

Why was the study done?

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) reinfection among high-risk groups threatens HCV elimination goals.

What happened during the study?

We used data from the BC Hepatitis Testers Cohort, which includes nearly 1.7 million individuals tested for HCV or HIV in BC. Men-who-have-sex-with-men who had either achieved cure through HCV treatment or had spontaneously cleared their infection, were followed from the date of SVR or SC until the earliest of reinfection, death, or last HCV RNA measurement.

What were the results of the study?

Hepatitis C viral reinfection rate among men-who-have-sex-with-men was significantly higher among those who were younger, HIV co-infected, had problematic alcohol use, had a history of injection drug use, and among those who spontaneously cleared their infection compared with those who had a treatment-based cure.

How can these findings be used?

There is a need to engage men-who-have-sex-with-men in harm reduction and prevention services following treatment to reduce reinfection risk.

What is the reference for this study?

Adu P, Rossi C, Binka M, Wong S, Wilton J, Wong J, Butt ZA, Bartlett S, Jeong D, Pearce M, Darvishian M, Yu A, Alvarez M, Velásquez García HA, Krajden M, Janjua NZ. HCV reinfection rates after cure or spontaneous clearance among HIV-infected and uninfected men who have sex with men. *Liver Int.* 2021 Mar;41(3):482-493. doi: 10.1111/liv.14762