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Surveillance for hepatocellular carcinoma in patients with ...

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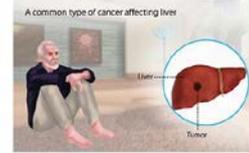
Hepatocellular Carcinoma Surveillance - Viral Hepatitis ...

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Key Concepts Key Recommendations Ultrasound For HCC Screeni...

1. HCC occurs most often (>80% of the time) in patients with advanced fibrosis/cirrhosis
2. Screening (or more accurately, surveillance for this at-risk population) will result in earlier stage at

Hepatocellular Carcinoma Medical Condition



The most common form of liver cancer often seen in people with chronic liver diseases

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on Prevention, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Chronic Hepatitis B. AASLD 2018 Hepatitis B Guidance [38] This document includes recommendations for HCC surveillance in persons with chronic HBV infection. Note these recommendations differ from the 2018 AASLD Hepatocellular Carcinoma Guidelines, which do ...

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- Most guidelines call for ultrasound every 6 months with or without alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) screening in all patients with cirrhosis

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Increasing burden of advanced hepatocellular carcinoma in ...
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Background: Regular surveillance for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in patients with chronic hepatitis B viral (HBV) infection and hepatitis C (HCV) cirrhosis improves survival by earlier detection of the cancer at an earlier stage when curative intervention may still be possible. We compared patient characteristics, surveillance history and outcomes in patients presenting with advanced HCC ...

Author: Cameron Schauer, Thomas Mules, Mart... Publish Year: 2020

Late development of hepatocellular carcinoma after viral ...
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29889353>

Late development of hepatocellular carcinoma after viral clearance in patients with chronic hepatitis C: A need for continual surveillance. Tong MJ(1)(2), Theodore CF(3), Salvo RT(1). Author information: (1)Liver Center, Huntington Medical Research Institutes, Pasadena, California, USA.

Cited by: 2 Author: Myron J Tong, Myron J Tong, Carmen F Th...
 Publish Year: 2018

WHO | Protocol for surveillance of the fraction of ...
[https://www.who.int/hepatitis/topics/hepatitis-c/...](https://www.who.int/hepatitis/topics/hepatitis-c/)

WHO proposes an approach to viral hepatitis surveillance that examines: (i) acute hepatitis, reflecting the incidence of new infections; (ii) prevalence of chronic hepatitis B virus [HBV] and hepatitis C virus [HCV] infections; and (iii) mortality from sequelae, including cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma (1).

Hepatocellular carcinoma in chronic hepatitis B patients ...
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/24379605>

Dec 21, 2013 Patients with chronic hepatitis B are at increased risk of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), while the inhibition of viral replication can represent a reasonable target for HCC prevention. Interferon-α therapy results in decreased HCC risk, which is more evident in patients with high baseline HCC risk.

Cited by: 29 Author: John Vlachogiannakos, George Papatheod...
 Publish Year: 2013

Core Concepts - Surveillance for Hepatocellular Carcinoma ...
<https://www.hepatitisc.uw.edu/go/evaluation...>

May 31, 2016: Epidemiology Worldwide, in 2020 hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the seventh most common malignancy and the second leading cause of cancer-related death (1). [In the United States, the National Cancer Institute (NCI) data for "liver cancer" combines liver and intrahepatic bile duct carcinoma. (2) The annual reported rate of liver cancer in the United States has changed significantly in ...

PDF Viral Hepatitis Surveillance - CDC
<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/statistics/2010...>

infection, reports of chronic hepatitis B and C, which account for the greatest burden of disease, are not submitted by most states. As noted in the 2010 report from the Institute of Medicine (IOM) (1), surveillance capacity to monitor both acute and chronic viral hepatitis is limited at the

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Hepatocellular Carcinoma

Medical Condition

The most common form of liver cancer often seen in people with chronic liver diseases like cirrhosis.

Rare (Fewer than 200,000 cases per year in US)

- May be preventable by vaccine
- Often requires lab test or imaging
- Treatable by a medical professional
- Can last several months or years

It is caused mainly due to the chronic infection of the liver or DNA mutation of the liver cells. It is characterized by unexplained weight loss, upper abdominal pain and yellowing of the skin. Treatment options include hepatectomy, target drug delivery and the use of radiation to kill the cancerous cells.

Symptoms

The early stages of the disease do not present any symptoms but in the later stages the symptoms which are noted are as follows:

- Upper abdominal pain
- Weight loss
- Jaundice
- Fluid in the abdomen
- Liver failure

Treatments

Treatment options include hepatectomy, target drug delivery and the use of radiation to kill the cancerous cells.

Medication

- Chemotherapy: Therapy where the drugs are used to kill the cancer cells.
 - 5-Fluorouracil - Capecitabine - Irinotecan - Oxaliplatin
- Target drug delivery: Drugs which are target oriented help in slowing down the progression of the disease.
 - Sorafenib

Medical procedures: Hepatectomy Liver transplantation Ablation

Therapies: Radiation therapy

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Surveillance for hepatocellular carcinoma in chronic viral hepatitis: Is it time to personalize it?

Demirtas CO *et al.* Personalized hepatocellular carcinoma surveillance

Coskun Ozer Demirtas, Maurizia Rossana Brunetto

Abstract

Surveillance with abdominal ultrasound with or without alpha-fetoprotein is recommended by clinical practice guidelines for patients who are considered to be at risk of developing hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), including those with cirrhosis,

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