



HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) in Ireland: 2023 Report



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HSE Sexual Health Programme



Acknowledgements

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Background

Ireland commenced a national HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) programme in November 2019.

Free PrEP medication is available to individuals who meet clinical eligibility criteria attending HSE approved PrEP services. These include public PrEP services, some general practice (GP) services and private providers.

PrEP medication is dispensed through community pharmacies who are then reimbursed through HSE Primary Care Reimbursement Service (PCRS).

Monitoring PrEP is important to understand how the PrEP programme is performing and to inform future service planning.

This PrEP report provides the latest data on the PrEP programme in Ireland to the end of 2023, as per the key performance indicators (KPIs) set out in the [PrEP Monitoring & Evaluation Framework](#).

National PrEP Standards and Guidelines for providers are available on www.sexualwellbeing.ie/preproviders

PrEP information for service users is available on www.sexualwellbeing.ie/prep



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Key Findings

- At the end of 2023 there were 0.6 (n=31) HSE approved PrEP services/facilities per 100,000 population.
- Of the 13 public PrEP services, 12 (91.3%) were meeting the core standard of being able to offer new appointments to urgent referrals within 3 months, but only 6 (46.1%) were meeting the core standard of being able to offer new appointments to self referrals within 3 months.
- In 2023, 5,279 individuals received PrEP medication at least once and 1,684 individuals received PrEP for HIV prevention for the first time.
- A total of 6,464 new PrEP users have accessed PrEP through the HSE, since the programme commenced in 2019 to end 2023.
- For each first time HIV diagnosis in 2023 (where probable country of infection was Ireland), there were 73.3 PrEP users. This is called the PrEP-to-need ratio (PnR).
- In 2023, among HIV negative males with early infectious syphilis (EIS), 44% were on PrEP (up from 30% in 2022), 41% of whom had evidence of reinfection.
- GbMSM users of the home STI testing service in 2023 who were on PrEP, were more likely to have a positive chlamydia or gonorrhoea result and report condomless sex in the 5 days before ordering a home STI test kit, than non-PrEP users.



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Key performance indicators (KPIs)

Figure 1 outlines the key performance indicators that have been agreed with the PrEP Working Group and are monitored nationally by the Sexual Health Programme (SHP).

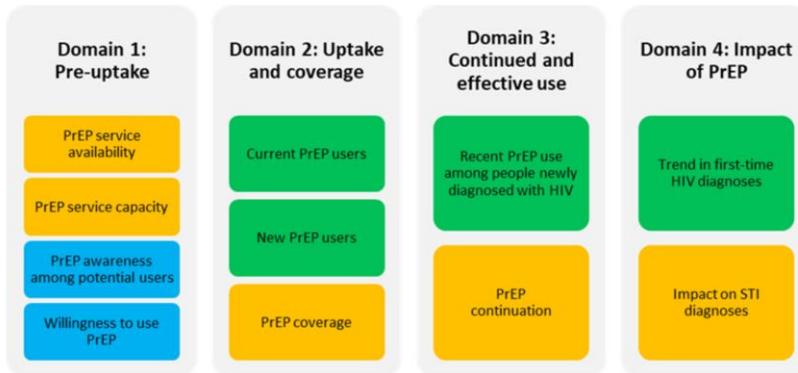


Figure 1: Visual matrix of the included KPIs along with their respective thematic domains and assigned levels of priority (green = core indicator; orange = supplementary indicator; blue = optional indicator)

The KPIs have been informed by national reporting requirements to European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)/UNAIDS and the ECDC tool for monitoring HIV PrEP programmes in the EU/EEA.

Ref: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Monitoring HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis programmes in the EU/EEA – July 2022. Stockholm: ECDC; 2022.

<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/monitoring-hiv-pre-exposure-prophylaxis-programmes-eueea>

HE Domain 1: Pre-uptake



This domain outlines four indicators, each set to measure a different aspect of the PrEP programme's progress in creating awareness, engaging people who do not (yet) use PrEP, PrEP service availability and capacity.

In combination, these indicators could reveal discrepancies between those who intend to use PrEP, and access to PrEP across Ireland.

Domain 1: Pre-uptake of PrEP is monitored through SHP PrEP programme data, the collection of data from PrEP service providers, and national behavioural surveillance surveys (e.g. the European Men who have sex with Men Internet Survey (EMIS)).



KPI 2.1.1. PrEP service availability

Table 1. Outlines the number of HSE approved PrEP services/facilities¹ that offered PrEP per 100,000 population by HSE Health Region, at the end of 2023.

HSE Health Region	Public PrEP services	GP/Private PrEP services	Total PrEP services	Population ² (rounded)	Per 100,000 population
A: HSE Dublin and North East	2	3	5	1,190,000	0.42
B: HSE Dublin and Midlands	3	9	12	1,080,000	1.11
C: HSE Dublin and South East	2	6	8	970,000	0.82
D: HSE South West	1	0	1	740,000	0.14
E: HSE Midwest	2	0	2	410,000	0.49
F: HSE West and North West	3	0	3	760,000	0.39
National	13	18	31	5,150,000	0.60

Limitations: This ECDC indicator is an imperfect measure of PrEP availability. It does not account for the size of a service and the size of the PrEP team within a service. In addition, it is recognised that people can experience barriers to access even if there are services within their geographic area. It also does not take into account the need for PrEP in a given area. For this reason, we have added an additional indicator on PrEP service capacity, see KPI 2.1.2.



¹ In the PrEP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework, a 'PrEP service' or 'facility' is defined as any clinic or GP practice, which houses at least one healthcare provider approved by the HSE to prescribe free PrEP

² <https://www.hse.ie/eng/about/who/healthwellbeing/knowledge-management/population-profiling-maps.html>

Description: This indicator aims to describe the availability of PrEP services in different geographical areas within a country.

Numerator: The number of facilities that offer PrEP per 100,000 population in each HSE Health Region.

Data collection methodology:

Routine data collection from SHP: Number of approved PrEP services nationally

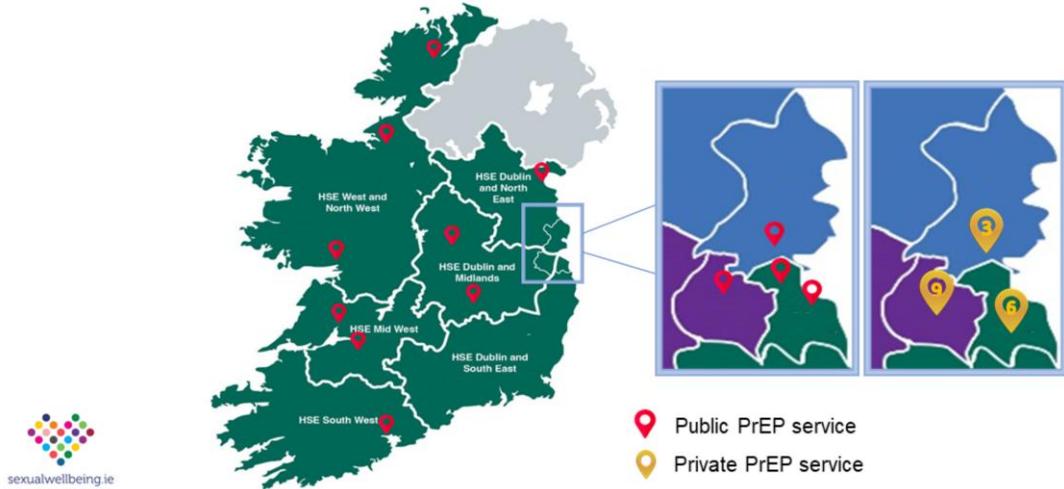
Disaggregation:

- Public PrEP services
- Private/GP PrEP services
- Geographical area (by HSE Health Region, including a map for visual representation – see next slide)



KPI 2.1.1. PrEP service availability

Figure 2. Shows the geographic distribution of HSE approved PrEP services by HSE Health Region, at the end of 2023. The map insert shows the Greater Dublin Area.



The HSE is organised into 6 health regions. Each health region provides health and social care services for the people in that area. <https://about.hse.ie/health-regions/>



KPI 2.1.2. PrEP service capacity

Table 2. Outlines the ability of public PrEP services (n=13) to offer new PrEP appointments to urgent and self-referrals at the end of 2023¹. This is measured using the PrEP access standard timeframes² and reported by HSE Health Region.

At the end of 2023, 12 (91.3%) public services were meeting the core standard for urgent referrals³ but only 6 (46.1%) public services were meeting the core standard for self-referrals.

Ability to offer new PrEP appointments	Number of Public PrEP Services						
	A: HSE Dublin and North East (n=2)	B: HSE Dublin and Midlands (n=3)	C: HSE Dublin and South East (n=2)	D: HSE South West (n=1)	E: HSE Midwest (n=2)	F: HSE West and North West (n=3)	National (n=13)
To urgent referrals within:							
Core: 3 months	2	3	2	1	2	2	12 (91.3%)
Desirable: 1 month	2	3	2	0	2	2	11 (84.6%)
Highly desirable: 14 days	1	0	0	0	2	2	5 (37.5%)
To self-referrals within:							
Core: 3 months	1	1	0	0	2	2	6 (46.1%)
Desirable: 1 month	0	0	0	0	2	2	4 (30.8%)
Highly desirable: 14 days	0	0	0	0	2	1	3 (23.1%)



¹ Retrospective data was utilised to provide a broad estimate for this KPI. In the future, this data will be collected from services in January

² National Standards for the Delivery and Management of PrEP for HIV www.sexualwellbeing.ie/preproviders

³ Urgent referrals (e.g. immediate transition from PEP to PrEP)

Description: This indicator aims to collect complementary data on PrEP service capacity.

Data collection methodology:

For 2023, the table was completed based on data already available/previously collected.

For 2024, data will be collected specifically for this KPI in January 2025.



KPI 2.1.3. PrEP awareness among potential users

Data is only available for the gbMSM population.

EMIS-2017¹ survey of gbMSM included questions around awareness and knowledge of PrEP as an HIV-prevention option.

Ireland survey respondents* (n = 2,082) were asked if they had heard of PrEP:

- **86% had heard of PrEP**
- 11% were unaware of PrEP
- 3% were not sure

Although most of those surveyed had heard of PrEP, nearly a third of those surveyed did not understand the purpose of PrEP.

Knowledge statement: PrEP involves someone who does not have HIV taking pills before as well as after sex to prevent them getting HIV

- 71% knew this already
- **29% did not know this**



¹ European men who have sex with men Internet Survey (EMIS) Ireland Report.
<https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/specificpopulations/menwhohavesexwithmenmsm/msminternetsurveys/>
*The denominator used is all survey respondents, including those who have had a HIV diagnosis.

Description: This indicator aims to track the awareness of PrEP as an HIV-prevention option among a specific population group.

Numerator: The number of people who report being aware of the existence of PrEP as an HIV-prevention option (regardless of whether PrEP is available to them), among the denominator.

Denominator: The number of people from a sample population who are questioned about PrEP awareness.

Data collection methodology:

Periodic health surveys that investigate attitudes and perceptions regarding PrEP, to monitor progress over time.

Existing survey tool: European men who have sex with men Internet Survey (EMIS)

*EMIS 2017 Report only provided data on PrEP awareness and knowledge for all survey respondents. For EMIS 2024 data, we will amend the denominator to only include survey respondents who are not diagnosed with HIV (i.e. potential PrEP users).



KPI 2.1.4. Willingness to use PrEP

Data is only available for the gbMSM population.

EMIS-2017¹ survey included questions on willingness among gbMSM to use PrEP if it was available/offered to them.

Ireland survey respondents: gbMSM not diagnosed with HIV n = 1,929

Survey participants were asked "If PrEP was available and affordable to you, how likely would you be to use it?"

- 49% were likely to use PrEP
- 24% were unlikely to use PrEP
- 27% were unsure



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¹ European men who have sex with men Internet Survey (EMIS) Ireland Report. <https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/specific-populations/menwhohavesexwithmenmsm/msminternetsurveys/>

Description: This indicator aims to measure whether individuals among a specific population group are willing to use PrEP if it was available/offered to them.

Numerator: The number of individuals who report their willingness to use PrEP if it were offered/available to them, among the denominator.

Denominator: The number of people from a sample population who are questioned about their willingness to use PrEP.

Data collection methodology:

Periodic health surveys that investigate attitudes and perceptions regarding PrEP, to monitor progress over time.

Existing survey tool: European men who have sex with men Internet Survey (EMIS)

HSE Domain 2: Uptake and coverage



Understanding who is accessing PrEP and whether PrEP is reaching those who could benefit most from it, is essential to the monitoring of any PrEP programme.

Given their importance, the indicators 'current PrEP users' and 'new PrEP users', are labelled as 'core' indicators.

Domain 2: Uptake and coverage is monitored through the collection of data from HSE Primary Care Reimbursement Service (PCRS), HPSC and national behavioural surveillance surveys (e.g. EMIS).



KPI 2.2.1. Current PrEP users (core)

In 2023, 5,279 individuals received PrEP medication at least once.

Of these, 5,224 (99%) were male and 55 (1%) were female.

Description	M	F	2023
Number of individuals who received free PrEP medication at least once	5,224	55	5,279

Data provided by PCRS

Notes: For the purpose of the PrEP M&E Framework, a 'current PrEP user' is defined as an individual who had a prescription 'filled' at least once during the reporting period, and for whom community pharmacies were reimbursed through PCRS.

It may underestimate the number of current PrEP users as individuals who use an "on demand" schedule may use PrEP within the reporting timeframe but may not need to have a prescription filled.

Data on sex is taken from an individuals medical, drug payment scheme or long term illness card and may not accurately capture gender identity.



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Description: This indicator aims to keep track of how many people used PrEP during the reporting period.

Numerator: The number of unique individuals who received PrEP for HIV prevention at least once during the reporting period.

Data collection methodology:

Routine data collection from PCRS: Number of individuals for whom PrEP was reimbursed (had a prescription filled) at least once during the reporting period

Disaggregation:

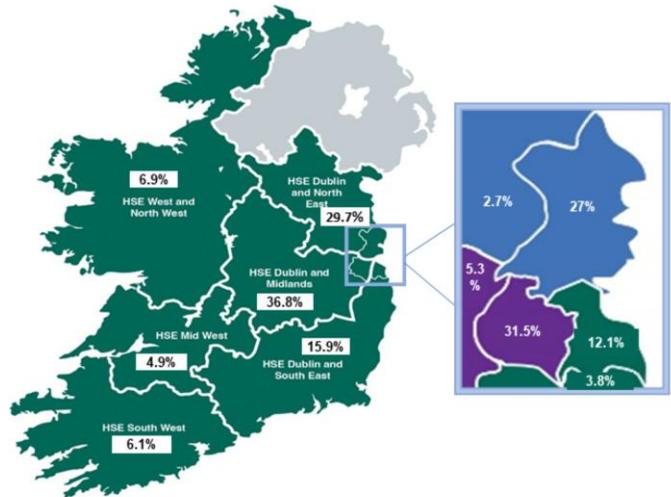
- Sex – data on sex is taken from an individuals medical, drug payment scheme or long term illness card and may not accurately capture gender identity.
- Age – data not available
- Geographical area (HSE Health Region) – see next 2 slides

HSE KPI 2.2.1: Current PrEP users by geographic location

Figure 4. Shows the proportion of 2023 PrEP Pharmacy Claims by HSE Health Region.

The map insert shows the Greater Dublin Area and provides a breakdown of the proportion of pharmacy claims within and outside the Dublin boundary for these three Health Regions. This highlights that a significant proportion of pharmacy claims are from within the Dublin area.

It is acknowledged that not all PrEP users will use the pharmacy closest to where they live.



Data provided by PCRS



Additional indicator: Number of individual PrEP users (new and return) approved for free PrEP medication

In 2023, 6,863 individuals received were approved for free PrEP medication at least once.

Of these, 6,789 (99%) were male and 74 (1%) were female.

Description	M	F	2023
Number of individual PrEP users (new & return) approved for free PrEP medication	6,789	74	6,863

Data provided by PCRS

Notes: For the purpose of the PrEP M&E Framework, this includes all individuals (new, renewals and returns) who had an approval for free PrEP medication on the PCRS system during the reporting timeframe. This data is used as a proxy for PrEP clinic activity.

It does not take account of visits PrEP users may have to clinics for treatment of incident STIs or other matters not requiring their PrEP provider to approve them for free PrEP in PCRS. Furthermore, a PrEP user's approval is valid for 12 months. As such, this proxy marker of clinic activity underrepresents true clinic activity.

Data on sex is taken from an individuals medical, drug payment scheme or long term illness card and may not accurately capture gender identity.



Additional routine data collection from PCRS: Number of individual PrEP users (new and return) approved for free PrEP medication on the PCRS system during the reporting period.



KPI 2.2.2: New PrEP users (core)

In 2023, 1,684 individuals received PrEP for HIV prevention for the first time.

Of these, 1,657 (98.4%) were male and 27 (1.6%) were female.

Description	M	F	2023
New PrEP users (first PrEP prescription)	1,657	27	1,684

Data provided by PCRS

Notes: For the purpose of the PrEP M&E Framework, a 'new PrEP user' is defined as an individual who "filled" a PrEP prescription through the national programme for the first time, and for whom community pharmacies were reimbursed through PCRS.

New PrEP users are a subset of Current PrEP users (KPI 2.2.1)

Data on sex is taken from an individual's medical, drug payment scheme or long term illness card and may not accurately capture gender identity.



Description: This indicator aims to monitor how many people used PrEP for the first time in their lives during the reporting period.

Numerator: The number of unique individuals who received PrEP for HIV prevention for the first time during the reporting period.

Data collection methodology:

Routine data collection from PCRS: Number of individuals for whom PrEP was reimbursed (had a prescription filled) for the first time during the reporting period

Disaggregation (see 2.5):

- Sex - data on sex is taken from an individual's medical, drug payment scheme or long term illness card and may not accurately capture gender identity.
- Age – data not available
- Geographical area (HSE Health Region)



Trend in PrEP uptake 2019 - 2023

Table 3. Outlines the increasing annual trend in PrEP uptake in Ireland, since the programme was launched in 2019.

A total of 6,464 new PrEP users have accessed PrEP through the HSE, since the programme commenced in 2019.

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of individual PrEP users (new & return) approved for free PrEP medication	573	2,042	3,604	4,891	6,863
Number of individuals who received PrEP medication at least once	346	1,763	3,279	3,388	5,279
New PrEP users (first PrEP prescription)	346	1,433	1,761	1,240	1,684
Existing PrEP users (repeat prescription)	0	330	1,518	2,148	3,595

Data provided by PCRS





KPI 2.2.3. PrEP coverage

Description: This indicator aims to describe how many people currently use PrEP relative to the population in need of PrEP.

Numerator: The number of people who used PrEP at least once during the reporting period.

Denominator: The estimated number of people that are eligible for PrEP, according to local PrEP-eligibility criteria.

Denominator data not available for 2023.

We have included an alternative indicator for PrEP coverage, the PrEP-to-need ratio (PnR), see next slide.



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KPI 2.2.3. PrEP coverage alternative: PrEP-to-need ratio (PnR)

Table 4. Outlines first-time HIV diagnoses and probable country of infection Ireland for the denominator. The PrEP-to-need ratio compares the number of PrEP users relative to the number of first time HIV diagnoses among a certain population group.

For each first-time HIV diagnosis in 2023, there were 73.3 PrEP users. Females had lower levels of PrEP use relative to epidemic need (the data for females should be interpreted with caution due to the low numbers)

Description	Total	Male	Female
First time HIV diagnoses*	173	119	54
First time HIV diagnoses - probable country of infection Ireland**	72	56	16
PrEP Users	5279	5224	55
PrEP to need ratio (first time diagnoses)	30.5	43.9	1.0
PrEP to need ratio (first time diagnoses with probable country of infection = Ireland)	73.3	93.3	3.4



*First-time diagnosis: HIV diagnosis in Ireland **excluding** those with a previous HIV diagnosis and those whose previous history of HIV diagnosis is unknown.

**Probable country of Infection Ireland (n=72): This excludes those infected outside Ireland (n=60) who couldn't have benefited from PrEP in Ireland. It also excludes those where probable country of infection was reported as unknown (n=41).

Ref: HSE-Health Protection Surveillance Centre. HIV Slideset 2023. Dublin: HPSC; November 2024.

Description: This indicator aims to compare the number of PrEP users relative to the number of new HIV diagnoses in a given area, or among a certain population group.

Numerator: The number of people who used PrEP at least once during the reporting period in Ireland.

Denominator: The number of people newly diagnosed with HIV in Ireland during the reporting period.

Data collection methodology:

Numerator: see KPI 2.2.1 Current PrEP users

Denominator: The number of people newly diagnosed with HIV in Ireland during the reporting period, where probable country of infection was Ireland.

For the purpose of this framework, a 'newly diagnosed' person is defined as a person who has been diagnosed with HIV for the first time ever. As per HPSC HIV report, **first-time HIV diagnoses** are defined as HIV diagnoses in Ireland **excluding** those with a previous HIV diagnosis and those whose previous history of HIV diagnosis is unknown.

Probable country of Infection Ireland. This excludes those infected outside Ireland (n=60) who couldn't have benefited from PrEP in Ireland. It also excludes those where probable country of infection was reported as unknown (n=41).

HIV in Ireland reports <https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/hivandaids/hivdataandreports/>



KPI 2.2.3. PrEP-to-need ratio (PnR)

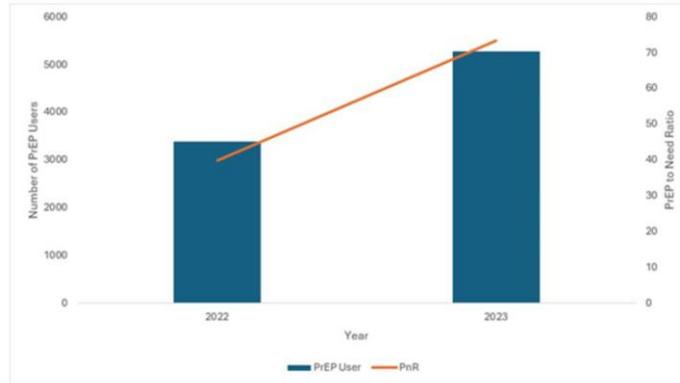


Figure 5. Number of PrEP Users and PrEP-to-need ratio in Ireland in 2022 and 2023
(PnR calculated among first time HIV diagnoses where probable country of infection = Ireland)
There is currently no benchmark for PnR.

HE Domain 3: Continued and effective use

Domain 3: Continued and effective use

Recent PrEP use
among people newly
diagnosed with HIV

PrEP
continuation

At a population level, gathering data on different aspects related to PrEP use over time, and on HIV seroconversions among (former) PrEP users, might reveal certain trends and flag potential areas that warrant further investigation.

Given its importance, monitoring previous PrEP use among people who experienced an HIV seroconversion is labelled as a 'core indicator' and proxy of effective use of PrEP.

Domain 3: Continued and effective use is monitored through the collection of data from already established HIV surveillance systems and through periodic audit with PrEP services.



KPI 2.3.1. Recent PrEP use among people newly diagnosed with HIV (core)

Of the HIV diagnoses in 2023, three people were reported* to have received PrEP in the 12 months prior to their HIV diagnosis.

No individual was reported* to have been on PrEP at the time of their HIV diagnosis.

Description	Total
First time HIV diagnoses**	173
First time HIV diagnoses - probable country of infection Ireland***	72
Number of individuals who received PrEP at least once in the 12 months prior to being diagnosed with HIV	3
Number of individuals on PrEP at the time of their HIV diagnosis in Ireland	0

*HIV enhanced surveillance forms were completed and returned to the Department of Public Health for 83% of people in 2023.

**First-time diagnosis: HIV diagnosis in Ireland excluding those with a previous HIV diagnosis and those whose previous history of HIV diagnosis is unknown.

***Probable country of Infection Ireland (n=72): This excludes those infected outside Ireland (n=60) who couldn't have benefited from PrEP in Ireland. It also excludes those where probable country of infection was reported as unknown (n=41).

Ref: HSE-Health Protection Surveillance Centre. HIV Slideset 2023. Dublin: HPSC; November 2024.



Description: This indicator aims to measure how many people who experienced an HIV seroconversion, recently accessed PrEP.

Numerator: The number of people who received PrEP at least once in the 12 months prior to being diagnosed with HIV, among the denominator.

Denominator: The number of people newly diagnosed with HIV during the reporting period.

Data collection methodology:

Numerator: The number of individuals who received PrEP at least once in the 12 months prior to being diagnosed with HIV

Denominator: The number of people newly diagnosed with HIV in Ireland during the reporting period, where probable country of infection was Ireland.

For the purpose of this framework, a 'newly diagnosed' person is defined as a person who has been diagnosed with HIV for the first time ever. As per HPSC HIV report, **first-time HIV diagnoses** are defined as HIV diagnoses in Ireland **excluding** those with a previous HIV diagnosis and those whose previous history of HIV diagnosis is unknown.

Probable country of Infection Ireland. This excludes those infected outside Ireland (n=60) who couldn't have benefited from PrEP in Ireland. It also excludes those where probable country of infection was reported as unknown (n=41).

HIV in Ireland reports <https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/hivandaids/hivdataandreports/>



KPI 2.3.2. PrEP continuation

Description: This indicator aims to describe how many people who started PrEP continue to use it in the 12 months after PrEP initiation.

Numerator: The number of people who had at least one follow-up visit in the 12 months after PrEP initiation, among the denominator.

Denominator: The number of people who were prescribed PrEP for the first time during the previous reporting period.

This data is not available for the 2023 report and will be explored for the 2024 report.



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HE Domain 4: Impact of PrEP



Understanding the ultimate impact of PrEP on new HIV diagnoses is important to the monitoring of any PrEP programme.

Given its importance, the 'trend in first-time diagnoses' is included as a 'core' indicator.

Domain 4: Impact of PrEP is monitored through the collection of data from already established HIV/STI surveillance systems and through periodic audit with PrEP services.



KPI 2.4.1. Trend in first-time HIV diagnoses (core)

National data from HPSC HIV report 2023

In 2023, there were 173 first-time HIV diagnoses, giving a rate of 3.4 per 100,000 population

This is similar to the rate in 2022

This is a decreasing trend since 2015

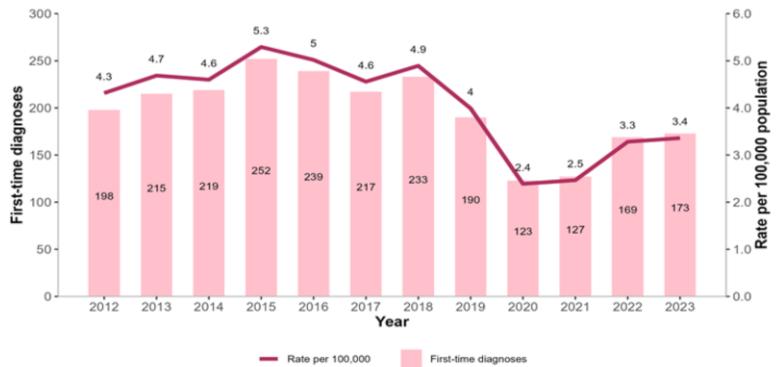


Figure 6. HIV diagnoses and rate per 100,000 population in Ireland, 2012 to 2023 (first-time diagnoses)



*First-time diagnosis: HIV diagnosis in Ireland excluding those with a previous HIV diagnosis and those whose previous history of HIV diagnosis is unknown
Ref: HSE-Health Protection Surveillance Centre. HIV Slideset 2023. Dublin: HPSC; November 2024.

Description: This indicator aims to measure the possible impact of the national PrEP programme over time on the number and rate of first-time HIV diagnoses.

Numerator: The number and rate of first-time HIV diagnoses during the reporting period, monitored over time.

Data collection methodology:

Routine HIV surveillance data from HPSC:

The number and rate of first-time HIV diagnoses in Ireland during the reporting period, and consider:

- Other subgroups, such as probable country of infection

This data is dependent on prompt and complete return of the HIV ESFs by service providers to the relevant Department of Public Health, including:

- Previously diagnosed with HIV in Ireland or abroad

- Probable country of infection

HIV in Ireland, 2022. <https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/hivandaids/hivdataandreports/>



KPI 2.4.1. Trend in first-time HIV diagnoses by probable country of infection

National data from HPSC HIV report 2023

Probable country of infection in 2023: 42% Ireland; 35% outside Ireland; unknown 24%

Declining trend in infections acquired in Ireland evident since 2015

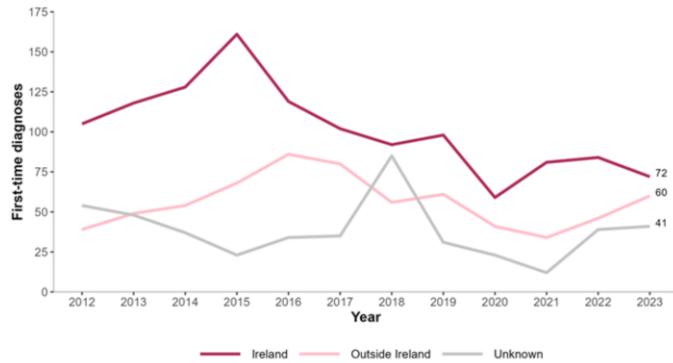


Figure 7. HIV diagnoses in Ireland by probable country of infection, 2012 to 2023 (first-time diagnoses)



*First-time diagnosis: HIV diagnosis in Ireland excluding those with a previous HIV diagnosis and those whose previous history of HIV diagnosis is unknown
Ref: HSE-Health Protection Surveillance Centre. HIV Slideset 2023. Dublin: HPSC; November 2024.

Description: This indicator aims to measure the possible impact of the national PrEP programme over time on the number and rate of first-time HIV diagnoses.

Numerator: The number and rate of first-time HIV diagnoses during the reporting period, monitored over time.

Data collection methodology:

Routine HIV surveillance data from HPSC:

The number and rate of first-time HIV diagnoses in Ireland during the reporting period, and consider:

- Other subgroups, such as probable country of infection

This data is dependent on prompt and complete return of the HIV ESFs by service providers to the relevant Department of Public Health, including:

- Previously diagnosed with HIV in Ireland or abroad

- Probable country of infection

HIV in Ireland, 2022. <https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/hivandaids/hivdataandreports/>



KPI 2.4.2. Impact on STI diagnoses

National data from HPSC early infectious syphilis (EIS) report 2023

In 2023 among HIV negative males with EIS

- 44% were on HIV PrEP (up from 30% in 2022)
 - 41% had evidence of reinfection
- 55% were not on HIV PrEP
 - 17% had evidence of reinfection

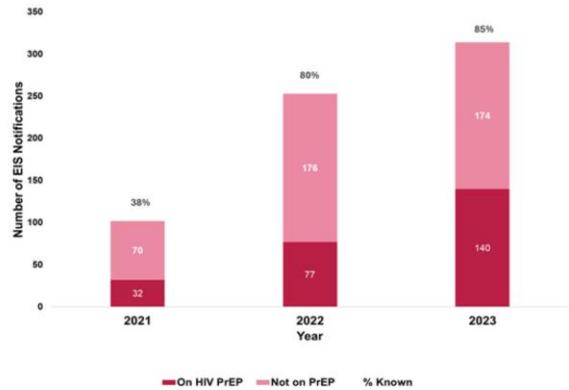


Figure 8. EIS notifications in HIV negative males on HIV PrEP 2021*-2023



*The national HIV PrEP programme started in November 2019. Limited data were available in 2020 likely due to the COVID 19 pandemic.
Ref: HSE-Health Protection Surveillance Centre. Early Infectious Syphilis (EIS) Annual Report 2023

Description: This indicator aims to measure incident STI's among PrEP users.

Numerator: The number and rate of new STI diagnoses in people on PrEP during the reporting period, among the denominator.

Denominator: The number and rate of new STIs diagnosed, during the reporting period.

Data collection methodology:

Both numerator and denominator data will need to come from the same source.



KPI 2.4.2. Impact on STI diagnoses

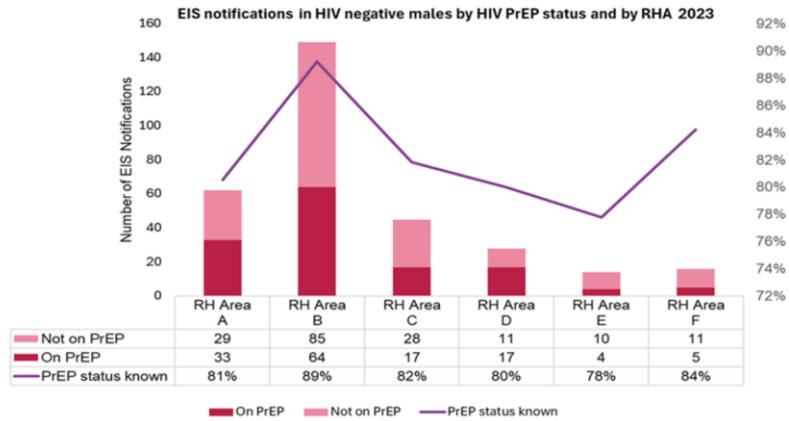


Figure 9. EIS notifications in HIV negative males by HIV PrEP status and by RHA 2023



Data provided by HPSC

Description: This indicator aims to measure incident STI's among PrEP users.

Numerator: The number and rate of new STI diagnoses in people on PrEP during the reporting period, among the denominator.

Denominator: The number and rate of new STIs diagnosed, during the reporting period.

Data collection methodology:

Both numerator and denominator data will need to come from the same source.



KPI 2.4.2. Impact on STI diagnoses

Table 5. Provides data from Home STI testing service in 2023 for gbMSM users.

GbMSM users who were on PrEP, were more likely to have gonorrhoea or chlamydia detected at any site.

GbMSM PrEP users were more likely than non-PrEP users to report condomless sex in the 5 days before ordering a home STI test kit.

Characteristic		gbMSM users	Not taking PrEP	Taking PrEP	p-value ²
Gonorrhoea	Negative	10,170 (92%)	7,449 (93%)	2,721 (90%)	<0.001
	Positive	849 (7.7%)	547 (6.8%)	302 (10.0%)	
Chlamydia	Negative	10,290 (93%)	7,531 (94%)	2,759 (91%)	<0.001
	Positive	729 (6.6%)	465 (5.8%)	264 (8.7%)	
Unprotected sex last 5 days	No	8,516 (77%)	6,352 (79%)	2,164 (72%)	<0.001
	Yes	2,503 (23%)	1,644 (21%)	859 (28%)	



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Description: This indicator aims to measure incident STI’s among PrEP users.

Numerator: The number and rate of new STI diagnoses in people on PrEP during the reporting period, among the denominator.

Denominator: The number and rate of new STIs diagnosed, during the reporting period.

Data collection methodology:

Both numerator and denominator data will need to come from the same source.



National PrEP programme

- The national HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) programme was established in 2019 to prevent sexual acquisition of HIV
- National PrEP standards and guidance are available on www.sexualwellbeing.ie/preproviders
- Patient information is available in English, Irish, Ukrainian, Polish, French, Spanish and Portuguese on www.sexualwellbeing.ie/prep



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