



Vectorborne Diseases in Ireland: Quarterly report



Quarter 3, 2025

January 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 Q3 2025

- **Dengue Fever:**

- Dengue Fever notifications were 78% lower in Q3 2025, compared with Q3 2024, this is likely due a global decrease in Dengue Virus outbreaks compared with 2024.
- Half of cases, where travel was known, reported travel to Asia, with the other half reporting travel to Africa. This is a change from 2024 where the Americas were the most commonly reported region of travel.
- Asia and the Pacific accounted for most cases, where travel was known, of Dengue fever (9/16).

- **Malaria:**

- Malaria notifications again peaked in Q3 this year, likely due to more Irish residents travelling at this time of year, but the number of notifications was 46% lower compared with Q3 2024. The countries reported as the source of infection were similar to previous years.
- 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:**

- One case of Lyme Neuroborreliosis was notified in Q3 2025, the same as Q3 2024.
- No notifications were received of any other vectorborne diseases.
- Significant numbers of West Nile Virus and Chikungunya outbreaks were reported in mainland Europe this summer, but no cases were reported in Ireland associated with travel to mainland Europe.



Vectorborne diseases in Ireland summary, Q3 2025

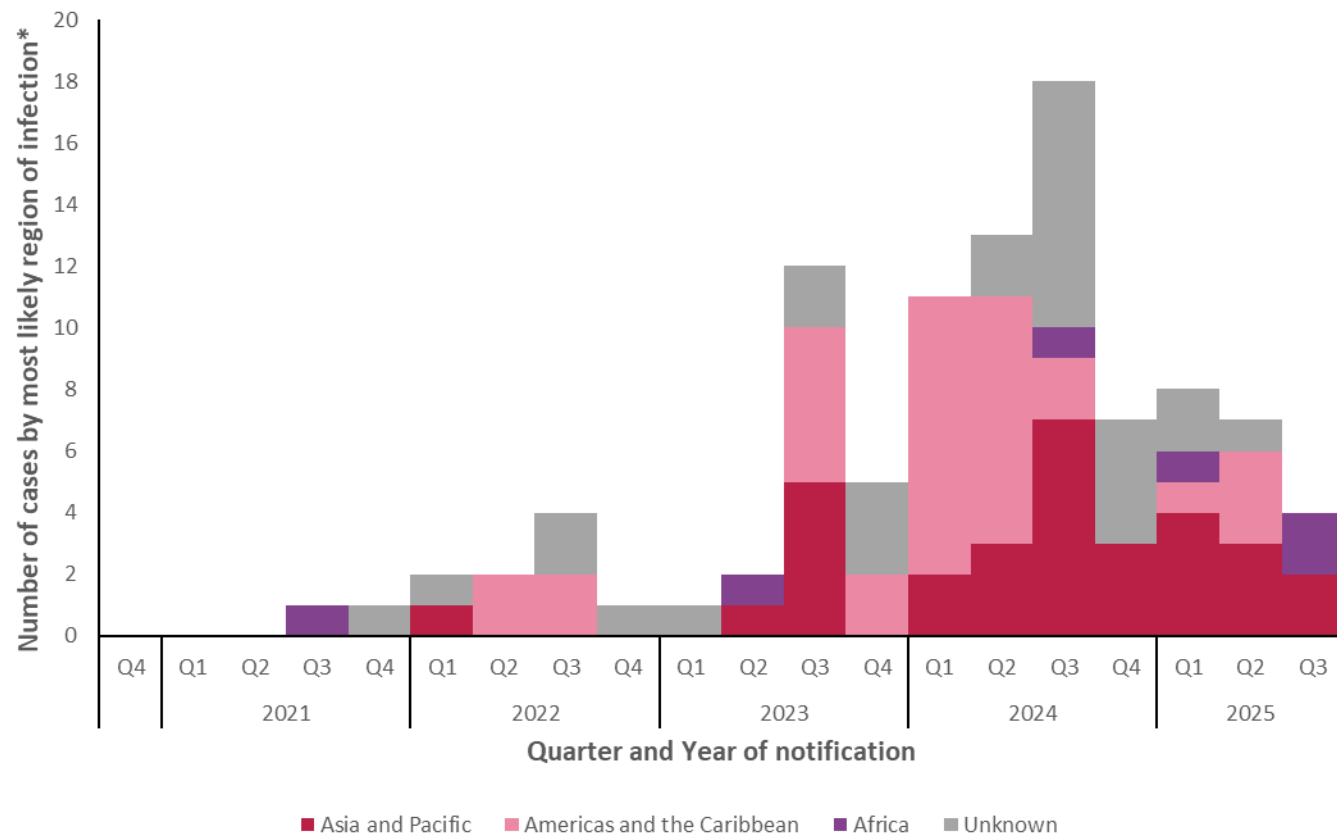


Disease category	Disease	Q3 2024	Q3 2025	Increase/ Decrease	% Change	Year to date 2025
Vectorborne Diseases	Chikungunya disease	0	0	0	0%	0
	Dengue fever	18	4	-14	-78%	19
	Lyme disease*	1	1	0	0%	1
	Malaria	37	21	-16	-43%	49
	Tularemia	0	0	0	0%	1
	Typhus	0	0	0	0%	0
	Viral encephalitis (TBE only)	0	0	0	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, Q3 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.

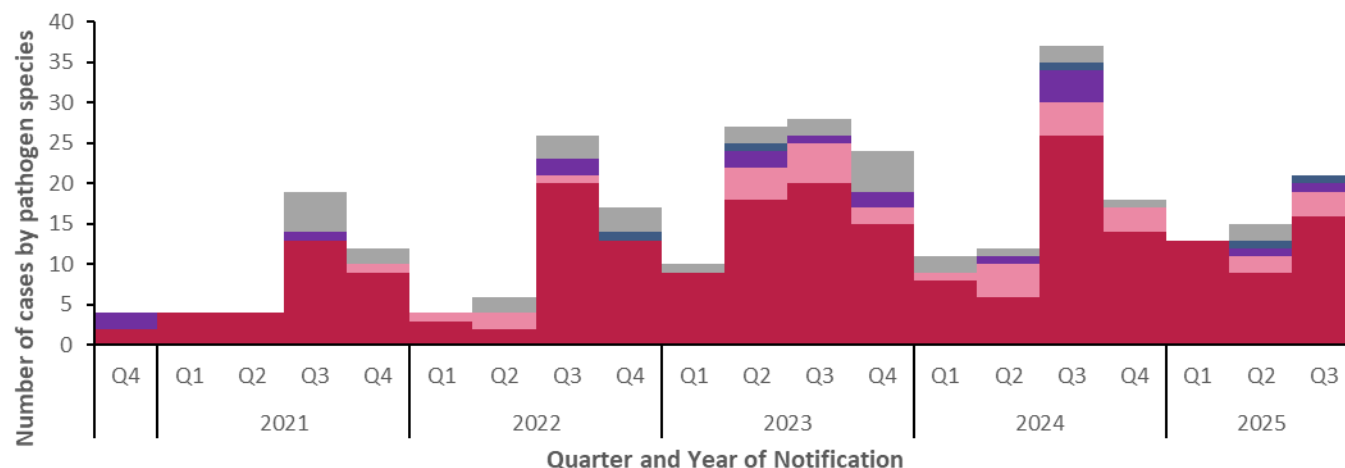
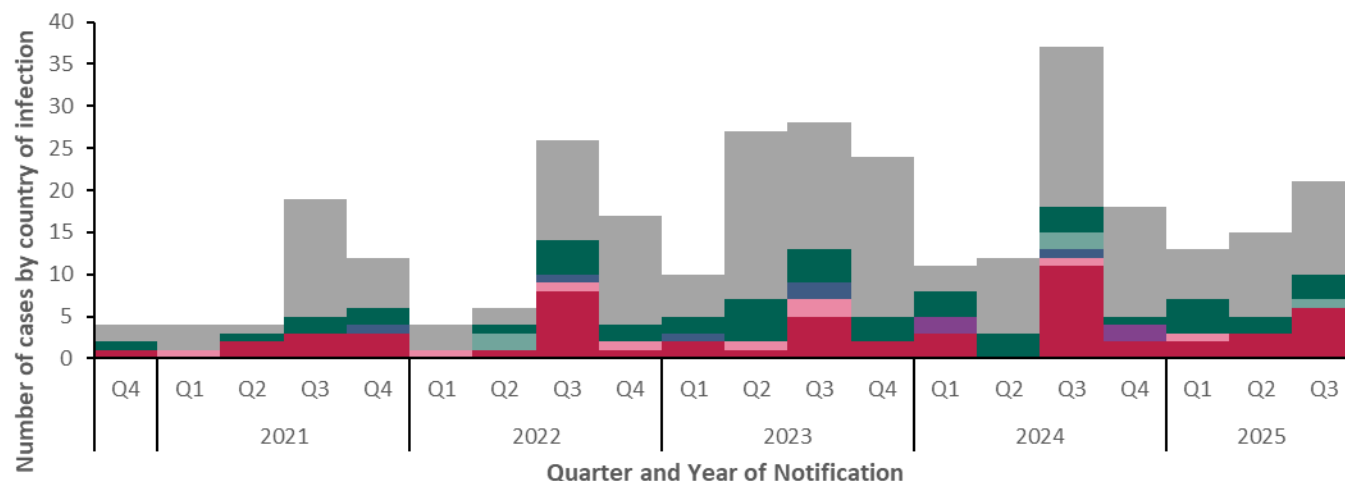
	Q3 2024	Q3 2025	% Change
Number of cases	18	4	-78%
No. hospitalised	4	1	-75%

- There was a decrease in Dengue Fever notifications in Q3 2025 with 4 cases compared to 18 in Q3 2024.
- In Q3 2025, where travel history was known, half of cases (3/6) had recently returned from Asia. The other half had recently returned from Africa.

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



Malaria in Ireland, Q3 2025



■ P. falciparum ■ P. vivax ■ P. ovale ■ P. malariae ■ Unknown

	Q3 2024	Q3 2025	% Change
Number of cases	37	21	-43%
Number hospitalised	19	13	-32%

- 21 cases of malaria reported in Q3 2025 in Ireland. This is a decrease of 43% from Q3 2024 (n=37).
- Nigeria remains the most commonly reported country of infection where known (6/10)*
- *Plasmodium falciparum* remains the most commonly reported pathogen species where known (16/21)

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