



Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) in Ireland: Trends to the end of 2025



HSE Key points, STIs in Ireland, 2025 Part 1

In 2025, enhanced data for gonorrhoea, early infectious syphilis and lymphogranuloma venereum was not available from some Regional Departments of Public Health.

This report highlights where data quality is impacted and findings should be interpreted with caution.

- STI notification rate* in 2025 decreased by 8% compared to 2024 (from 400 to 367 per 100,000 population)
- The most common STIs in 2025 were chlamydia (notification rate 201 per 100,000 population), gonorrhoea (notification rate 103 per 100,000 population) and genital herpes (notification rate 36.9 per 100,000 population)
- Chlamydia and gonorrhoea notifications decreased by 10% and 11% respectively in 2025, and by 25% and 22% since the peak in 2023
- Younger people are more affected by STIs, particularly women aged 20-24 years. Cases in men are spread over a wider age range
- The home STI testing service accounted for almost half (47%) of chlamydia notifications and 27% of gonorrhoea notifications

* The STI notification rate includes notifications for chlamydia, gonorrhoea, herpes simplex (genital), early infectious syphilis, lymphogranuloma venereum, mpox and trichomoniasis

HSE Key points, STIs in Ireland, 2025 Part 2

- Gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (gbMSM) remain a key population impacted by STI's in 2025
- Data quality issues have impacted the analysis of mode of transmission in men
- In 2025 mode of transmission data are known for
 - 46% of gonorrhoea and LGV cases
 - 31% of EIS cases
 - 98% of Mpox cases in men
- Gonorrhoea notifications in men decreased by 5% to 184 per 100,000 population
- EIS notifications in men decreased by 11% to 31 per 100,000 population
- Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) and mpox notifications both increased but notification rates remain low at 2.2 per 100,000 and 1.9 per 100,000 population respectively

HSE Public health implications and key recommendations

- Following an 11% reduction in 2024, STI notifications declined by a further 8% in 2025. However, Ireland like other [European countries](#) is not on target to achieve the World Health Organization (WHO) goals of reducing STIs and ending STI epidemics as a public health concern by 2030
- In Ireland, STIs are common. Young people less than 25 years of age, and gbMSM are the two most affected populations
- STIs are readily treatable. If not treated, they can lead to serious health complications
- Concerted efforts are needed to continue to reduce the burden of infection. They include:
 - Ensuring availability at scale of prevention tools such as condoms, ready access to testing, and partner notification to limit spread of infection
 - Raising awareness on how to maintain good sexual health
 - Reducing barriers and addressing any stigma that some may feel about addressing their sexual health needs
 - Supporting the delivery of comprehensive sexual health services that are appropriately funded and resourced to meet sexual health needs
 - Investing in improved data collection to provide high quality information that can be used to inform new and evaluate existing public health interventions

HSE Summary of STIs in Ireland, 2025

- 8% decrease in STI notifications in 2025 compared to 2024
- No notifications of chancroid or granuloma inguinale in 2025
- Data on ano-genital warts (AGW) and Non-Specific Urethritis (NSU) not available for 2025

Number of STI notifications by infection and total for 2025 and 2024, the % change between 2024 and 2025, the rate of notification per 100,000 population in 2025, and the highest age-specific rate in 2025

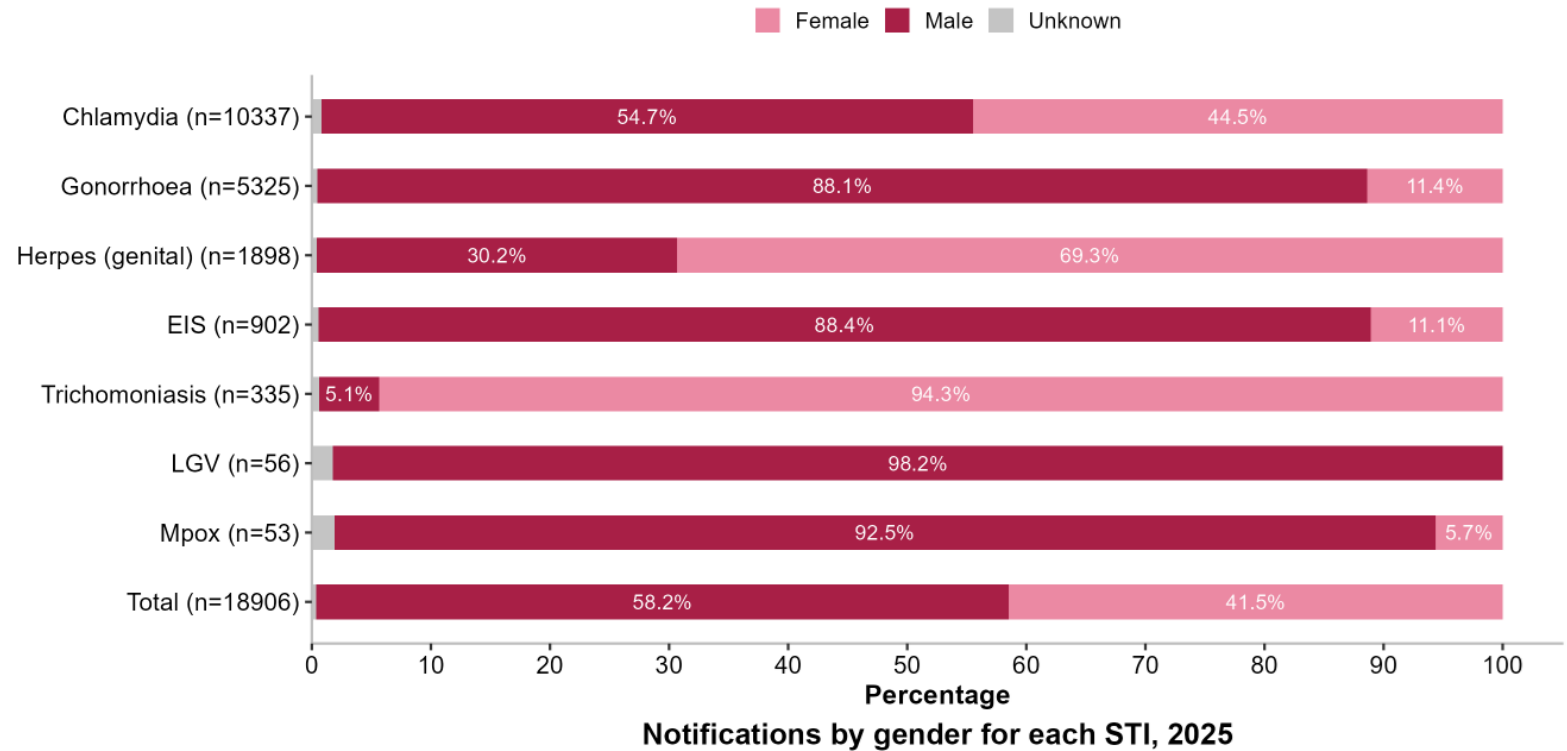
STI	2025 N	2024 N	% change 2025 vs. 2024	Notification rate/100,000 population, 2025	Highest age- specific rate, 2025
Chlamydia	10,337	11,534	-10.4	200.8	20 to 24 years
Gonorrhoea	5,325	5,960	-10.7	103.4	25 to 29 years
Herpes simplex (genital)	1,898	1,833	3.5	36.9	20 to 24 years
Early infectious syphilis (EIS)	902	972	-7.2	17.5	25 to 29 years
Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)	56	38	47.0	1.1	30 to 34 years
Mpox	53	25	112.0	1.0	35 to 39 years
Trichomoniasis	335	211	58.8	6.5	25 to 29 years
Total	18,906	20,573	-8.1	367.2	20 to 24 years

The case definition for trichomoniasis was updated on 2nd January 2024 to include molecular testing methods. The increase in the trichomoniasis notification rate in 2024 and 2025 is likely due to better case ascertainment.



HSE Gender distribution, 2025

- Gonorrhoea, EIS, LGV and mpox cases are more common in men
- Herpes simplex (genital) and trichomoniasis cases are more common in women
- Chlamydia slightly more common in men than women

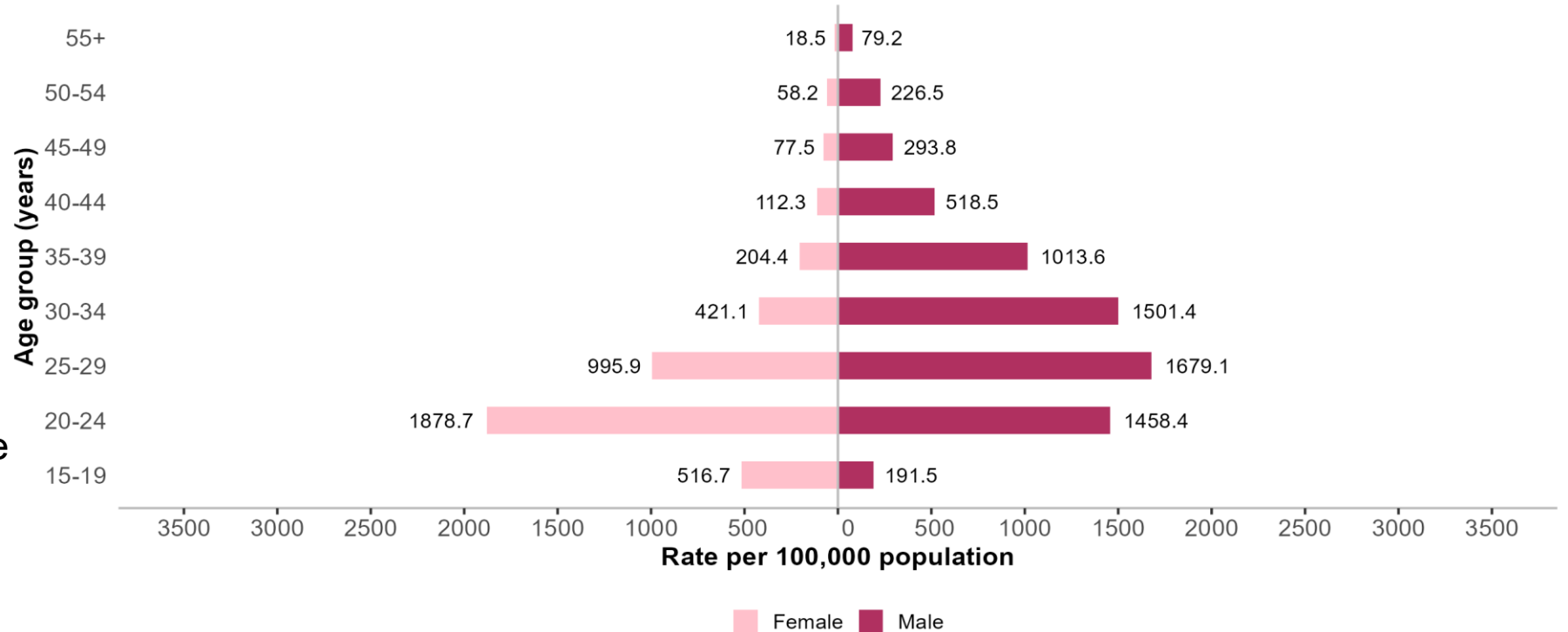


Unless otherwise stated, data are presented by gender. Gender is based on gender identity where it is provided, otherwise sex at birth is used. Gender identity refers to a person's internal sense of themselves (how they feel inside) as being male, female, transgender, non-binary or something else. This may be different or the same as a person's assigned sex at birth. All data presented by the gender male includes cis male and trans male and data presented by the gender female includes cis female and trans female



HSE STI notification rates by age and gender, 2025

- Notification rates highest in:
 - women aged 20-24 years
 - men aged 25-29 years
- Notification rates in men are also high in the following age groups
 - 20-24 years
 - 30-34 years

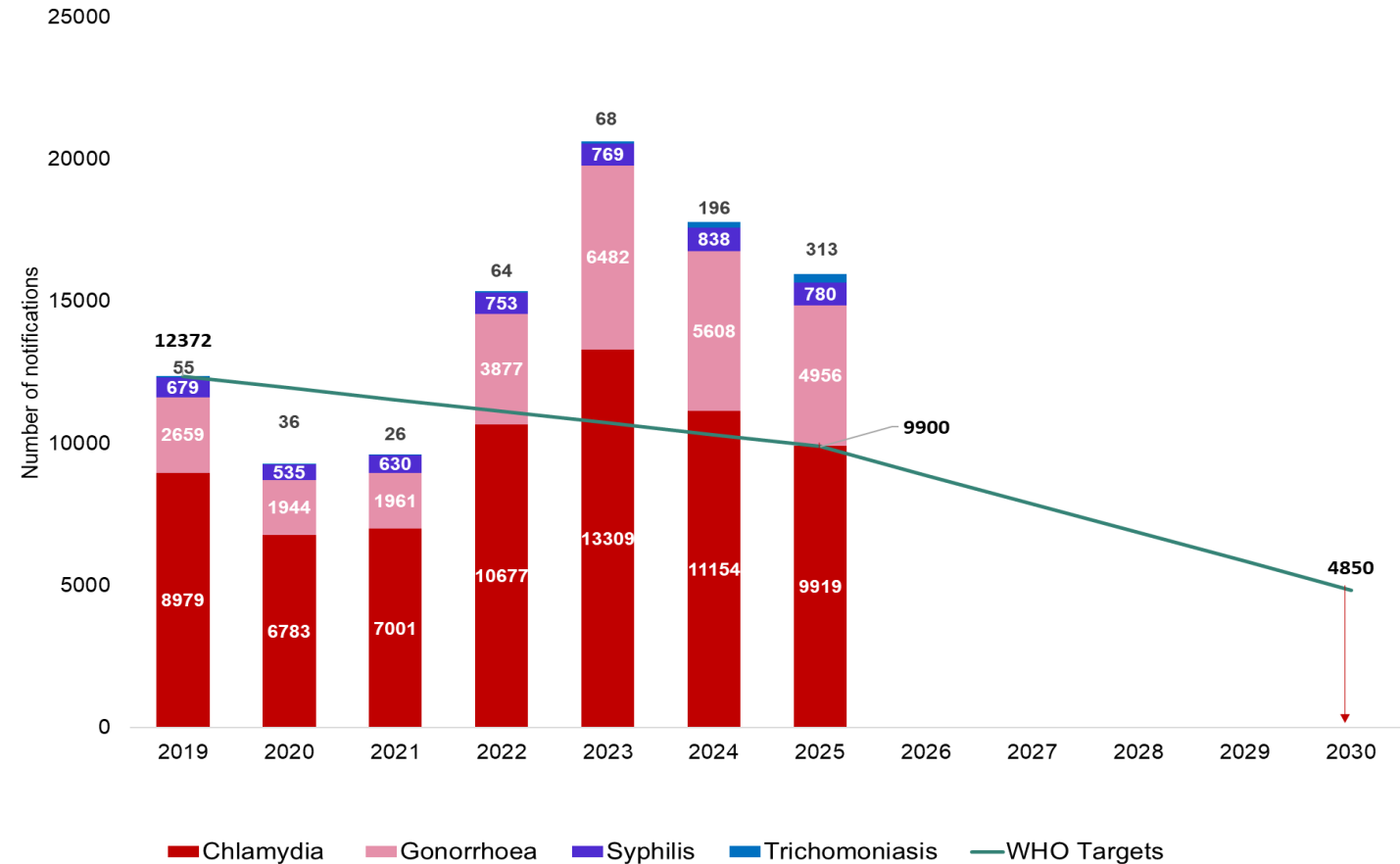


Age and gender breakdown for cases of chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis, herpes simplex (genital), LGV and trichomoniasis and mpox in 2025

Note: This figure details the total STI notification rate by age and gender. Individuals may have multiple notifications of the same STI or multiple STIs per year.

WHO indicators for reduction in STIs (Chlamydia, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis and Trichomoniasis) in Ireland

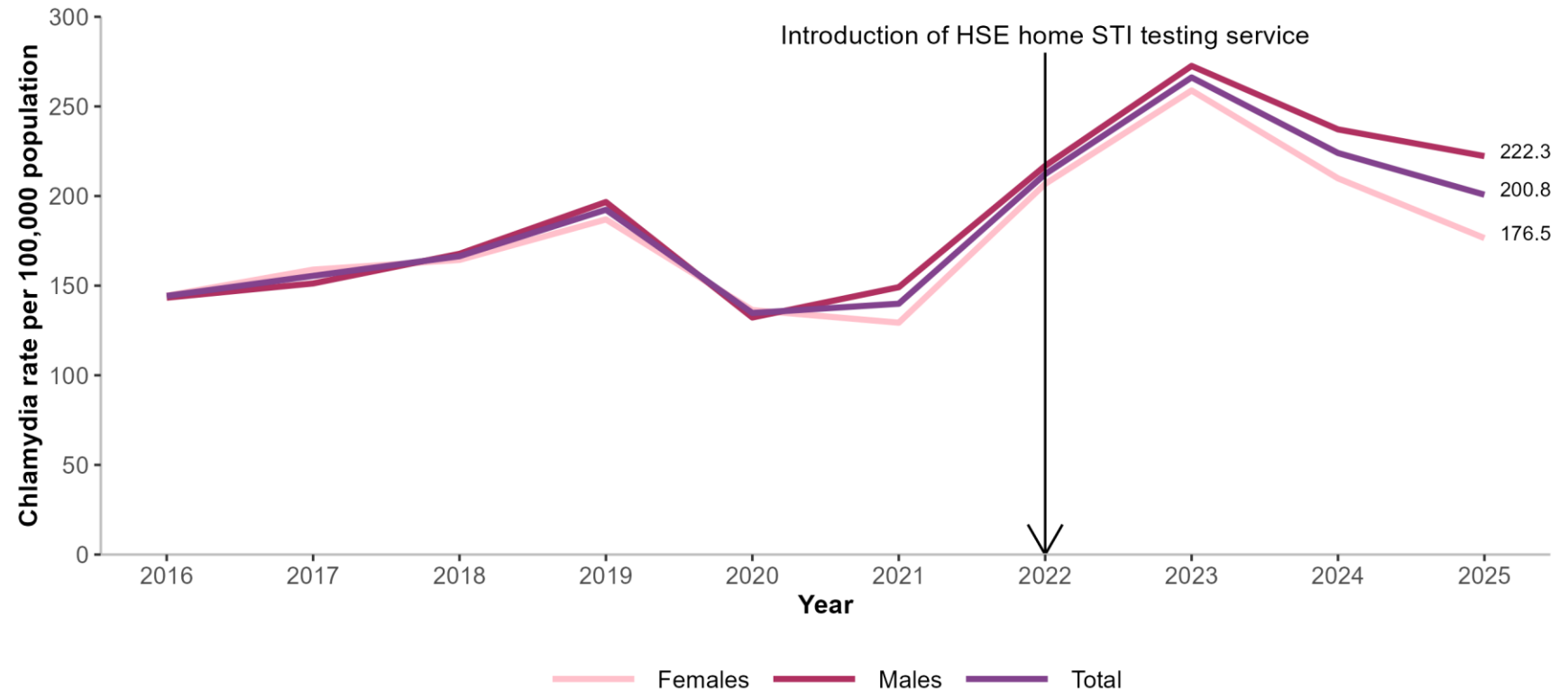
- WHO 2025 targets: 20% reduction in incidence for all four diseases in those aged 15-49 years (2019 baseline)
- WHO 2030 targets: 90% reduction in new cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea and a 50% reduction in new cases of chlamydia and trichomoniasis
- In 2025, Ireland saw a **10% decrease** in STIs in those aged 15-49 years when compared to 2024
- 29% increase** in STIs in those aged 15-49 years in 2025 compared to 2019
- Ireland did not meet the WHO reduction in STIs in those aged 15-49 years in 2025
- Ireland is not on target to meet the WHO reduction in STIs in those aged 15-49 years in 2030



Number of notifications per year 2019-2025 for chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis and trichomoniasis in those aged 15-49 years and the [WHO targets for 2025 and 2030](#)

HSE Chlamydia: Trend in notification rates by gender, 2016 - 2025

- Chlamydia is the most frequently reported STI in Ireland (notification rate of 201 per 100,000 population)
- Chlamydia notifications:
 - decreased by 10% in 2025
 - decreased by 25% since the peak in 2023
- Chlamydia notification rate in 2025 is still 4% higher than in 2019 (pre-pandemic)

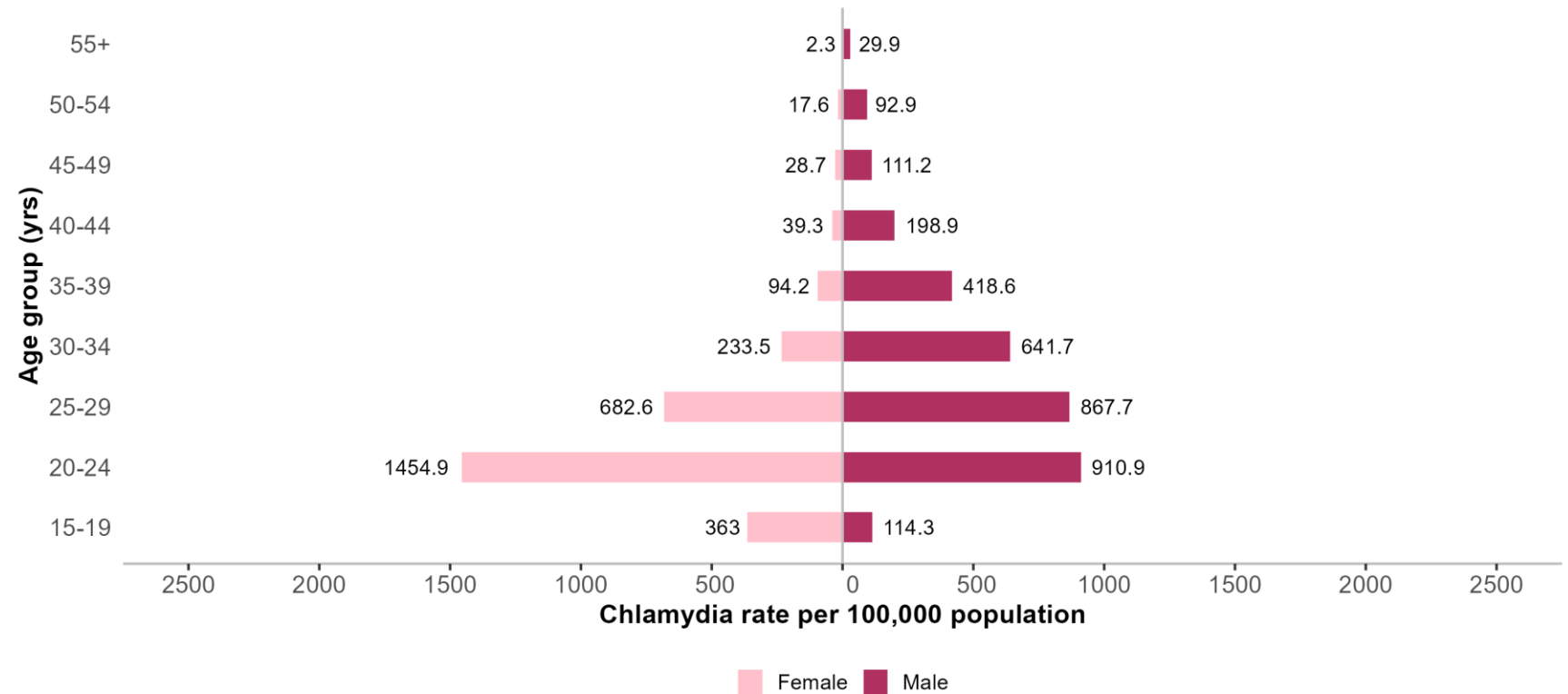


Chlamydia notification rates by gender, 2016 to 2025

The COVID-19 pandemic likely impacted STI surveillance data in 2020 to 2021 due to reductions in transmission, under ascertainment and underreporting.

HSE Chlamydia: Notification rates by age and gender, 2025

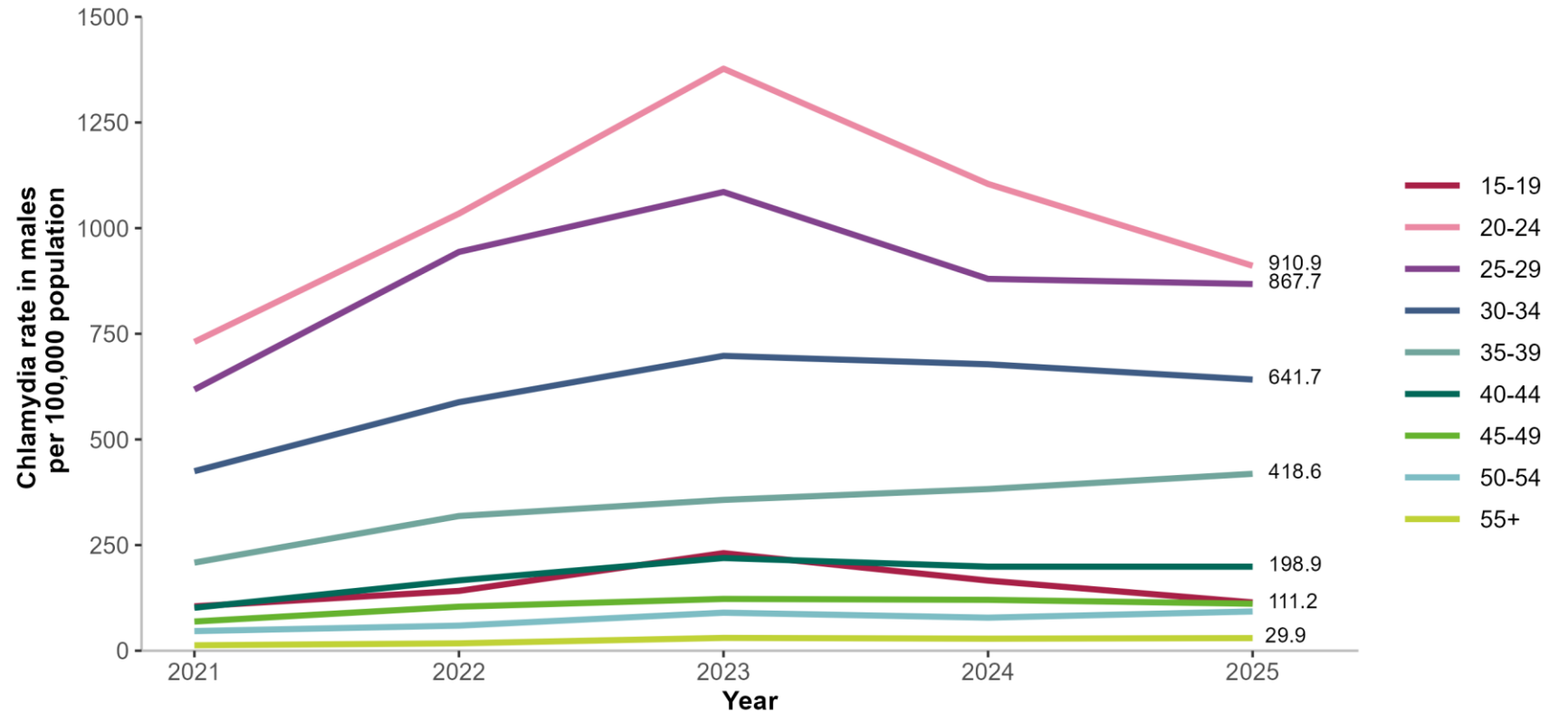
- Highest notification rates of chlamydia in both men and women are among those aged 20-24 years
- Chlamydia notification rate in women aged 20-24 years is 37% higher than in men aged 20-24 years



Chlamydia notification rates by age and gender, 2025

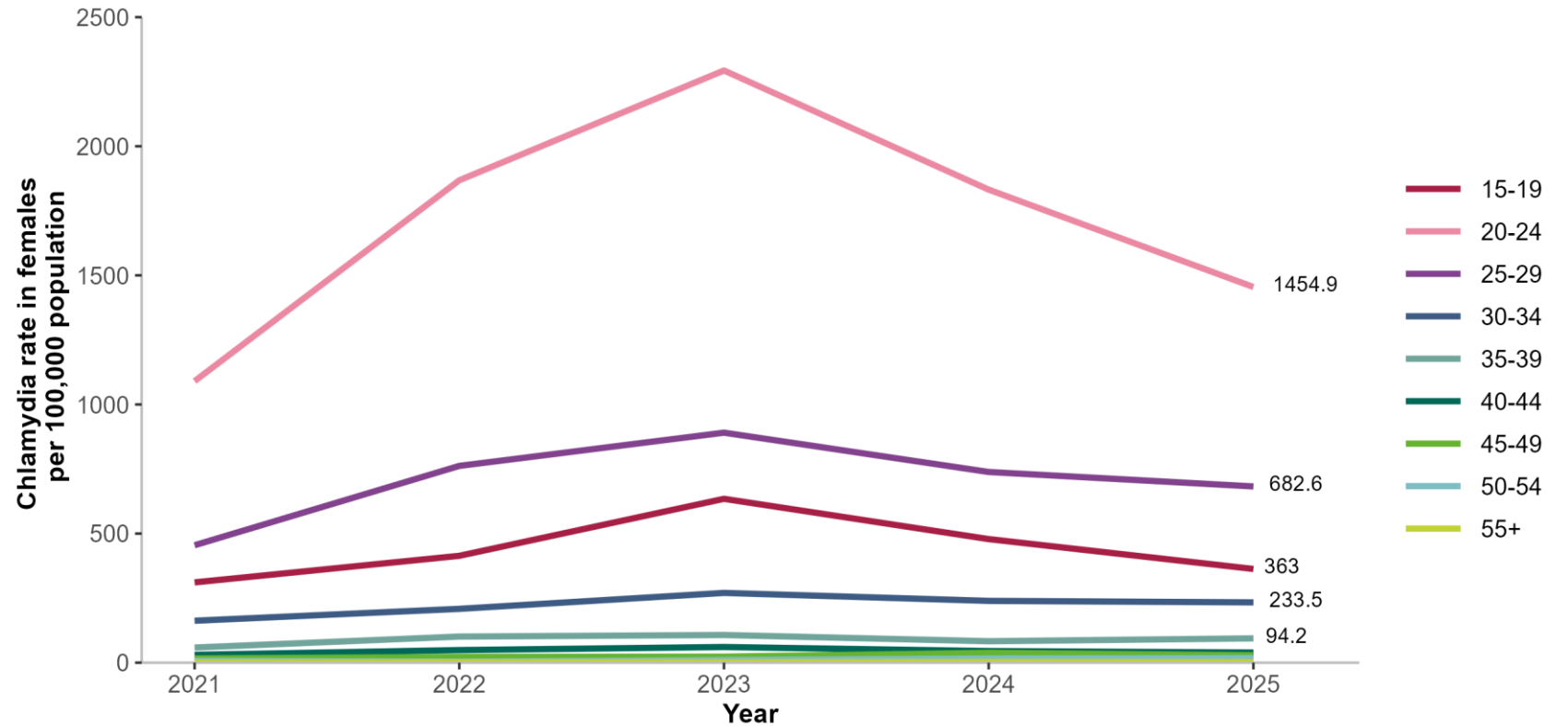
HSE Chlamydia: Trend in notification rates in men 2021 - 2025

- Highest chlamydia notification rates are in men aged 20-24 years
- When compared to 2024 chlamydia notification rates in men aged
 - 15-19 years decreased 31%
 - 20-24 years decreased 18%



HSE Chlamydia: Trend in notification rates in women, 2021 - 2025

- Highest chlamydia notification rates are in women aged 20-24 years
- When compared to 2024 chlamydia notification rates in women aged
 - 15-19 years decreased 24%
 - 20-24 years decreased 21%



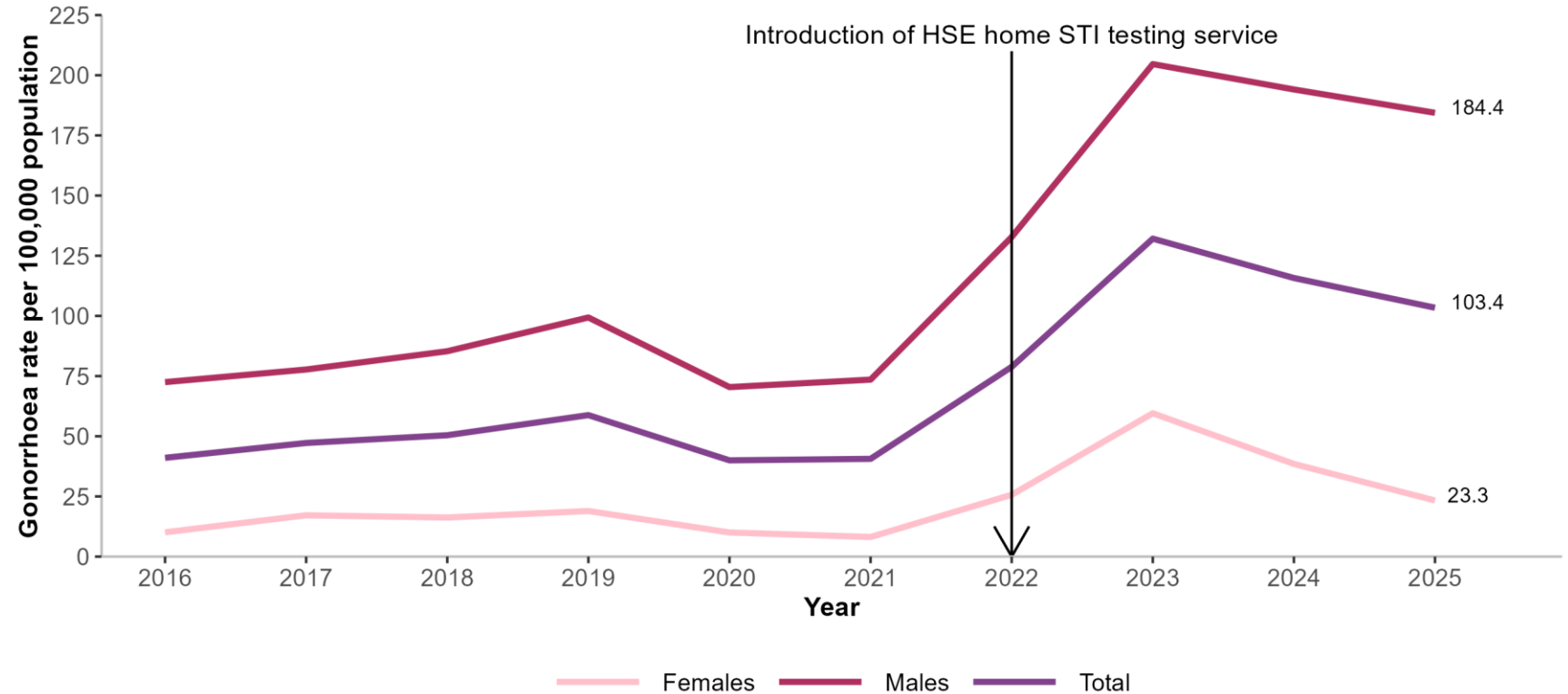
Chlamydia notification rates in females by age group, 2021 to 2025

HSE Chlamydia in Ireland, 2025: Summary

- 10,337 confirmed cases notified
- Notification rate decreased by 10% in 2025 compared to 2024
- HSE Home Testing accounted for 47% of chlamydia notifications in 2024
 - 54% of female chlamydia notifications
 - 42% of male chlamydia notifications
- Notification rate 21% higher in men than women
- 43% of cases in young people aged 15-24 years
- Median age: 26 years
- Highest rates in both males and females in those aged 20-24 years
 - In this age group, the rate in females 37% higher than rate in males
- **Regional Health Area was not reported for all chlamydia cases in 2025 due to data processing changes within CIDR in some Regional Departments of Public Health for chlamydia.**

HSE Gonorrhoea: Trend in notification rates by gender, 2016 - 2025

- Following significant increases in 2022 and 2023, gonorrhoea notification rate decreased by 12% in 2024 and again in 2025 by 11%
- Gonorrhoea notification rate in 2025 remains 74% higher than 2019 (pre-pandemic levels)

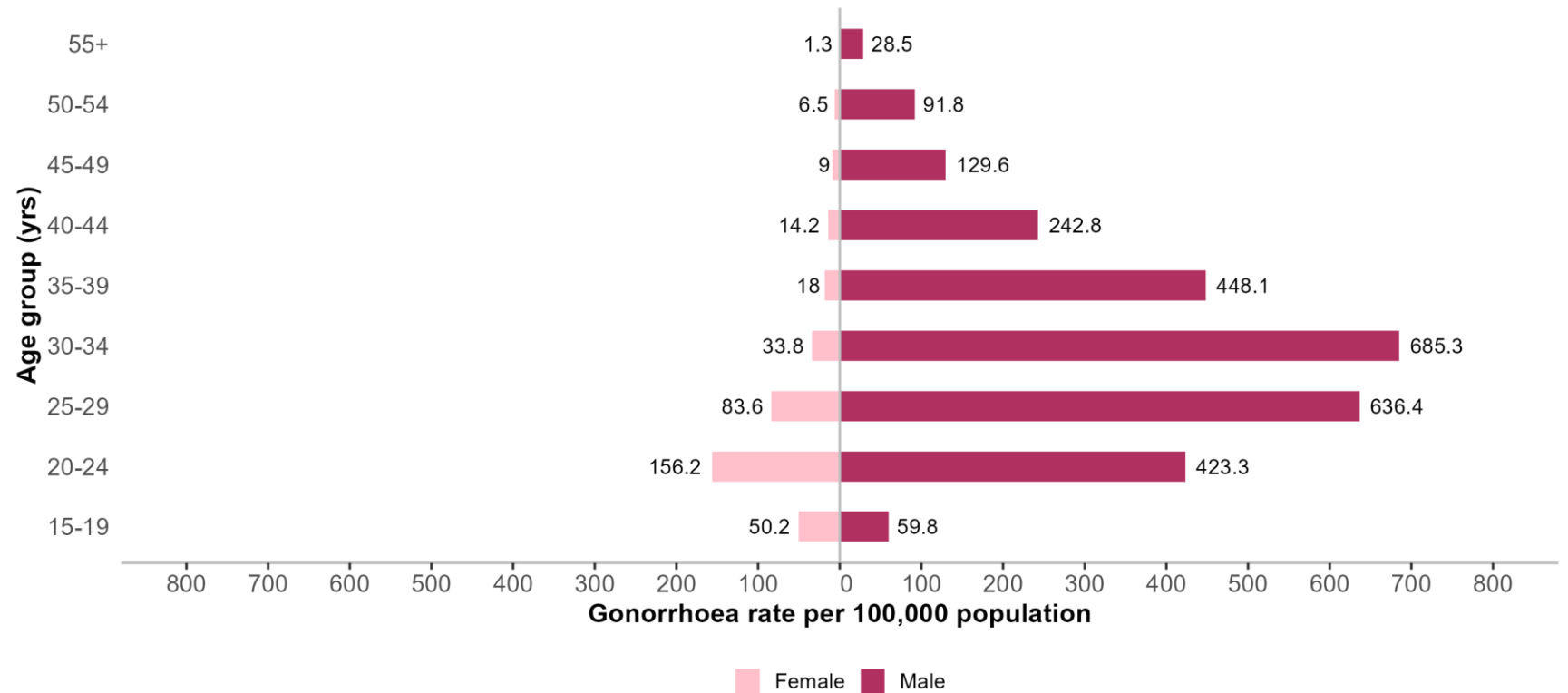


Gonorrhoea notification rates by gender, 2016 to 2025

The COVID-19 pandemic likely impacted STI surveillance data in 2020 to 2021 due to reductions in transmission, under ascertainment and underreporting.

HSE Gonorrhoea: Notification rates by age and gender, 2025

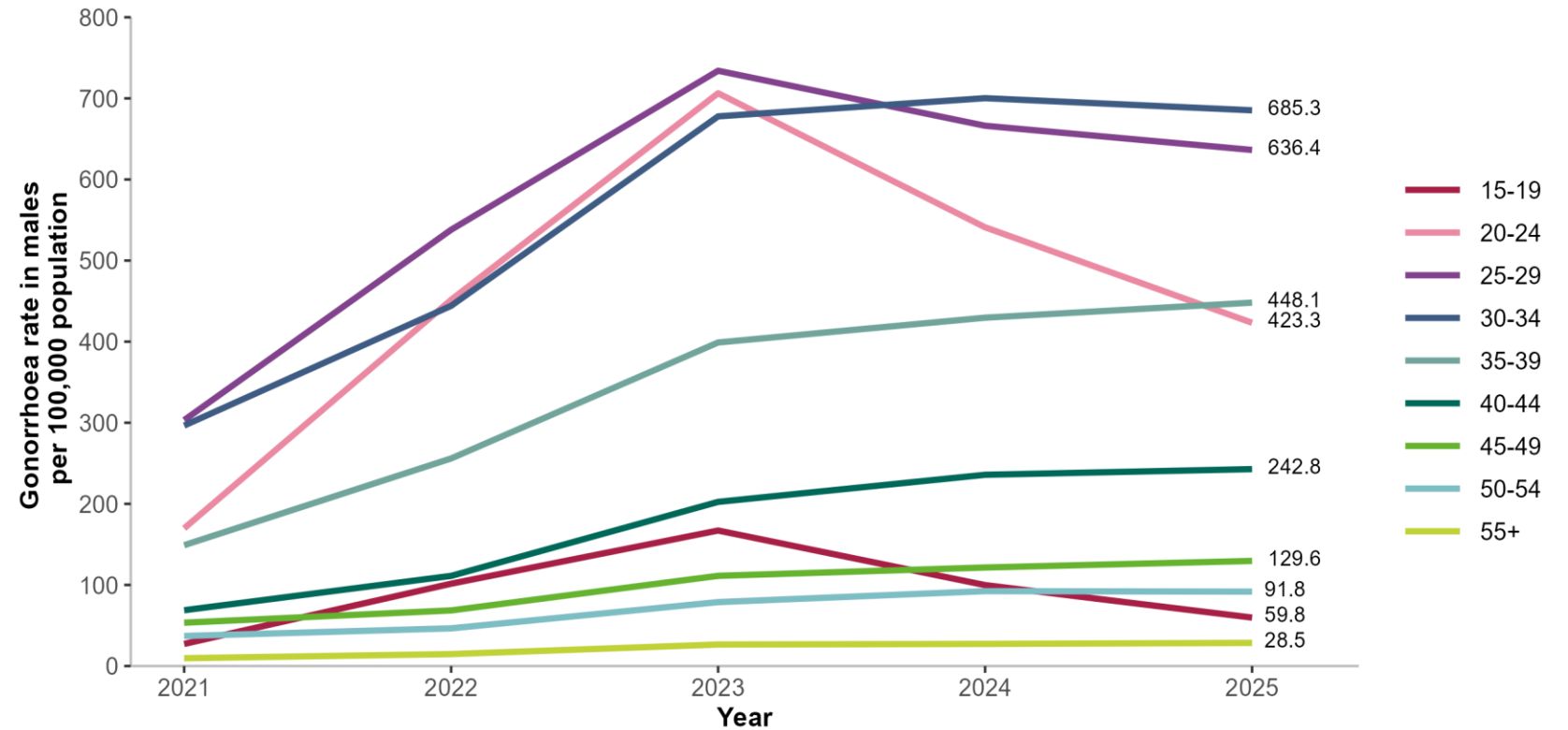
- Notification rates higher in men compared to women for all age groups (except those aged 15-19 years)
- Highest notification rates are in:
 - women aged 20-24 years
 - men aged 30-34 years



Gonorrhoea notification rates by age and gender, 2025

HSE Gonorrhoea: Trend in notification rates in men, 2021 - 2025

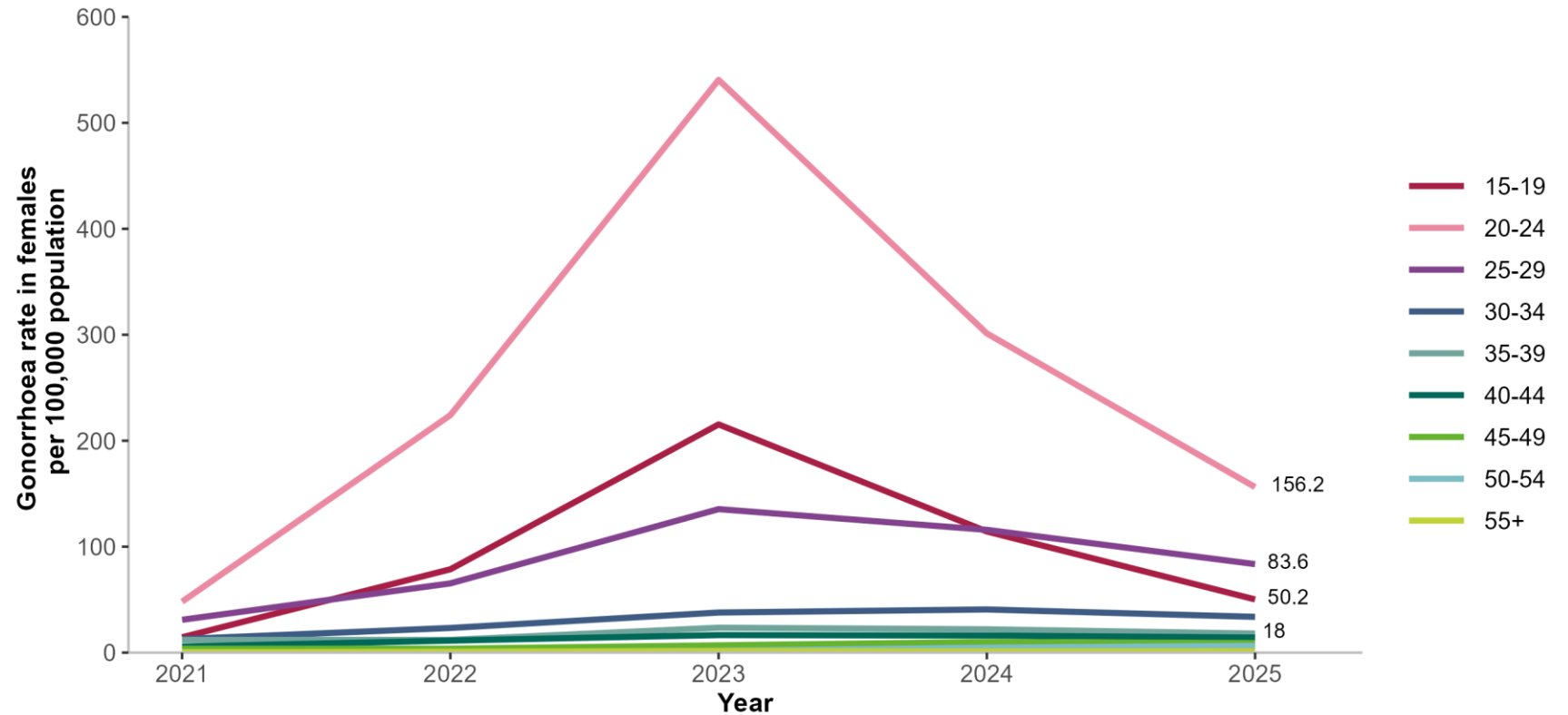
- Compared to 2024, notification rates **decreased** in 2025 in men aged:
 - 15-19 years - down 40%
 - 20-24 years - down 22%
- In men over 30 years, notification rates have **increased slightly** since 2024:
 - 35-39 years - up 4%
 - 40-44 years - up 3%
 - 45-49 years - up 7%



Gonorrhoea notification rates in males by age group, 2021 to 2025

HSE Gonorrhoea: Trend in notification rates in women, 2021 - 2025

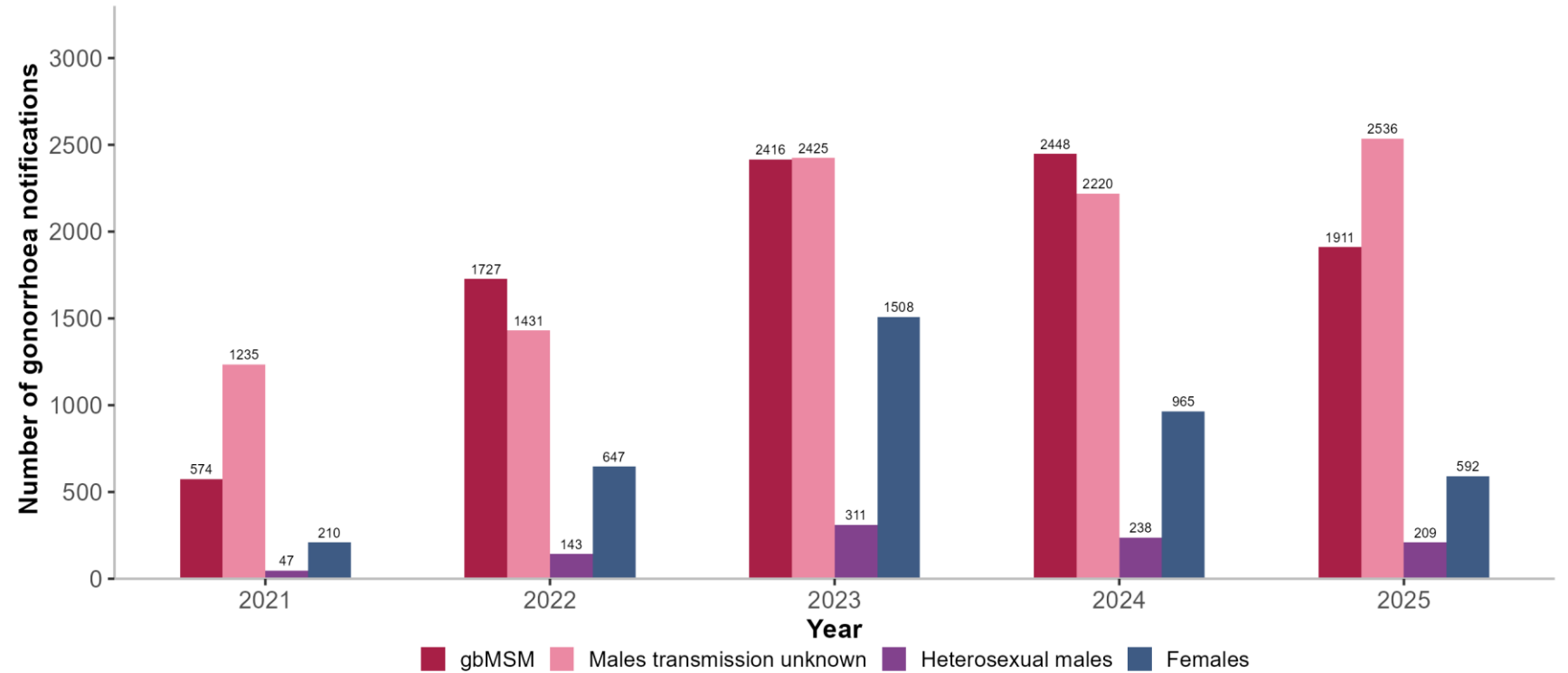
- When compared to 2024 notification rates in 2025 **decreased** in women aged
 - 15-19 years - down 56%
 - 20-24 years - down 48%
 - 25-29 years - down 28%



Gonorrhoea notification rates in females by age group, 2021 to 2025

HSE Gonorrhoea: Trend in notification rates by risk group, 2021 - 2025

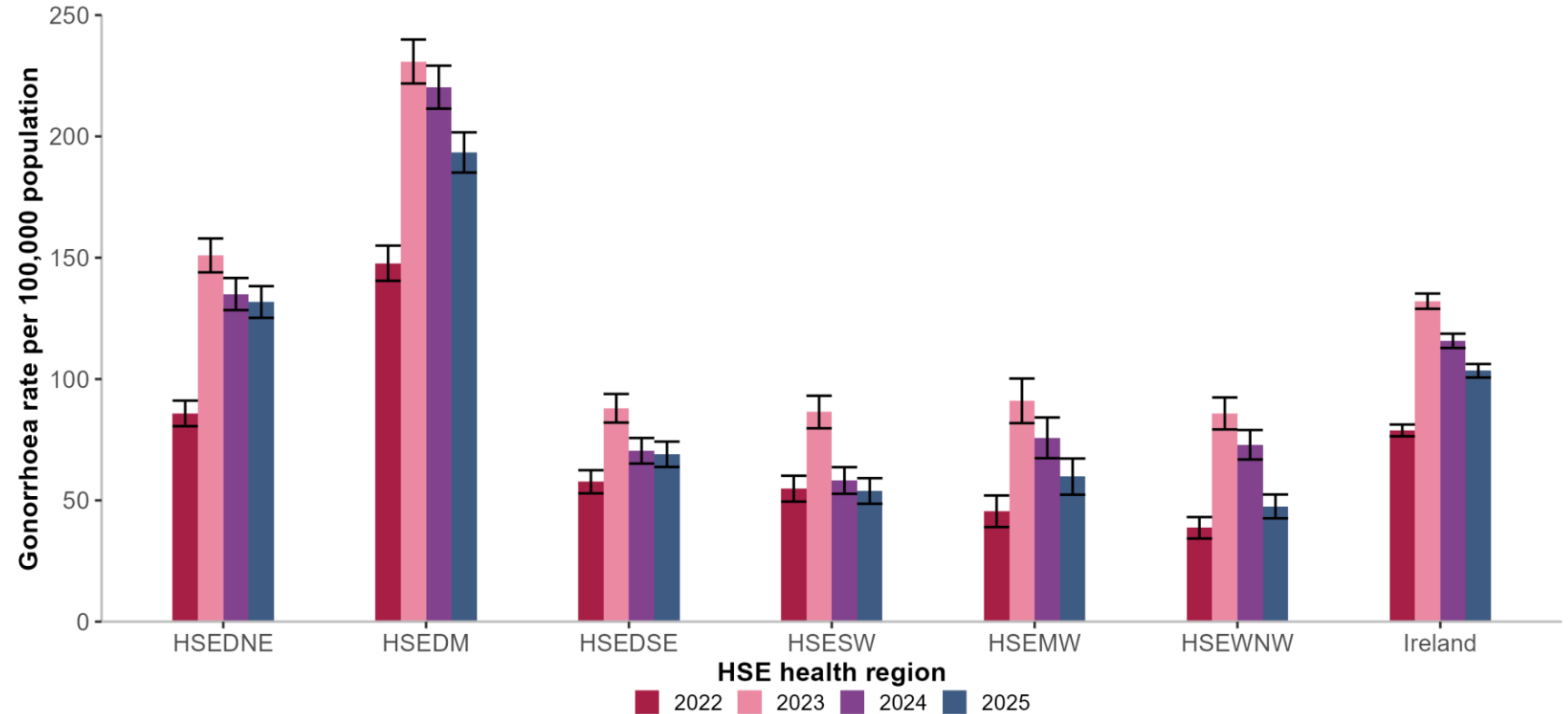
- Mode of transmission (MoT) is known for 46% of cases in men in 2025, a decrease compared to 55% in 2024
- Where MoT is known, gbMSM account for 90% of cases in men in 2025



Number of gonorrhoea notifications in gbMSM, heterosexual males, males with unknown transmission, and all females aged 18 years and over, 2021 to 2025

HSE Gonorrhoea: Trend in notification rates by HSE health region, 2022 - 2025

- Gonorrhoea notification rates have decreased in all areas in 2025 when compared to 2024
- Highest notification rates in 2025 were in
 - HSE Dublin and Midlands (HSEDM) :193 per 100,000 population
 - HSE Dublin and Northeast (HSEDNE): 131 per 100,000 population
 - Both are higher than the national rate



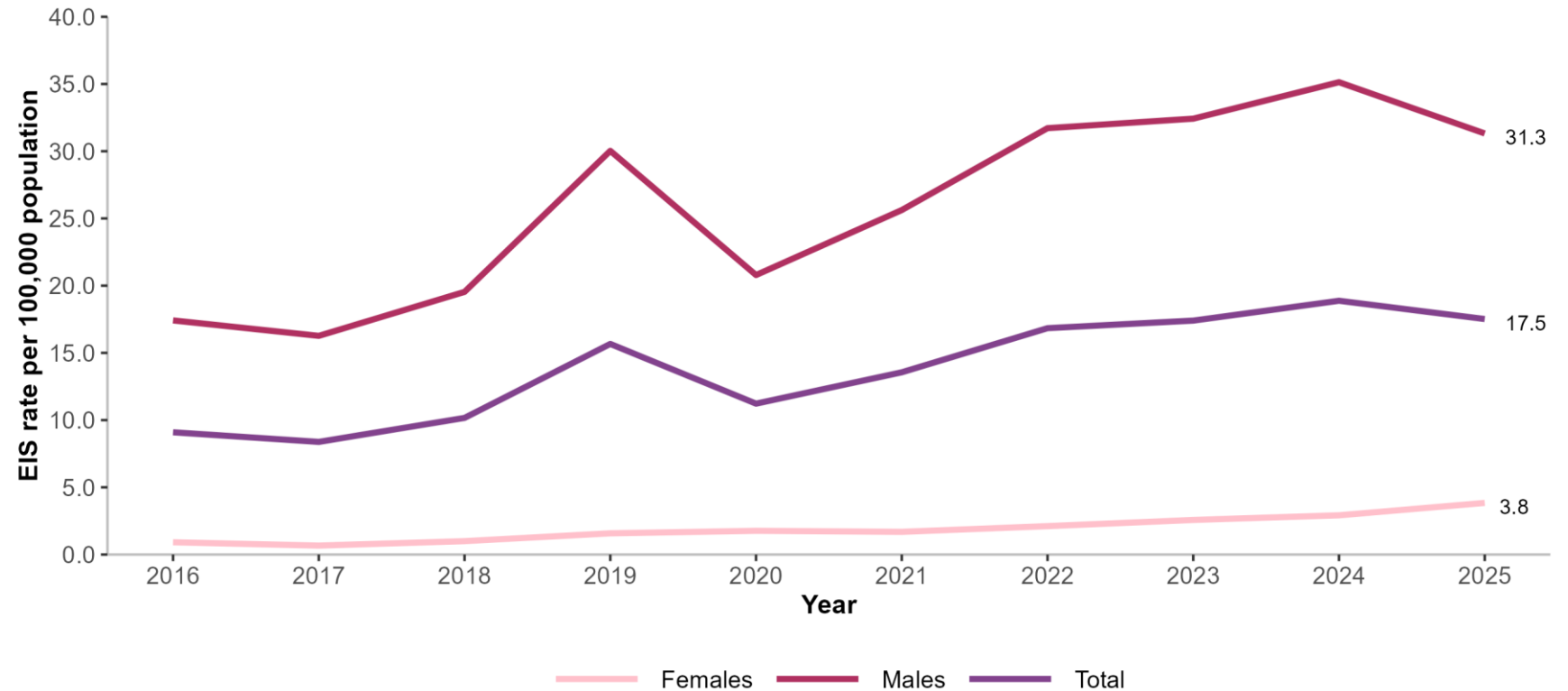
Gonorrhoea notification rates by HSE health region, 2022 to 2025

Gonorrhoea in Ireland, 2025: Summary

- 5,325 confirmed cases notified
- Rate decreased by 11% in 2025 compared to 2024
- [The HSE home STI testing](#) service accounted for 27% of gonorrhoea notifications in 2025
 - 34% of female gonorrhoea notifications
 - 27% of male gonorrhoea notifications of which 65% were reported as gbMSM
- Median age: 32 years
- 88% were men
 - Notification rates decreased in men under 35 years, but increased in those over 35 years
 - Highest rate in 30-34 year age olds
 - Where mode of transmission was known (46%):
 - 90% gbMSM
- Women
 - 15-19 years: 56% decrease compared with 2024; 20-24 years: 48% decrease compared with 2024
 - 52% of cases in young women (15-24 years) and 21% in 25-29 year olds
- Highest notification rates in HSE Dublin and Midlands

HSE Early Infectious Syphilis: Trend in notification rates by gender, 2016 - 2025

- Early Infectious Syphilis (EIS) notification rate decreased by 7% in 2025 when compared to 2024
- Notification rate in men decreased by 11%
- Notification rate in women increased by 32% although the notification rate remains low (3.8 per 100,000 population)

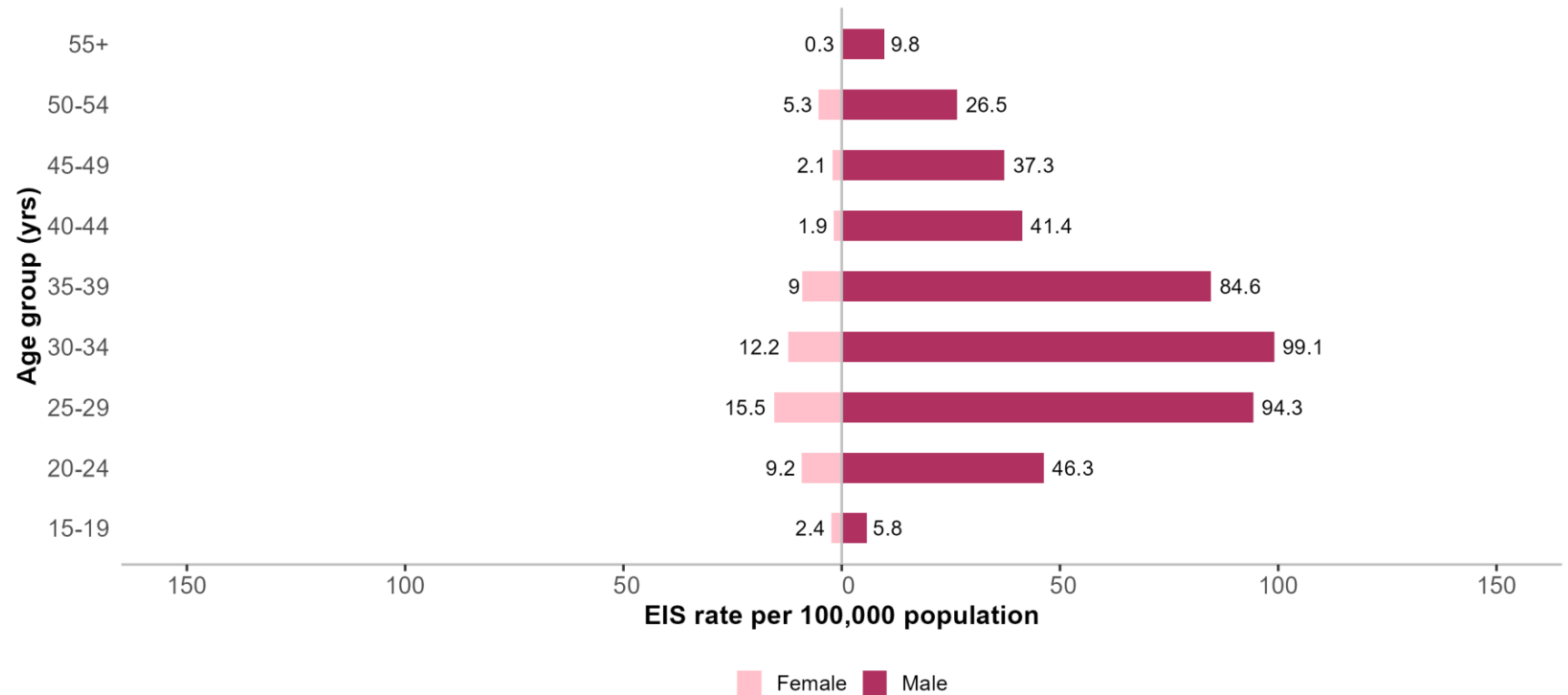


EIS notification rates by gender, 2016 to 2025

The COVID-19 pandemic likely impacted STI surveillance data in 2020 to 2021 due to reductions in transmission, under ascertainment and underreporting.

HSE Early Infectious Syphilis: Notification rates by age and gender, 2025

- Men aged 30-34 years most affected by EIS in 2025

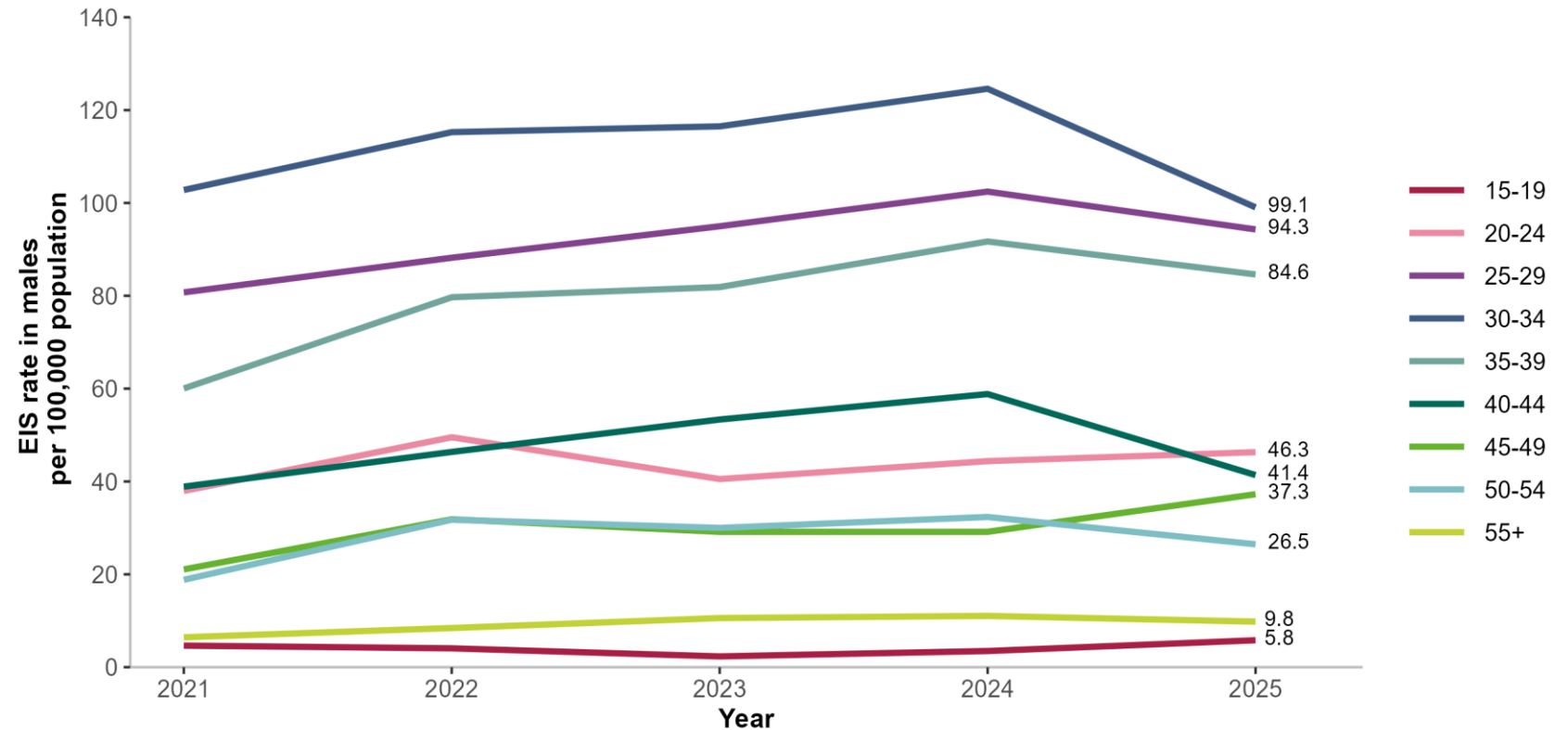


EIS notification rates by age and gender, 2025

HSE Early Infectious Syphilis: Trend in notification rates in men, 2021 - 2025

Compared to 2024, EIS notification rates in men aged 25-44 year decreased in 2025 by:

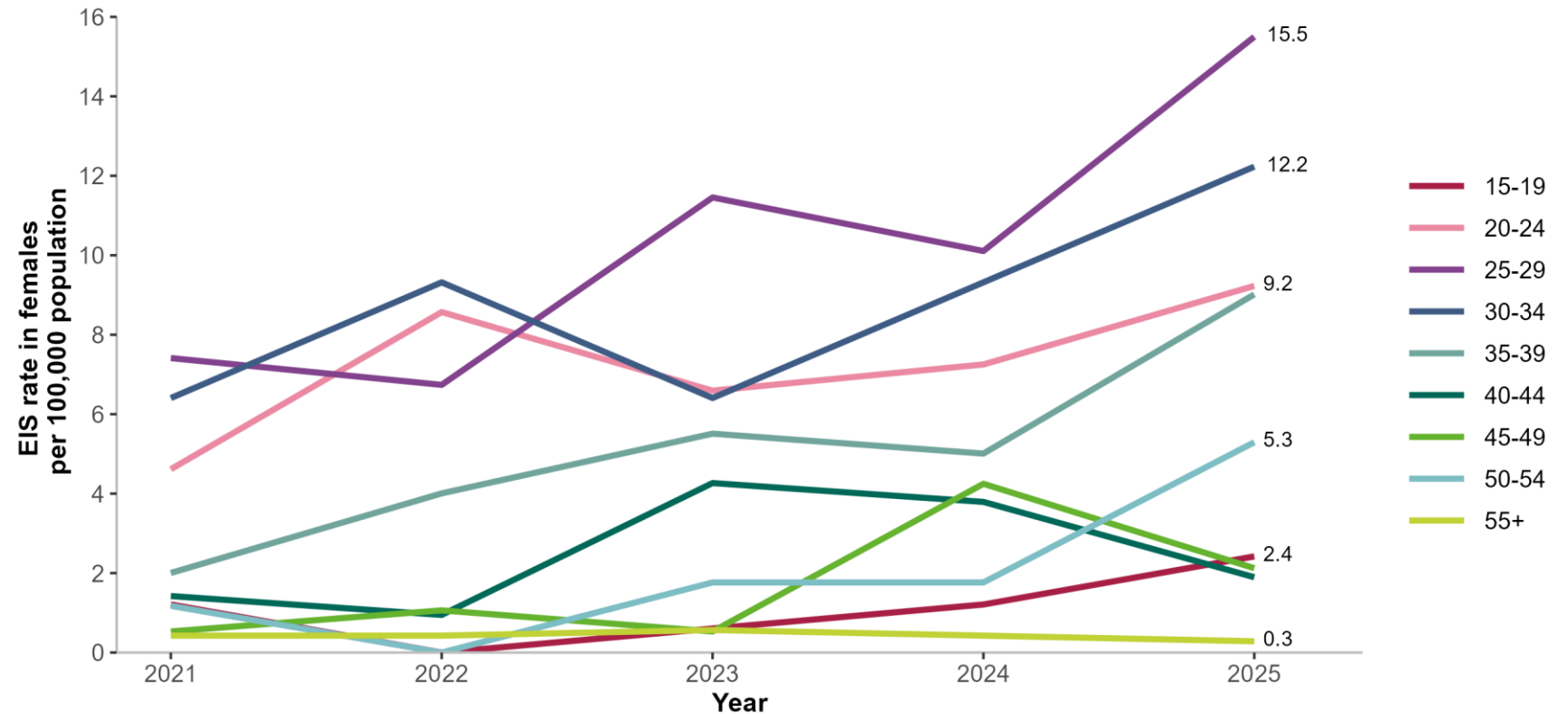
- 25-29 years - 8%
- 30-34 years - 21%
- 35-39 years - 8%
- 40-44 years - 30%



EIS notification rates in males by age group, 2021 to 2025

HSE Early Infectious Syphilis: Trend in notification rates in women, 2021 - 2025

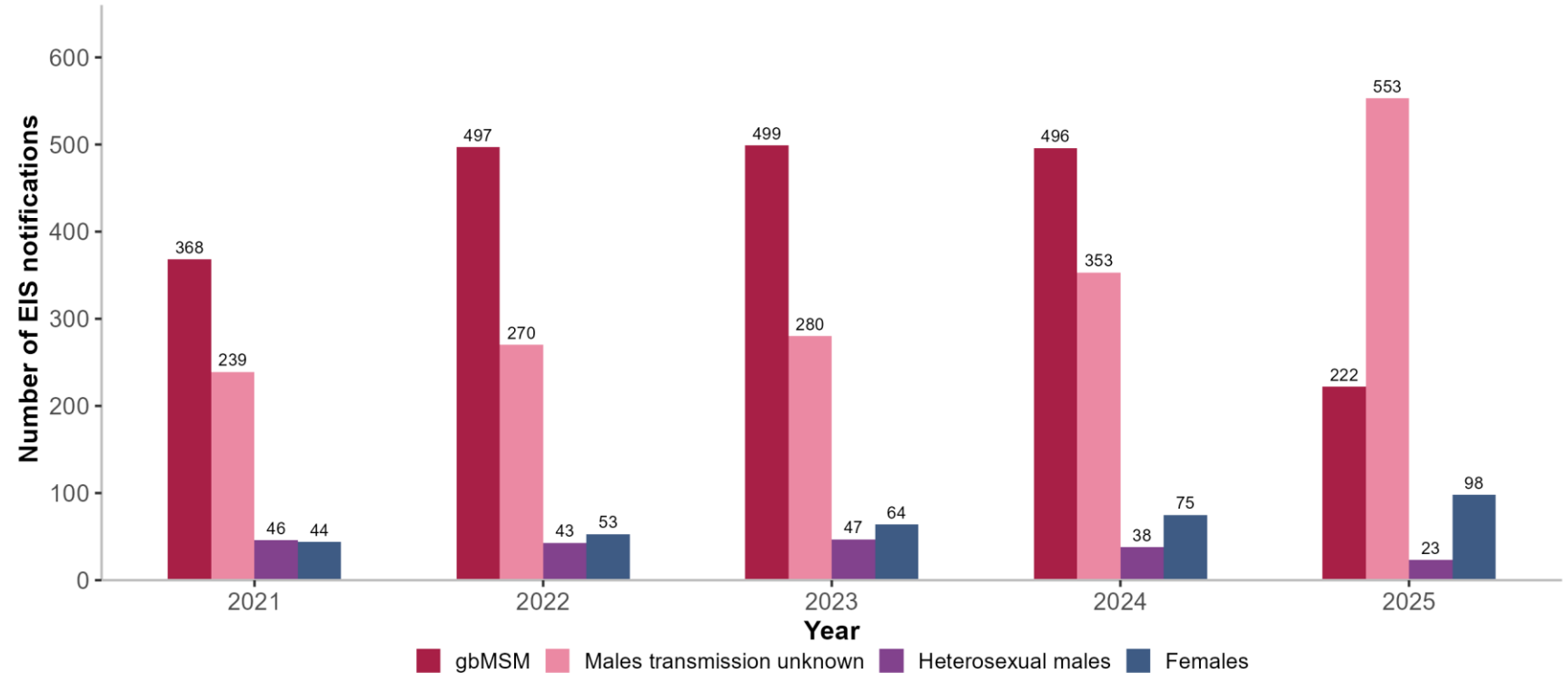
- Highest EIS notification rate in 2025 was in women aged 25-29 years
- When compared to 2024, EIS notification rates in women **increased** in all age groups, except those aged 40-49 years and those aged 55 years and older
- Overall notification rates in women remain low



EIS notification rates in females by age group, 2021 to 2025

HSE Early Infectious Syphilis: Trend in notification rates by risk group, 2021 - 2025

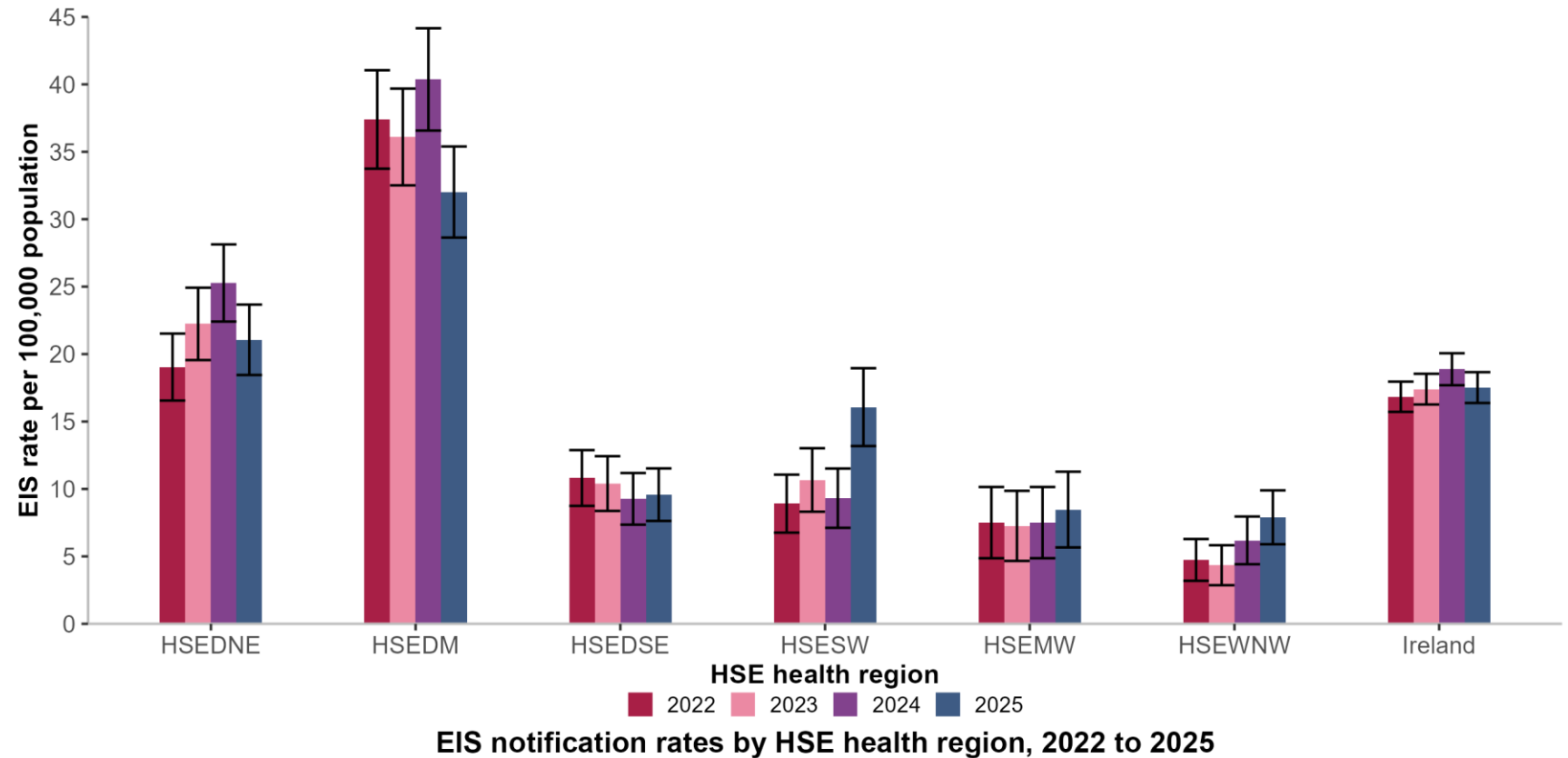
- In 2025, mode of transmission (MoT) was reported for 31% of EIS cases in men, compared to 60% of men in 2024
- gbMSM accounted for 91% of EIS cases (where MoT was known), compared to 93% of cases in 2024 (where MoT was known)



Number of EIS notifications in gbMSM, males with unknown transmission, heterosexual males, and all females aged 18 years and over, 2021 to 2025

HSE Early Infectious Syphilis: Trend in notification rates by HSE health region, 2022 - 2025

- National trends hide regional variations in EIS notifications
- Notification rate for HSE Dublin and Midlands (HSEDM) and HSE Dublin and Northeast (HSEDNE) **decreased** by 21% and 17% respectively when compared to 2024
- Notification rate in HSESW (HSE Southwest) **increased** by 72%
- Highest notification rate in 2025 was in HSE Dublin and Midlands (HSEDM): 32 per 100,000 population



HSE Early Infectious Syphilis in Ireland, 2025: Summary

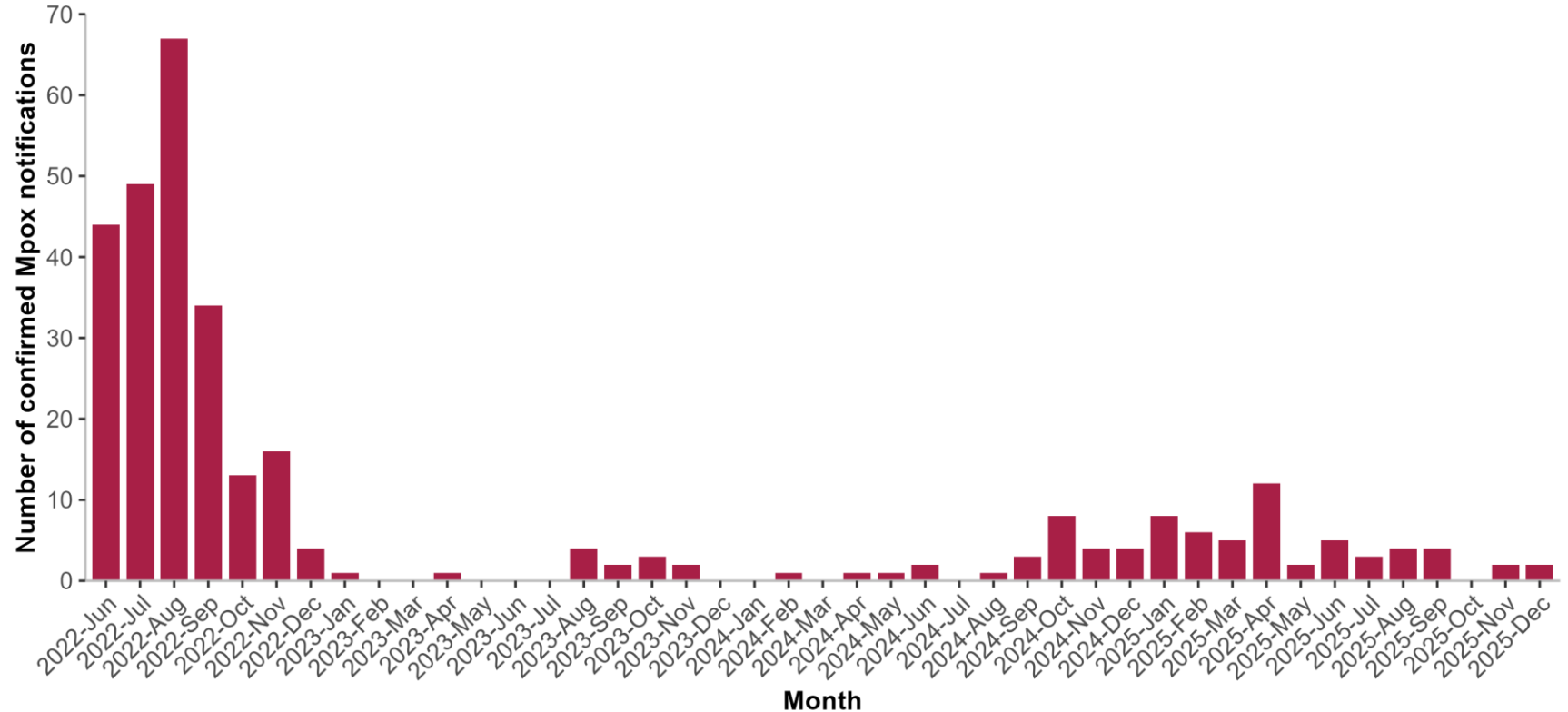
- 902 confirmed cases notified
- Notification rate decreased by 7% in 2025 compared to 2024
- Median age: 35 years
- 89% in men, highest rates among those aged 30–34 years
 - Where MoT known in males (31%) 91% are gbMSM
- * 12% of cases had evidence of re-infection with syphilis compared to 18% in 2024.
 - Re-infection data available for 22% of cases in 2025 down from 30% in 2024
- * HIV status recorded in 25% of cases in 2025 down from 52% in 2024
 - In 2025 where known, 23% EIS notifications were reported in people living with HIV (PLHIV), a decrease from 29% in 2024
 - 37% of those PLHIV had evidence of reinfection, down from 44% in 2024
- * In HIV negative men
 - HIV Pre Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) was known for 36% of EIS notifications and of those 42% were on PrEP unchanged since 2024
 - 17% had evidence of reinfection, unchanged since 2024
- 11% in women, highest rate among those aged 25-29 years
- Regional variations in EIS notifications
 - HSEDM and HSEDNE notifications decreased
 - HSESW notifications increased

***Please note EIS data for 2025 are incomplete as enhanced data was not available from some Regional Health Authorities.**



HSE Mpox: Trend in confirmed Mpox notifications, 2022-2025

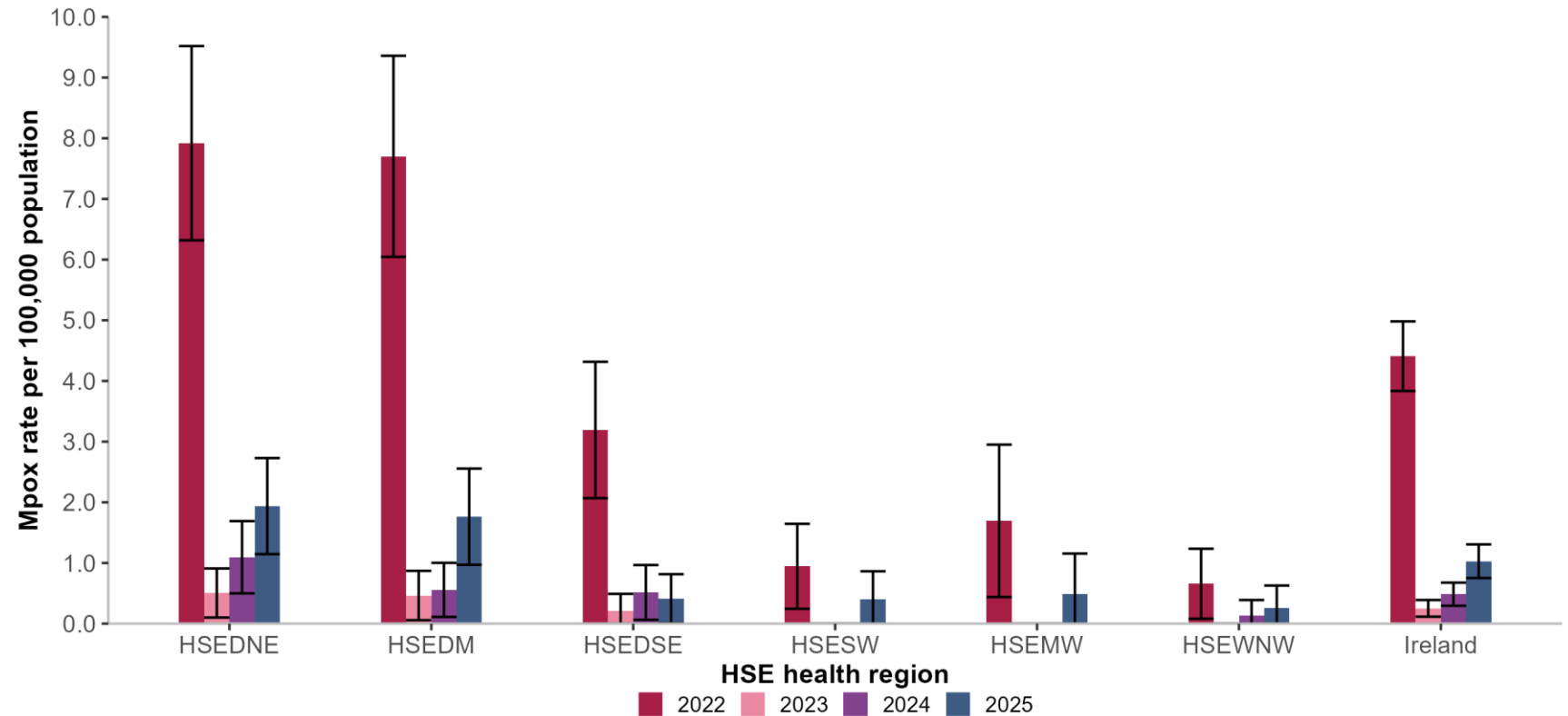
- In May 2022, the first case of mpox was notified in Ireland, linked to the international outbreak of Mpox (Clade IIb) that caused the global Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)
- Between 2022 and 2025, 318 confirmed cases of Mpox notified on CIDR
- Mpox notifications decreased significantly compared to 227 in 2022, with 13 cases in 2023, 25 in 2024 and 53 in 2025



Number of Mpox notifications, 2022-Jun to 2025-Dec

HSE Mpox: Trend in notification rates by HSE health region, 2022 - 2025

- In 2025, highest notification rates were in
 - HSE Dublin Northeast (HSEDNE): 1.9 per 100,000 population
 - HSE Dublin and Midlands (HSEDM): 1.8 per 100,000

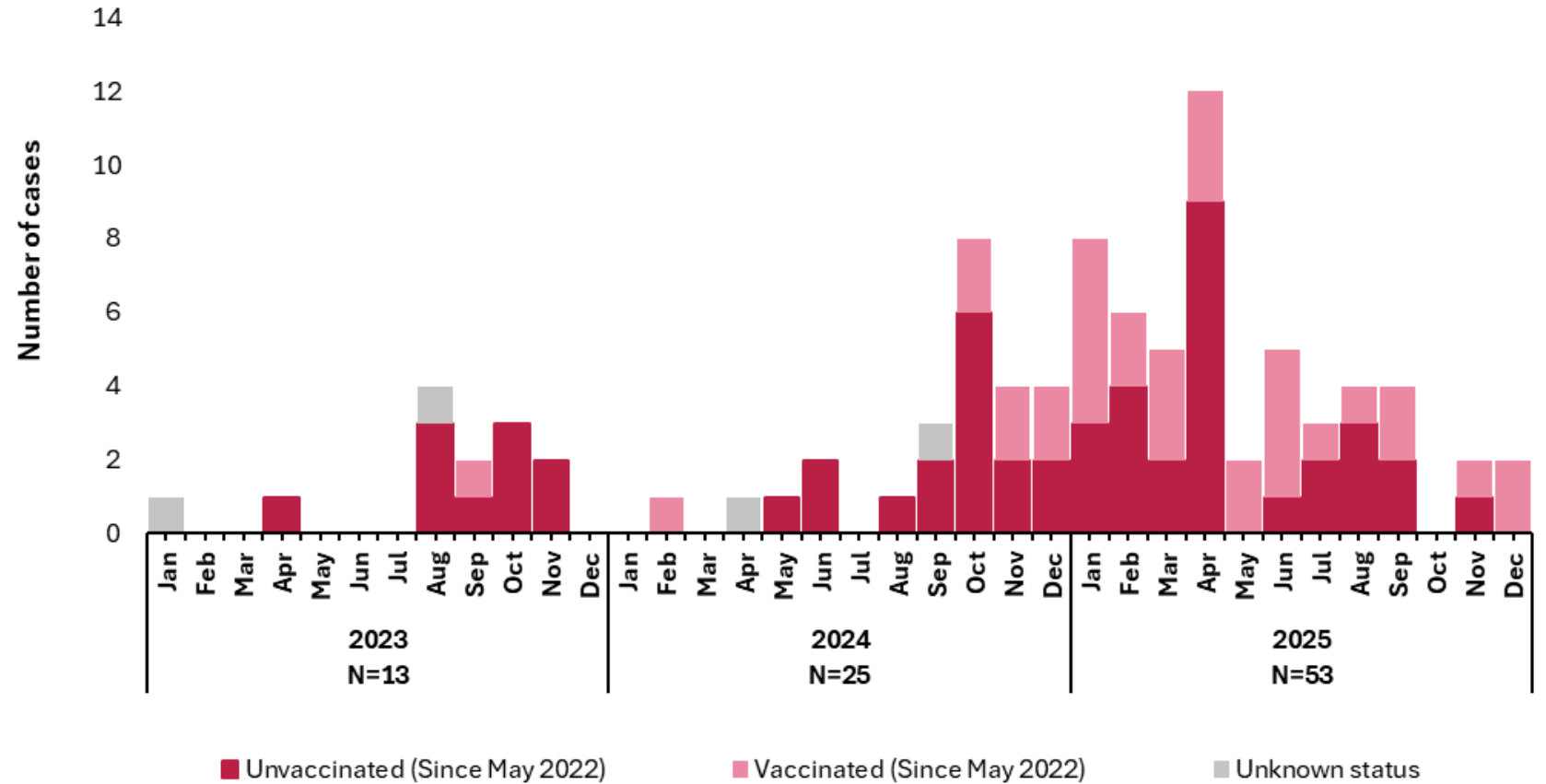


Mpox notification rates by HSE health region, 2022 to 2025

HE Mpox: Trend in vaccination status, 2022 - 2025

- Between 2023 and 2025, 91 confirmed cases were notified in Ireland:
 - 34 were vaccinated
 - 27 full vaccination
 - 5 partial
 - 2 unknown number of doses
 - 53 not vaccinated
 - 4 unknown vaccination status

- Since October 2024, increasing trend observed in previously vaccinated cases being notified



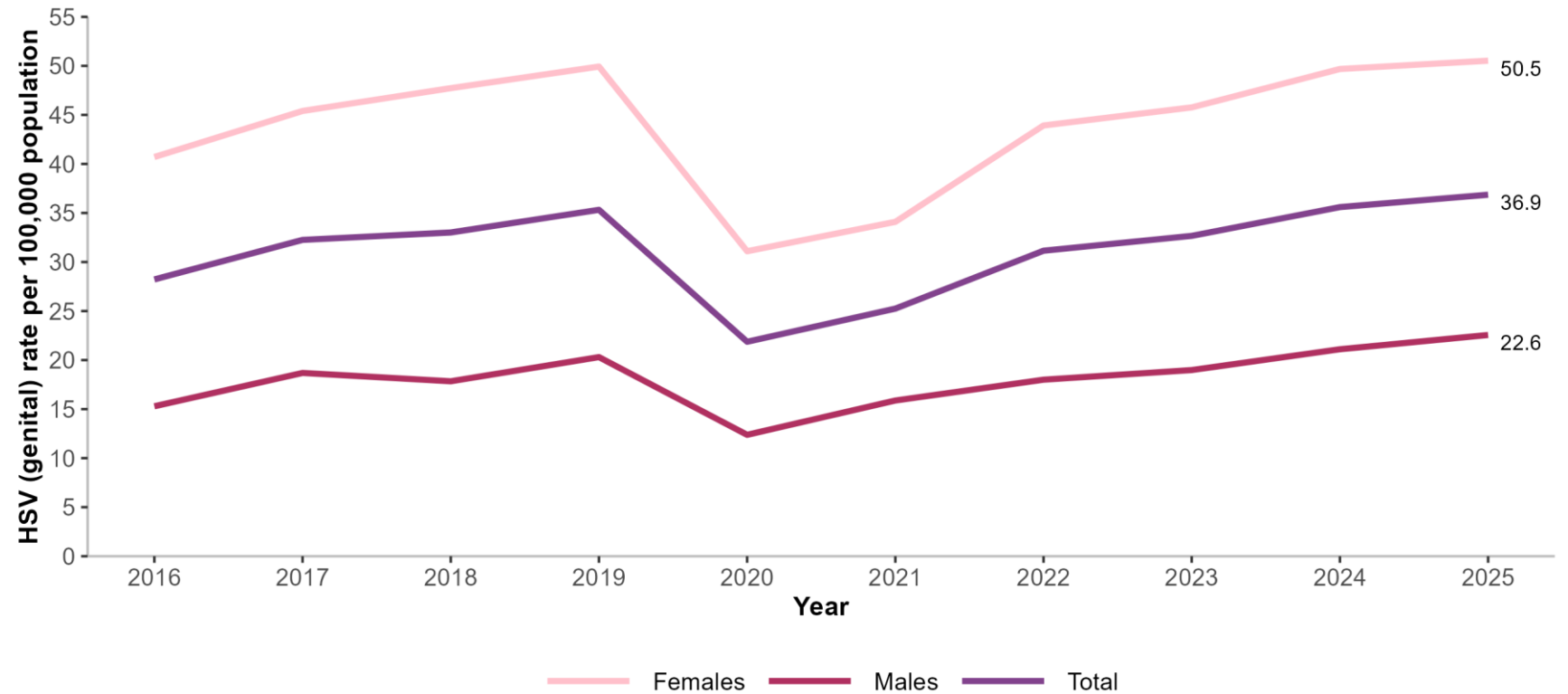
Trends in Mpox cases by vaccination status 2023-2025

HSE Mpox in Ireland, 2025: Summary

- 53 confirmed cases in 2025, compared to 25 in 2024, 13 in 2023 and 227 in 2022
- Notification rate increased in 2025 compared to 2024 and 2023, however rates were low in all three years
- Highest number of notifications in HSE Dublin and North-East and HSE Dublin and Midlands
- Of the 318 confirmed cases between 2022 to 2025
 - Median age: 35 years
 - 97.9% among males (highest rate among those aged 30-34 years)
 - 90% gbMSM
 - 48% travelled internationally in the 21 days prior to symptoms
 - 22% in people living with HIV (PLHIV)
 - 11% hospitalised
- Since October 2024, increasing trend in previously vaccinated cases being notified
- Five confirmed Clade I cases were notified in 2025
 - One Clade Ia case in February
 - Four Clade Ib cases between August and December
- According to the latest ECDC report ([February 2026](#)), the overall public health risk for individuals with multiple sexual partners is assessed as moderate and all other individuals as low.

HSE Herpes simplex (genital): Trend in notification rates by gender, 2016 - 2025

- Herpes simplex (genital) notification rate increased slightly (+3.5%) compared to 2024
- Herpes simplex (genital) notification rate remains stable when compared to 2019

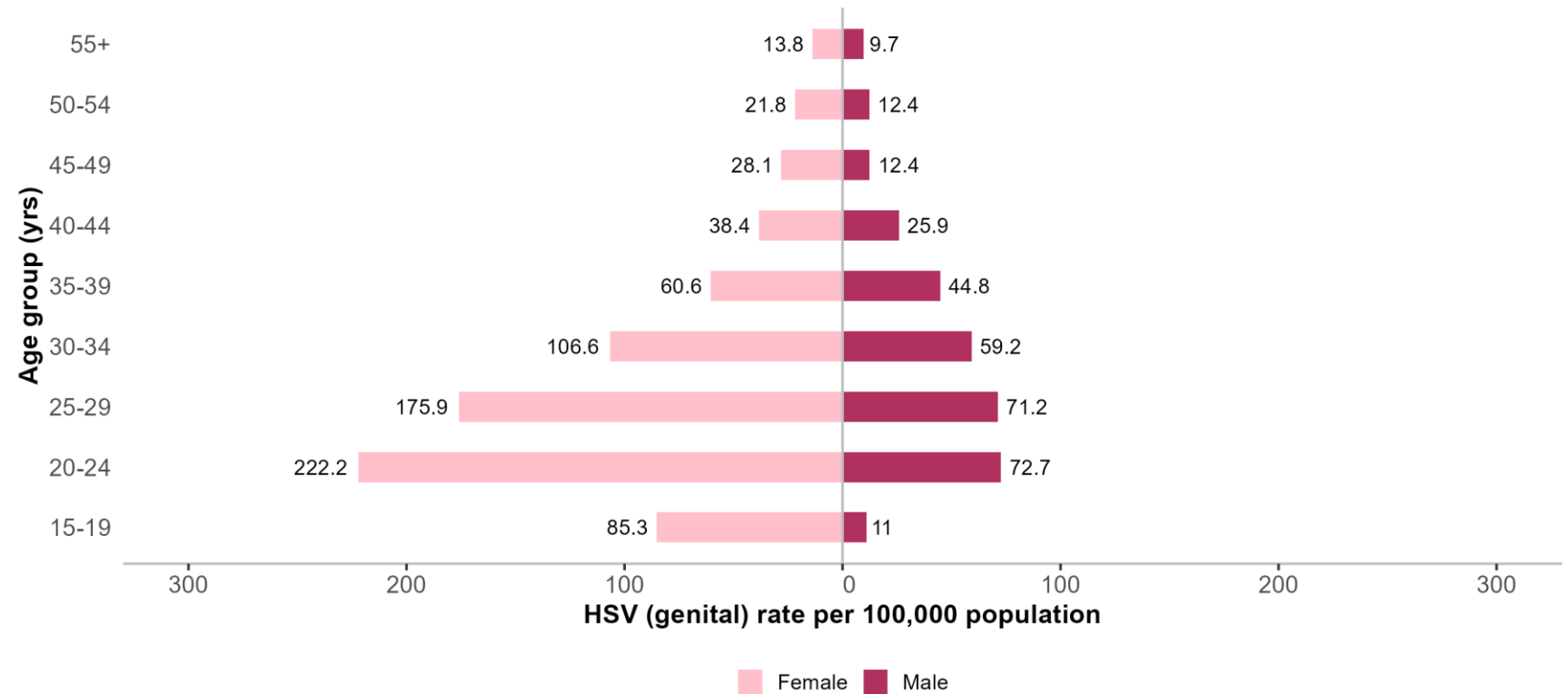


HSV (genital) notification rates by gender, 2016 to 2025

The COVID-19 pandemic likely impacted STI surveillance data in 2020 to 2021 due to reductions in transmission, under ascertainment and underreporting.

HSE Herpes simplex (genital): Notification rates by age and gender, 2025

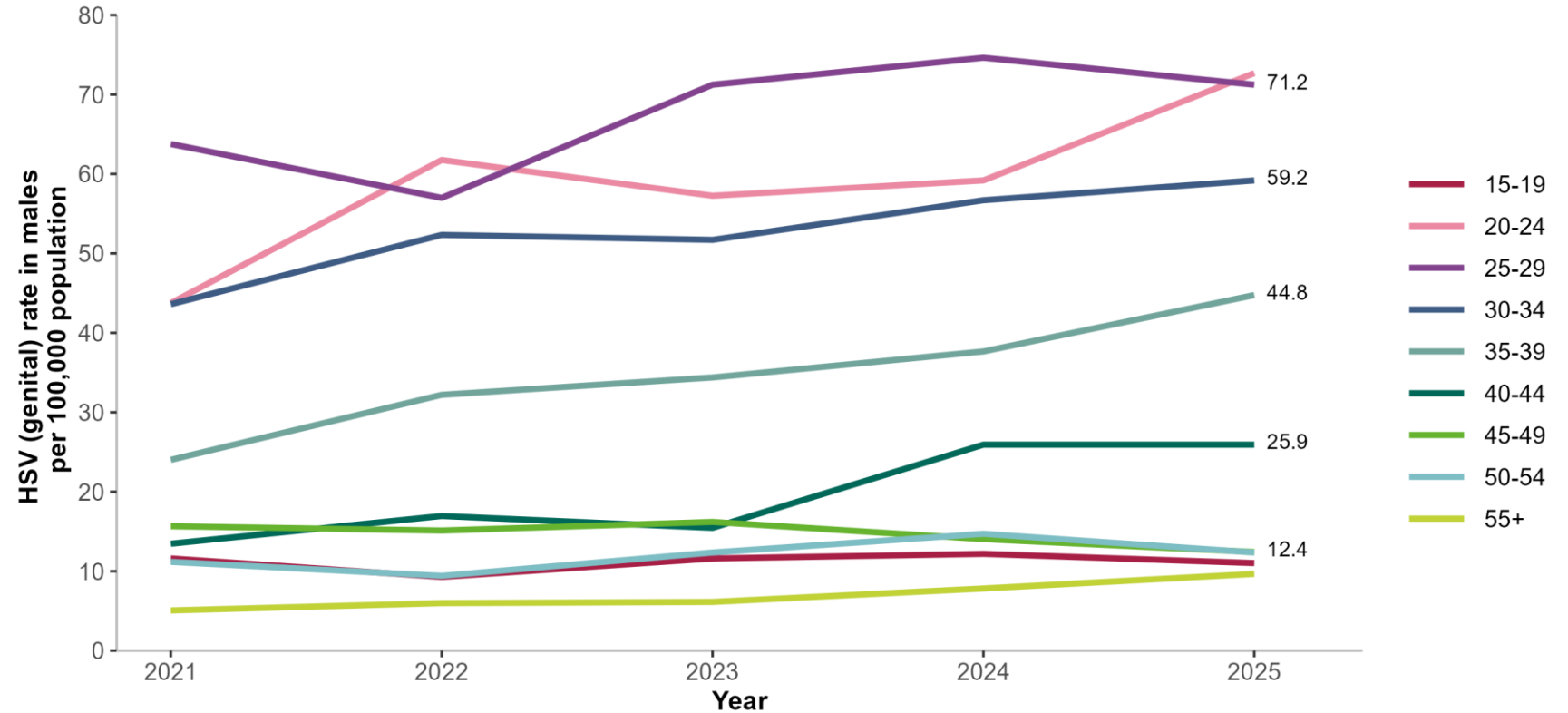
- Notification rates higher in women for all age groups
- Highest rate among women aged 20-24 years



HSV (genital) notification rates by age and gender, 2025

HSE Herpes simplex (genital): Trend in notification rates in men, 2021 - 2025

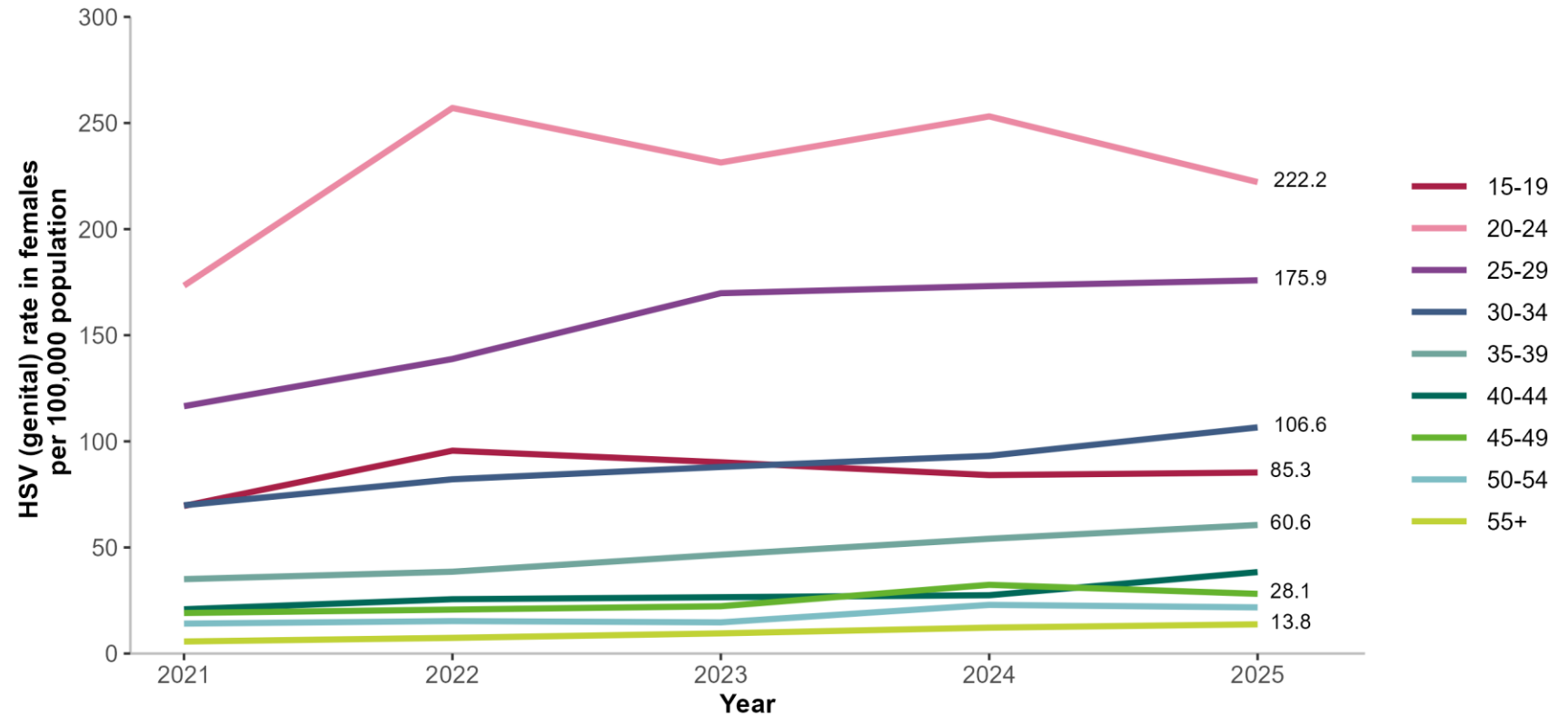
- In 2025, highest age specific rates in men in those aged 20-29 years



HSV (genital) notification rates in males by age group, 2021 to 2025

HSE Herpes simplex (genital): Trend in notification rates in women, 2021 - 2025

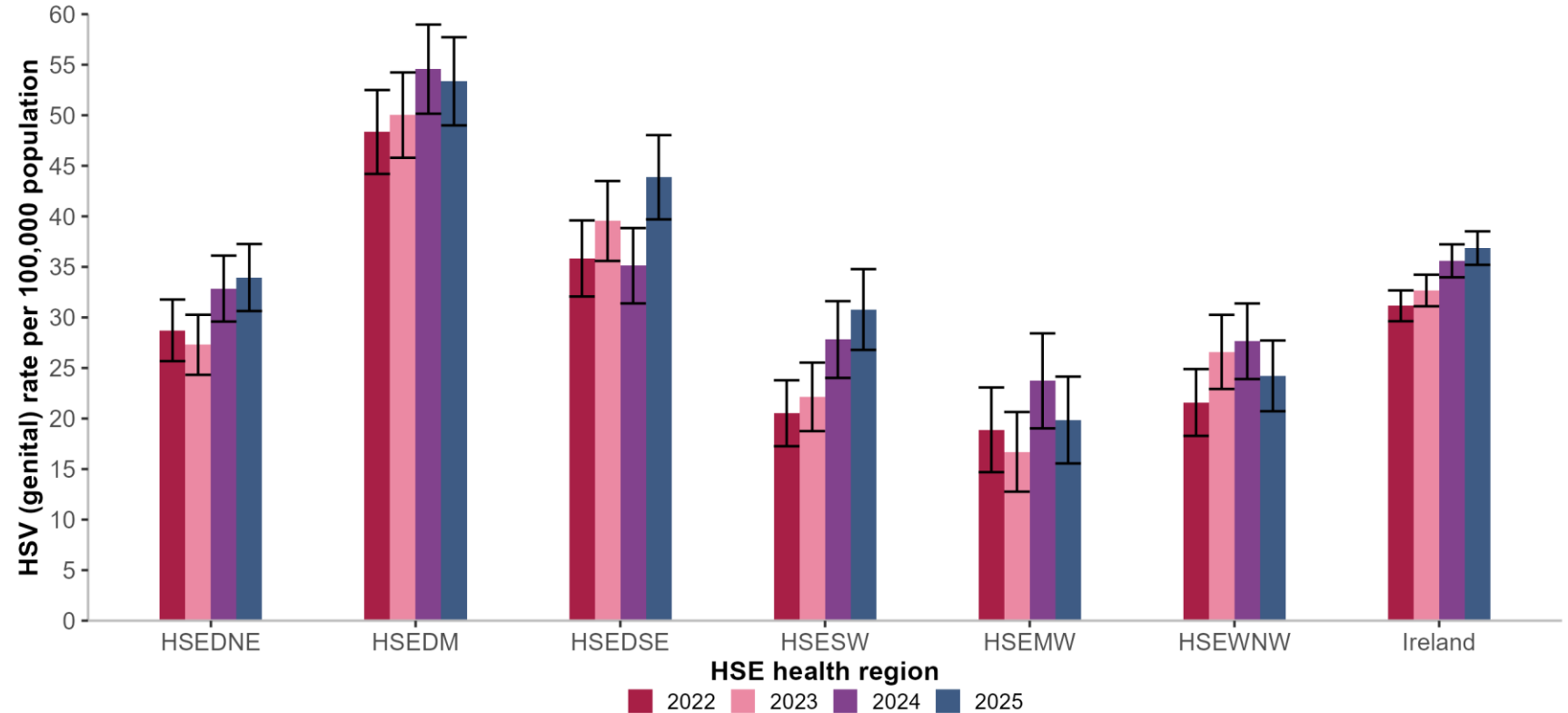
- In 2025, highest age specific rate in women in those aged 20-24 years



HSV (genital) notification rates in females by age group, 2021 to 2025

HSE Herpes simplex (genital): Trend in notification rates by HSE health region, 2022 - 2025

- In 2025, highest notification rate in HSE Dublin and Midlands (HSEDM): 53 per 100,000 population



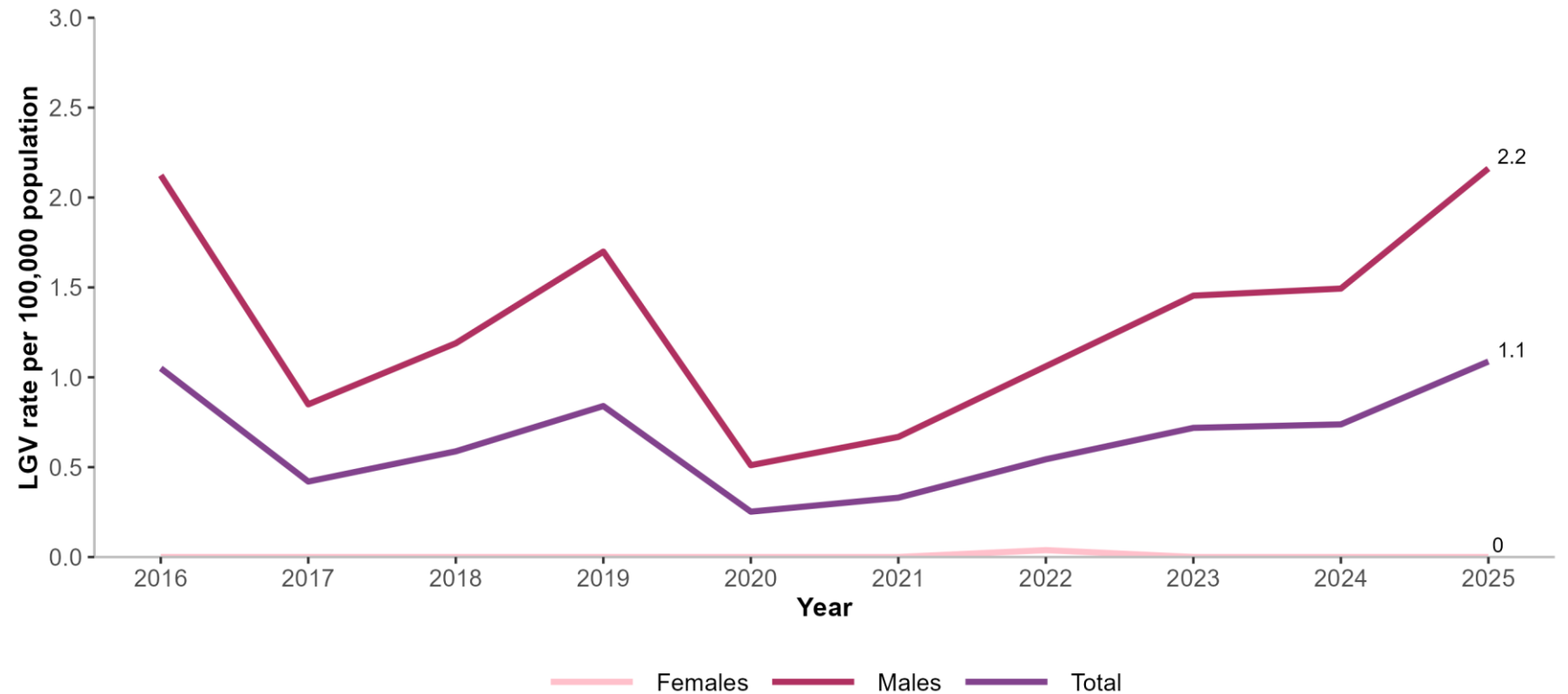
HSV (genital) notification rates by HSE health region, 2022 to 2025

Herpes simplex (genital) in Ireland, 2025: Summary

- 1,898 confirmed cases notified
- Notification rate increased by 3.5% in 2025 compared to 2024
- 33% of cases in young people aged 15-24 years
- Median age: 29 years
- 69% of cases women
- The highest age-specific rate in women aged 20-24 years (222 per 100,000 population)
- Notifications by subtype:
 - 59% HSV-1
 - 38% HSV-2
 - 3% Subtype unknown
- Highest notification rate in HSE Dublin and Midlands

HSE LGV: Trend in notification rates by gender, 2016 - 2025

- Lymphogranuloma Venereum (LGV) notification rate **increased** in 2025 but remains low at 1.1 per 100,000 population

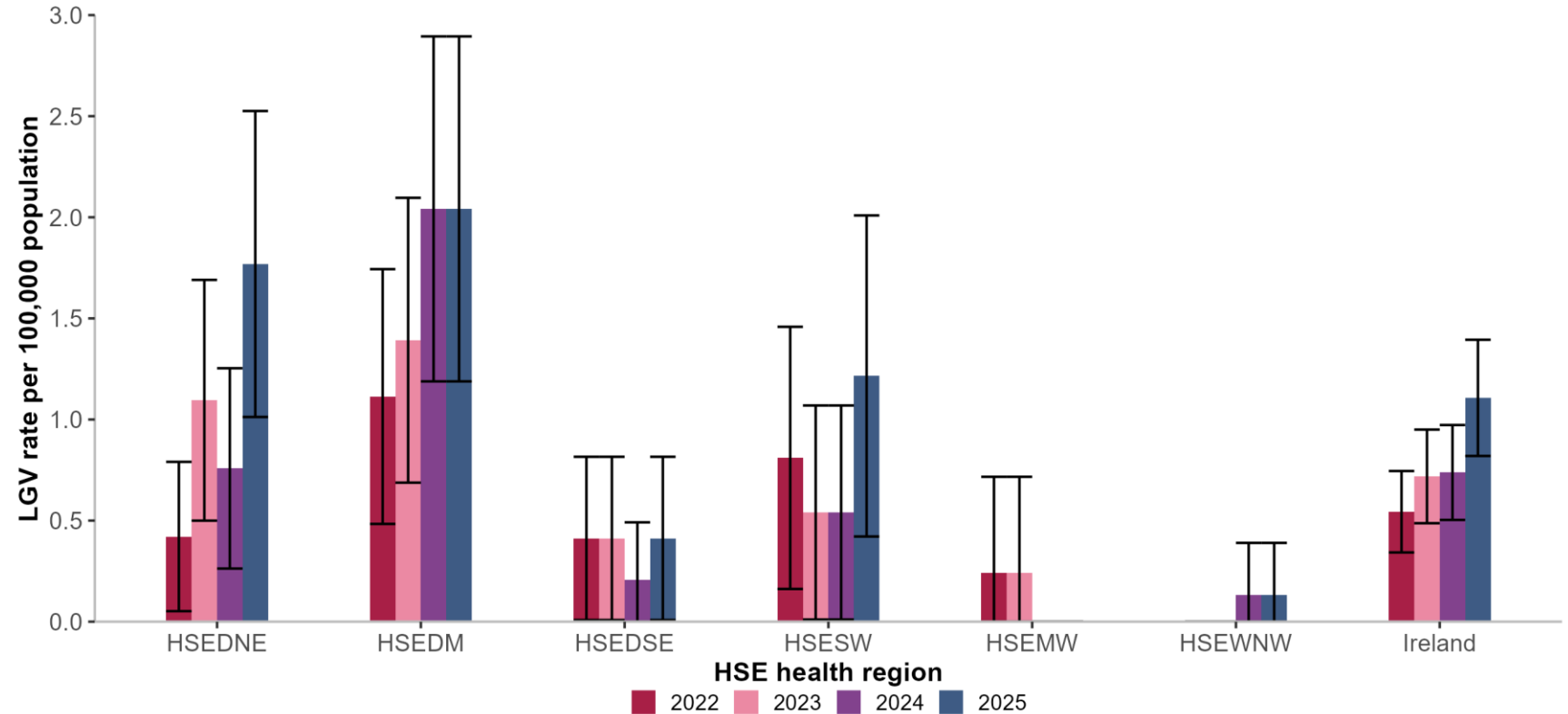


LGV notification rates by gender, 2016 to 2025

The COVID-19 pandemic likely impacted STI surveillance data in 2020 to 2021 due to reductions in transmission, under ascertainment and underreporting.

HSE LGV: Trend in notification rates by HSE health region, 2022 - 2025

- In 2025, highest notification rate for LGV in HSE Dublin and Midlands (HSEDM): 1.9 per 100,000 population



LGV notification rates by HSE health region, 2022 to 2025

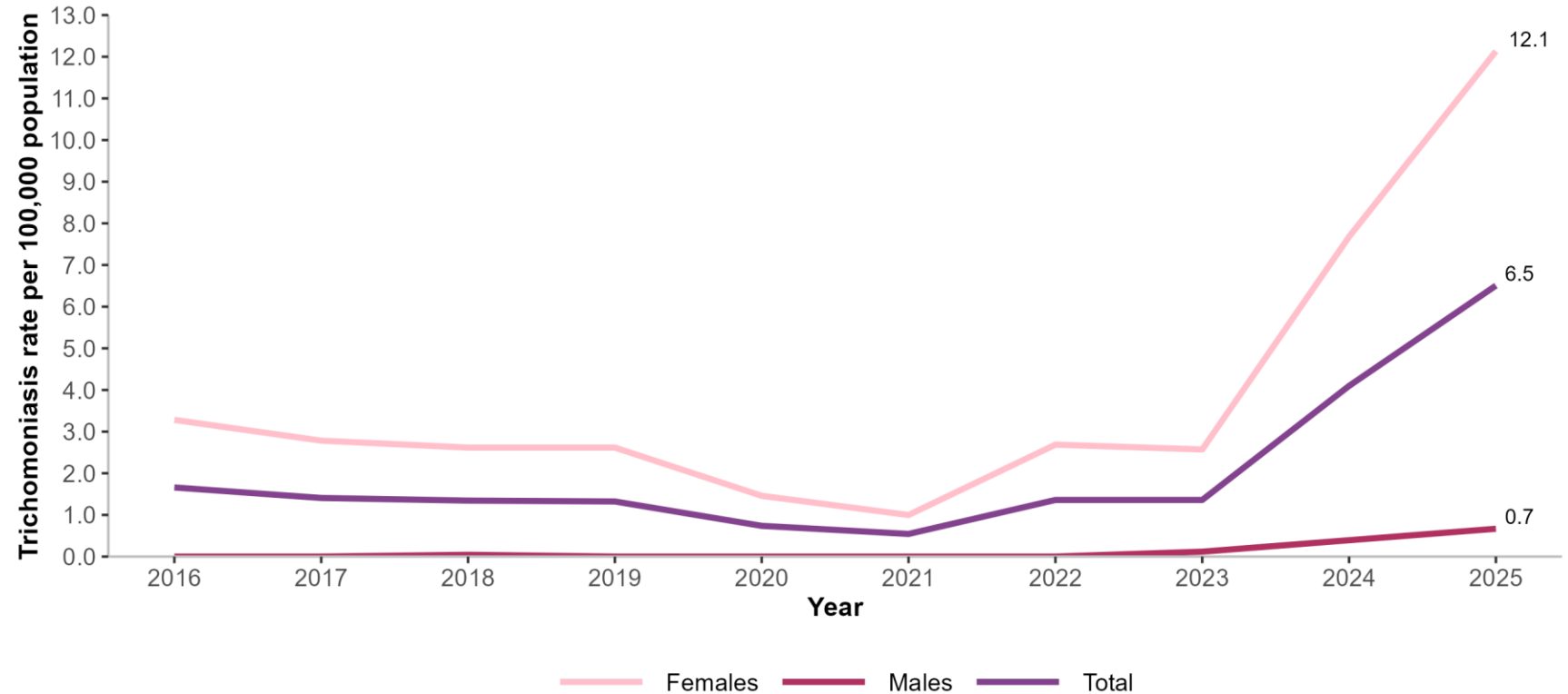
HSE LGV in Ireland, 2025: Summary

- 56 confirmed cases notified
- Notification rate increased (47%) to 1.1 per 100,000 population in 2025 compared to 0.74 per 100,000 population in 2024
- 39% cases aged 25-34 years
- Median age: 35 years
- Where gender was known (98%), all cases were in men
- *Where MoT was known (46%)
 - 96% gbMSM
- *Where HIV status was known (29%)
 - 63% of LGV cases people living with HIV (PLHIV)
- Highest notification rate in HSE Dublin and Midlands

***Please note LGV data for 2025 are incomplete as enhanced data was not available in some Regional Departments of Public Health**

HSE Trichomoniasis: Trend in notifications rate by gender, 2016 - 2025

- The [case definition](#) for trichomoniasis was updated on 2nd January 2024 to include molecular testing methods
- The increase in the trichomoniasis notification rate in 2024 and 2025 is likely due to better case ascertainment, so comparison of 2024 and 2025 data with previous years is not valid

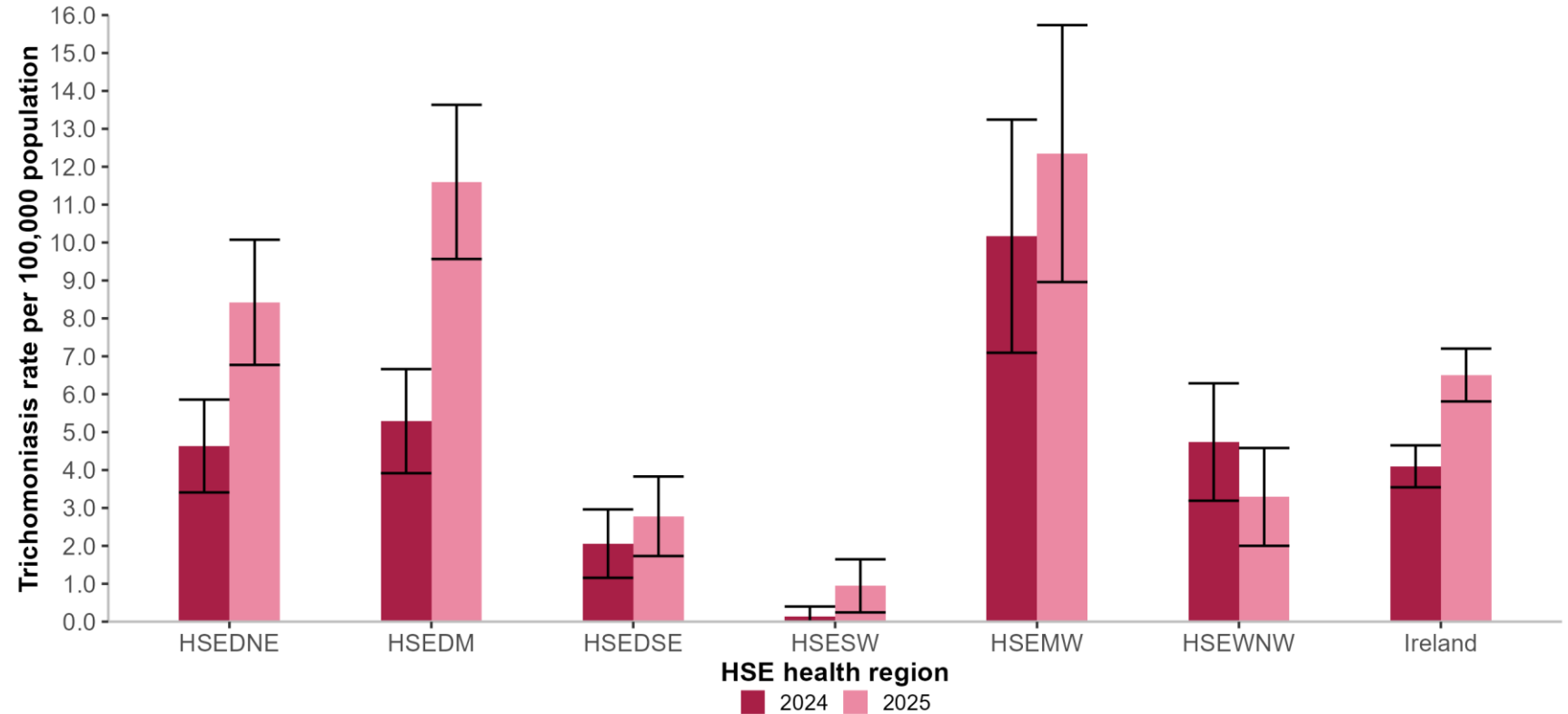


Trichomoniasis notification rates by gender, 2016 to 2025

The COVID-19 pandemic likely impacted STI surveillance data in 2020 to 2021 due to reductions in transmission, under ascertainment and underreporting.

HSE Trichomoniasis: Trend in notification rates by HSE health region, 2024 - 2025

- Highest notification rate for Trichomoniasis in 2025 in HSE Mid-West (HSEMW): 12.3 per 100,000 population



Trichomoniasis notification rates by HSE health region, 2024 to 2025

HSE Trichomoniasis in Ireland, 2025: Summary

- 335 confirmed cases notified
- Notification rate increased to 6.5 per 100,000 population due to better case ascertainment since introduction of the new case definition in 2024 therefore comparison of 2024 and 2025 data with previous years is not valid
- Notification rate increased by 59% in 2025 compared to 2024
- 94% women
- Median age: 31 years
- 24% of cases in young people aged 15-24 years

Summary: chancroid, granuloma inguinale, anogenital warts and non-specific urethritis

- There were no notifications of chancroid or granuloma inguinale reported in Ireland since 2019
- Notifications of anogenital warts and non-specific urethritis from STI clinics and primary care were collated by Regional Departments of Public Health and notified to HPSC in aggregate format prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. This surveillance system has not been re-established, and data have not been collated since 2019

HSE Summary of STIs in young people aged 15-24 years in Ireland, 2025

- Overall STIs in young people aged 15-24 years **decreased** by **21%** in 2025 compared to 2024 (from 1,246 to 984 per 100,000 population)
- Notification rates in young people aged 15-24 years
 - Overall STI notification rate in **women decreased by 23%** (from 1,516 to 1,169 per 100,000 population)
 - Overall STI notification rate in **men decreased by 19%** (from 978 to 792 per 100,000 population)
 - Chlamydia notification rates in **women decreased by 21%** from (1,126 to 886 per 100,000 population)
 - Chlamydia notification rates in **men decreased by 19%** (from 611 to 492 per 100,000 population)
 - Gonorrhoea notification rates in **women decreased by 50%** (from 204 to 101 per 100,000 population)
 - Gonorrhoea notification rates in **men decreased by 25%** (from 309 to 232 per 100,000 population)

HSE Summary of STIs in gbMSM and men in Ireland, 2025

In 2025, gbMSM remain a key population impacted by STI's

- A marked decrease in the completeness of MoT* was observed among notifications in 2025
- Where MoT* is known in men, gbMSM accounted for
 - 90% of gonorrhoea cases
 - 91% of EIS cases
 - 96% of LGV cases
 - 92% of mpox cases

Comparing 2025 data to 2024

- Gonorrhoea notification rate in men **decreased** by 5% (from 194.1 to 184.3 per 100,000 population)
- EIS notification rate in men **decreased** by 11% (from 35.1 to 31.3 per 100,000 population)
- LGV notification rate in men **increased** by 45% (from 1.5 to 2.2 per 100,000 population) overall notification rate in men remains low
- Mpox notification rate in men **increased** by 96% (from 25 cases in 2024 to 49 in 2025) the notification rate in men is low (1.9 per 100,000 population)

*MoT data are not collected for chlamydia or herpes simplex (genital). In 2025, MoT data are known for 46% of gonorrhoea and LGV cases, 31% of EIS cases and 98% of Mpox cases in men.



The HSE has a range of free supports, promoted through the Public Sexual Health Services and Man2Man campaign, such as:

- **Free condoms:** Condoms are the most effective method of preventing most STIs. Condoms and lubricant are available free and can be accessed by anyone from the age of 17 years through postal services or community venues. Further information on how to access free condoms is available at [HSE Sexual Health Services](#)
- **Resources for gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (gbMSM)** are available at www.man2man.ie
- **The HSE free home STI testing service:** The service is available to anyone aged 17 or older. To use the service, order a test kit at [HSE Sexual Health Services](#), return your samples to the laboratory by post, and you will receive your test results by text message or phone call.
- **Public Sexual Health Services:** All STI testing and treatment in Public Sexual Health Services is provided free of charge. A list of Public Sexual Health Services is available at [HSE Sexual Health Services](#)

Further information on STIs in Ireland, 2025

- These slides present data on STIs notified to HPSC and trends to the end of 2025
- The latest Annual [Early Infectious Syphilis](#) epidemiological report is available on the HPSC website
- [Antimicrobial resistance in Neisseria gonorrhoeae in Ireland](#) 2010-2024 is available on HPSC website
- Data on notified [HIV cases and trends](#) are reported separately
- [Hepatitis B](#) and sexually transmitted enteric infections (STEI), such as [shigellosis](#), are reported separately
- [Quarterly reports on HIV and STIs](#) in Ireland are available on the HPSC website
- Weekly reports on HIV and STIs in Ireland are available on the [National Notifiable Disease Hub](#)

- Data are based on statutory notifications in 2025 and were extracted from Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting (CIDR) system on 20/03/2026. Data are provisional and subject to ongoing review, validation and update. As a result, figures in this report may differ from previously published figures.
- Only laboratory confirmed cases notified to CIDR are presented in these slides unless otherwise indicated.
- Where gender is reported, male includes cis-male and trans-male (where reported) and female includes cis-female and trans-female (where reported).
- STI data are presented based on date of notification to the Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) unless otherwise stated.
- Population data were taken from Census 2022, 2016 from the Central Statistics Office (CSO).
- Data from 2014-2019 were analysed using CSO population data from Census 2016; Data from 2020 onwards were analysed using Census 2022.
- When notification rates by gender are reported the numerator is gender identity as recorded on CIDR and the denominator is population data from Census 2016 or Census 2022 by sex (at birth).
- The COVID-19 pandemic (2020 and 2021) likely impacted STI surveillance data through reductions in transmission, under ascertainment and underreporting.

- Trichomoniasis numbers and rates by HSE health region should be interpreted with caution as some laboratories used new molecular testing methods that were not included in the laboratory criteria for notification until 2 January 2024. Prior to the updated case definition, cases may be underreported in some HSE health regions
- The counties covered by each of the six HSE Health Regions are as follows:
 - *HSEDNE: HSE Dublin and North-East - North Dublin, Meath, Louth, Cavan, and Monaghan*
 - *HSEDM: HSE Dublin and Midlands - Longford, Westmeath, Offaly, Laois, Kildare, West Wicklow, parts of South Dublin*
 - *HSEDSE: HSE Dublin and South-East - Tipperary South, Waterford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Wexford, East Wicklow, parts of South Dublin*
 - *HSEMW: HSE Mid-West - Limerick, Tipperary and Clare*
 - *HSESW: HSE South-West - Kerry and Cork*
 - *HSEWNW: HSE West and North-West - Donegal, Sligo, Leitrim, West Cavan, Roscommon, Mayo, and Galway*

- The Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) would like to sincerely thank all of the data providers and all who have contributed data to this report including: Microbiology laboratories, National Virus Reference Laboratory, Departments of Public Health, HSE - Sexual Health Programme (SHP), Consultants in Infectious Disease/Genitourinary Medicine, GPs, Health Advisors, all other clinical staff involved
- These slides may be copied and reproduced, provided HPSC is acknowledged
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