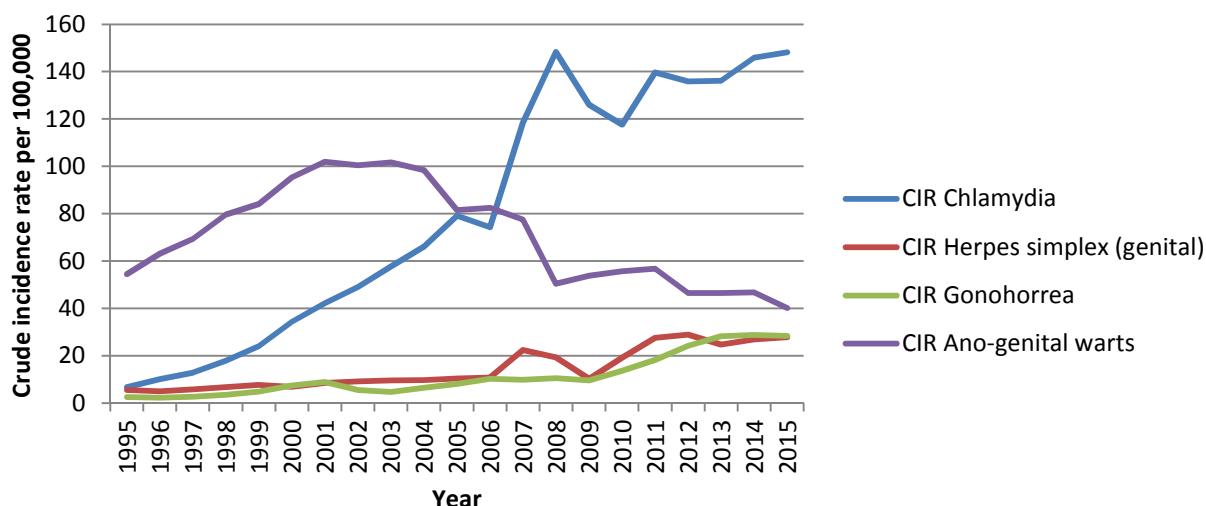


In 2015, there were 12,590 notifications of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) in Ireland, which is little changed from 2014 when 12,617 cases of STIs were reported. With the exception of ano-genital warts, the crude incidence rates of all STIs have remained stable or increased in 2015 (figure 1). The most commonly diagnosed STI was chlamydia, with 6,797 notifications in 2015.

Figure 1 Trend in Crude incidence rate (CIR) per 100,000 population of selected STIs, 1995-2015



The burden of STIs remains greatest among those aged 15-24 years and MSM. Young people aged 15-24 years accounted for 38% or more of chlamydia, gonorrhoea and herpes simplex (genital) cases. All LGV cases were among MSM and MSM account for 55% of gonorrhoea, and 87% 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, 2015

Disease	Number	CIR	% 15-24 year olds
Chlamydia	6,797	148.1	49.0
AGW	1,843	40.2	22.4
Gonorrhoea	1,302	28.4	43.3
Herpes	1,274	27.8	38.1
NSU	1,028	22.4	NA
Syphilis (early infectious)	268	5.8	16.1
Trichomoniasis	58	1.3	17.2
Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)	20	0.4	5.0

NA: case-based data were not collected

Preliminary analysis of 2015 data pointed to a significant increase in HIV, early infectious syphilis and other STIs among MSM. In response a national multidisciplinary multi-sectoral group was established. The response involves three main strands of work covering epidemiology, interventions, and communications. Further details are available in an Epi Insight article available on the HPSC website at <http://ndsc.newsweaver.ie/epiinsight/1lc21vno2lw?a=1&p=50218569&t=17517774>.

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