



HIV, Mpox & Sexually Transmitted Infections trends in Ireland, 30/12/2024 - 03/01/2026

Statutory Notifications of HIV, mpox and STIs reported in Ireland
via the Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting (CIDR)
system:

From week 1, 2025 up to week 53, 2025

(Notification Period: 30/12/2024 - 03/01/2026)

Data are provisional

Data include probable and confirmed cases

Report produced by the Health Protection Surveillance Centre on 05/01/2026

Detailed annual reports on HIV, mpox and STIs in Ireland are available on the HPSC website
at <https://www.hpsc.ie>



Table 1: Summary of HIV, Mpox and Sexually Transmitted Infections: annual cumulative figures week 1 - week 53, 2025

Disease	2025	2024	Increase/Decrease	
	Week 1 - 53	Week 1 - 53	n	%
Chancroid	0	0	0	0
Chlamydia trachomatis infection	10353	11534	-1,181	-10.24
Gonorrhoea	5339	5961	-622	-10.43
Granuloma inguinale	0	0	0	0
Herpes simplex (genital)	1920	1836	84	4.58
HIV	819	988	-169	-17.11
Lymphogranuloma venereum	57	38	19	50
Mpox	55	25	30	120
Syphilis (early infectious)	918	1017	-99	-9.73
Trichomoniasis	336	211	125	59.24
Total	19,797	21,610	-1,813	-8.39

For guidance on Trichomoniasis, HIV, and Syphilis see notes on page 9



Table 2: HIV, Mpox & Sexually Transmitted Infections by HSE Health Region*: annual cumulative figures week 1 - week 53, 2025

	HSEDM	HSEDNE	HSEDSE	HSEMW	HSESW	HSEWNW	Unknown	Annual total, 2025
Gonorrhoea	2085	1564	672	255	401	362	0	5339
Herpes simplex (genital)	582	407	429	82	233	187	0	1920
HIV	232	274	80	56	87	89	1	819
Lymphogranuloma venereum	22	21	4	0	9	1	0	57
Mpox	20	24	4	2	3	2	0	55
Syphilis (early infectious)	345	251	94	38	122	68	0	918
Trichomoniasis	125	100	27	51	7	26	0	336
Cumulative total this year	3411	2641	1310	484	862	735	1	9444

* See note 6 on page 9

Please Note: Data on Chlamydia notifications by HSE Health Region will be temporarily unavailable. These data will be reinstated as soon as possible.

Table 3 : HIV & Sexually Transmitted Infections by age group and gender: annual cumulative figures week 1 - week 53, 2025

	Chlamydia		Gonorrhoea		HIV		Syphilis	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-14 yrs	6	9	3	2	1	1	1	1
15-19 yrs	600	197	82	105	1	4	4	11
20-24 yrs	2,201	1,425	240	654	8	24	14	74
25-29 yrs	1,014	1,283	129	941	19	76	24	141
30-34 yrs	399	1,034	60	1,103	35	134	22	161
35-39 yrs	190	766	39	823	46	112	18	159
40-44 yrs	82	401	30	488	50	86	4	85
45-49 yrs	54	206	16	242	36	57	4	70
50-59 yrs	37	258	15	245	32	47	11	74
60+ yrs	9	96	5	98	13	36	0	37
Cumulative total this year	4,592	5,675	619	4,701	241	577	102	813

Table 3 does not include individuals where gender is unknown or not specified



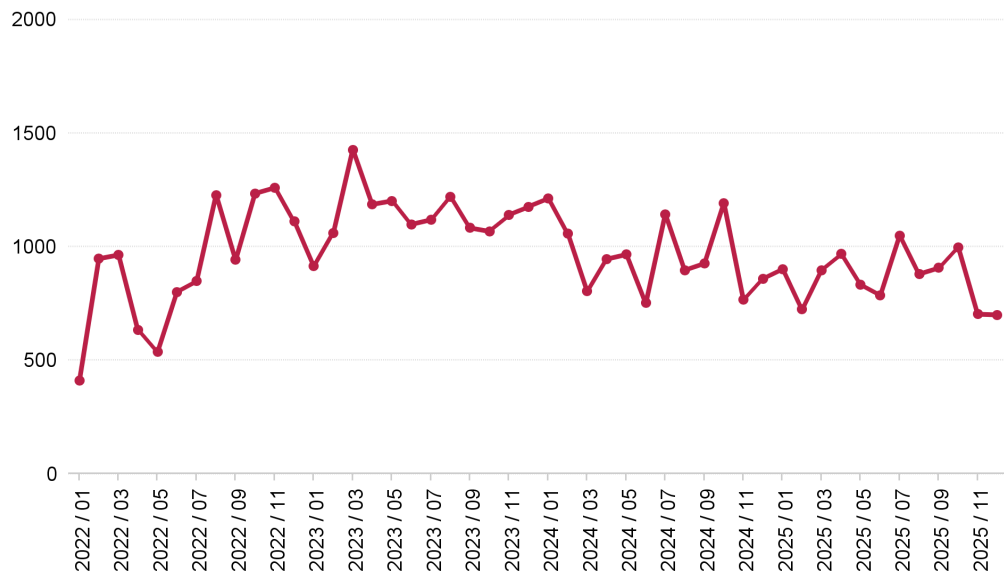
Table 4: HIV, Mpox & Sexually Transmitted Infections by age group: annual cumulative figures week 1 - week 53, 2025

	0-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-29 yrs	30-34 yrs	35-39 yrs	40-44 yrs	45-49 yrs	50-59 yrs	60+ yrs	Unknown	Annual total, 2025
Chlamydia trachomatis infection	15	808	3651	2317	1446	961	489	262	297	107	0	10353
Gonorrhoea	5	189	897	1073	1170	864	518	258	262	103	0	5339
Herpes simplex (genital)	6	162	457	369	281	207	138	78	119	103	0	1920
HIV	2	5	32	95	169	159	136	93	79	49	0	819
Lymphogranuloma venereum	0	0	2	4	19	12	11	2	4	3	0	57
Mpox	1	0	4	10	10	15	8	3	4	0	0	55
Syphilis (early infectious)	2	16	89	165	183	178	89	74	85	37	0	918
Trichomoniasis	2	27	59	57	61	50	41	19	17	3	0	336
Cumulative total this year	33	1207	5191	4090	3339	2446	1430	789	867	405	0	19797

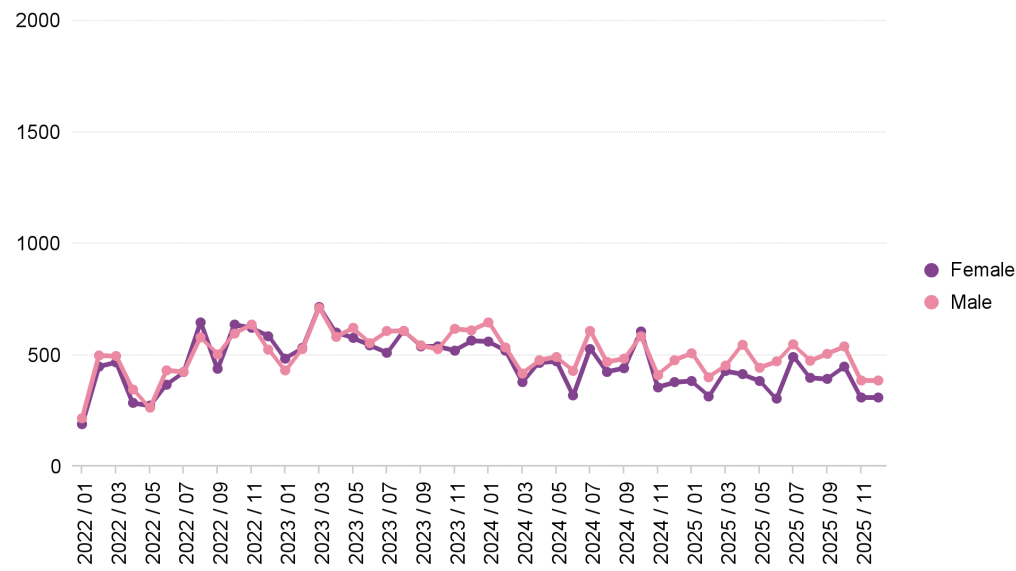
Table 5: HIV, Mpox & Sexually Transmitted Infections by gender: annual cumulative figures week 1 - week 53, 2025

	Female	Male	Not Specified	Unknown	Annual total, 2025
Chlamydia trachomatis infection	4592	5675	7	79	10353
Gonorrhoea	619	4701	1	18	5339
Herpes simplex (genital)	1329	583	0	8	1920
HIV	241	577	0	1	819
Lymphogranuloma venereum	1	54	2	0	57
Mpox	3	51	1	0	55
Syphilis (early infectious)	102	813	1	2	918
Trichomoniasis	316	18	0	2	336
Cumulative total this year	7203	12472	12	110	19797

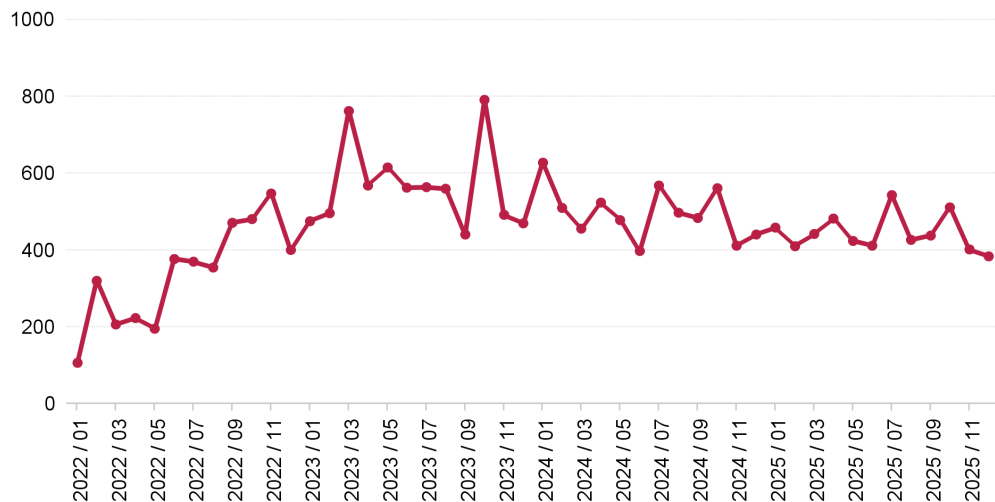
Graph 1: Chlamydia notifications by month, week 1, 2022 - week 53, 2025



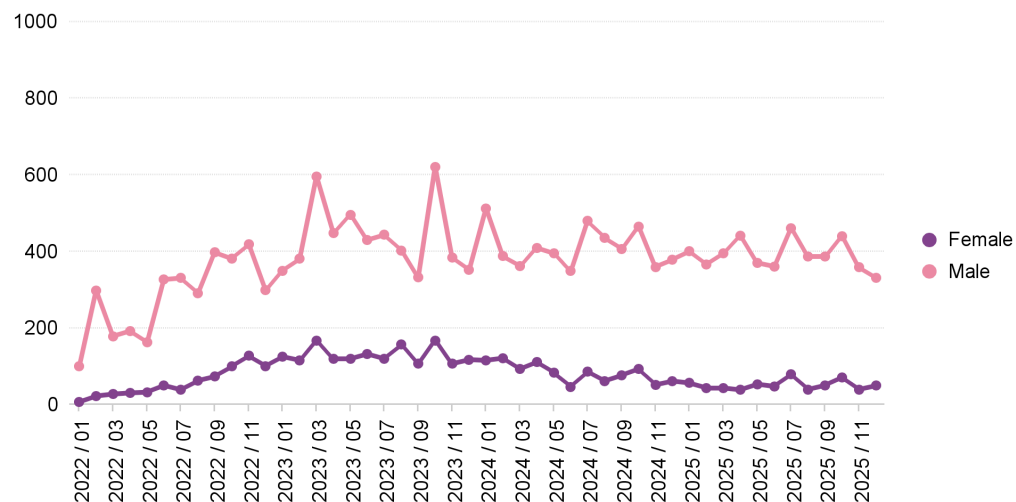
Graph 2: Chlamydia notifications by gender, week 1, 2022 - week 53, 2025



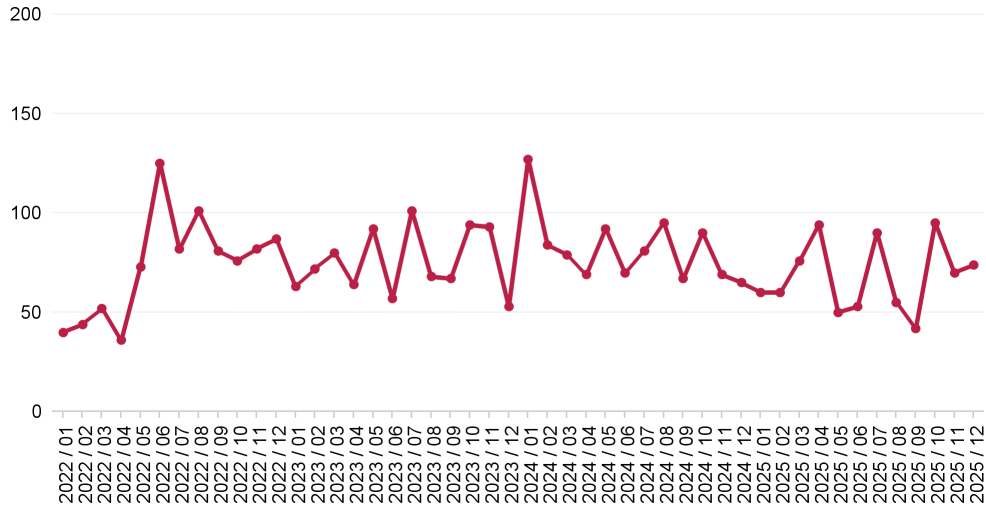
Graph 3 : Gonorrhoea notifications by month, week 1, 2022 - week 53, 2025



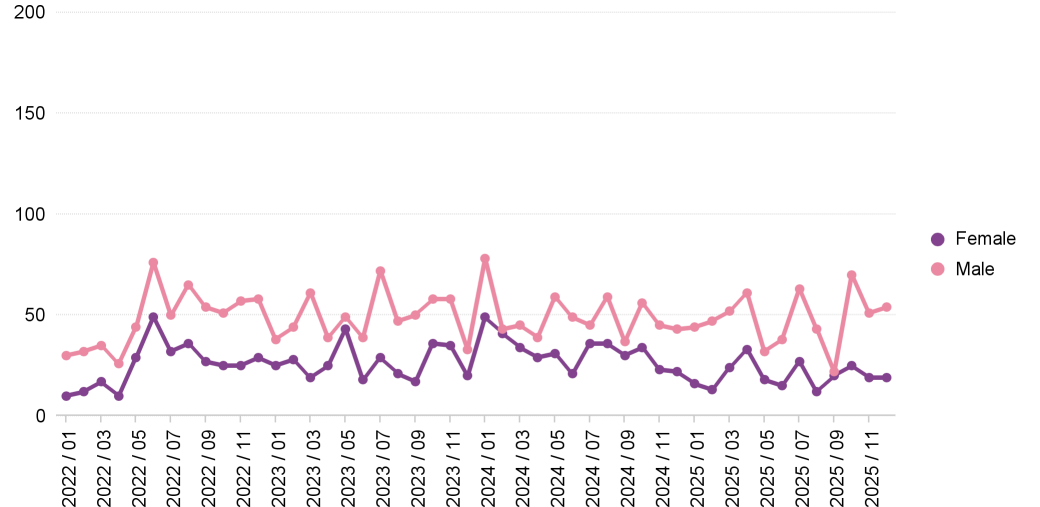
Graph 4 : Gonorrhoea notifications by gender, week 1, 2022 - week 53, 2025



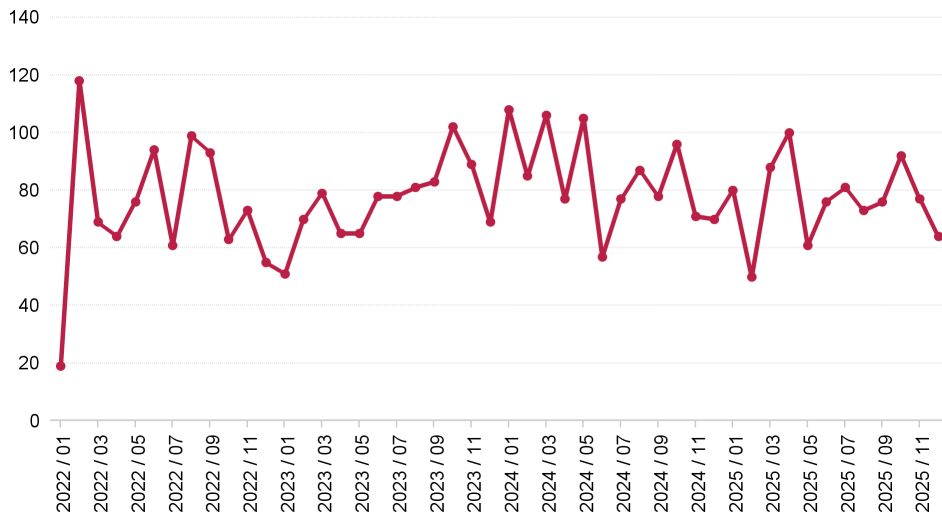
Graph 5: HIV notifications by month, week 1, 2022 - week 53, 2025



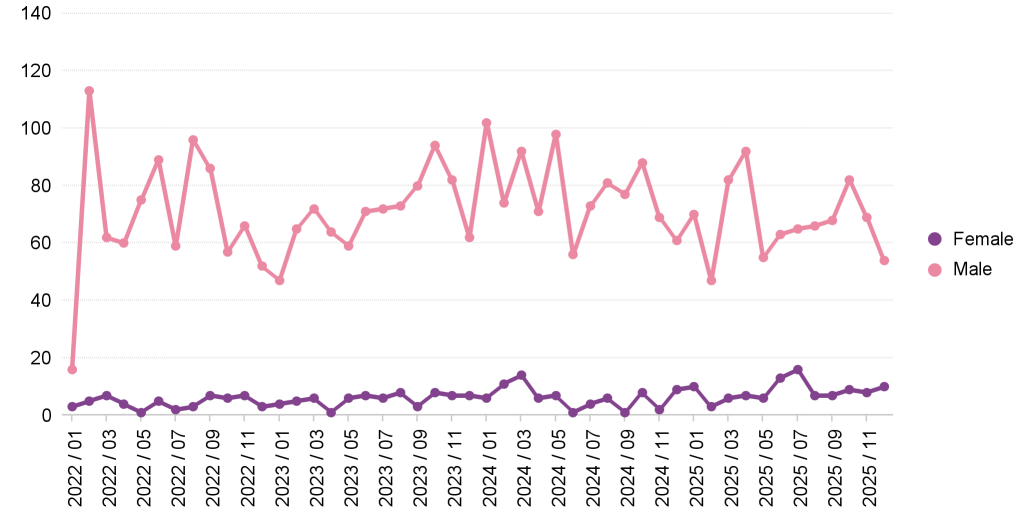
Graph 6: HIV notifications by gender, week 1, 2022 - week 53, 2025



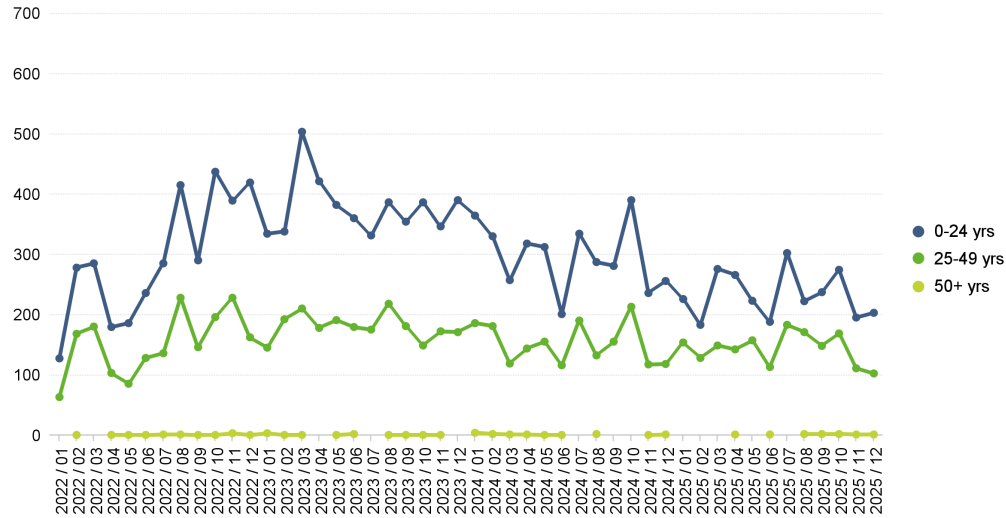
Graph 7: Syphilis notifications by month, week 1, 2022 - week 53, 2025



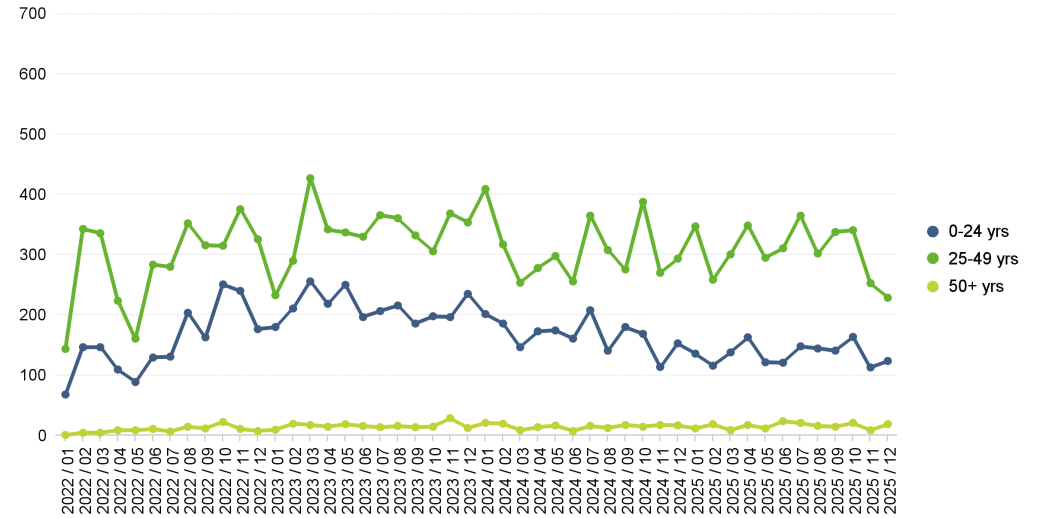
Graph 8: Syphilis notifications by gender, week 1, 2022 - week 53, 2025



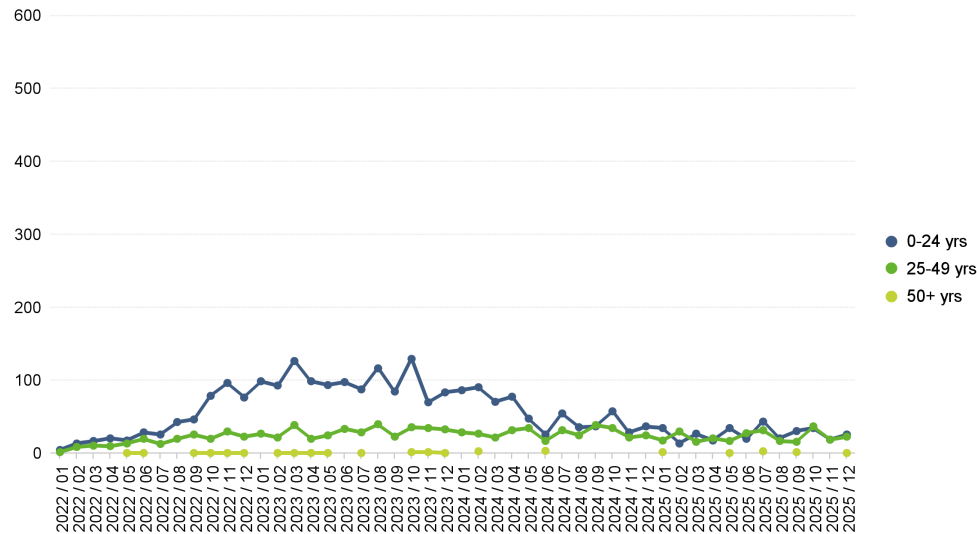
Graph 9: Female chlamydia notifications by age group week 1, 2022 - week 53, 2025



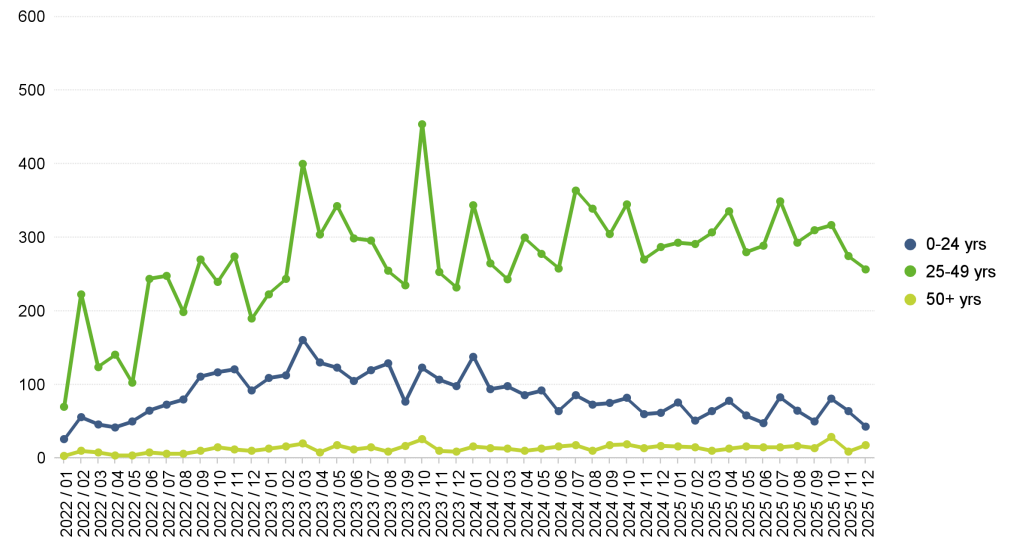
Graph 10: Male chlamydia notifications by age group, week 1, 2022 - week 53, 2025



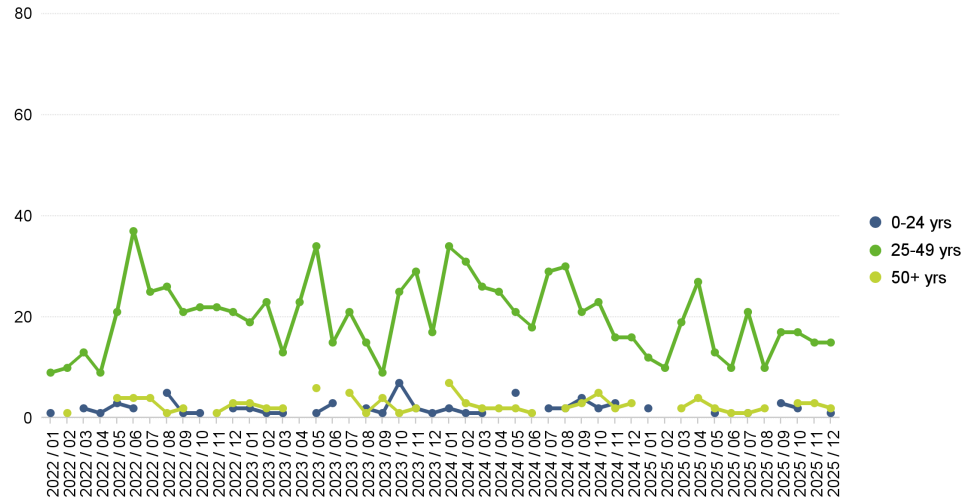
Graph 11: Female gonorrhoea notifications by age group, week 1, 2022 - week 53, 2025



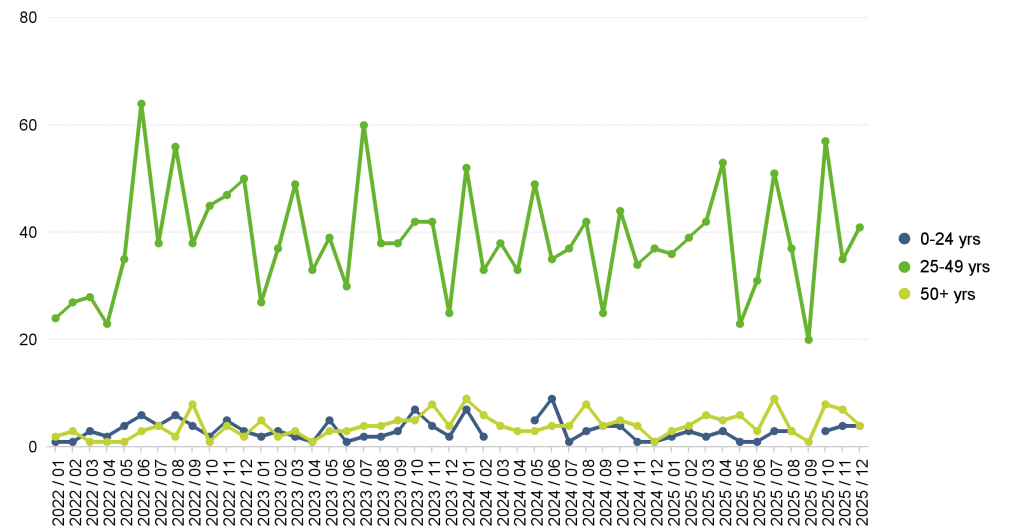
Graph 12: Male gonorrhoea notifications by age group, week 1, 2022 - week 53, 2025



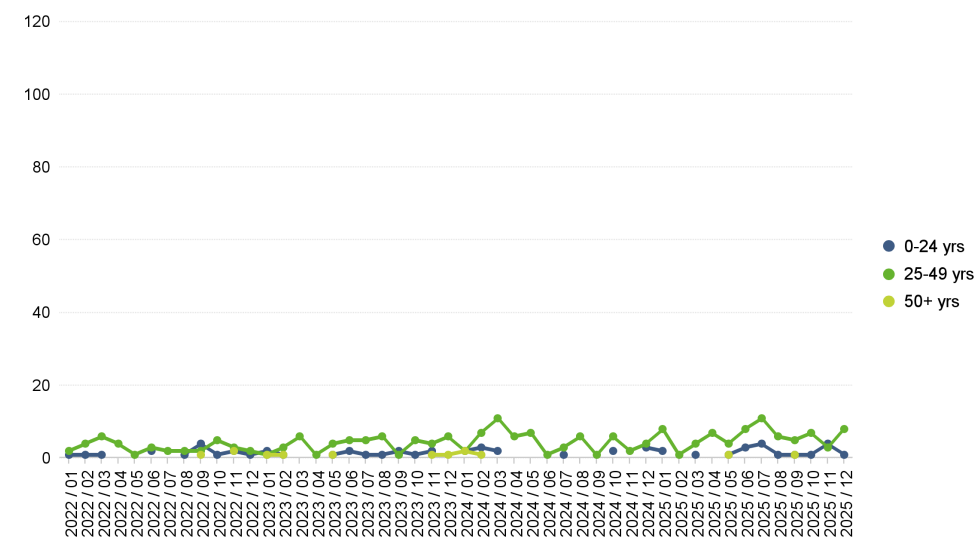
Graph 13: Female HIV notifications by age group, week 1, 2022 - week 53, 2025



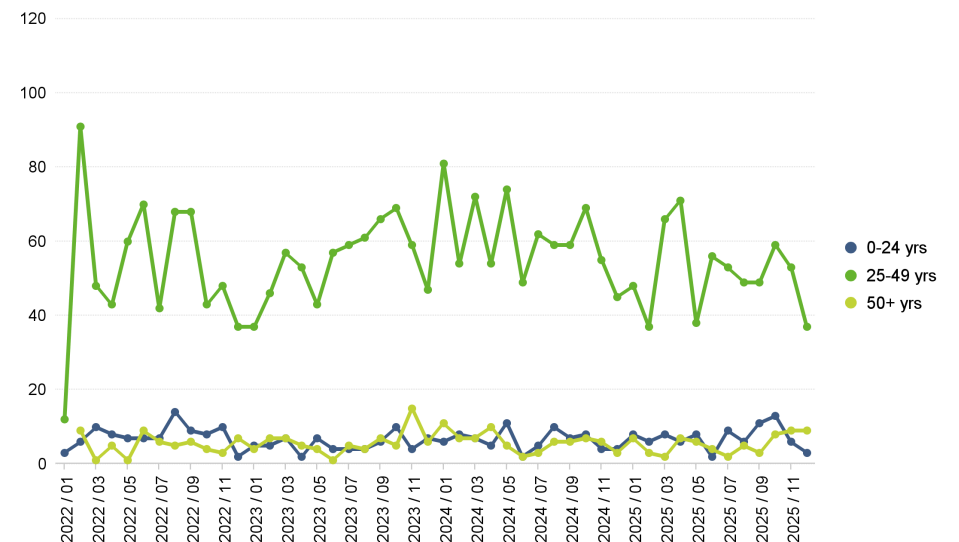
Graph 14: Male HIV notifications by age group, week 1, 2022 - week 53, 2025



Graph 15: Female syphilis notifications by age group, week 1, 2022 - week 53, 2025

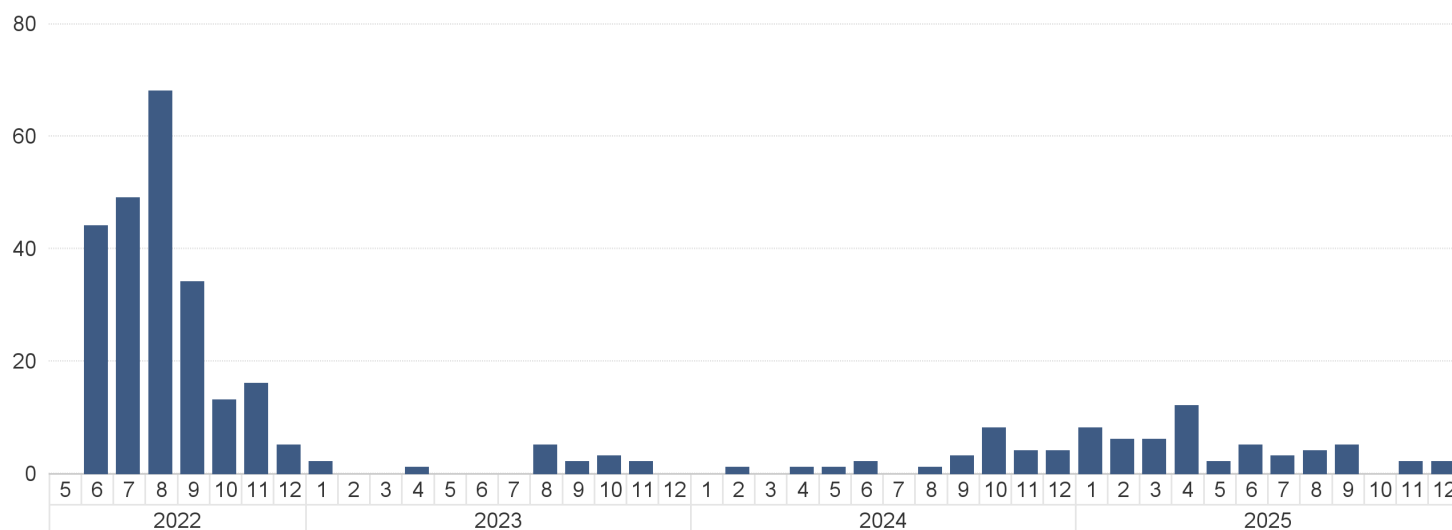


Graph 16: Male syphilis notifications by age group, week 1, 2022 - week 53, 2025





Graph 17: Mpox notifications by month, week 22, 2022 - week 53, 2025



Mpox was made a notifiable disease in Ireland on the 27-05-2022. The first case of mpox in Ireland was notified on the 31-05-2022.



Guidance notes

1. Case definitions for HIV, Mpox and STIs are available on the HPSC website at <https://www.hpsc.ie/notifiablediseases/casedefinitions/>
2. This report contains data on notifiable STIs (excluding Ano-Genital Warts (AGW) and Non-Specific Urethritis (NSU)), Mpox and HIV reported weekly to Departments of Public Health from clinical or laboratory sources. Data included in this report are based on the date the information is entered into/authorised on CIDR by Public Health.
3. Data for this report are provisional and were extracted from CIDR on 05 January 2026, and were correct at the time that data were extracted. Information from previous years is updated on an ongoing basis in CIDR, therefore data in this report may be updated in future reports.
4. While efforts are made to remove duplicate records from these data, it is not always possible to link and remove all duplicate records and some patients or disease events may be counted more than once.
5. Notifications can fluctuate from week to week and are dependent on the timing of laboratory uploads and Public Health management of notifications.
6. The counties covered by each of the six HSE Health Regions are as follows:
HSEDNE : Dublin and North East - North Dublin, Meath, Louth, Cavan, and Monaghan
HSEDML: Dublin and Midlands - Longford, Westmeath, Offaly, Laois, Kildare, West Wicklow, parts of South Dublin
HSEDSE: Dublin and South East - Tipperary South, Waterford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Wexford, East Wicklow, parts of South Dublin
HSEMW: Mid West - Limerick, Tipperary and Clare
HSESW: South West - Kerry and Cork
HSEWNW: West and North West - Donegal, Sligo, Leitrim, West Cavan, Roscommon, Mayo, and Galway
7. Between 2021 and 2022 free home Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) testing was introduced . Further details on the HSE home STI testing programme are available on <https://www.sexualwellbeing.ie>
8. Since 1st January 2024, the case definition for trichomoniasis has been updated to include the detection of *T. vaginalis* nucleic acid target in specimens from clinically appropriate sites using a validated method. This has resulted in increased reporting and more accurate determination of the incidence of trichomoniasis in Ireland. Direct comparison with data from earlier years will not be valid.
9. HIV notifications in this report represent the first time each (an) individual has a positive HIV test in Ireland. This will include people who have their first positive HIV test ever, and those who are living with HIV, having previously had a positive HIV test outside of Ireland. It is not possible to separate these groups in weekly data. The HPSC annual HIV report provides further information where these data are separated further <https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/hivandaids/hivdataandreports/>
10. Weekly notifications of EIS from laboratories to CIDR are based on laboratory criteria for notification and can include people with previously treated infection, which are not EIS cases. Notifications require further review between Public Health and STI clinics and generally will result in some de-notifications and a reduction in numbers.