



Weekly report on the epidemiology of Human Monkeypox in Ireland, Week 27 2022

Please note: The period covered by this report has changed. It now reports on cases notified on the Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting (CIDR) up to the end of the preceding epidemiological week. The epidemiological weeks in this report, run from Sunday to Saturday. Please refer to the HPSC website for a complete list of epidemiological weeks.

Key Points

- An international outbreak of Monkeypox infection has been ongoing since 16-05-2022. Cases may have been occurring prior to this date but were not detected. Information on the international epidemiological 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 27 2022 (up to midnight on the 09/07/2022), 54 [confirmed cases](#) of Monkeypox infection have been notified on the CIDR.
- In week 27 2022, 10 confirmed cases were notified.
- Among all 54 cases notified to date, all cases are male, and have a median age of 37 years (range 19 - 65 years).
- Sexual orientation is known for 48, all of whom self-identify as gay, bisexual or other men who have sex with men (gbMSM).
- Eight cases have been hospitalised; two 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](#).

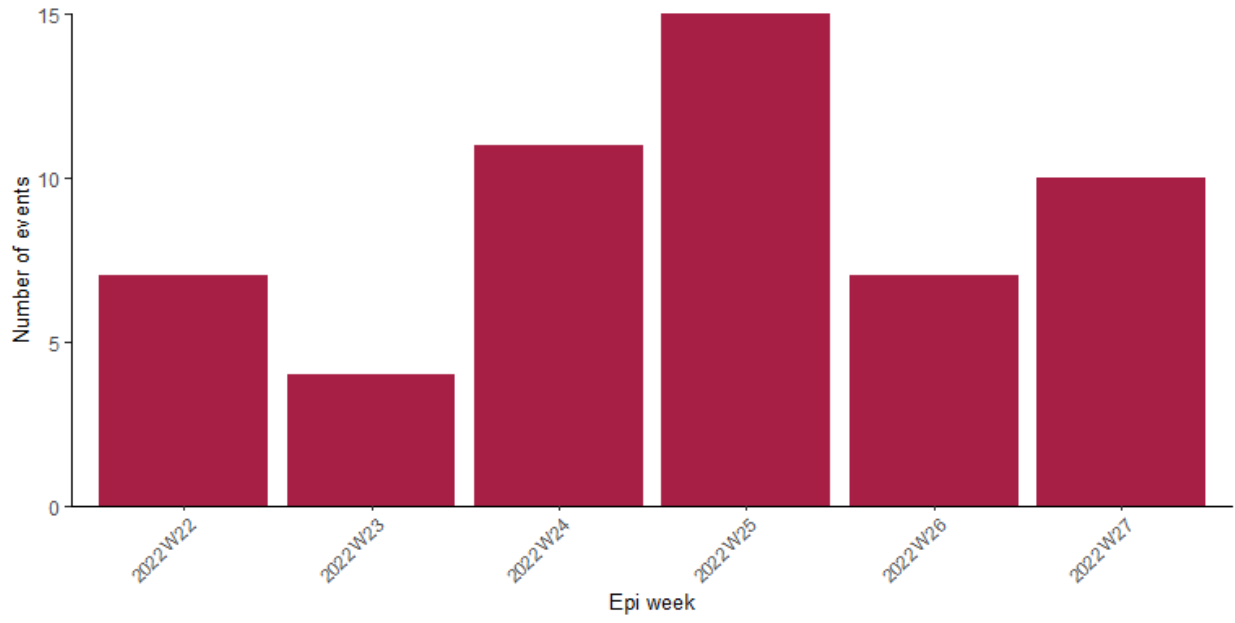


Figure 1: Number of confirmed cases of Monkeypox infection by week of notification reported on CIDR in Ireland between up to midnight 09-07-2022.

Table 2. Summary characteristics of confirmed cases of Monkeypox infection, based on cases reported up to midnight 09-07-2022

		Number of events	% of events
Gender	Male	54	100.0
	Female	0	0.0
Age(years)	Mean age (years)	38	
	Median age (years)	37	
	Age range (years)	19 - 65	
Age groups(years)	0-18	0	0.0
	19-24	1	1.9
	25-34	22	40.7
	35-44	20	37.0
	45-54	6	11.1
	55-64	4	7.4
	65+	1	1.9
	Sexual orientation	gbMSM	48
	Other	0	0.0
	Not known	6	11.1

Technical Notes

1. Data Source: Data for this report are based on cases notified on the Computerised Infectious Disease Reporting (CIDR) up to midnight 09-07-2022. Data were extracted from CIDR system on 12-07-2022. 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.

Acknowledgements

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