While HIV-infected individuals treated with combination antiretroviral therapy have longer lives and are getting older, evidence is accumulating that they may experience accelerated aging. Higher incidence of age-related diseases such as cardiovascular disease, liver and renal disease, bone disease, neurocognitive diseases, and some cancers have been reported in HIV-infected populations. We investigated leukocyte telomere length, a marker of cellular aging that has been associated with cardiovascular disease and lifespan, in a cohort of HIV-infected adults from Vancouver and uninfected controls.