: *EIS notifications per month from January 2019- December 2022 by epidemiological date (the earliest known date of infection)*, was extracted from CIDR on 5th April 2023.
- STI data are presented based on date of notification to the Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) unless otherwise stated.
- Population data were taken from Census 2016 from the Central Statistics Office. Data were aggregated into the following age groups for analysis: 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, ≥55 years.
- 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.
- When incidence rates by gender are reported the numerator is gender identity as recorded on CIDR and the denominator is population data from Census 2016 by sex (at birth).

- **Counties covered by former 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.

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