



Weekly report on the epidemiology of Human Monkeypox in Ireland, Week 31 2022

Key Points

- Cases of monkeypox infection with no link to an endemic area have been reported since 16-05-2022. Outside of endemic areas cases are primarily occurring among men and where information is known, among gay, bisexual or other men who have sex with men (gbMSM).
- On 23 July 2022, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the multi-country outbreak (including both endemic and non-endemic countries) a [Public Health Emergency of International Concern \(PHEIC\)](#). A PHEIC is the highest level of alert that the WHO can confer.
- Information on the global epidemiological situation is available [here](#), WHO Dashboard [here](#) and information on the European situation is available [here](#).
- To enable the monitoring of cases in Ireland and the Public Health response, Monkeypox infection was made a [notifiable infection](#) on the 27-05-2022.
- This report includes [confirmed cases](#) of Monkeypox infection notified on the Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting system for Ireland (CIDR) up to the end of the preceding [epidemiological week](#).
- As of week 31 2022 (up to midnight on the 06-08-2022), 101* [confirmed cases](#) of Monkeypox infection have been notified on the CIDR.
- In week 31 2022, 6 confirmed cases were notified.
- Among all 101 cases notified to date, all cases are male, and have a median age of 36 years (range 19 - 65 years).
- The overall number of events notified in Week 31 2022 decreased by 6 compared to Week 30 2022.
- Sexual orientation is known for 76, 76 of whom self-identify as gbMSM.
- Ten cases have been hospitalised; four cases were admitted for clinical care related to Monkeypox infection, two admitted for isolation purposes only, and information on the reason for admission for the other four is still awaited.

- The epidemiological picture to date in Ireland is similar to that seen in other countries where cases are primarily among gbMSM.
- Further information on Monkeypox infection including the symptoms, and how to reduce the risk are available [here](#).

**Two cases were de-notified in week 31 as they had been first diagnosed and reported outside of Ireland.*

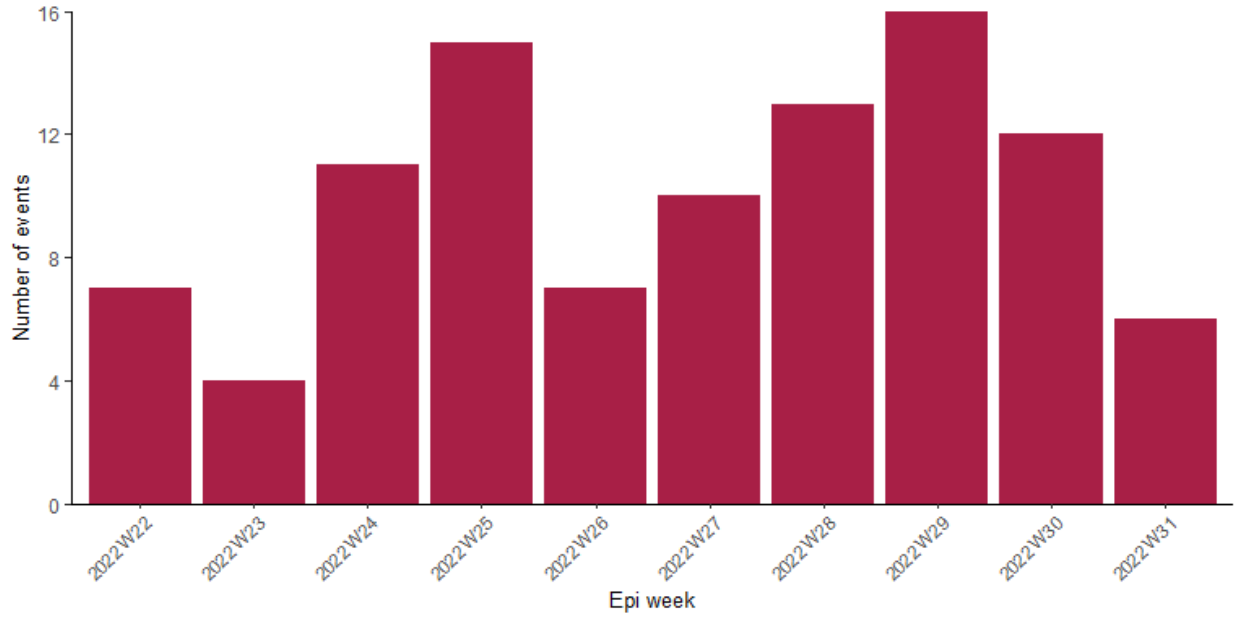


Figure 1: Number of confirmed cases of Monkeypox infection by week of notification reported on CIDR in Ireland up to midnight 06-08-2022.

Table 2. Summary characteristics of confirmed cases of Monkeypox infection, based on cases reported up to midnight 06-08-2022

		Number of events	% of events
Gender	Male	101	100.0
	Female	0	0.0
Age(years)	Mean age (years)	38	
	Median age (years)	36	
	Age range (years)	19 - 65	
Age groups(years)	0-18	0	0.0
	19-24	4	4.0
	25-34	40	39.6
	35-44	35	34.7
	45-54	14	13.9
	55-64	7	6.9
	65+	1	1.0
	Area	CHO1	3
	CHO2	0	0.0
	CHO3	5	5.0
	CHO4	5	5.0
	CHO5	4	4.0
	CHO6	11	10.9
	CHO7	34	33.7
	CHO8	5	5.0
	CHO9	34	33.7
Sexual orientation	gbMSM	76	75.3
	Other	0	0.0
	Not known	25	24.8

Note: Data are provisional

HSE-Health Protection Surveillance Centre, 9 August 2022

Technical Notes

1. Data Source: Data for this report are based on cases notified on the Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting (CIDR) up to midnight 06-08-2022. Data were extracted from CIDR system on 09-08-2022. Some data have been supplemented by information provided by Departments of Public Health. Data are provisional and subject to ongoing review, validation and update. As a result, figures in this report may differ from previously published figures.

2. Case definitions: The current case definition for Monkeypox infection is available [here](#).

3. Epidemiological week: For the purposes of epidemiology the 365 days of the year are split into 52 or 53 epidemiological weeks (epi weeks). This is to standardize time for epidemiological surveillance. This is important to allow for comparison of events that occurred in a given year, or a period of a year, with previous years. As these are internationally agreed they also facilitate comparison between countries. Epi weeks (epidemiological weeks) start on a Sunday and end on a Saturday. The first epidemiological week of the year ends on the first Saturday of January, as long as it falls at least four days into the month, even if it means that this first week starts in December. A breakdown of epidemiological weeks is available [here](#).

4. Epidemiological date (Epi date): Epidemiological date is based on the earliest of dates available on the case and taken from date of onset of symptoms, date of diagnosis, laboratory specimen collection date, laboratory received date, laboratory reported date or event creation date/notification date on CIDR. By using this date rather than event creation/ notification date, adjusts for any delays in testing/notification.

5. CHO Areas: The counties covered by each CHO area are as follows:

- CHO 1: Donegal, Sligo/Leitrim/West Cavan, and Cavan/Monaghan;
- CHO 2: Galway, Roscommon, and Mayo;
- CHO 3: Clare, Limerick, and North Tipperary/East Limerick;
- CHO 4: Kerry, North Cork, North Lee, South Lee, and West Cork;
- CHO 5: South Tipperary, Carlow/Kilkenny, Waterford, and Wexford;
- CHO 6: Wicklow, Dun Laoghaire, and Dublin South East;
- CHO 7: Kildare/West Wicklow, Dublin West, Dublin South City, and Dublin South West;
- CHO 8: Laois/Offaly, Longford/Westmeath, Louth, and Meath;
- CHO 9: Dublin North, Dublin North Central, and Dublin North West

Acknowledgements

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