



Vectorborne Diseases in Ireland: Quarterly report



Quarter 2, 2025

September 2025

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 Q2 2025

- **Dengue Fever:**

- Dengue Fever notifications were 46% lower in Q2 2025, compared with Q2 2024
- Half of cases, where travel was known, reporting travel to Asia, with the other half reporting travel to the Americas
- This is a change from Q2 2024, where the Americas and the Caribbean were the most commonly reported region of travel

- **Malaria:**

- Notifications of malaria were 25% higher in Q2 2025, compared with Q2 2024
- Hospitalisations were 350% higher in Q2 2025 (n=9), compared with Q2 2024 (n=2). However, this is similar to the number of cases hospitalised in Q2 2023 (n=7)
- Trends in country of infection and pathogen species remain similar to trends in 2024

- **No cases of any other vector borne diseases were reported this quarter**



Vectorborne diseases in Ireland summary, Q2 2025

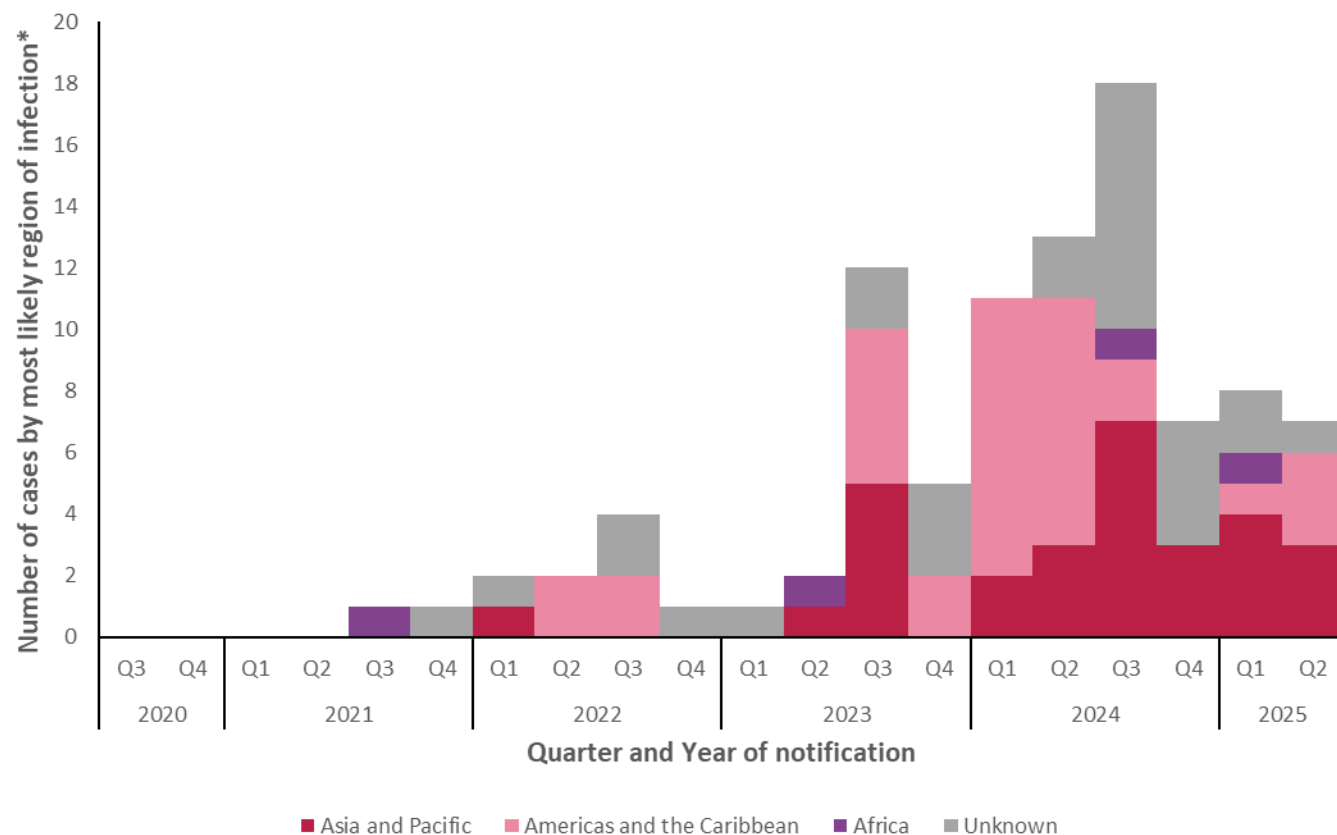


Disease category	Disease	Q2 2024	Q2 2025	Increase/ Decrease	% Change	Year to date 2025
Vectorborne Diseases	Chikungunya disease	0	0	0	0%	0
	Dengue fever	13	7	-6	-46%	15
	Lyme disease*	1	0	-1	-100%	0
	Malaria	12	15	3	25%	28
	Tularemia	0	0	0	0%	1
	Typhus	0	0	0	0%	0
	Viral encephalitis (TBE only)	0	0	0	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

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



Dengue Fever in Ireland, Q2 2025



	Q2 2024	Q2 2025	% Change
Number of cases	13	7	-46%
No. hospitalised	0	1	NA%

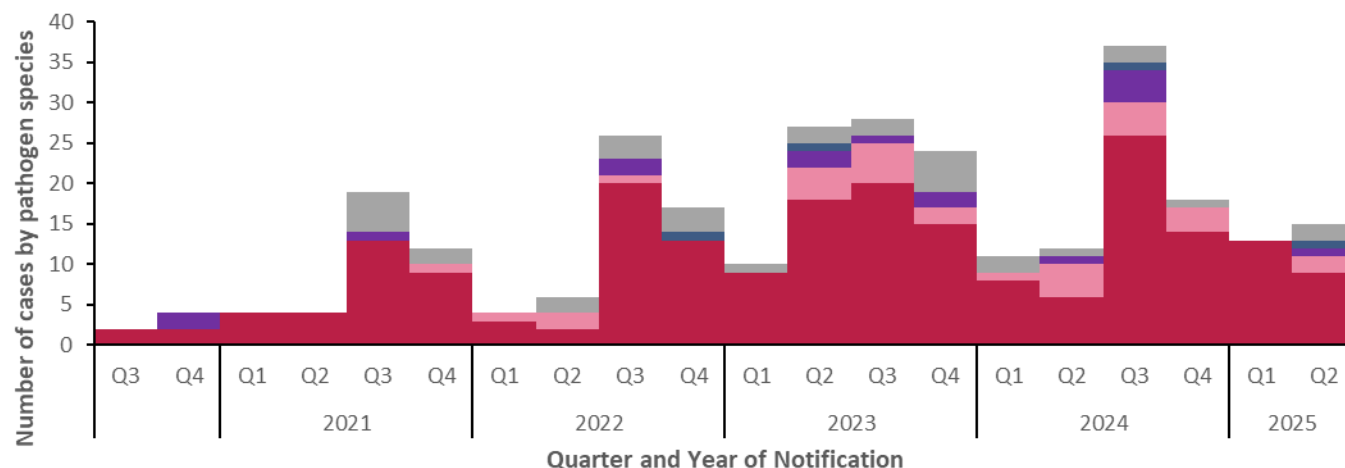
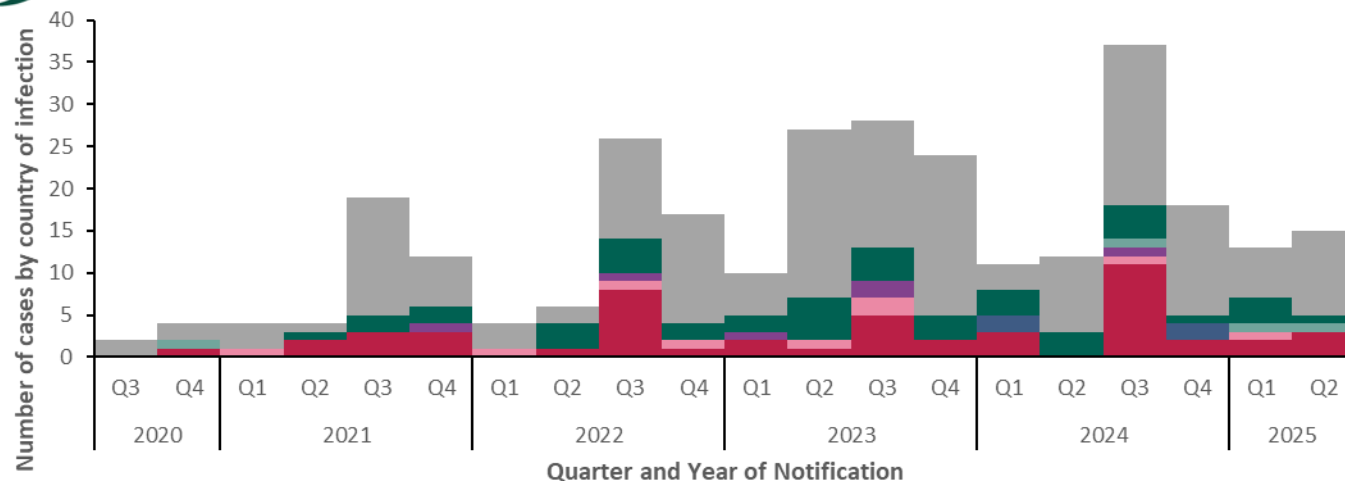
- There was a decrease in Dengue Fever notifications in Q2 2025 with 7 cases compared to 13 in Q2 2024.
- In Q2 2025, where travel history was known, half of cases (3/6) had recently returned from Asia. The other half had recently returned from the Americas

*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.

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



Malaria in Ireland, Q2 2025



	Q2 2024	Q2 2025	% Change
Number of cases	12	15	+25%
Number hospitalised	2	9	+350%

- 15 cases of malaria reported in Q2 2025 in Ireland. This is a small increase of 25% from Q2 2024 (n=12) but remains lower than Q2 2023 (n=27)
- Nigeria remains the most commonly reported country of infection where known (3/5)*
- *Plasmodium falciparum* remains the most commonly reported pathogen species where known (9/13)

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