

Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct Cancer in California

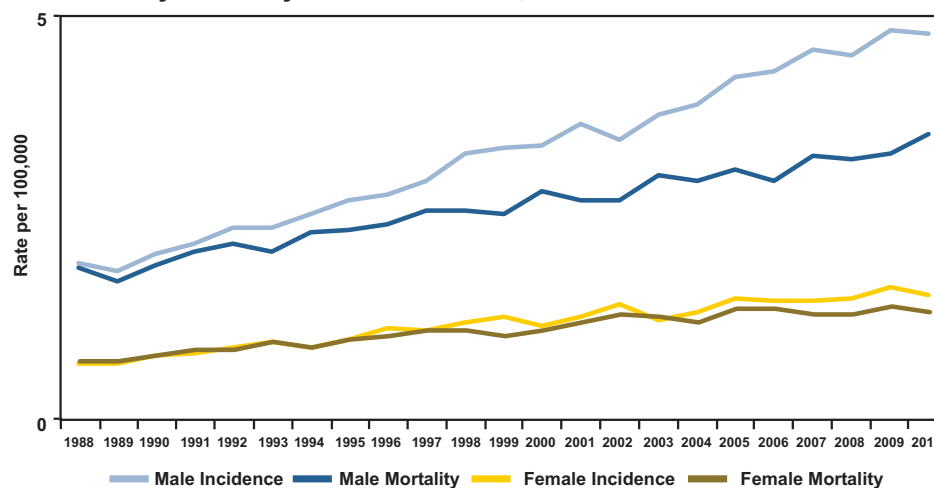
Liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancers are rare, and are more likely to occur in men than in women. It is estimated that there will be 3,195 people diagnosed with liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer in California in 2013 (2,305 males and 890 females), and that 2,545 will die from the disease (1,665 males and 880 females). Hepatocellular carcinoma is the most common form of liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer in adults. It accounts for about three out of four cancers that start in the liver.

Liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer incidence among males in California increased by 5.4 percent per year on average from 1988 to 1998, and then continued to increase by 3.6 percent per year on average from 1998 to 2010 (Figure 1). Liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer incidence among females in California followed a similar pattern, increasing by 5.1 percent

per year on average from 1988 to 1998, and then continued to increase by 2.3 percent per year from 1998 to 2010. Mortality rates among males increased steadily by 2.8 percent per year on average from 1988 to 2010, while mortality rates among females increased by 3.5 percent per year on average from 1988 to 2002, and then began to plateau. (See Figure 1.)

Liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer incidence (I) and mortality (M) rates in California from 2006-2010 were highest among non-Hispanic Asians/Pacific Islanders (I: 15.5 per 100,000; M: 11.1 per 100,000), followed by Hispanics (I: 12.3 per 100,000; M: 9.5 per 100,000), non-Hispanic blacks (I: 10.8 per 100,000; M: 8.6 per 100,000), and non-Hispanic whites (I: 6.3 per 100,000; M: 4.9 per 100,000). (See Figure 2.)

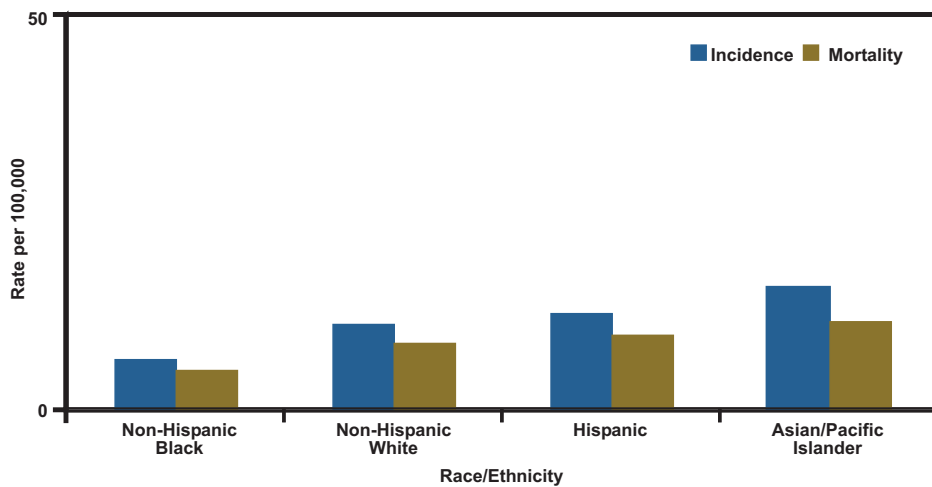
Figure 1: Age-Adjusted Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates By Sex In California, 1988-2010



Source: California Cancer Registry
Prepared by the Cancer Registry of Greater California.

From 2001 to 2010 in California, the largest group of liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancers were diagnosed early (36.1 percent), when the cancer was still confined to the primary site (Figure 3). When diagnosed at the localized stage, five-year relative survival, a measure of the likelihood that a cancer patient survives their cancer

Figure 2:
Five-Year Age-Adjusted Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct Cancer
Incidence and Mortality Rates by Race/Ethnicity in California,
2006-2010



Source: California Cancer Registry
 Prepared by the Cancer Registry of Greater California.

during the five years post diagnosis, was 25.6 percent. In terms of regional stage at diagnosis, 25.8 percent of liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer cases diagnosed between 2001 and 2010 in California were diagnosed at this stage – with a five-year relative survival of approximately ten percent. 17.6 percent of liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancers in California were diagnosed at the distant stage, when the cancer has already metastasized. Survival amongst this group was much lower, only approximately three percent (See Figure 3).

Figure 3: Stage Distribution and Five-Year Relative Survival by Stage At Diagnosis for Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct Cancer, California, 2001-2010

Stage at Diagnosis	Stage Distribution	Five-Year Relative Survival
Localized (Confined to Primary Site)	36.1%	25.6%
Regional (Spread to Regional Lymph Nodes)	25.8%	9.5%
Distant (Metastasized to Other Organs)	17.6%	3.1%
Unknown Stage	20.5%	4.7%

Source: California Cancer Registry
 Prepared by the Cancer Registry of Greater California.

