

TOGETHER **AGAINST** LIVER CANCER

Encourage Awareness and Screening

KEY FACTS ABOUT LIVER CANCER AND ITS RISK FOR HISPANICS¹

Liver cancer includes hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and bile duct cancer (cholangiocarcinoma).

Liver cancer screening is important because symptoms may not appear until the disease progresses into later stages.

Data indicates that **HCC disparities** in early diagnosis, treatment, and outcomes among Hispanics are an **important issue** and need more attention. **Interventions** could be necessary to reduce these disparities to **improve patient outcomes**.

HISPANICS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE AT GREATER RISK FOR LIVER CANCER



They make up **1 out of 5** people with liver cancer.



They have a **chronic liver disease rate** that is **twice** that of the non-Hispanic white population.

2x

They are almost **twice as likely** to have and to die from liver cancer than non-Hispanic whites.

RISK FACTORS²

There are several risk factors that may increase the chances of getting liver cancer. They include:

- Type 2 diabetes
- Obesity
- Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD)
- Hepatitis B or C
- Race/ethnicity
- Cirrhosis
- Heavy alcohol use
- Tobacco use

SCREENING AND SURVEILLANCE

- Encourage early screening for Hispanic patients and inform them of their risk factors
- The American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD) recommends an ultrasound and alpha fetoprotein (AFP) every 6 months to screen for HCC in patients with cirrhosis³

TALK TO YOUR PATIENTS ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF SCREENING

See the other side for risk factors, testing, and treatment information you can share with your patients.

References: **1.** Trends in incidence rates, 1975-2017. American Cancer Society website. www.cancerstatisticscenter.cancer.org/#!/data-analysis/IncidenceTrend. Accessed May 26, 2021. **2.** Liver cancer causes, risk factors, and prevention. American Cancer Society website. www.cancer.org/content/dam/CRC/PDF/Public/8699.00.pdf. Updated April 1, 2019. Accessed May 26, 2021. **3.** Singal AG, Llovet JM, Yarchoan M, et al. AASLD Practice Guidance on prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma. *Hepatology*. 2023 December 1;78(6):1922-1965.

TOGETHER *AGAINST* LIVER CANCER

JUNTOS *CONTRA* EL CÁNCER DE HÍGADO

LIVER CANCER AND ITS RISK FOR HISPANICS LIVING IN THE US

Hispanics are **almost 2 times more likely** to have and to die from liver cancer, than non-Hispanic whites.

The **majority** of HCC cases are diagnosed in the **advanced stage**.

Consider these 3 steps toward education, screening, and early treatment:

Step 1: Know your risks

People with liver cancer may not notice any symptoms until the disease progresses into later stages. **Risk factors may include:**

- Type 2 Diabetes
- Obesity
- Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD)
- Race/ethnicity
- Hepatitis B or C
- Cirrhosis
- Heavy alcohol use
- Tobacco use

Step 2: Talk to your doctor about getting screened

Talk to your doctor about screening tests. If you have risk factors, you may need screening every 6 months. Tests include:

- Imaging—like **ultrasounds**
- Blood tests—like **liver function tests**

Step 3: Seek immediate treatment

The earlier liver cancer is found, the better your chance of survival. **That's why screening is important.** If a test finds liver cancer in its early stages, there may be more treatment options, and your healthcare team may be able to treat it before it grows and spreads.

**ASK YOUR
DOCTOR ABOUT
SCREENING TODAY**

To learn more visit
AgainstLiverCancer.com

SCAN THIS CODE



ESCANEA ESTE CÓDIGO

EL CÁNCER DE HÍGADO Y SU RIESGO PARA LOS HISPANOS QUE VIVEN EN EE.UU.

Los Hispanos tienen **aprox. 2 veces más probabilidad** de tener cáncer de hígado y morir por ello, que las personas blancas no Hispanas.

La **mayoría** de casos de hepatocarcinoma son diagnosticados en **etapa avanzada**.

Considera estos tres pasos para informarte, realizarte pruebas de detección y tratar a tiempo el cáncer:

Paso 1: Conoce tus riesgos

Es posible que las personas no noten ningún síntoma de cáncer de hígado hasta que este progresa a etapas más avanzadas.

Entre los factores de riesgo se incluyen:

- Diabetes tipo 2
- Obesidad
- Enfermedad del hígado graso no alcohólico (EHGNA)
- Raza/origen étnico
- Hepatitis B o C
- Cirrosis
- Consumo excesivo de alcohol
- Consumo de tabaco

Paso 2: Habla con tu médico sobre realizarte una prueba de detección

Habla con tu médico acerca de las pruebas de detección. Si tienes factores de riesgo, es posible que debas realizarte una prueba cada 6 meses. Las pruebas incluyen lo siguiente:

- Estudios por imagen, como **ecografías**
- Análisis de sangre, como **pruebas de la función hepática**

Paso 3: Busca tratamiento inmediato

Cuanto antes te detecten el cáncer de hígado, mayores serán tus posibilidades de sobrevivir a él. Es por esto **que las pruebas de detección de cáncer son tan importantes.** Si estas detectan cáncer de hígado en las etapas iniciales, es probable que tengas más opciones de tratamiento y que tu equipo de atención médica pueda tratarlo antes de que crezca y se propague.

**HABLA CON TU MÉDICO
SOBRE LAS PRUEBAS DE
DETECCIÓN HOY MISMO**

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