offered a test antenatally as the interventions for preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV are highly effective. HCV testing is recommended for individuals who have identifiable risk factors,17–19 such as ever having injected drugs, but the extent to which screening is implemented in different settings varies considerably.20 Targeting clients in sexually transmitted infection clinics for known risk factors has been shown to be an effective strategy to identify individuals with HCV.21 To our knowledge, other than in France,22 HCV screening has not been promoted in FPCs. If targeted screening were to be introduced in FPCs, this study suggests that the majority of individuals identified with high-risk behaviours would accept an HCV test. In addition to drug treatment services, prisons and GUM clinics, FPCs need to be highlighted as an important setting for selective HCV screening.

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**References**


