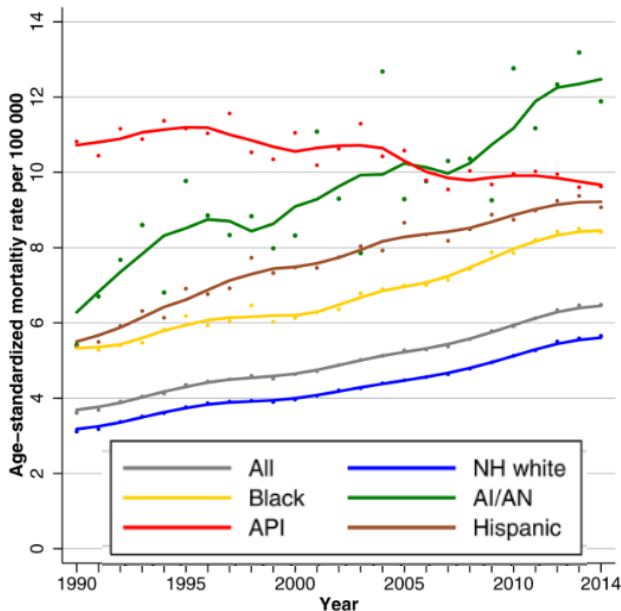


LIVER CANCER PREVENTION

Liver Cancer

- Liver cancer includes hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and bile duct cancer (cholangiocarcinoma), which is uncommon compared with HCC
- The incidence of liver cancer has tripled in past 30 years
- 42,220 adults were diagnosed with liver cancer in 2018
- Liver cancer mortality is increasing faster than any other cancer, with only 21% surviving 5 years
- Liver cancer mortality rates highest in Texas and 4 other states
- Incidence and death rates: 2- to 3-fold higher in men than women
- Liver cancer mortality increasing in all racial-ethnic groups except non-Hispanic whites

Mortality rates by race-ethnicity 1990-2014



Risk Factors for HCC

- Primary risk factor in US: Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection
- Other risk factors are heavy alcohol use, hepatitis B, hemochromatosis
- Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease is an increasingly common risk factor
- **Cirrhosis from any cause significantly increases risk of HCC**
- 80-90% of HCC cases are persons with cirrhosis

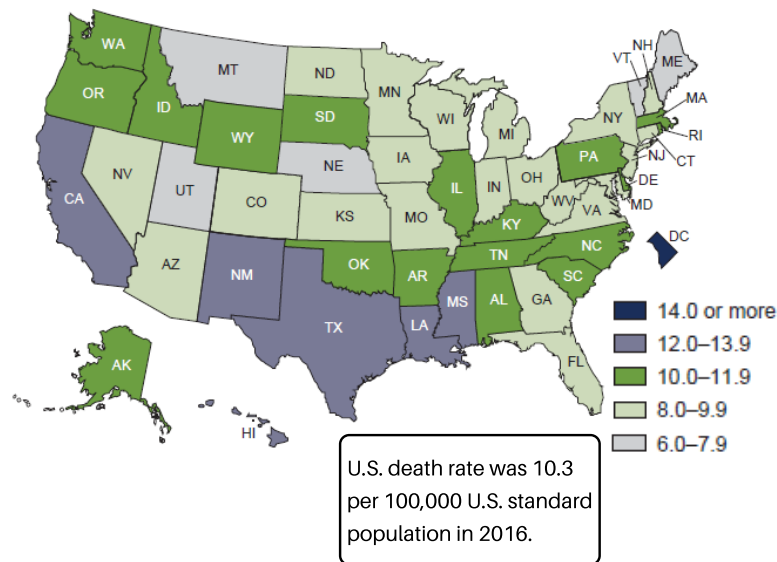
Prevention of HCC

- Persons with chronic HCV infection have 17-fold higher risk of developing HCC than uninfected persons
- Goal: early diagnosis and treatment
- **One time screening of all baby boomers (born 1945 through 1965) for HCV infection (USPSTF Rating: Class I, Level B)**
- New highly effective anti-HCV drugs achieve >90% cure rates and significantly reduce the risk of HCC

Surveillance for HCC in Persons with Cirrhosis

- In persons with cirrhosis, ultrasound every 6-months is recommended
- Adding alpha fetoprotein to ultrasound every 6-months increases detection of early stage HCC

Age-adjusted death rates for liver cancer among adults aged 25 and over, by state: United States, 2016



References:

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2. Tzartzeva K et al. Gastroenterology. 2018;154:1706-18



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