



Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) in Ireland, 2016

Summary

7th December, 2017

STIs in Ireland, 2016

Summary

Acknowledgements

The Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) would like to thank all those who provided the data for this report, particularly the STI clinics, the infectious disease surveillance staff within the departments of public health, the laboratories and GP clinics.

STI data were extracted from CIDR between August and October, 2017, and may differ from those previously published due to ongoing updating of notification data in CIDR.

STIs in Ireland, 2016

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STIs in Ireland, 2016

Summary

These slides present data on STIs notified to HPSC during 2016.

<http://www.hpsc.ie/CIDR/>

More detailed reports on the epidemiology of STIs for 2016 are available on the HPSC website.

www.hpsc.ie/A-Z/HIVSTIs/SexuallyTransmittedInfections/Publications/STIReports/STIAnnualReports/

HIV, hepatitis B and sexually transmitted enteric infections (STEI), such as shigellosis, are notified via CIDR and are **reported separately**.

www.hpsc.ie

Summary of STIs in Ireland, 2016

3% increase compared to 2015

STI	N	Notification Rate / 100,000	Highest age-specific rate
Ano-genital warts	1,593	33.5	25-29 years
Chlamydia	6,893	144.7	20-24 years
Gonorrhoea	1,957	41.1	20-24 years
Herpes simplex (genital)	1,369	28.7	20-24 years
Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)	48	1.0	25-29 years
Non-specific urethritis	740	15.6	NA
Early infectious syphilis (EIS)	305	6.4	25-29 years
Trichomoniasis	79	1.7	25-29 years

Burden of disease

Who is most affected?

Young people

- 86% of all STIs notified in 2016 were among those aged less than 30 years
- 15-24 year olds accounted for almost half of chlamydia cases, 43% of herpes simplex cases and 37% of gonorrhoea cases notified in 2016

MSM

- 100% of LGV cases,
- 88% of early infectious syphilis cases, and
- 63% of gonorrhoea cases in 2016 were in MSM (where mode of transmission was known)

Preventing STIs

Safer sex

- **Get tested regularly**

Further information on free sexual health services is available at

<http://www.hse.ie/eng/services/list/5/sexhealth/>

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

- **Reduce the number of partners and overlapping partners**

the more partners you have, the greater your chance of coming into contact with an infected person

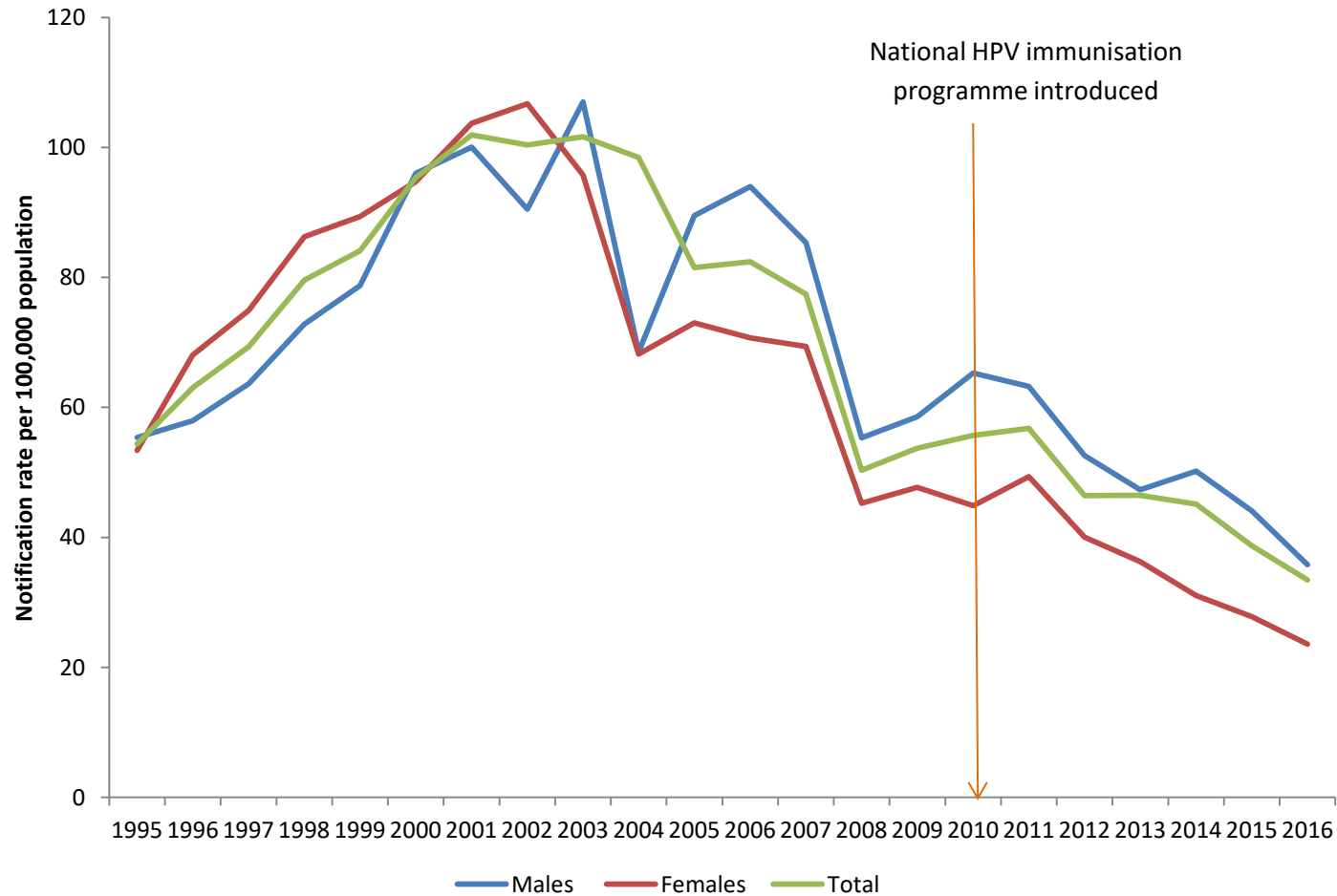
Ano-genital warts in Ireland, 2016

Summary

- 1,593 cases of ano-genital warts were notified in 2016
- Notification rate continued to decrease to 33.5 per 100,000 population. Rates have been declining since 2003 when the notification rate was 101.6/100,000
- Just over half of cases were among men with the highest rate among men aged 25-29 years (129.5/100,000 population)
- Rates among those aged 19 years or younger have fallen by 93% since 2010 (from 19.9/100,000 to 1.4/100,000 in 2016) and rates among those aged 20-29 years have fallen by 58% (from 241.7/100,000 to 100.3/100,000) in the same period

Ano-genital warts in Ireland, 2016

Figure 1. Trend in notification rate per 100,000 population of ano-genital warts, 1995-2016



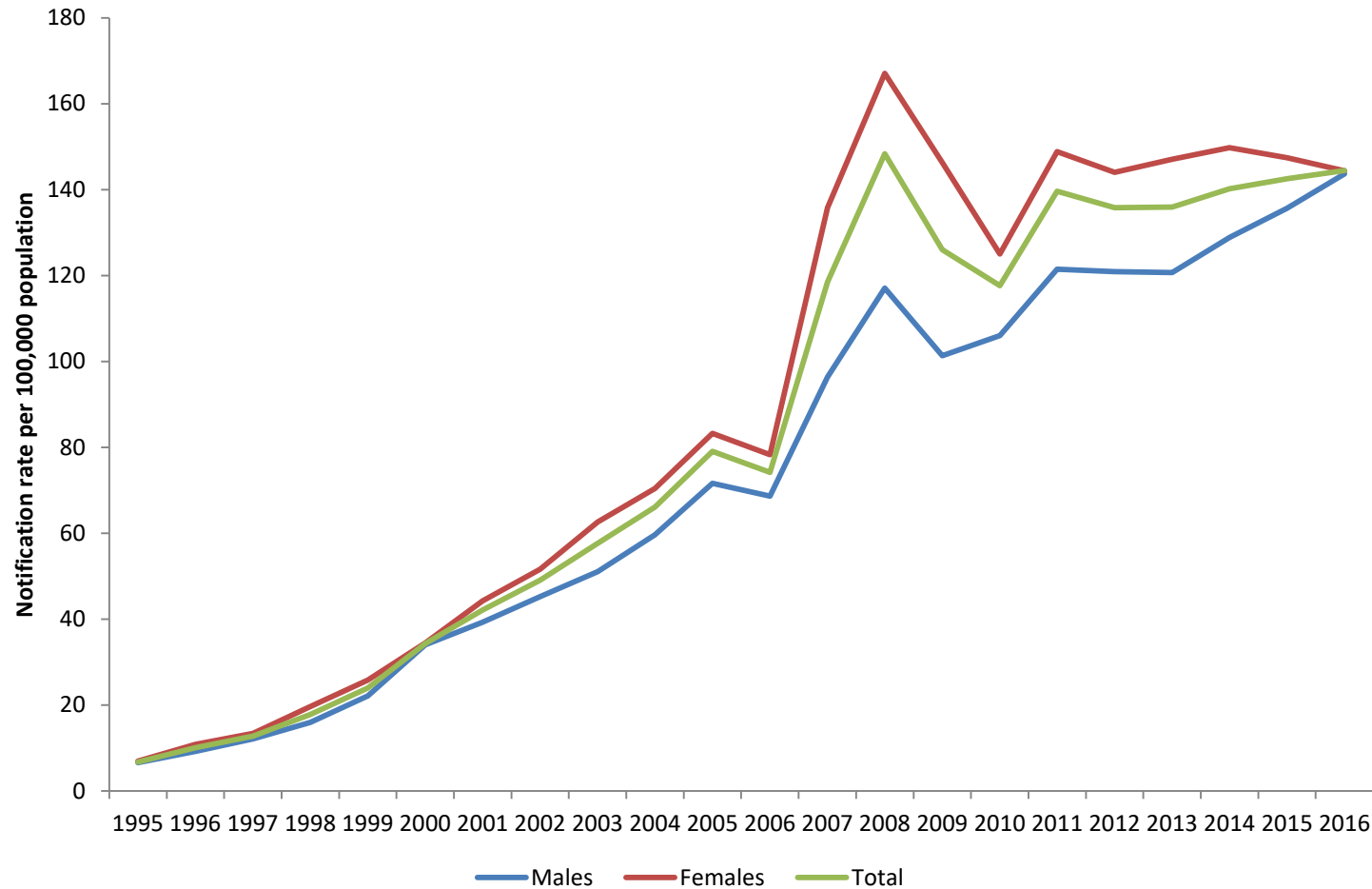
Chlamydia in Ireland, 2016

Summary

- 6,893 cases of chlamydia were notified in 2016
- Notification rate increased slightly to 144.7 per 100,000 population in 2016 from 142.7 per 100,000 population in 2015
- More than three-quarters of cases were reported in people aged less than 30 years, with the largest proportion aged 20-24 years (40%)
- Just over half of cases were among women with the highest rate among women aged 20-24 years. The rate in females in this age group is consistently higher than males. In 2016, the rate in females (1,165.7 per 100,000) was almost 1.4 times greater than in males in this age group (843.8 per 100,000)

Chlamydia in Ireland, 2016

Figure 2. Trend in notification rate per 100,000 population of chlamydia, 1995-2016



LGV in Ireland, 2016

Summary

- 48 cases of Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) were notified in 2016
- Notification rate increased to 1.0 per 100,000 population in 2016 from 0.4 per 100,000 population in 2015
- All cases were among men who have sex with men (MSM)
- Cases ranged in age from 20 years to 54 years; the median age was 35 years
- Most of the cases (n=32; 66%) were HIV positive and most (n=41; 85%) were linked to outbreak(s) among MSM in the Greater Dublin area

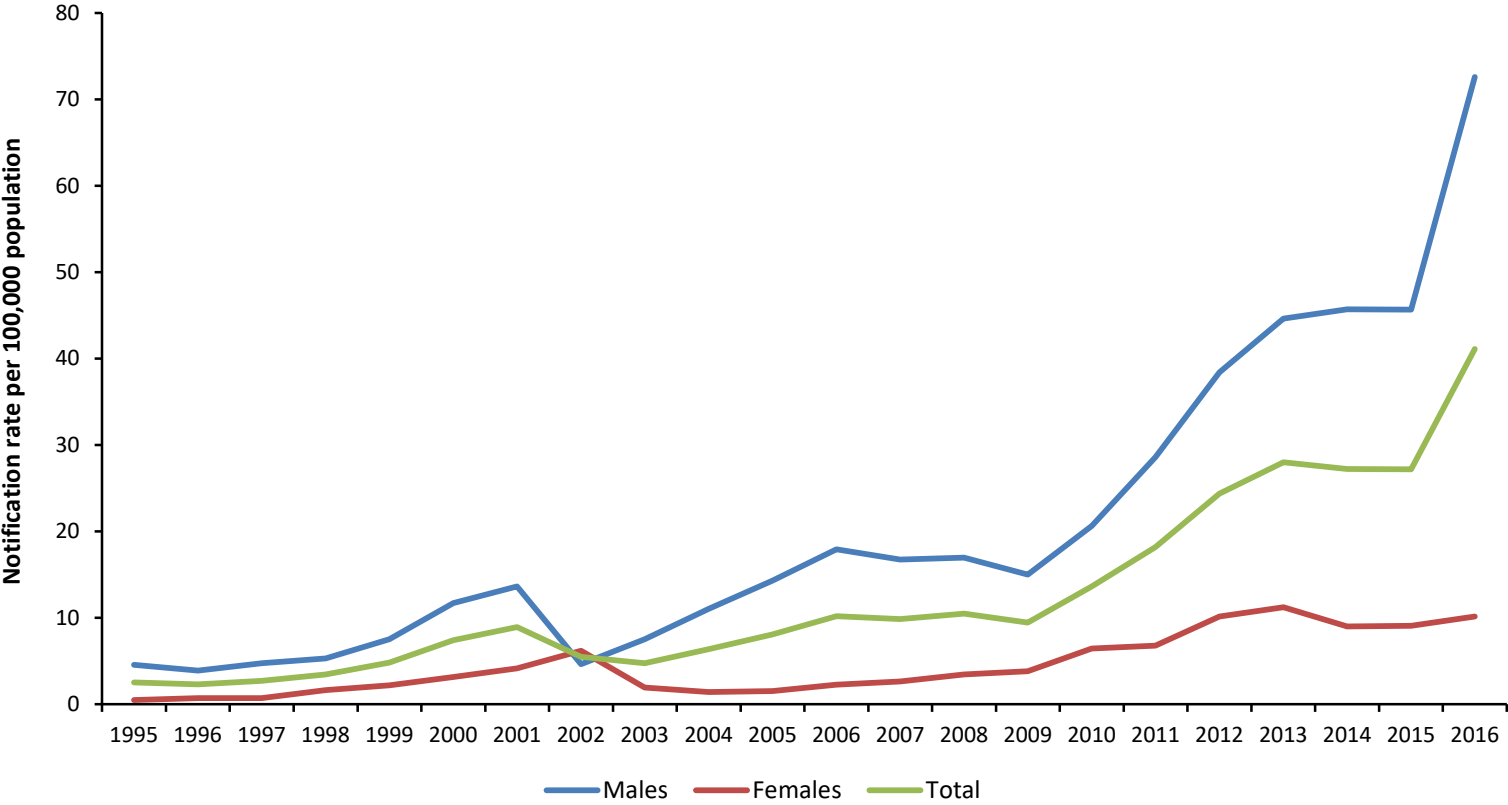
Gonorrhoea in Ireland, 2016

Summary

- 1,957 cases of gonorrhoea were notified in 2016
- Notification rate increased 51% to 41.1 per 100,000 population from 27.2 per 100,000 population in 2015
- 87% of the notifications were among males (59% increase since 2015) and 12% were among females (11% increase since 2015)
- The highest rate of notifications among men was in the 20-24 year age group (323.4/100,000 population) and among women was the 15-19 year age group (62.9/100,000)
- Median age: 27 years (range: 15-81 years)
- 67% of cases were among MSM and 33% were among heterosexuals, where mode of transmission is known

Gonorrhoea in Ireland, 2016

Figure 3. Trend in notification rate per 100,000 population of gonorrhoea, 1995-2016



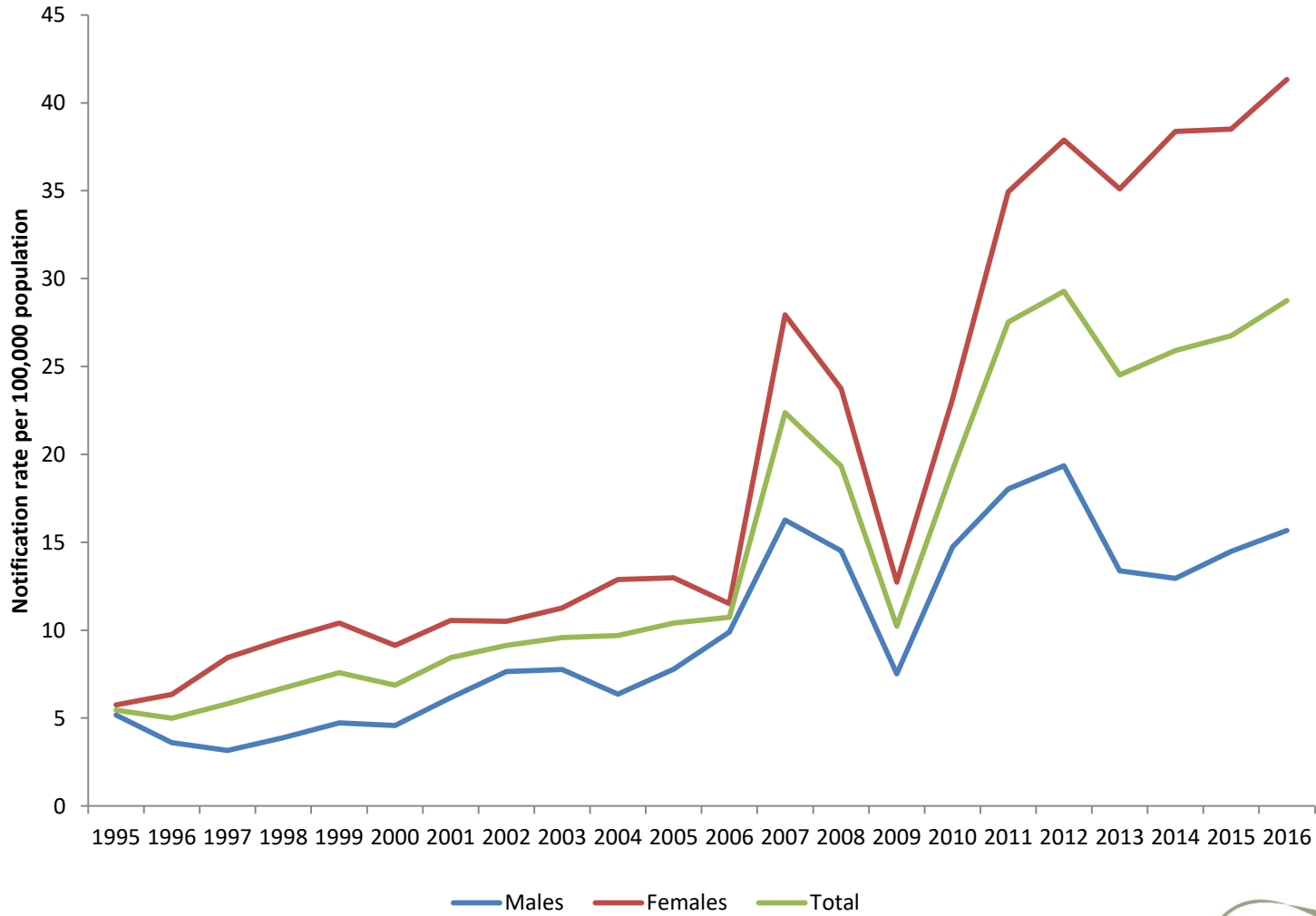
Herpes simplex (genital) in Ireland, 2016

Summary

- 1,369 cases of herpes simplex (genital) were notified in 2016
- Notification rate increased to 28.7 per 100,000 population a 17% increase since 2013 (24.5/100,000 population)
- Almost 75% of cases were among women with the highest rate among women aged 20-24 years (234.5/100,000 population)
- Median age: 26 years (range: 15-77 years)
- Sixty-one percent of cases were laboratory confirmed as herpes simplex virus type 1, 36% as type 2 & type was unknown for 3%
- Cases were diagnosed in a variety of settings including general practice (60%), STI clinics (36%), and emergency departments or other hospital settings (4%)

Herpes simplex (genital) in Ireland, 2016

Figure 4. Trend in notification rate per 100,000 population of herpes simplex (genital), 1995-2016



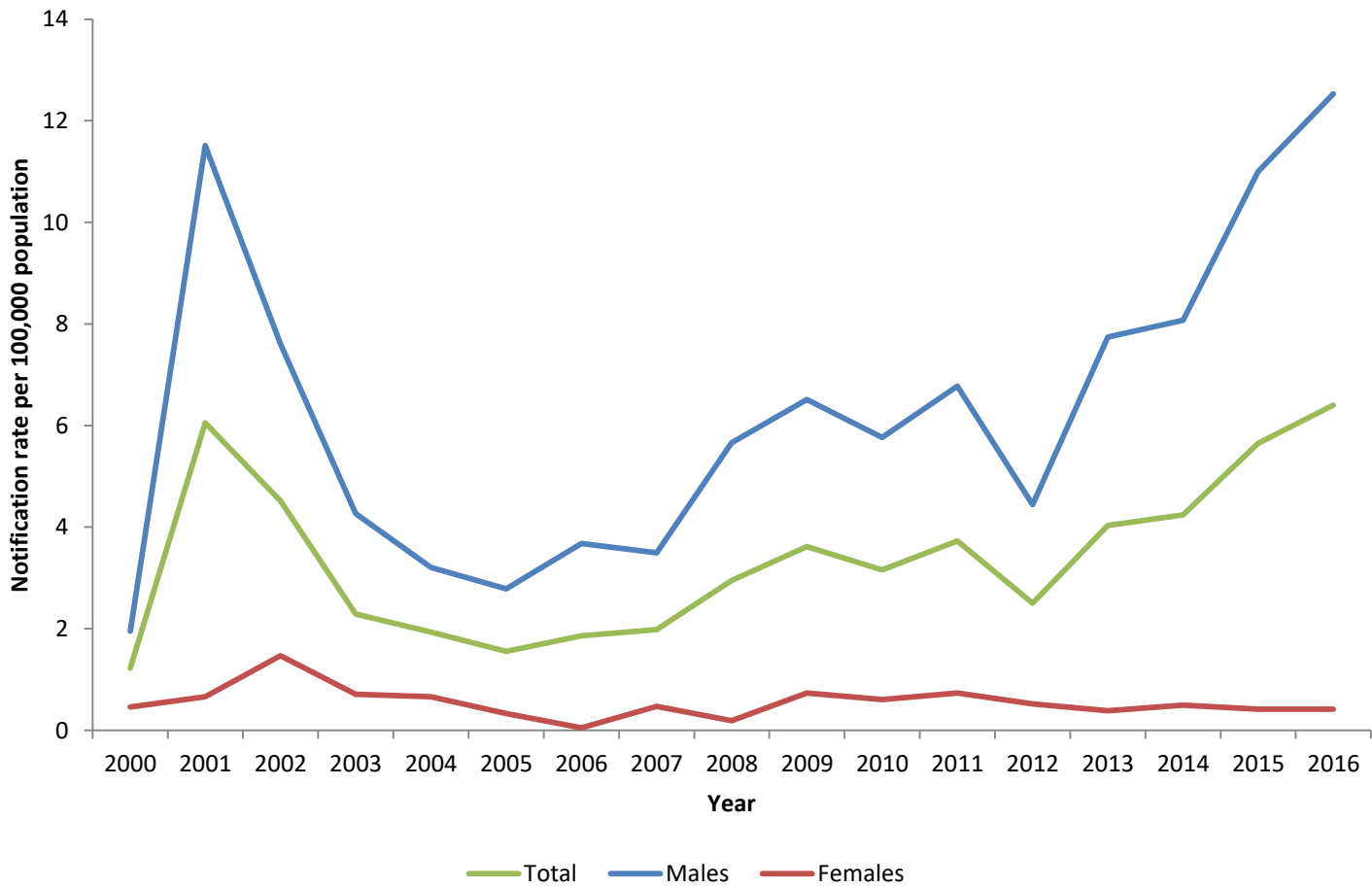
Early infectious syphilis in Ireland, 2016

Summary

- 305 cases of EIS were notified in 2016, giving a notification rate of 6.4 per 100,000 population, highest rate recorded since enhanced surveillance of syphilis began in 2000
- The increase in 2016 was concentrated among men; rate among men increased to 12.5/100,000 (from 11.0/100,000 in 2015) while the rate among women remained stable
- 97% of cases were among men and 3% among women
- Median age: 33 years (range: 18-73 years)
- Age standardised notification rate in HSE East (10.4/100,000) was 1.6 times the national rate confirming that this region remains a centre of transmission within Ireland

Early infectious syphilis in Ireland, 2016

Figure 5. Trend in notification rate per 100,000 population of EIS, 2000-2016



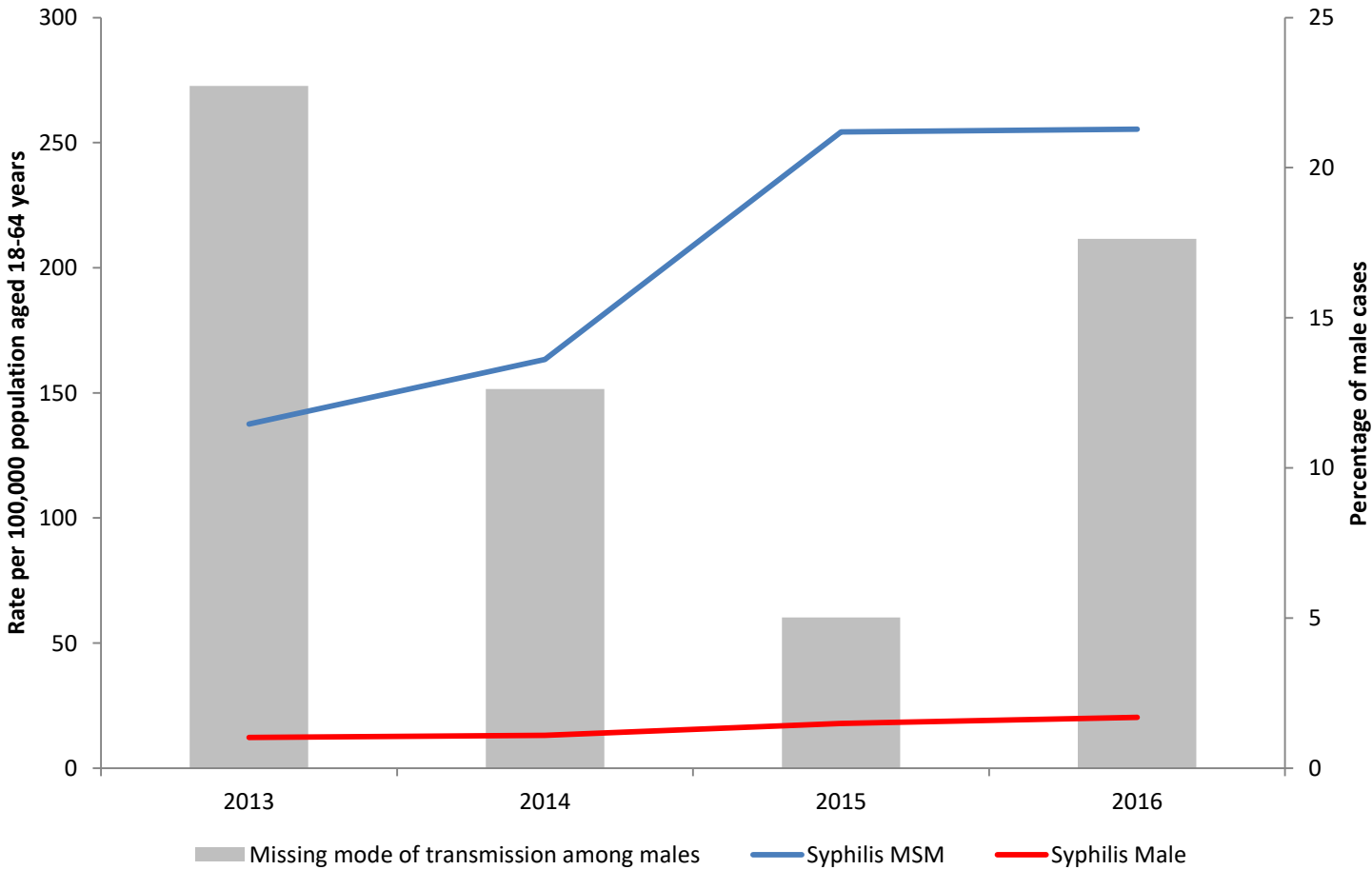
Early infectious syphilis in Ireland, 2016

EIS Among MSM

- 88% of cases were among MSM (where mode of transmission known)
- Since 2012, EIS among MSM has increased by 170% in that time (from 81 in 2012 to 222 in 2016)
- Percentage of cases among MSM who were co-infected with HIV continued to rise (39%); 26% were newly diagnosed with HIV in 2016 and a further 26% were diagnosed in 2014 or 2015.
- The work of the MSM Outbreak Response Group continued; interventions implemented during 2016 included an extra clinic at the Gay Men's Health Service, employment of outreach workers & increased distribution of condoms & lubricant.

Early infectious syphilis in Ireland, 2016

Figure 6. Rate of EIS notifications in men and MSM, respectively, per 100,000 population aged 18-64 years, 2013-2016



MSM population was calculated as 6% of the Irish male population aged 18-64 years (Census 2016), as estimated by the Healthy Ireland survey, which is a nationally representative survey



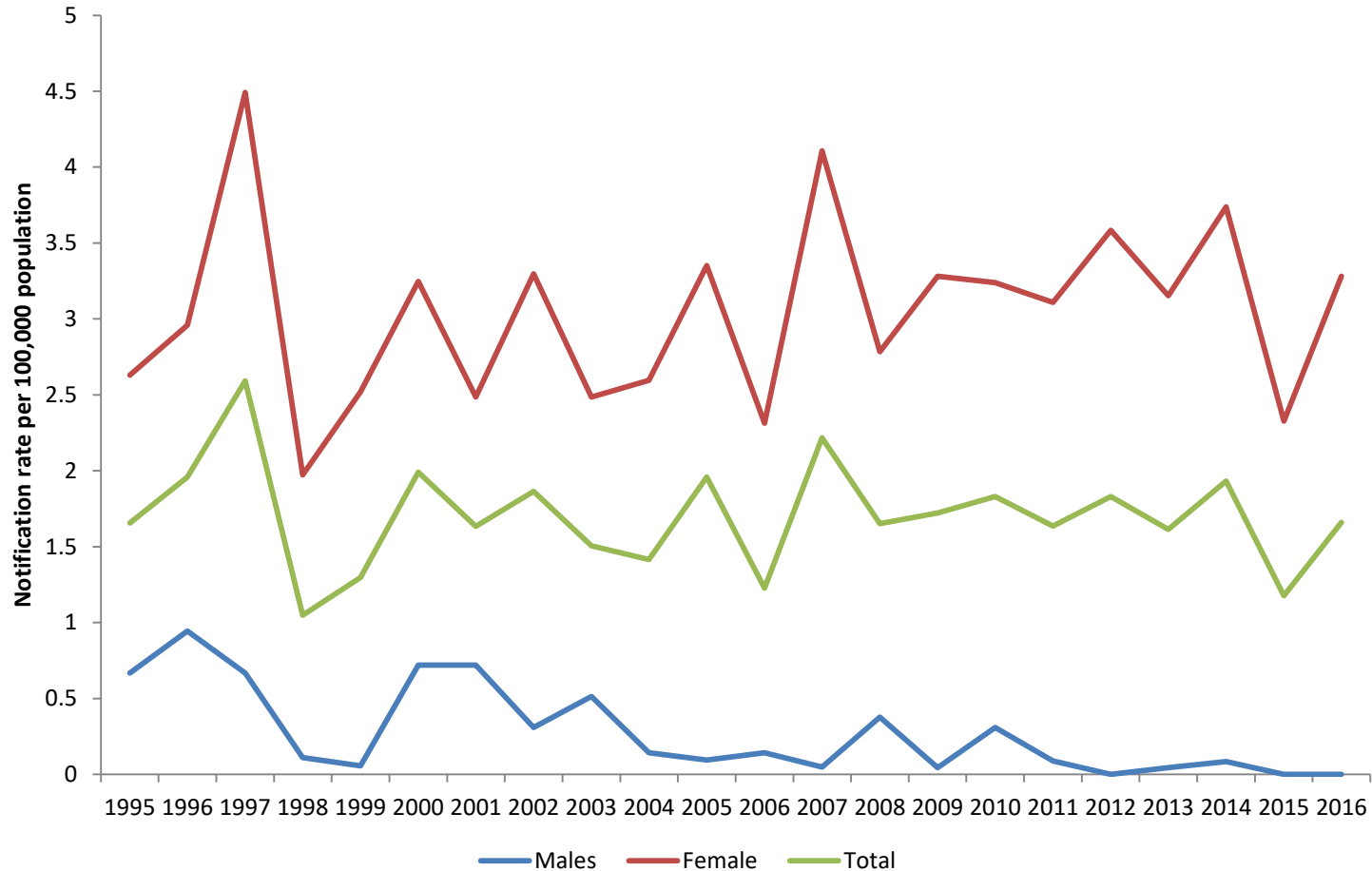
Trichomoniasis in Ireland, 2016

Summary

- 79 cases of trichomoniasis were notified in 2016
- Notification rate increased slightly to 1.7 per 100,000 population but is not significantly different to the rate in 2015 (1.2/100,000 population)
- All cases were among women with the highest rate among women aged 25-29 years (13.1/100,000 population)
- Median age 32 years (range: 19-68 years)
- Cases were diagnosed in a variety of settings including STI clinics (38%), general practice (35%), emergency departments /other hospital settings (16%), other settings (4%). Patient type was unknown for 4% of cases.

Trichomoniasis in Ireland, 2016

Figure 7. Trend in notification rate per 100,000 population of trichomoniasis, 1995-2016



Other STIs

Chancroid, Granuloma inguinale, Non-specific urethritis

- There were no notifications of chancroid or granuloma inguinale in 2016
- There were 740 notifications of non-specific urethritis (NSU) in 2016
 - This is a decrease of 28% compared with 2015 (1,028 notifications)
- The notification rate of NSU in 2016 was 15.6 per 100,000 population

Further information

Where to get more details

More detailed tables on these provisional data are available on the HPSC website

<http://www.hpsc.ie/A-Z/HIVSTIs/SexuallyTransmittedInfections/Publications/STIReports/LatestSTIReports/>

More detailed epidemiological reports are also available on the HPSC website

www.hpsc.ie/A-Z/HIVSTIs/SexuallyTransmittedInfections/Publications/STIReports/STIAnnualReports/

You can stay up-to-date with current STI data with the Weekly HIV & STI report

<http://www.hpsc.ie/A-Z/HIVSTIs/SexuallyTransmittedInfections/Publications/STIReports/STIWeeklyReports/>