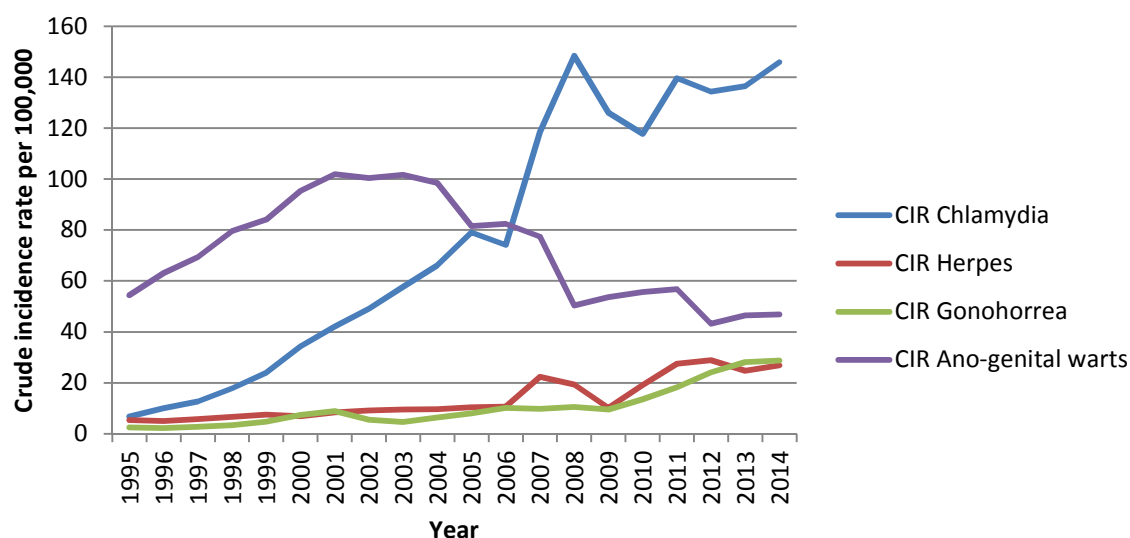


In 2014, there were 12,626 notifications of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) in Ireland, an increase of 4% compared to 2013. With the exception of ano-genital warts, the crude incidence rate of all STIs increased in 2014 (figure 1).

The most commonly diagnosed STI was chlamydia, with 6,695 notifications in 2014.

The first outbreak of lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) in Ireland was reported in 2014. There were 35 cases associated with the outbreak among men who have sex with men (MSM) in the greater Dublin area.

Figure 1 Trend in Crude incidence rate (CIR) per 100,000 population of selected STIs, 1995-2014



The burden of STIs remains greatest among those aged 15-24 years and MSM. Young people aged 15-24 years accounted for 39% or more of chlamydia, gonorrhoea and herpes simplex (genital) cases. All LGV cases were among MSM and MSM account for 73% of gonorrhoea, and 69% of syphilis cases where mode of transmission was known.

Table 1 Number, crude incidence rate (CIR) and percentage of cases among 15-24 year olds by STI, 2014

STI	Number	CIR	% among 15-24 year olds
Chlamydia	6,695	145.9	51.2
Ano-genital warts	2,147	46.8	NA
Gonorrhoea	1,320	28.8	42.9
Herpes simplex (genital)	1,235	26.9	38.6
Non-specific urethritis	897	19.5	NA
Syphilis (early infectious)	205	4.5	16.0
Trichomoniasis	92	2.0	28.3
Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)	35	0.8	5.7

NA: case-based data were not collected

More detailed reports and data tables are available on the HPSC website at <http://www.hpsc.ie/A-Z/HIVSTIs/SexuallyTransmittedInfections/Publications/STIReports/STIAnnualReports/>.