HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) in Ireland: 2024 Report

sexualwellbeing.ie

May 2026

HSE Sexual Health Programme

Acknowledgements

The HSE Sexual Health Programme (SHP) would like to sincerely thank all of those who have provided data and contributed to this report including: Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC); SH:24; Primary Care Reimbursement Service (PCRS); PrEP Services; members of the multisectoral PrEP working group; and all staff involved.

These slides may be copied and reproduced, provided HSE SHP is acknowledged.

Suggested citation: HSE-Sexual Health Programme. HIV PrEP Monitoring Report 2024. Dublin: SHP; May 2026

sexualwellbeing.ie

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 2024, 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 https://healthservice.hse.ie/staff/information-healthcare-workers/prep-information-for-service-providers/

PrEP information for service users is available on https://www2.hse.ie/conditions/hiv/about-prep/

sexualwellbeing.ie

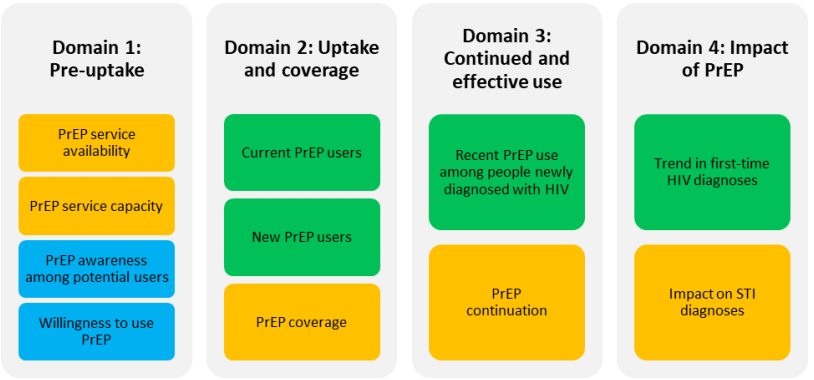
Key Findings

- At the end of 2024 there were 0.6 (n=31) HSE approved PrEP services/facilities per 100,000 population.
- Of the 13 public PrEP services, 13 (100%) were meeting the core standard of being able to offer new appointments to urgent referrals (e.g. transition from PEP to PrEP) within 3 months, but only 7 (54%) were meeting the core standard of being able to offer new appointments to self-referrals within 3 months.
- In 2024, 6,138 individuals received PrEP medication at least once and of these, 1,729 individuals received PrEP medication for the first time.
- A total of 8,633 new PrEP users have accessed PrEP through the HSE, since the programme commenced in 2019 (to end 2024).
- Based on EMIS 2024 data, 54% of survey respondents who were eligible for PrEP were not taking it.
- For each first-time HIV diagnosis in 2024 (where probable country of infection was Ireland), there were 73.1 PrEP users. This is called the PrEP-to-need ratio (PnR).
- 77.6% individuals who started PrEP in 2023 continued to use it in the 12 months after PrEP initiation.
- In 2024, among HIV negative males with early infectious syphilis (EIS), 41% were on PrEP (down from 45% in 2023), 31% of whom had evidence of reinfection.
- GbMSM users of the home STI testing service who were on PrEP, were more likely to have gonorrhoea, chlamydia or syphilis detected at any site.

sexualwellbeing.ie

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

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

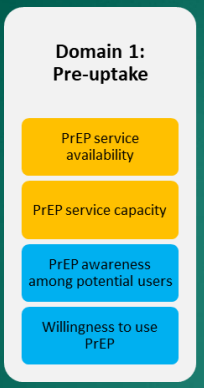


sexualwellbeing.ie

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/EAA.
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

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/facilities[1] that offered PrEP per 100,000 population by HSE Health Region, at the end of 2024.

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.

sexualwellbeing.ie

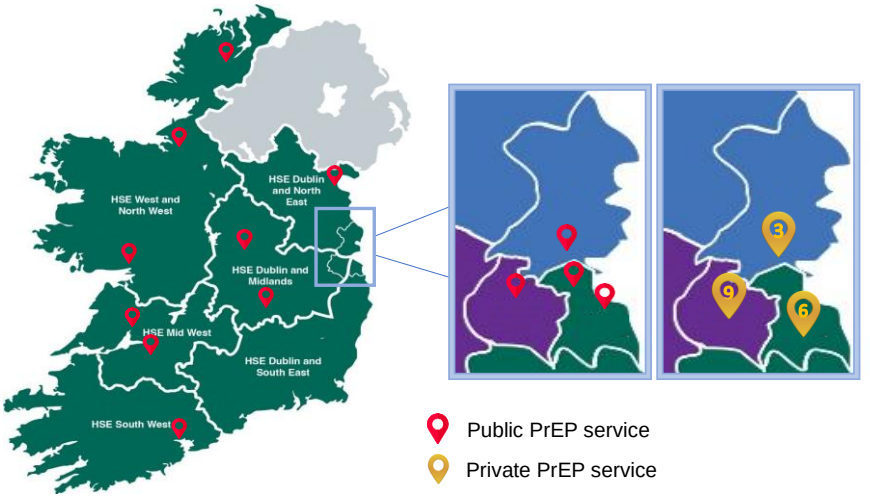
[1] In the PrEP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework, a 'PrEP service' or 'facility' is defined as any clinic or GP practice, which houses at least one healthcare provider approved by the HSE to prescribe free PrEP

[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 2024. The map insert shows the Greater Dublin Area.



sexualwellbeing.ie

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 2024. This is measured using the PrEP access standard timeframes[1] and reported by HSE Health Region.

At the end of 2024, 13 (100%) public services were meeting the core standard for urgent referrals[2] but only 7 (54%) 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	3	**13 (100%)**
Desirable: 1 month	2	2	2	1	2	3	**12 (92%)**
Highly desirable: 14 days	0	1	0	0	2	2	**5 (39%)**
To self-referrals within:							
Core: 3 months	1	1	0	0	2	3	**7 (54%)**
Desirable: 1 month	0	0	0	0	2	1	**3 (23%)**
Highly desirable: 14 days	0	0	0	0	2	1	**3 (23%)**

sexualwellbeing.ie

[1] National Standards for the Delivery and Management of PrEP for HIV
[2] 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:
Data is collected in Q1 of the following year.

KPI 2.1.2. PrEP service capacity

Table 3. Outlines the estimated number of clients seen per week, the estimated number who did not attend (DNA) their appointment, and the number on a waiting list by HSE Health Region.

HSE Health Region	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)
Est. number clients seen per week in 2024	69	108	138	26	17	47	405
Est. number DNAs per week	7	23	14	4	No data	5	53
% DNA	10%	21%	10%	15%	-	11%	13%
Number on waitlist* for PrEP at end of 2024	265	79	727	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,071

sexualwellbeing.ie

*Waiting list is the list of people waiting to be offered an appointment. It does not include people who have already been offered an appointment and are just waiting to be seen.

KPI 2.1.3. PrEP awareness among potential users

Data is only available for the gbMSM population.

Preliminary results from EMIS-2024[1] survey of gbMSM included questions around awareness and knowledge of PrEP as an HIV-prevention option.

Ireland survey respondents (n=796, excludes those living with HIV) were asked if they had heard of PrEP:

- **96% had heard of PrEP**
- 3.4% had not
- 0.6% did not answer

Although the majority of those surveyed had heard of PrEP, 14.7% did not understand the purpose of PrEP but knowledge has improved since EMIS 2017 (29%).

Knowledge statement: PrEP involves someone who does not have HIV taking pills before as well as after sex to prevent them getting HIV (n=796)

- 85.2% knew this already
- **14.7% did not know this**

sexualwellbeing.ie

[1]European men who have sex with men Internet Survey (EMIS) Ireland Report, to be published in 2026.

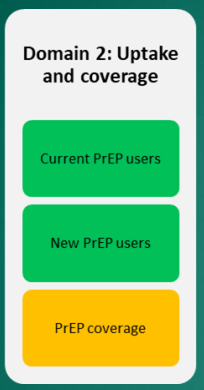
Description: This indicator aims to track the awareness of PrEP as an HIV-prevention option among a specific population group.
Numerator: The number of people who report being aware of the existence of PrEP as an HIV-prevention option among the denominator.
Denominator: The number if respondents who had a negative HIV test or who never previously tested for HIV were asked if they had ever heard of 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)

KPI 2.1.4. Willingness to use PrEP

EMIS-2024 survey did not include questions on willingness among gbMSM to use PrEP if it was available/offered to them.

sexualwellbeing.ie

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)

Table 4. In 2024, 6,138 individuals received PrEP medication at least once. This is a 16.3% increase compared to 2023 (n= 5,279).

Of these, 6,080 (99%) were male and 58 (1%) were female.

Description	M	F	2024
Number of individuals who received free PrEP medication at least once	6,080	58	**6,138**

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.

sexualwellbeing.ie

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 – on next slide
- Geographical area (HSE Health Region) – see following slides

KPI 2.2.1. Current PrEP users (core)

Table 5. Number of individuals who received free PrEP medication at least once between 2021 and 2024 by age.

Number of individuals who received free PrEP medication at least once	<14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Total
2021	<5	28	251	574	567	446	275	171	246	**2,559**
2022	<5	45	380	878	912	667	387	246	322	**3,838**
2023	<5	69	503	1,153	1,299	942	547	338	440	**5,293**
2024	<5	85	602	1,310	1,476	1,073	642	402	546	**6,138**

sexualwellbeing.ie

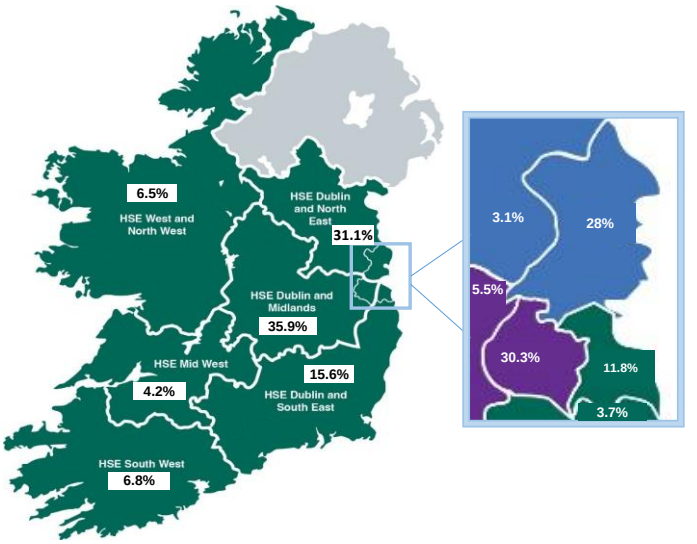
Description: This indicator aims to keep track of how many people used PrEP during the reporting period.
Numerator: The number of unique individuals who received PrEP for HIV prevention at least once during the reporting period.
Data collection methodology:
Routine data collection from PCRS: Number of individuals for whom PrEP was reimbursed (had a prescription filled) at least once during the reporting period

KPI 2.2.1: Current PrEP users by geographic location

Figure 3. Shows the proportion of 2024 PrEP Pharmacy Claims* by HSE Health Region.

*PrEP is dispensed through community pharmacies, who then claim reimbursement through PCRS. This data provides an indication of where PrEP users reside geographically, acknowledging that not all PrEP users will use the pharmacy closest to where they live.

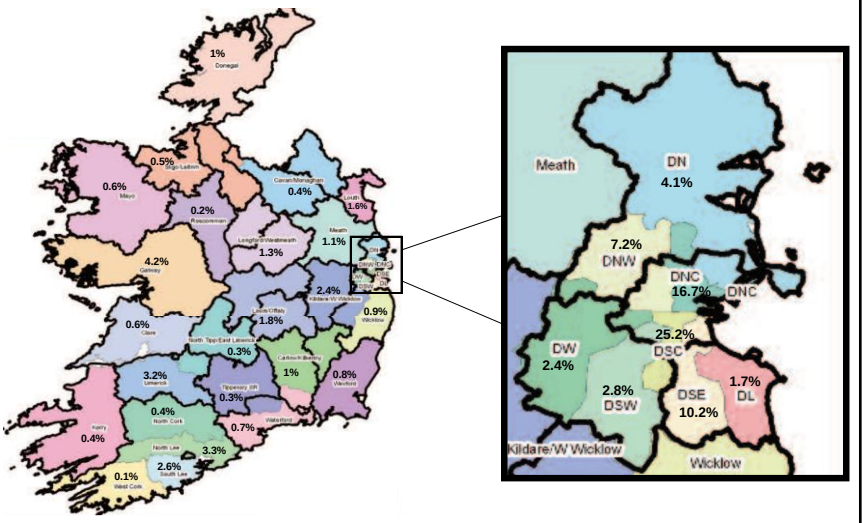
The map insert shows the Greater Dublin Area and provides a breakdown of the proportion of pharmacy claims within and outside the Dublin boundary for these three Health Regions. This highlights that a significant proportion of pharmacy claims are from within the Dublin area.



Data provided by PCRS

KPI 2.2.1: Current PrEP users by geographic location

Figure 4. Shows the proportion of 2024 PrEP Pharmacy Claims to PCRS by Local Health Office (LHO). The map insert shows the Greater Dublin Area.



Data provided by PCRS

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

Table 6. In 2024, 8,019 individuals received were approved for free PrEP medication at least once. This is a 16.8% increase compared to 2023 (n=6,863).

Of these, 7,930 (98.8%) were male and 89 (1%) were female.

Description	M	F	2024
Number of individual PrEP users (new & return) approved for free PrEP medication	7,930	89	**8,019**

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.

sexualwellbeing.ie

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)

Table 7. In 2024, 1,729 individuals received PrEP medication for the first time, a 2.7% increase from 2023 (n=1,683).

Of these, 1,717 (99.3%) were male and 12 (0.7%) were female.

Description	M	F	2024
New PrEP users (first PrEP prescription)	1,717	12	**1,729**

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 individuals medical, drug payment scheme or long term illness card and may not accurately capture gender identity.

sexualwellbeing.ie

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 individuals medical, drug payment scheme or long term illness card and may not accurately capture gender identity.
- Age – see next slide
- Geographical area (HSE Health Region)

KPI 2.2.2: New PrEP users (core)

Table 8. The number of new PrEP users between 2021 and 2024 by age.

New PrEP users by year and age	<14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+	Total
2021	-	21	164	352	310	216	135	74	128	**1,400**
2022	-	24	197	396	424	280	142	96	111	**1,670**
2023	<5	32	232	448	517	336	198	109	148	**2,021**
2024	-	42	224	369	405	263	168	98	160	**1,729**

sexualwellbeing.ie

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

Trend in PrEP uptake 2019 - 2024

Table 9. Outlines the increasing annual trend in PrEP uptake in Ireland, since the programme was launched in 2019.

A total of 8,633 new PrEP users received PrEP medication through the HSE, since the programme commenced in 2019.

Description	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of individual PrEP users (new & return) approved for free PrEP medication	573	2,046	3,618	4,931	6,953	8,019
Number of individuals who received PrEP mediation at least once	346	1,566	2,559	3,838	5,293	6,138
New PrEP users (first PrEP prescription)	346	1,467	1,400	1,670	2,021	1,729
Existing PrEP users (repeat prescription)	0	99	1,159	2,168	3,272	4,409

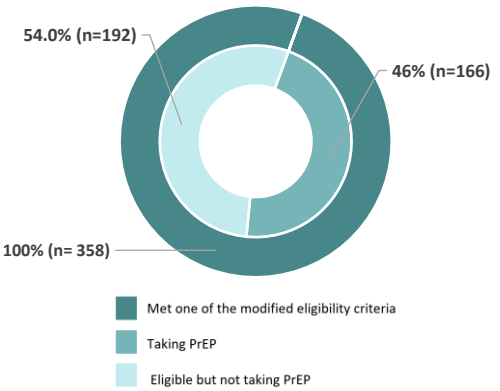
sexualwellbeing.ie

Data provided by PCRS

KPI 2.2.3. PrEP coverage

Data is only available for the gbMSM population from EMIS-2024[1] survey.

Figure 5. The total number of EMIS 2024 participants who met at least one of the modified eligibility criteria (green, n=358). As per the chart, 54% of survey participants eligible for PrEP were not taking it.



Eligibility criteria from the National PrEP guidelines were applied to EMIS 2024 data and a modified eligibility criteria* was utilised. This included: casual anal intercourse (CAI) ≥2 partners last 12 months; having an STI in the last 12 months; having ever used PEP; and chemsex in the last 6 months.

sexualwellbeing.ie

[1] European men who have sex with men Internet Survey (EMIS) Ireland Report to be published 2026.

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.
Data Collection Methodology: Data taken from EMIS 2024
* The modified eligibility criteria was more inclusive than the Irish PrEP guidelines, leading to a higher "eligibility" estimate, however, PrEP guidelines moved away from strict eligibility criteria in 2025. The small EMIS sample size may not be reflective of the gbMSM population.
**Taking PrEP was defined as respondents who were currently taking PrEP on a daily basis and respondents taking it on an event-based basis if they used PrEP at least once in the last year. It excluded people who stated that they had been taking daily PrEP but stopped taking within the last year

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

Table 10. 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.

The PnR was 73.1 in 2024, meaning that for every person newly diagnosed with HIV (where probable country of infection was Ireland), 73 HIV negative individuals were using PrEP.

Description	Total	Male	Female
First-time HIV diagnoses*	239	159	80
First-time HIV diagnoses - probable country of infection Ireland**	**84**	66	18
PrEP Users	6,138	6,080	58
PrEP to need ratio (first time diagnoses)	25.7	38.2	0.7
PrEP to need ratio (first time diagnoses with probable country of infection = Ireland)	**73.1**	92	3.2

sexualwellbeing.ie

***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=84):** This excludes those who acquired HIV outside Ireland (n=82) who couldn't have benefited from PrEP in Ireland. It also excludes those where probable country of infection was reported as unknown (n=73).

Ref: HSE-Health Protection Surveillance Centre. HIV Slideset 2024. Dublin: HPSC; November 2025.

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 who acquired HIV outside Ireland who couldn't have benefited from PrEP in Ireland. It also excludes those where probable country of infection was reported as unknown.
HIV in Ireland reports https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/hivandaids/hivdataandreports/

KPI 2.2.3. PrEP-to-need ratio (PnR) by sex, among first-time HIV diagnoses where probable country of infection was Ireland

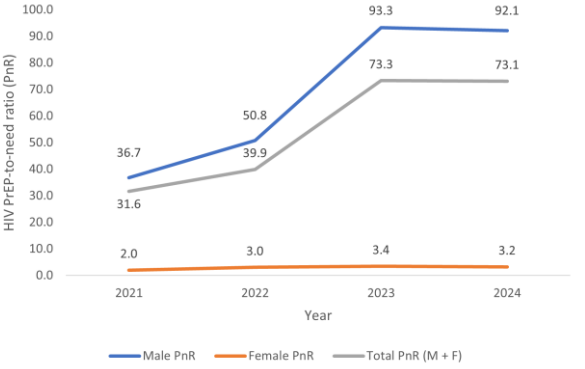
Figure 6. Shows the number of PrEP users and PrEP-to-need ratio in Ireland, by sex, from 2021 to 2024.

The total PnR increased between 2022 and 2023.

Although the number of PrEP users increased in 2024 compared to 2023, the PnR in 2024 (73.1) was similar to 2023 (73.3) as there was also an increase in the number of first time HIV diagnoses (where probable country of infection = Ireland).

HIV-PrEP use was much greater among males than females, with almost all (98.8%) HIV-PrEP users being males. In 2024, the PnR for males was 92.

Females had lower levels of PrEP use relative to epidemic need. The PnR was 3.2 in 2024, and has not changed over time (data for females should be interpreted with caution due to low numbers).



sexualwellbeing.ie

There is currently no benchmark for PnR.

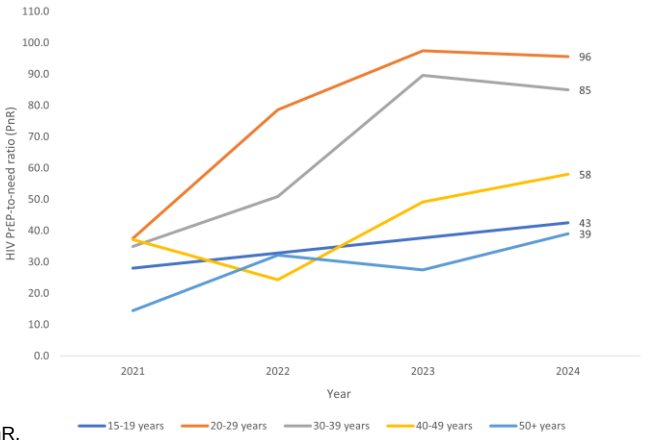
PnR calculated among first-time HIV diagnoses where probable country of infection = Ireland

KPI 2.2.3. PrEP-to-need ratio (PnR) by age, among first-time HIV diagnoses where probable country of infection was Ireland

Figure 7. Shows the number of PrEP users and PrEP-to-need ratio in Ireland, by age, from 2021 to 2024.

The PnR was highest in the age group 20-29 years, followed by 30-39 years

There were no new HIV diagnoses in 15-19 age group in 2022 and 2023

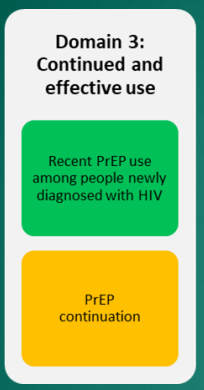


sexualwellbeing.ie

There is currently no benchmark for PnR.

PnR calculated among first-time HIV diagnoses where probable country of infection = Ireland

Domain 3: Continued and effective use



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)

Table 11. Of the first time HIV diagnoses in 2024, 4 people were reported* to have received PrEP in the 12 months prior to their HIV diagnosis. 2 individuals were reported to have been on PrEP at the time of their HIV diagnosis, though it was reported that they were not taking PrEP correctly*.

Description	Total
First-time HIV diagnoses**	239
First-time HIV diagnoses - probable country of infection Ireland***	**84**
Number of individuals who received PrEP at least once in the 12 months prior to being diagnosed with HIV	4
Number of individuals on PrEP at the time of their HIV diagnosis in Ireland	2

***HIV enhanced surveillance forms** were completed and returned to the Department of Public Health for 84% of people in 2024.

****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=84):** This excludes those who acquired HIV outside Ireland (n=82) who couldn't have benefited from PrEP in Ireland. It also excludes those where probable country of infection was reported as unknown (n=73).

Ref: HSE-Health Protection Surveillance Centre. HIV Slideset 2024. Dublin: HPSC; November 2025.

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 who acquired HIV outside Ireland who couldn't have benefited from PrEP in Ireland. It also excludes those where probable country of infection was reported as unknown.
HIV in Ireland reports https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/hivandaids/hivdataandreports/

KPI 2.3.2. PrEP continuation

Table 12. PrEP continuation data was collected from 11 of the 13 Public PrEP services.

77.6% of individuals who started PrEP in 2023 continued to use it in the 12 months after PrEP initiation.

Description	Total
Number of individuals who initiated PrEP in 2023*	1,495
Of those who initiated PrEP in 2023, the number who had at least one follow-up visit in 2024**	1,160
Proportion of individuals who started PrEP in 2023, who continued to use it in the 12 months after PrEP initiation	77.6%

sexualwellbeing.ie

***Initiated PrEP:** received a prescription for free PrEP through the national programme for the first time in 2023.

****Follow-up visit:** defined as any routine contact between the PrEP user and the provider for the purpose of clinical PrEP guidance. It may consist of an in-person visit, online appointment or phone call.

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.

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 2024

In 2024, there were 239 first-time HIV diagnoses, giving a rate of 4.6 per 100,000 population

Rates were stable from 2012 to 2019, declined during pandemic years (2020 and 2021), and have since trended upward toward pre-pandemic levels.

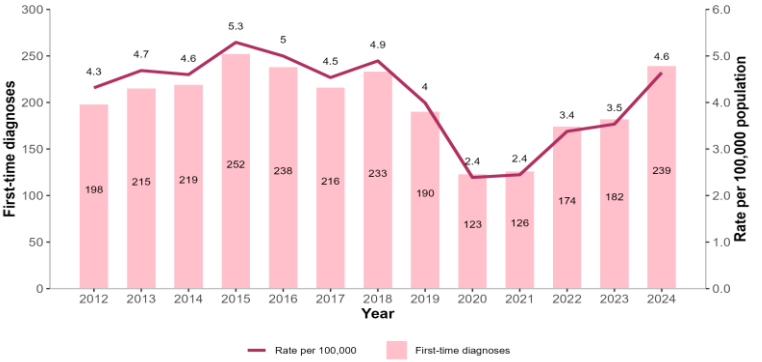


Figure 8. HIV diagnoses and rate per 100,000 population in Ireland, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)

***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 2024. Dublin: HPSC; November 2025.

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 reports 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 2024

Probable country of infection in 2024: 35% Ireland; 34% outside Ireland; unknown 31%.

In 2024, where probable country of infection was Ireland, the rate of first-time HIV diagnoses was consistent with rates reported in recent years.

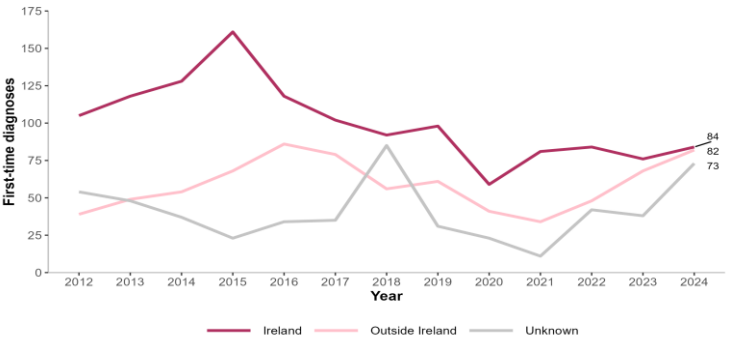


Figure 9. HIV diagnoses in Ireland by probable country of infection, 2012 to 2024 (first-time diagnoses)

***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 2024. Dublin: HPSC; November 2025.

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 reports https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/hivandaids/hivdataandreports/

KPI 2.4.2. Impact on Early Infectious Syphilis diagnoses

In 2024 limited enhanced surveillance data for EIS was available from some Regional Departments of Public Health and findings should be interpreted with caution.

In 2024 among HIV negative men with EIS**

- 41% were on HIV PrEP (compared to 45% in 2023)
  - 31% had evidence of reinfection***
- 58% were not on HIV PrEP
  - 8% had evidence of reinfection***

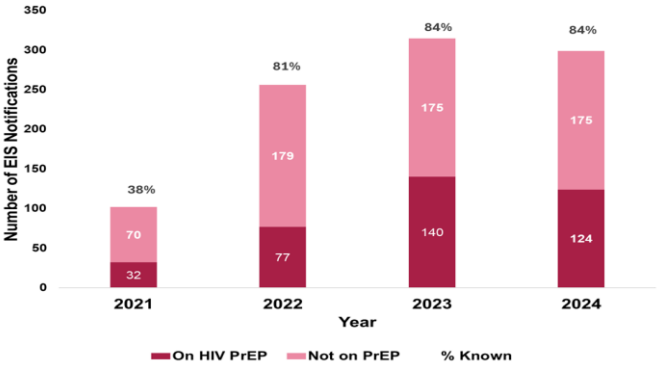


Figure 10. EIS notifications in HIV negative men on HIV PrEP and percentage of events where HIV PrEP status is known 2021*-2024**

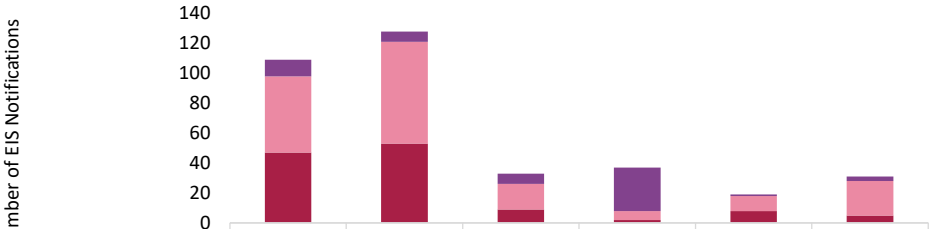
*The national HIV PrEP programme started in November 2019. Limited data were available in 2020 likely due to the COVID 19 pandemic.
**In 2024 HIV status was known for 55% of EIS notifications in men compared to 65% in 2023.
*** In 2024 reinfection status was known for 31% of EIS notifications in men compared to 49% in 2023

Ref: HSE-Health Protection Surveillance Centre. Preliminary data from HPSC Early Infectious Syphilis (EIS) report 2024 (Publication due June 2026)

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 Early Infectious Syphilis diagnoses

In 2024 limited enhanced surveillance data for EIS was available from some Regional Departments of Public Health and findings should be interpreted with caution.



	HSEDNE	HSEDM	HSEDSE	HSESW	HSEMW	HSEWNW
PrEP Status unknown	11	7	7	29	1	3
Not on PrEP	51	68	17	6	10	23
On PrEP	47	53	9	2	8	5

Figure 11. EIS notifications in HIV negative men by HIV PrEP status and by HSE Health Region 2024**

****In 2024 HIV status was known for 55% of EIS notifications in men compared to 65% in 2023.**

Data provided by HPSC personal communication

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 13. Provides data from the home STI testing service in 2024 for gbMSM users.

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

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

Characteristic		gbMSM users	Not taking PrEP	Taking PrEP	p-value[2]	Risk ratio
Gonorrhoea	Negative	14,847 (92%)	10,448 (94%)	4,088 (90%)	<0.001	1.52
	Positive	1,233 (7.7%)	**738 (6.6%)**	**455 (10%)**		
Chlamydia	Negative	15,062 (94%)	10,553 (94%)	4,195 (92%)	<0.001	1.36
	Positive	1,023 (6.3%)	**636 (5.7%)**	**350 (7.7%)**		
Syphilis	Negative	12,591 (94%)	8,952 (96%)	3,424 (93%)	<0.001	1.65
	*Reactive	757 (5.6%)	**416 (4.4%)**	**271 (7.3%)**		
Unprotected sex last 5 days	No	12,226 (73%)	8,763 (75%)	3,264 (70%)	<0.001	1.21
	Yes	4,451 (27%)	**2,893 (25%)**	**1,399 (30%)**		

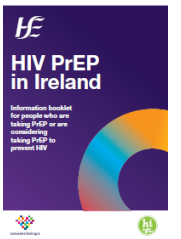
sexualwellbeing.ie

*Reactive syphilis includes all those with a reactive syphilis result and as such will capture past infection as well as new infections.

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:
Data from the home STI testing service 2024
P value derived from chi-square test of independence.

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 https://healthservice.hse.ie/staff/information-healthcare-workers/prep-information-for-service-providers/
- Information for PrEP service users is available on https://www2.hse.ie/conditions/hiv/
- Information leaflets are available in English, Irish, Ukrainian, Polish, French, Spanish and Portuguese on https://www.healthpromotion.ie/.



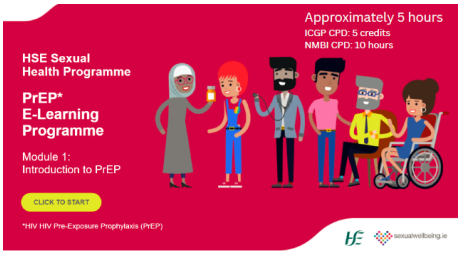


sexualwellbeing.ie

National PrEP programme



- Comprehensive 6 module PrEP e-learning programme launched on HSeLanD in December 2024 to improve number of private/GP PrEP providers.
- The programme provides the appropriate knowledge, attitudes and skills that are necessary to provide safe HIV PrEP care.
- *Module 3: Taking a Sexual History* was made available as a standalone module in 2025.



sexualwellbeing.ie

HSeLanD 'HIV PrEP e-Learning Programme