

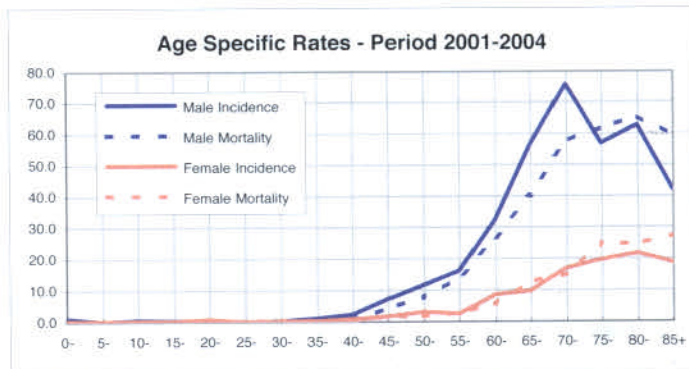
Cancer of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts

Swiss Association of Cancer Registries - www.asrt.ch

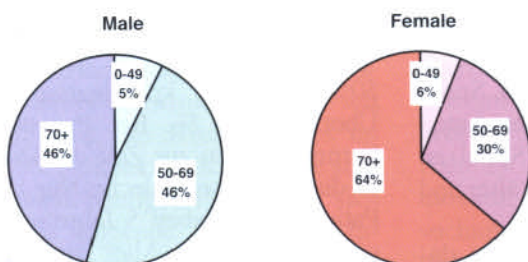
Raw data - Period 2001-2004

Gender	Yearly averages		5-year Prevalence (3)	Years of life lost (4)
	New cases (1)	Deaths (2)		
Male	444	370	353	2802
Female	151	161	166	798
Total	594	531	519	3600

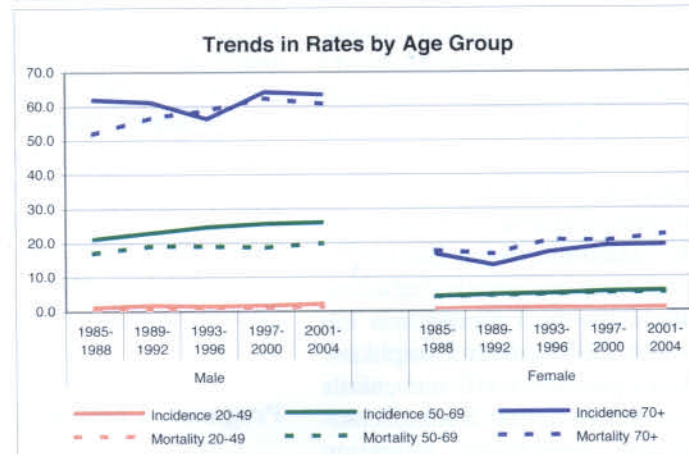
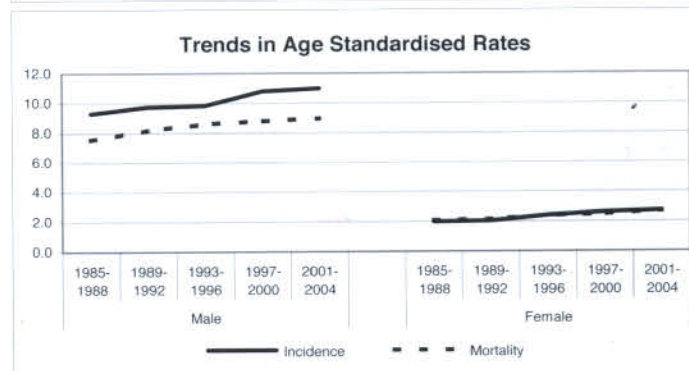
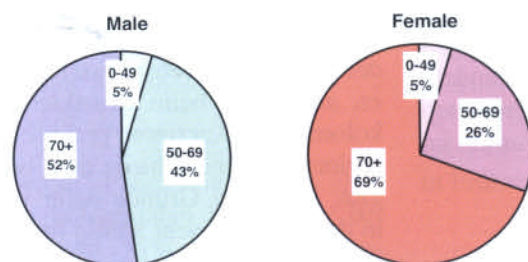
- (1) Swiss estimates on basis of nine registries
- (2) Computed from data of Federal Office of Statistics
- (3) Estimated from Globocan 2002, IARC - Lyon
- (4) Years lost each year before age 75



New cases by age group



Deaths by age group



Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts

Incidences of primary liver cancer (Hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC) in Switzerland are 11/100'000 for males and 3/100'000 for females (Standardized on European population), regularly rising. Mortality rates are almost similar (9 for males and 2.7 for females), traducing the very poor prognosis of this disease. Five-year relative survival does not exceed 5%.

Hepatitis B and hepatitis C infections appear to be the most significant causes of HCC. This cancer is associated with cirrhosis in 50% to 80% of patients; 5% of cirrhotic patients eventually develop hepatocellular cancer, which is often multifocal. There is evidence that patients with both hepatitis B and hepatitis C infections who consume more than 80 grams of alcohol per day have an increased risk of developing cancer more than 7 times the risk for patients who abstain from alcohol.

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