**Hepatocellular carcinoma**

A *silent killer*...

Carcinoma

Hepatocellular

Surveillance programmes are associated with improved survival.11

Recent studies show:


**Screening and diagnosis**

Surveillance programmes, when well-implemented, can detect and manage early-stage cancers.

**Signs and symptoms**

HCC often doesn’t show symptoms until the advanced stages of the disease./three.numerator

In fact, a number of people may experience no symptoms at all at the time of diagnosis and many are diagnosed during routine blood tests after returning from a hepatitis screening.

**Risk factors of HCC**

Almost 50% of all cases are diagnosed in China.4 One in three people who die of hepatocellular carcinoma in the world die in China.5

In the US, African American men are less likely to die of cancer than other racial/ethnic groups, but the difference is not clear after 2017.6

There are limited treatments available for people across all stages of liver cancer, and even more so if diagnosed at the advanced stages.7

Screening programmes are recommended to detect small masses on the liver, which can be sensitive enough to undergo ultrasound examinations, and detect small masses on the liver, which can be sensitive enough to be detected by a CT scan.

**Treatments currently available across different stages of the disease**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early</td>
<td>Surgery to remove the cancer or transarterial chemoembolization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>Sorafenib or transarterial chemoembolization or transarterial chemoembolization and Alpha-interferon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced</td>
<td>Transarterial chemoembolization and Alpha-interferon or immunotherapies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Current treatment landscape**

- Scarcity of recent studies show treatments effective across all stages of the disease.
- Only 20% of people with HCC are diagnosed in early stages, which can cause the disease to spread.
- Treatments to currently available across different stages of the disease indicate less than 50% of people receive any treatment at all.

**Future perspectives for people with HCC**

Despite the high prevalence of HCC, people with HCC will have fewer options and worse outcomes.

**Recent advances in effective treatments**

- Liver transplantation for people with HCC who have only one liver
- Immunotherapies for people with HCC who are not eligible for surgery or transplant

**Research**

- The outcomes for people with HCC who are not eligible for surgery or transplant
- The impact of recent advances in effective treatments

**Effective treatments**

- Liver transplantation
- Immunotherapies for people with HCC who are not eligible for surgery or transplant

**Additional resources**


**Triggers**

- Fatty foods and obesity
- Hepatitis B and C virus
- Alcohol consumption
- Liver cirrhosis

**Prevalence**

Globally, in 2020, over 815,000 people were diagnosed with HCC — about 79% in Asia. The number of people diagnosed with HCC is increasing around the world.8

**Survival rates**

In China, overall survival in people with HCC is about one quarter of the population, with more than half of people diagnosed at the advanced stage of the disease.13

In the US, only 20% of people diagnosed with HCC survive more than a year after diagnosis.11

**Risk factors included:**

- Hepatitis B and C virus
- Alcohol consumption
- Liver cirrhosis
- Obesity

**Survival rates**

- People who receive any treatment at all11
- People with HCC in the US who receive any treatment14
- People diagnosed in early stages, when treated with curative treatments13
- People diagnosed in advanced stages of the disease,2 but some people may experience:10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early</td>
<td>Surgery to remove the cancer or transarterial chemoembolization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>Sorafenib or transarterial chemoembolization or transarterial chemoembolization and Alpha-interferon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced</td>
<td>Transarterial chemoembolization and Alpha-interferon or immunotherapies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Current treatment landscape**

- Scarcity of recent studies show treatments effective across all stages of the disease.
- Only 20% of people with HCC are diagnosed in early stages, which can cause the disease to spread.
- Treatments to currently available across different stages of the disease indicate less than 50% of people receive any treatment at all.

**Future perspectives for people with HCC**

Despite the high prevalence of HCC, people with HCC will have fewer options and worse outcomes.