The objective of this study was examine incidence of sexually transmitted HCV infection in a population of HIV positive MSM and to determine whether host biological factors, recent sexually transmitted infection (STI) associated with sexual behaviour but not with increased biological risk of infection (i.e. anorectal chlamydia) or a recent STI associated with both sexual and biological risk (i.e. syphilis) predicted it.

**Conclusions:**

In this study of HIV positive MSM with no recorded history of injecting drug use, incident HCV infection was associated with incident syphilis infection but not with incident anorectal chlamydia.

Hepatitis C incidence was also associated with younger age and higher CD4 cell count nadir. The incidence of syphilis has risen substantially over this time period, but the incidence of HCV has not.

The stable incidence of HCV with a rising incidence of syphilis suggests that other factors may be putting downward pressure on hepatitis C transmission such as greater use of HIV treatment with more HIV virally suppressed individuals.