



Annual Epidemiological Report

October 2018

Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in Ireland, 2017

Key Facts

- Nine cases of Creutzfeldt-Jakob (CJD) disease were notified in 2017.
- All cases in 2017 were sporadic CJD cases.
- In total, 89 cases of CJD were notified since CJD was first specified as a notifiable disease in December 1996.

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Epidemiology

Nine cases of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) were notified in 2017 compared to 2016 when five cases were notified. All cases in 2017 were sporadic CJD cases. One case was in the age group 45-54 years, one case was in the age group 55-64 years and seven were in the age group 65 years. Six cases were female and three were male.

In total, 89 cases of CJD were notified since CJD was first specified as a notifiable disease in December 1996 (figure 1). Figure 2 shows the 89 CJD notifications by age group. The majority (82%, n=73) of the cases were aged greater than 54 years. Of the 89 cases, 48 were female and 41 were male. Eighty-five cases were sporadic CJD, two were familial CJD and two were iatrogenic.

Variant CJD (vCJD) is specified as a separate notifiable disease. No cases have been notified since 2006. In total, four cases of vCJD were notified since vCJD became notifiable in December 1996. A summary of these four cases was provided in the 2006 HPSC annual report.

Data presented in this summary are based on notifications from HSE Areas and from the Irish National Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease Surveillance Unit. Annual figures published here are based on the year the notification was entered on the Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting (CIDR) system and consequently may differ from annual figures published by the Irish National Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease Surveillance Unit.

Figure 1. Number of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease notifications in Ireland, by year from December 1996 to 2017

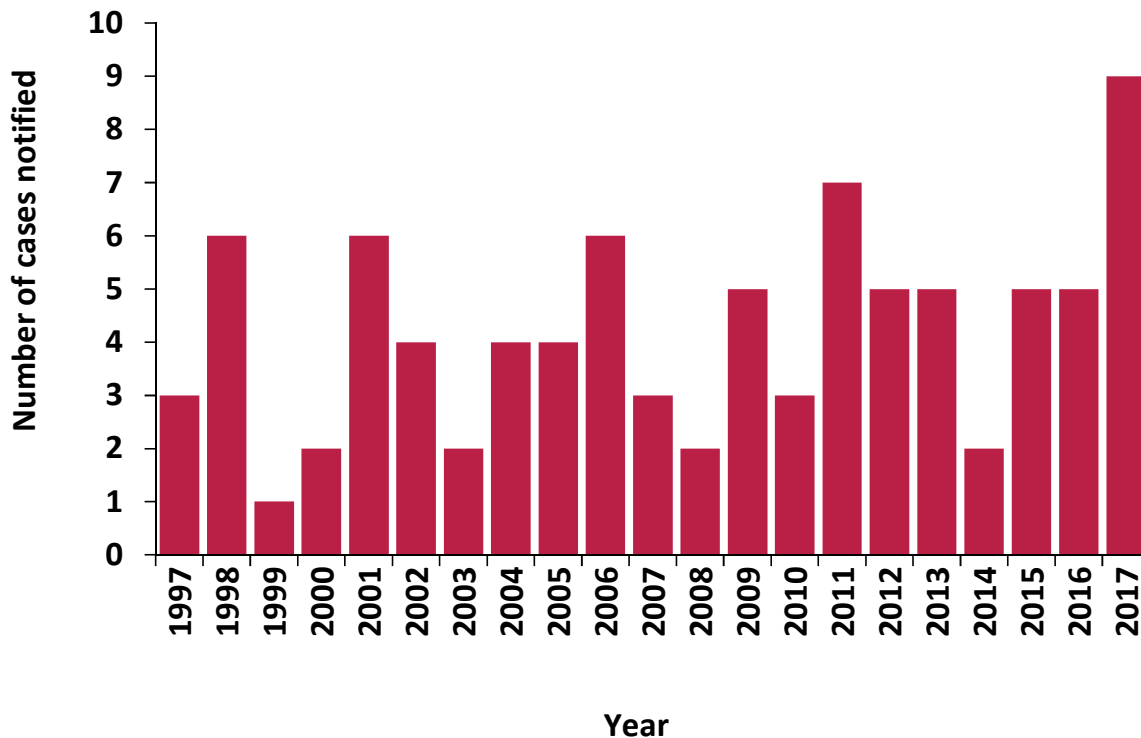
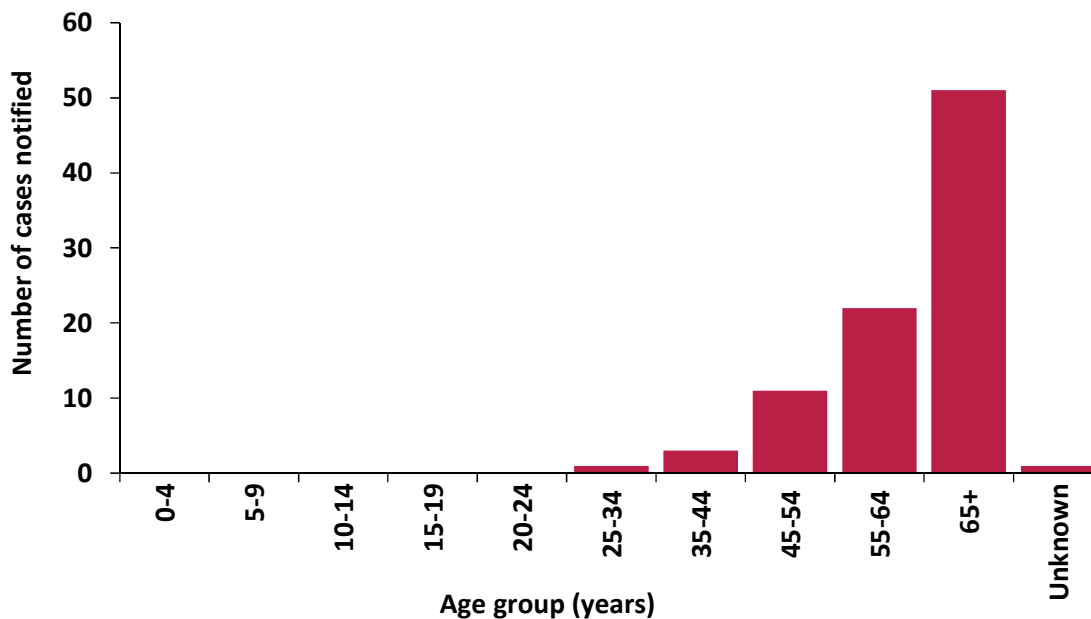


Figure 2. Number of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease notifications (n=89) in Ireland, from December 1996 to 2017 by age group



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