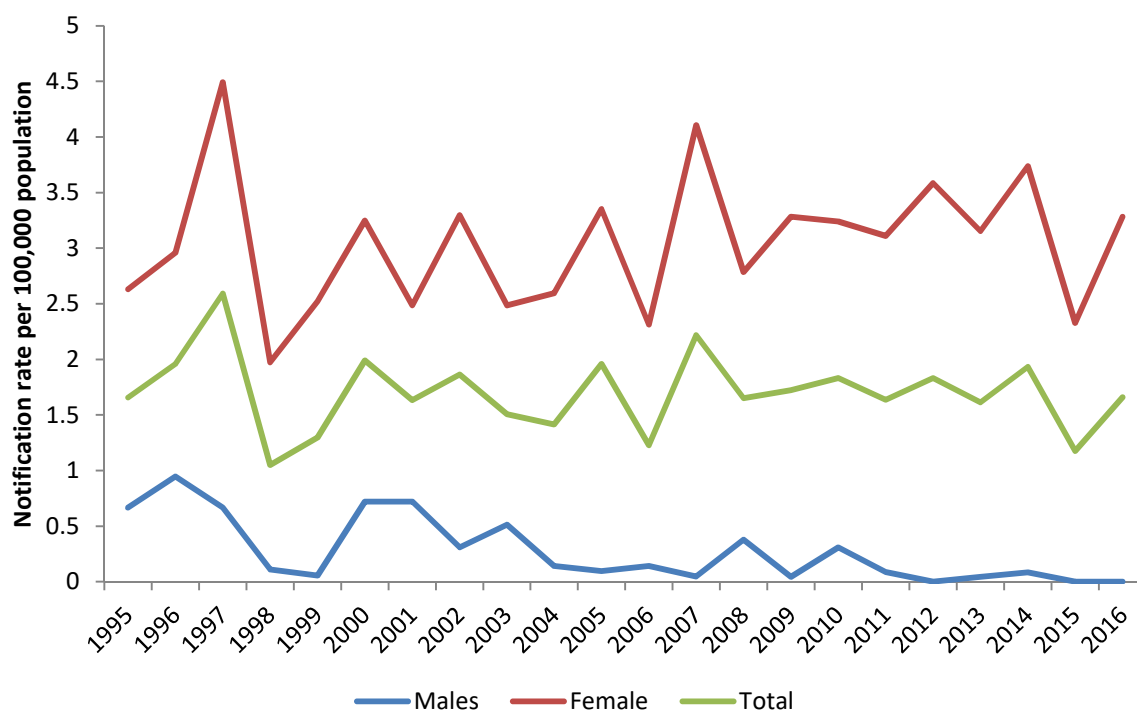


Trichomoniasis in Ireland, 2016

Summary

- 79 cases of trichomoniasis were notified in 2016
- Notification rate of trichomoniasis increased slightly to 1.7 per 100,000 population but this is not significantly different to the rate in 2015 (1.2/100,000 population). See figure 1.
- All reported 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 or other hospital settings (16%), other settings (4%). Patient type was unknown for 4% of cases.

Figure 1: Trend in notification rate per 100,000 population of trichomoniasis in Ireland, 1995-2016



Trichomoniasis is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) caused by the microorganism *Trichomonas vaginalis*. Trichomoniasis can affect both males and females, though up to 70% of people can be asymptomatic. In 2016, all laboratories reported trichomoniasis data via the Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting (CIDR) system. All cases of trichomoniasis reported by clinicians were also entered into CIDR. This is the fourth year for which national case-based data are available for trichomoniasis.

Data for this report was extracted from CIDR on 6th October, 2017. There were 79 cases of trichomoniasis notified in Ireland during 2016, an increase of 41% compared to 2015 (n=56). The notification rate for 2016 was 1.7 per 100,000 population (95% CI 1.3-2.0) but this is not significantly different to 2015 (1.2 /100,000 95% CI 0.9-1.5). See figure 1.

HSE Area

Cases were reported from all HSE areas, except HSE Midlands (M). The majority of cases (n=47; 59%) were reported in HSE East (E). The highest age-standardised notification rate (ASNR) in 2015 was in HSE Midwest (MW; 4.1/100,000) (figure 2). The ASNR in HSE West (W) and HSE Northeast (NE) were significantly below the national rate.

Figure 2: Age-standardised notification rate (ASNR) of trichomoniasis by HSE area compared with national rate, 2016

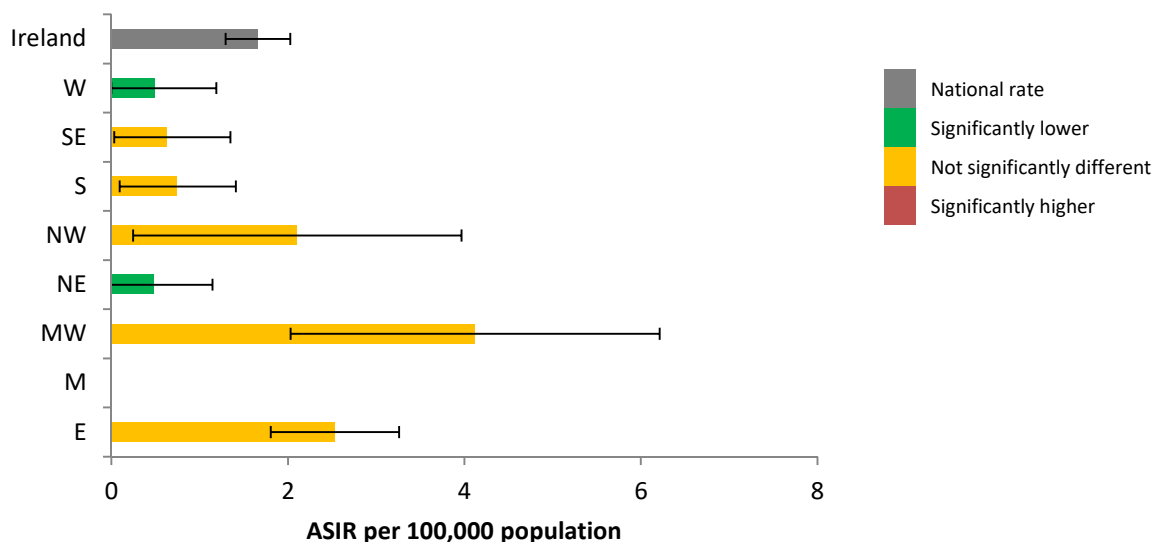
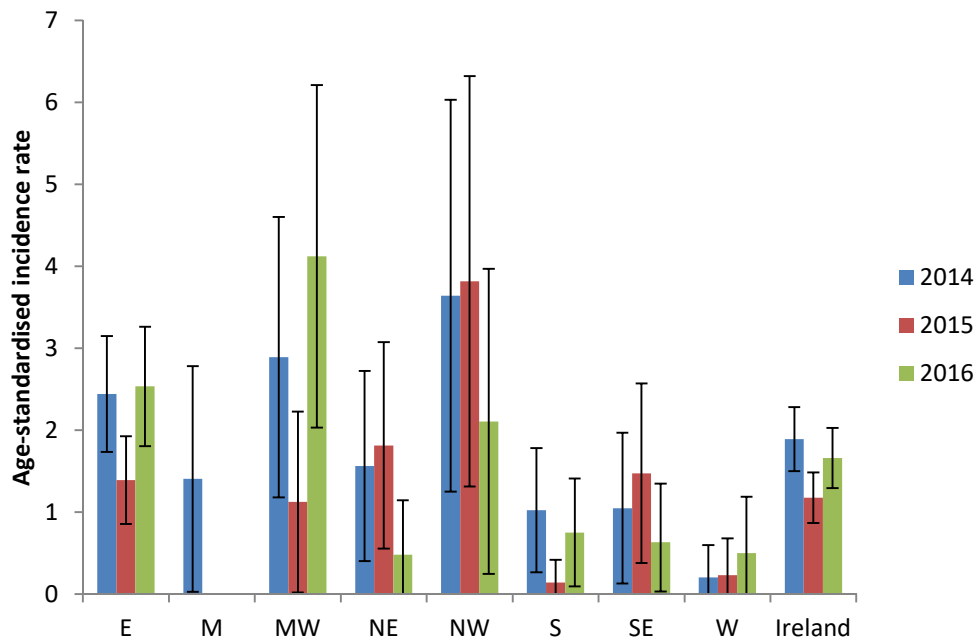


Figure 3 shows the trend in age-standardised notification rates by HSE area between 2014 and 2016.

Figure 3: Age-standardised notification rate of trichomoniasis by HSE area, 2014-2016



Age and Sex

All 79 cases were in females. The median age was 32 years (range 19-68 years). The highest age-specific rate was in 25-29 year olds (13.1/100,000) (table 1).

Table 1: Age-specific rate of trichomoniasis among females, 2016 (n=79)

Age group (years)	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Total
Females	0.0	2.0	8.1	13.1	5.8	8.1	3.3	3.7	0.8	3.3

Patient type & other STIs

Patient type (reflecting the service at which the patient was diagnosed) was recorded for the majority (n=74) of trichomoniasis cases in 2016. Just over one third of cases (n=28) were diagnosed in general practice and 38% (n=30) were diagnosed in STI clinics. Approximately 16% of cases were diagnosed in emergency departments or other hospital settings; 4% were diagnosed in other settings and patient type was missing for 6%.

Eight patients diagnosed with trichomoniasis in 2016 were also diagnosed with another STI during 2015: chlamydia (n=6), hepatitis C (n=1) and gonorrhoea (n=1).

Further information

Data tables for trichomoniasis are available on the HPSC website at <http://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/hivstis/sexuallytransmittedinfections/publications/stireports/>. Keep up to date with the weekly HIV and STI report are also available on the HPSC website at <http://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/hivstis/sexuallytransmittedinfections/publications/stireports/stiweeklyreports/>.

Technical Notes

1. Data are analysed by date of notification in CIDR.
2. Data for this report were extracted from CIDR on 5th October, 2017, and were correct at the time of publication.
3. Percentages are rounded up in the text and provided to one decimal place in the tables.
4. The counties covered by each HSE area are as follows HSE East (E): Dublin, Kildare & Wicklow; HSE Midlands (M): Laois, Longford, Offaly & Westmeath; HSE Midwest (MW): Clare, Limerick & N. Tipperary; HSE Northeast (NE): Cavan, Louth, Meath & Monaghan; HSE Northwest (NW): Donegal, Leitrim & Sligo; HSE South (S): Kerry & Cork; HSE Southeast (SE): Carlow, Kilkenny, S. Tipperary, Waterford & Wexford; HSE West (W): Galway, Mayo & Roscommon.
5. Age-standardised incidence rates were calculated using the direct method in which the national population was taken as the standard population. Population data were taken from Census 2016 (for calculations for 2015-2016) and Census 2011 (for calculations for 2014) from the Central Statistics Office. Data were aggregated into the following age groups for the analysis: 0-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-14 years, 15-19 years, 20-24 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years and ≥65 years.

Acknowledgements

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Report prepared by Gillian Cullen and Derval Igoe, HPSC, October 2017