



Vectorborne Diseases in Ireland: Quarterly report



Quarter 4, 2025

March 2026

Preventing Vectorborne diseases

See HPSC website for information on prevention of mosquito-borne diseases: [Protect yourself against mosquitoes](#)

- The best protection against mosquito-borne diseases is to protect yourself against their bites
- Avoid areas where mosquitoes live and breed, such as near standing or slow-moving water including rainwater collections, ponds, lakes and marshes
- Protect your skin from mosquito bites by wearing long sleeves, long trousers, closed shoes and hats
- Use bug spray/insect repellent and read the instructions on the label carefully before use. Your local pharmacist can advise you on the best product for your trip.
- To prevent malaria there are effective prophylactic medications that should be taken as prescribed

See HPSC website for information on prevention of tick-borne diseases: [Prevent tick bites](#)

- Protect yourself against bites as above
- Check skin, hair and warm skin folds (especially the neck and scalp of children) for ticks, after a day out
- Check for ticks and remove any from your pets/clothing/outdoor gear
- Remove any ticks and consult with a GP if symptoms develop

Vectorborne Diseases: Key Points Q4 2025

- **Dengue Fever:**

- Dengue Fever notifications were 55% lower in 2025 (n=22) compared to 2024 (n=49), this is likely due a global decrease in Dengue Virus outbreaks compared with 2024.
- Asia and the Pacific accounted for most cases, where travel was known, of Dengue fever (10/17). This is a change from 2024, where most cases where travel was known reported travel to the Americas (19/35)

- **Malaria:**

- Malaria notifications were 9% lower in 2025 (n=71) compared to 2024 (n=78). The countries reported as the source of infection were similar to previous years, with the majority of cases where travel was known reporting travel to Sub-Saharan Africa
- We reiterate our advice to individuals travelling to malarious countries to protect themselves from insect bites and to seek advice on malaria prophylaxis in advance of travelling –see HPSC fact sheet

- **Other Vectorborne Diseases:**

- Significant numbers of West Nile Virus and Chikungunya outbreaks were reported in mainland Europe in summer 2025, but no cases were reported in Ireland associated with travel to mainland Europe.
- In December of 2025, HPSC received 6 delayed notifications of Chikungunya, spanning from February to November 2025. This increase is likely due to a global increase in Chikungunya, with 485,905 cases worldwide in 2025.



Vectorborne diseases in Ireland summary, Q4 2025



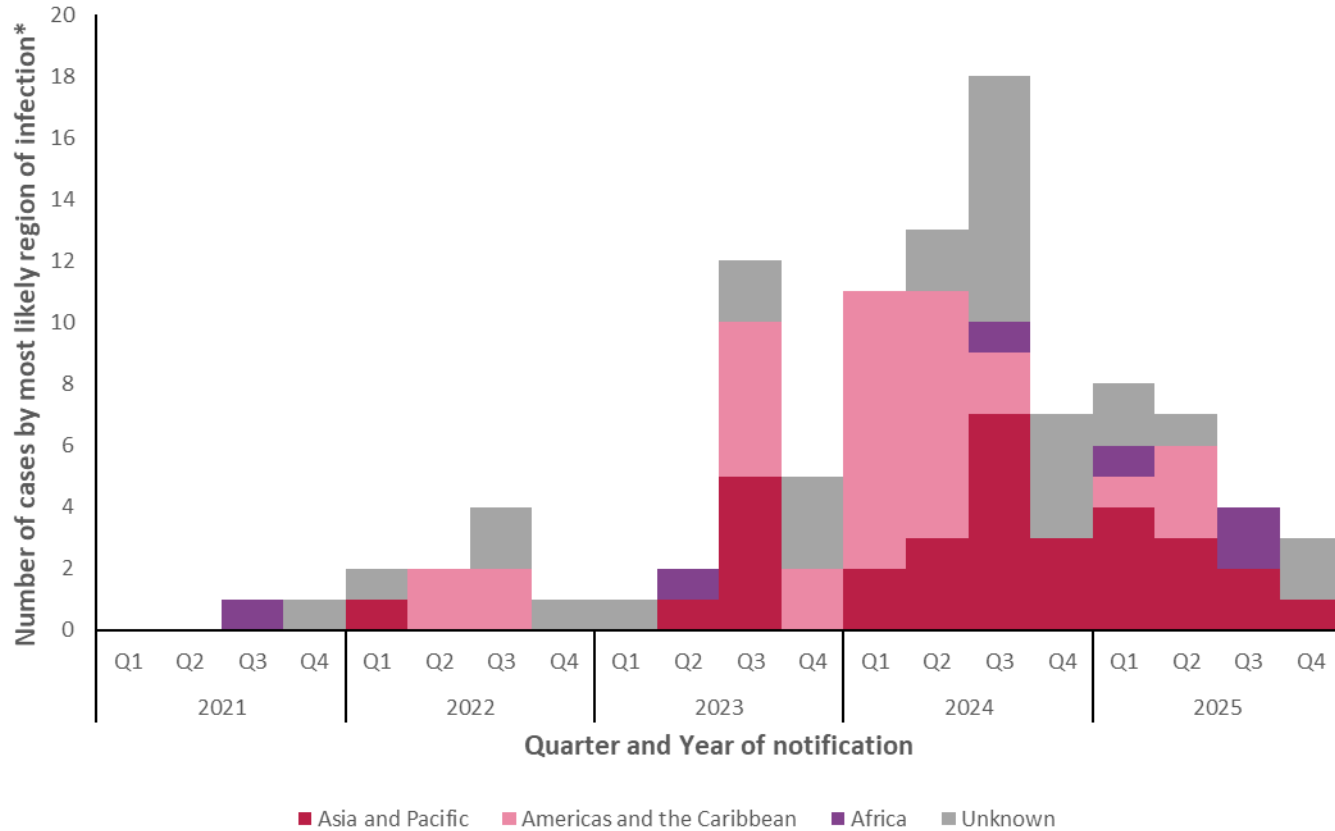
Disease category	Disease	Q4 2024	Q4 2025	Increase/ Decrease	% Change	Year to date 2025
Vectorborne Diseases	Chikungunya disease	0	6*	+6	NA	6
	Dengue fever	7	3	-4	-57%	22
	Lyme disease**	1	1	0	0%	2
	Malaria	18	22	+4	+22%	71
	Tularemia	0	0	0	0%	1
	Typhus	0	0	0	0%	0
	Viral encephalitis (TBE only)	0	0	0	0%	0
	West Nile fever	0	0	0	0%	0
	Yellow fever	0	0	0	0%	0
	Zika virus infection	0	0	0	0%	0
Viral haemorrhagic fevers	0	0	0	0%	0	

* While 6 cases of Chikungunya disease were reported in Q4 2025, they relate to cases diagnosed across several months in 2025

**Lyme disease notifications only include probable or confirmed cases of Lyme Neuroborreliosis



Dengue Fever in Ireland, Q4 2025



*Likely region of infection is a composite variable using country of infection data as well as free text comments indicating travel to one or more countries where definitive country of infection could not be determined.

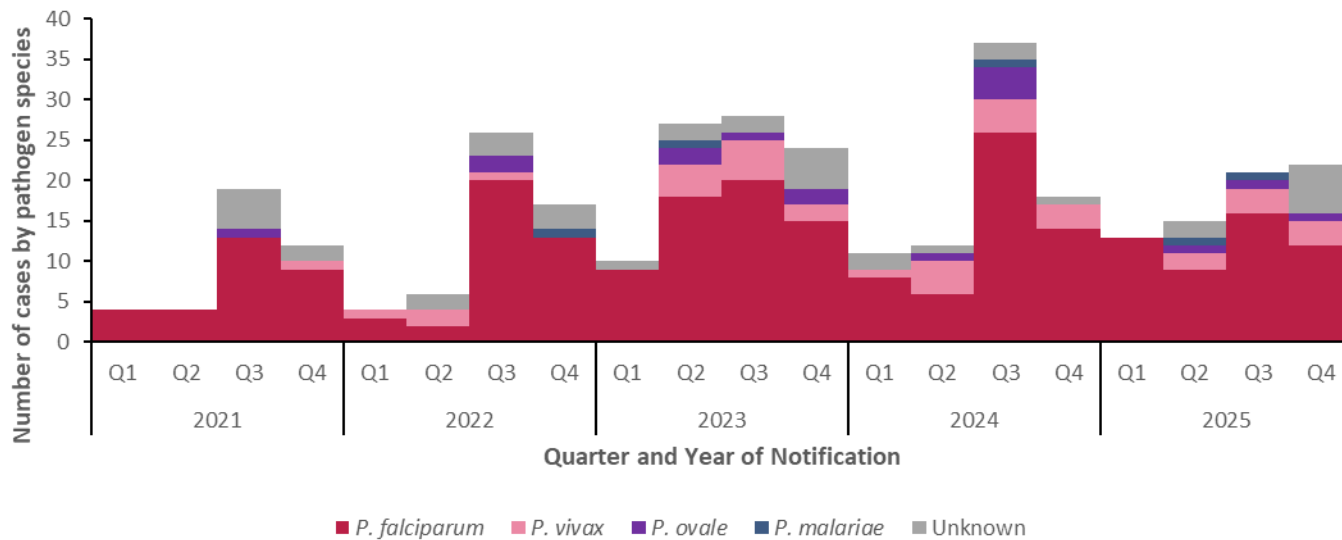
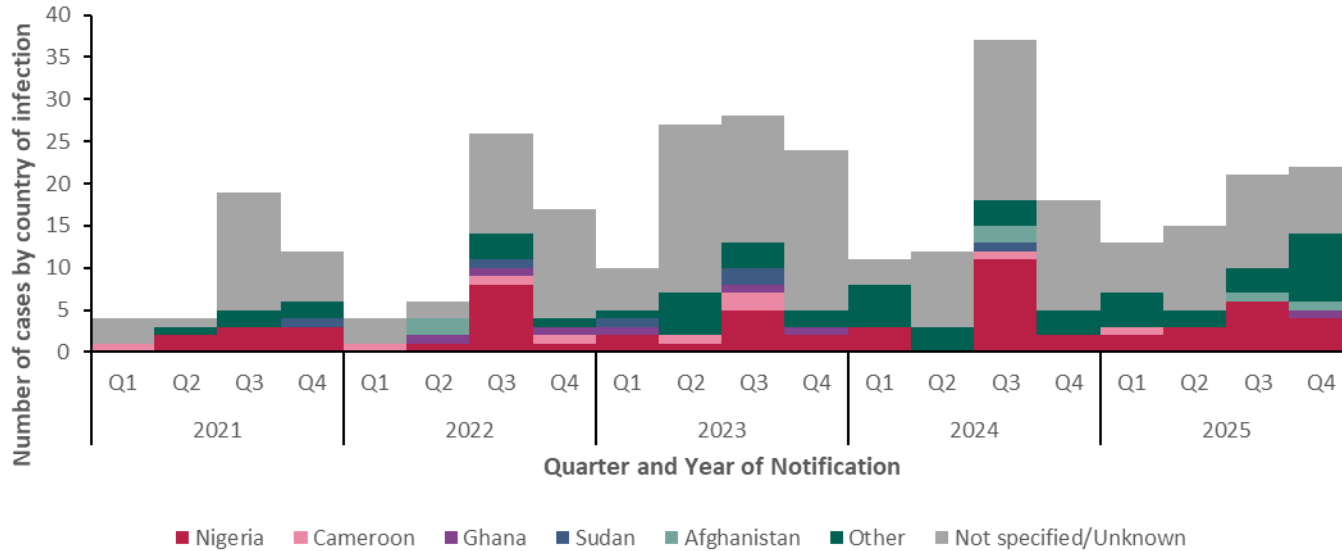
	Q4 2024	Q4 2025	% Change
Number of cases	7	3	-57%
No. hospitalised	3	1	-67%

- There was a decrease in Dengue Fever notifications in Q4 2025 with 3 cases compared to 7 in Q4 2024.
- In 2025, the most commonly reported region of travel was Asia and the Pacific, with 59% of cases where travel was known (10/17). Comparatively, in 2024, the most commonly reported region of travel was the Americas, with 54% of cases where travel was known (19/35)

Data completeness related to countries of travel is low. Therefore, caution is advised when interpreting these data.



Malaria in Ireland, Q4 2025



	Q4 2024	Q4 2025	% Change
Number of cases	18	22	+22%
Number hospitalised	6	10	+67%

- 22 cases of malaria reported in Q4 2025 in Ireland. This is an increase of 22% from Q4 2024 (n=18).
- Nigeria remains the most commonly reported country of infection where known (4/14). With no other country reported by more than one case.
- *Plasmodium falciparum* remains the most commonly reported pathogen species where known (12/16)

*Data completeness for country of infection is low. Therefore, caution is advised when interpreting these data.