

Other Zoonoses in Humans 2016

Trichinosis (Trichinellosis)

No cases of trichinosis were notified in Ireland for 2016.

Yersiniosis

In 2016, 3 cases of yersiniosis were notified giving a crude incidence rate of 0.06 per 100,000 population. This was a sharp decrease compared to the 13 cases reported in 2015. All three reported cases of yersiniosis were in females. The reported incidence of yersiniosis in Ireland is low relative to the EU as a whole, and to Northern Europe in particular. Twenty-six member states in the EU reported 6,861 confirmed cases of yersiniosis in 2016, making it the third most commonly reported zoonosis in the EU. The EU notification rate was 1.82 cases per 100,000 population which was 4.7% lower than in 2015.

Q Fever

Six cases of Q fever were reported in Ireland in 2016. Five cases were male, with a median age of 51.5 years.

Echinococcosis

There were two cases of echinococcosis notified in 2016. These were the first cases of echinococcosis since 2007. The country of origin was not reported in either case.

Source of data:

HPSC: Health Protection Surveillance Centre. Annual Epidemiological Report 2016.

<http://www.hpsc.ie/about/annualreports/HSE%20HPSC%20Annual%20Report%20ready%202016.pdf>

HPSC: Annual Infectious Disease Statistics. Infectious Disease Notifications in Ireland, 2011-2016 (Provisional).

http://www.hpsc.ie/notifiablediseases/annualidstatistics/Annual_ID_Summary_Report_for_HPSC_Web_v5.0-19042017.pdf

EFSA/ECDC: European Food Safety Authority and European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. The European Union summary report on trends and sources of zoonoses, zoonotic agents and food-borne outbreaks in 2016.

<https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2017.5077>