Background HCNH was conducted in 2017 among gay and bisexual men (GBM) living with HIV. Pre and post- HCV treatment commencement changes in self-reported sexual and injecting drug-related behaviours among sexually active GBM living with HIV. Methods Data were drawn from co-EC, a prospective study aiming to treat and eliminate HCV among people living with HIV. Pre and post-HCV treatment commencement changes in self-reported sexual and injecting drug-related behaviours among sexually active GBM living with HIV. Results Of 120 males who completed both a pre and post- treatment commencement questionnaire, 90 reported ≥1 male sex partner before or after treatment commencement. Among these 90 sexually active GBM, there was no significant change pre- to post-treatment in condom-less anal intercourse with casual partners (52.5%/56.6%, P = 0.344), but a significant decrease in group sex (34.4%/21.1%, P = 0.011). Post-treatment commencement, condom-less intercourse (adjusted prevalence ratio (aPR) 1.80, 95%CI 1.07–3.03, P = 0.026) and group sex (aPR 4.53, 95%CI 1.76–11.67, P = 0.002) were highest amongst those who had reported these behaviours pre-treatment. Post-treatment commencement, injecting drug use was associated with the use of crystal methamphetamine during follow-up (aPR 4.36, 95%CI 1.27–14.94, P = 0.019).

Conclusion HCV-related risk behaviours were common among sexually active GBM living with HIV before and after HCV treatment and primarily occurred among the same men. There was no significant evidence of increasing risk behaviour following treatment. More frequent post-treatment HCV testing may be justified among GBM engaging in these behaviours to identify potential HCV reinfection and provide prompt re-treatment to prevent further transmission.

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