

Trends in Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC) Among Asians and Pacific Islanders Compared to Other Races in the United States

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BACKGROUND

- HCC is the most common liver malignancy.
 - 85-90% of all liver cases worldwide.
 - Estimated Hepatitis C (HCV) and Hepatitis B (HBV) are attributable to 47.5% of HCC in Asian population in U.S.
 - Aim: Describe U.S. HCC patterns among NH API population, compared to other race and ethnicities.

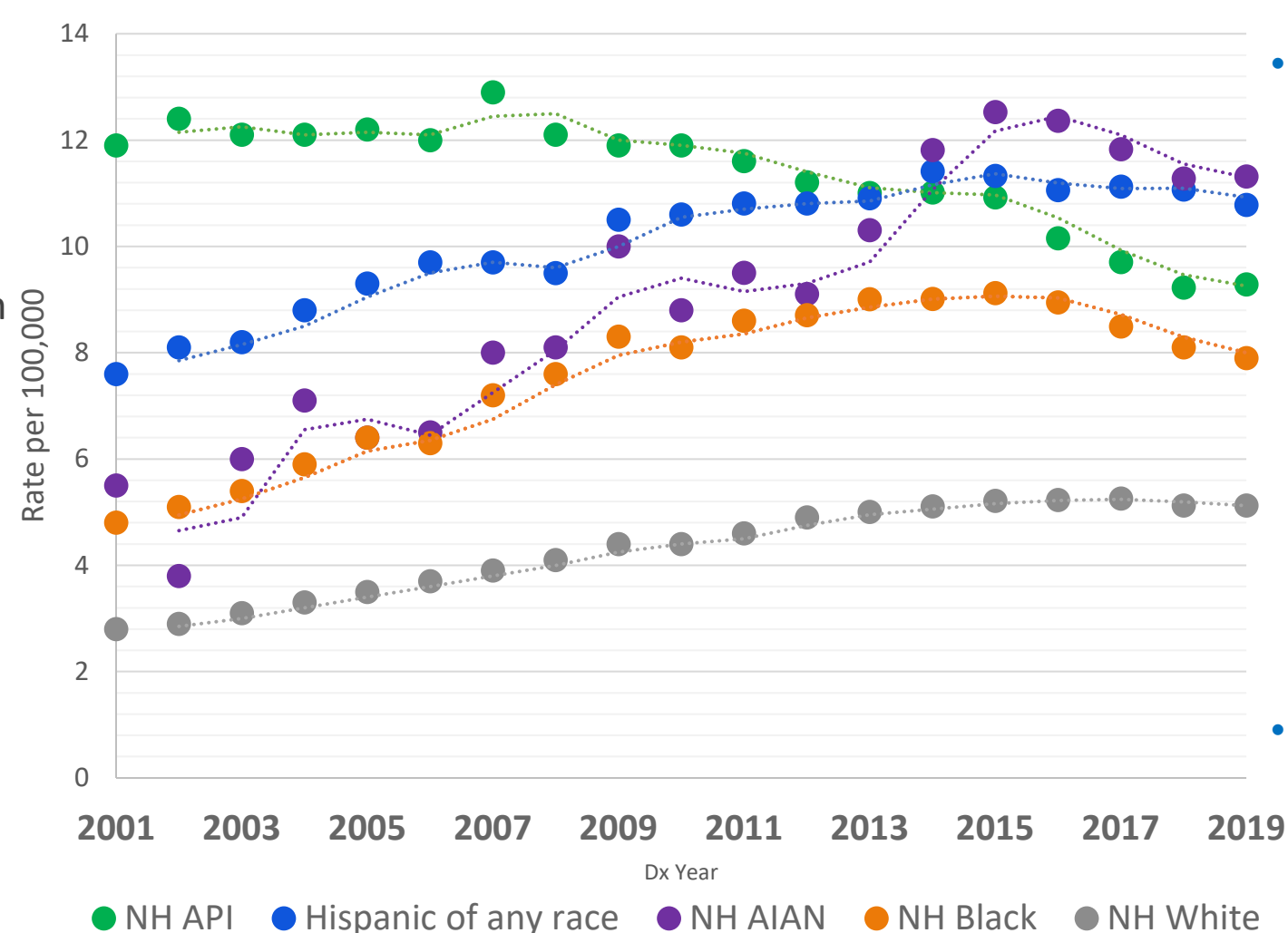
METHODS

- Data from the U.S. Cancer Statistics Incidence Database from the November 2021 data submission were used.
 - HCC was defined by ICD-O-3 site C22.0 and histology codes 8160, 8162, 8170-8172, 8174-8175, 8180, and 8190.
 - Age-adjusted cancer incidence rates (AAR) were calculated.
 - Race and origin recode were used to compare differences among 5 mutually exclusive groups below :
 - NH API
 - Hispanic of any race
 - NH American Indian/Alaska Native (AIAN)
 - NH Black
 - NH White

RESULTS

- NH API population maintained the highest HCC AAR until 2013, followed by Hispanic of any race, NH AIAN, NH Black, and NH White (see Figure 1).
- During 2013, HCC AARs show shifting trends with Hispanic of any race and NH AIAN surpassing NH API rates (see Figure 1).
- NH API trends significantly decreased from 2009 onward. Rates declined since 2015 for NH AIAN and NH Black and leveled for Hispanic of any race and NH White.
- HCC was diagnosed at the localized stage among all race/ethnic groups when treatment is most effective (see Figures 2&3).
- Overall, survival improvement from historical to current years for all groups except Hispanic of any race and NH AIAN at distant stages of disease. No change observed for NH API at advanced stage. (see Figures 2&3).

Figure 1. Trends in Age-adjusted Incidence Rates of HCC by Race and Ethnicity, United States, 2001-2019



Approximately 60% of liver cancers in the United States are attributed to potentially modifiable factors.

CONCLUSIONS

- HCC remains a burden in the U.S. but some improvement since 2015.
 - Decreasing trends in NH API, NH AIAN, and NH Black.
 - Trends plateau for Hispanic of any race and NH White.
- The prevalence of HBV in NH API population is higher than any other race/ ethnic group. HCV is the major contributor to the HCC trends in all race/ethnic groups, including NH API. Other causes of HCC not discussed include:
 - Being overweight or having obesity
 - Smoking cigarettes
 - Drinking alcohol
 - Having cirrhosis
 - Having nonalcoholic liver disease
 - Having diabetes
 - Having hemochromatosis
 - Eating foods that have aflatoxin
- Individuals can reduce their risk of getting HCC by:
 - Keeping a healthy weight
 - Getting vaccinated against Hepatitis B
 - Getting tested for Hepatitis C, and getting medical care if they have it
 - Don't smoke, or quitting if they do
 - Avoiding drinking too much alcohol

Figure 2. 5-Year Relative Survival by Stage at Diagnosis and Race and Ethnicity, United States, Historical 2001-2009

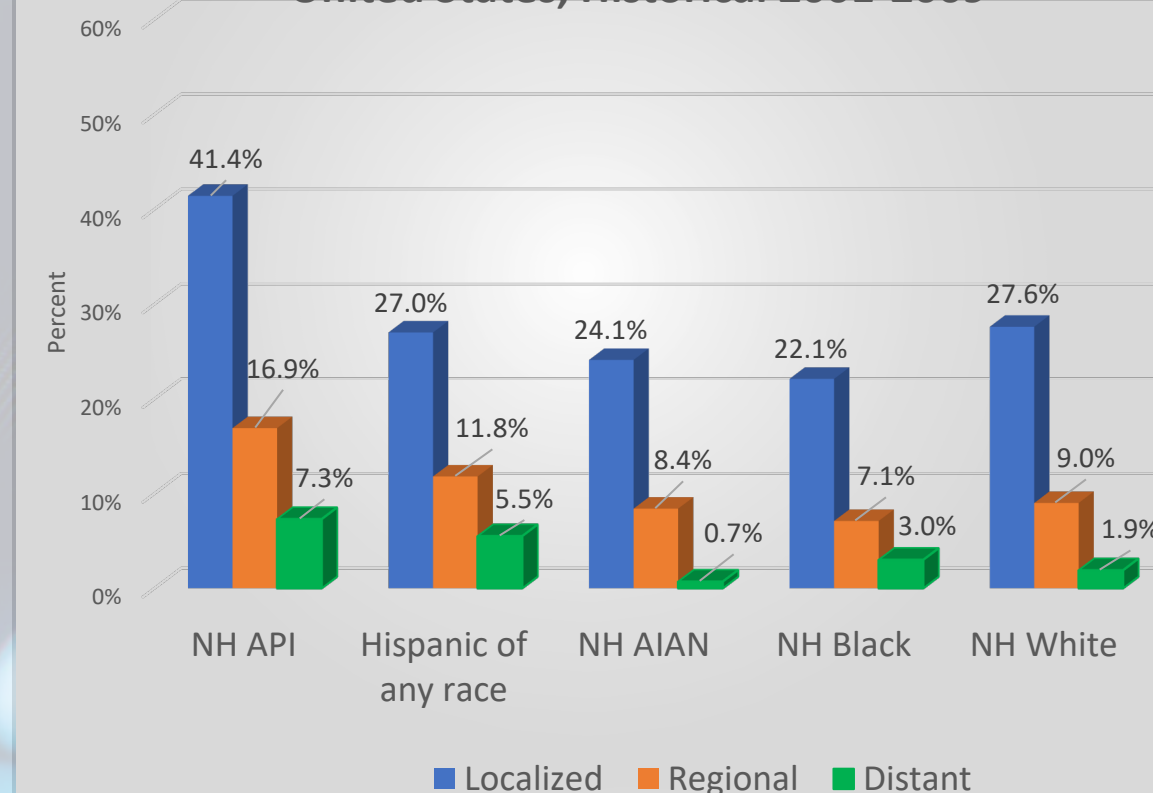
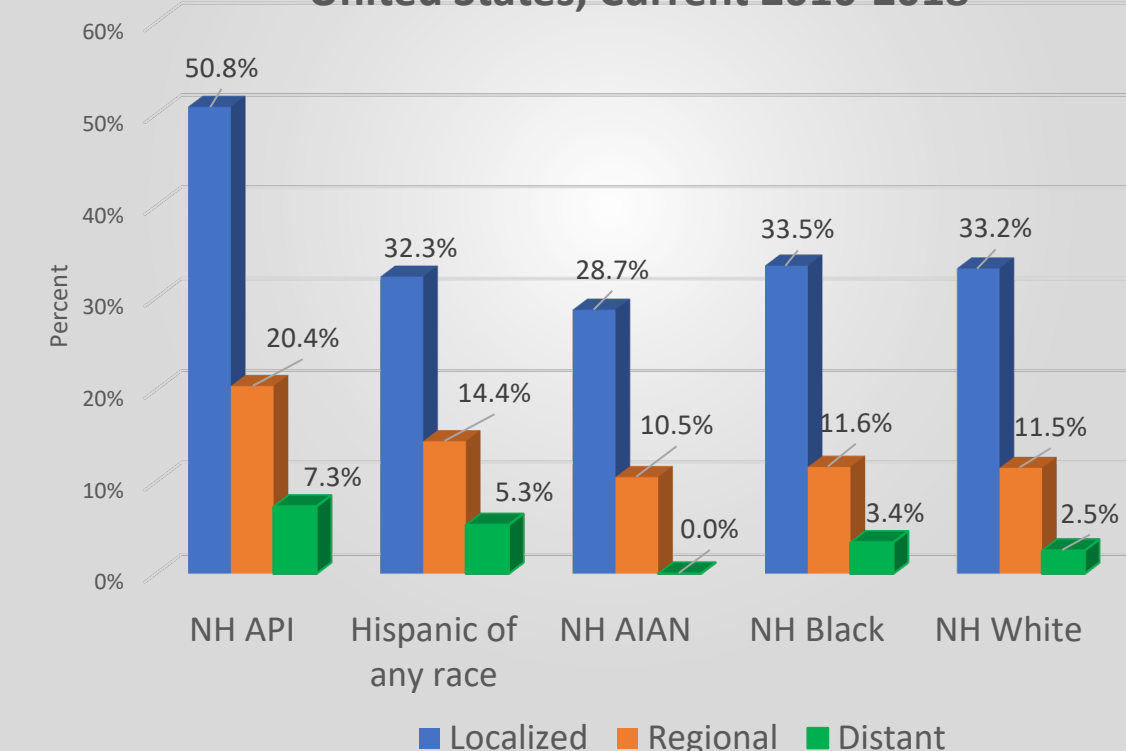


Figure 3. 5-Year Relative Survival by Stage at Diagnosis and Race and Ethnicity, United States, Current 2010-2018



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