

HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA BY THE NUMBERS

HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA (HCC) IS THE **MOST COMMON TYPE OF PRIMARY LIVER CANCER**, ACCOUNTING FOR **90 PERCENT** OF ALL LIVER CANCERS.

APPROXIMATELY

700,000

PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD ARE DIAGNOSED WITH HCC EACH YEAR



NEARLY 1 IN 12
CANCER DEATHS
ARE DUE TO HCC

LIVER CANCER IS THE **SECOND LEADING CAUSE OF CANCER MORTALITY** WORLDWIDE AND OCCURS MORE OFTEN IN MEN THAN WOMEN.



554,000

228,000

CASES PER YEAR



MEDIAN AGE

63

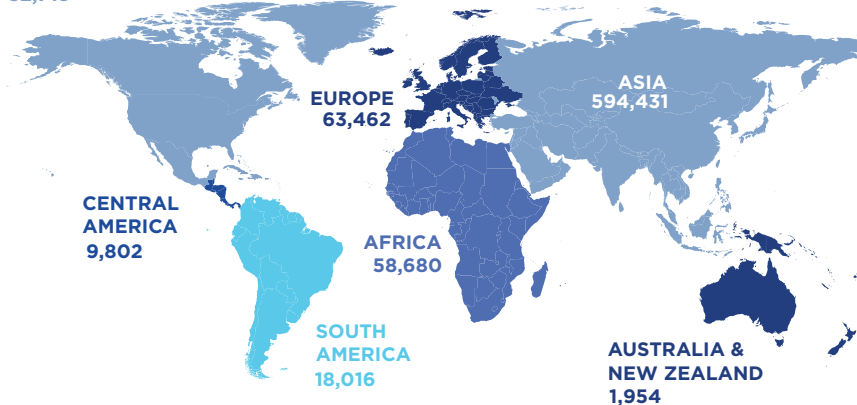
AT DIAGNOSIS

67

AT DEATH

LIVER CANCER “HOT SPOTS”

NORTH AMERICA
32,718



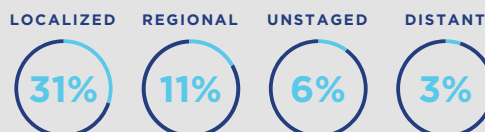
Source: Globocan 2012

SURVIVAL RATES

HCC IN ADULTS IS OFTEN DIAGNOSED IN LATER STAGES, WHICH RESULTS IN RELATIVELY LOW 5-YEAR SURVIVAL RATES.

ONLY 10% ARE DIAGNOSED IN THE EARLY STAGES WHEN SURGERY CAN HELP.

LIVER CANCER 5-YEAR RELATIVE SURVIVAL RATES BY STAGE AT DIAGNOSIS



COMMON HCC RISK FACTORS

BETWEEN 80 AND 90 PERCENT OF ALL HCC CASES WORLDWIDE ARE CAUSED BY INFECTION WITH THE HEPATITIS B VIRUS (HBV) OR HEPATITIS C VIRUS (HCV)



GENDER



RACE/
ETHNICITY



CERTAIN
GENETIC
SYNDROMES



TYPE 2
DIABETES



CHRONIC
HCV/HBV
INFECTION



CIRRHOSIS



HEAVY
ALCOHOL
USE



OBESITY



NON-ALCOHOLIC
STEATOHEPATITIS
(NASH)

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS



- UNINTENDED WEIGHT LOSS
- LOSS OF APPETITE
- NAUSEA OR VOMITING
- ENLARGED LIVER AND/OR SPLEEN
- ABDOMINAL PAIN AND/OR SWELLING
- ITCHING
- YELLOWING OF THE SKIN AND EYES

TREATMENT OPTIONS

A PATIENT'S TREATMENT OPTIONS ARE LARGELY DEPENDENT ON STAGE OF DISEASE & MAY INCLUDE:



SURGERY



TUMOR
ABLATION OR
EMBOLIZATION



RADIATION
THERAPY



CHEMOTHERAPY



IMMUNOTHERAPY



TARGETED
DRUG THERAPY