

## Viral Hepatitis & Liver Cancer Prevention Profile

Each year in the United States, around 31,000 people get liver cancer. Did you know that among people with certain liver cancers in the United States, more than half have hepatitis C and around 15% have hepatitis B? Less than 18% of people diagnosed with any kind of liver cancer live five or more years.

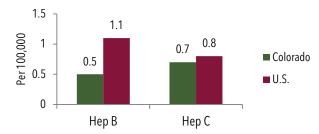


Populations at higher risk of hepatitis B infection include people born in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, people who inject drugs, incarcerated individuals, men who have sex with men and health care workers at risk of occupational exposure.<sup>4</sup>

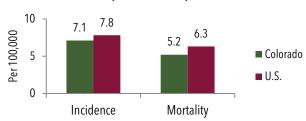
Populations at higher risk of hepatitis C infection include baby boomers (born 1945-1965), those who inject drugs or who have ever injected drugs, individuals with HIV, and prior recipients of transfusions or organ transplants.<sup>4</sup>

#### What's happening in Colorado?

# Colorado vs. U.S. Incidence Rates of Acute Hepatitis B and C (2015)<sup>6</sup>



### Colorado vs. U.S. Age-Adjusted Liver Cancer\* Incidence and Mortality Rates (2010-2014)<sup>5</sup>



### Take Action!

Most new liver cancer cases diagnosed each year could be prevented through these strategies:<sup>4</sup>

SURVEILLANCE	VACCINATION	SCREENING	TREATMENT	POLICY, SYSTEMS & ENVIRONMENTAL (PSE) CHANGE
State- and national-based surveillance systems provide essential data for program planning.  Use cancer registry data to: Describe disease burden Identify disease trends to inform patterns of access to care  Use National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System and Viral Hepatitis Surveillance Program to: Describe infection of disease Monitor trends in incidence and prevalence of risk factors for disease Follow the CDC Guidelines for Viral Hepatitis Surveillance and Case Management	<ul> <li>95% of hepatitis B infections can be prevented with immunization, and promising practices. <sup>7</sup></li> <li>Identify individuals recommended for hepatitis B vaccination</li> <li>Administer vaccination as part of routine services</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Early detection is key.</li> <li>Identify patients who are at high risk for hepatitis B or hepatitis C infections</li> <li>Test according to age- and risk-based guidelines</li> <li>Assess for risk factors for liver cancer, including:         <ul> <li>Heavy alcohol use</li> <li>Obesity</li> <li>Type II diabetes<sup>1</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Viral hepatitis is curable, and treatment could prevent 90,000 liver cancer deaths by 2030.8  Ensure those infected with hepatitis B or hepatitis C receive appropriate care and treatment  Partner with insurers to develop solutions to lower cost of treatment	PSE change leads to broader impact and sustainability.  Build infrastructure that allows the identification, follow-up and monitoring of individuals with hepatitis B and hepatitis C infections  Work with stakeholders to support improvements in research, prevention, screening, diagnosis and care.

REFERENCES: 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2017). <u>Liver Cancer</u>. Retrieved from http://bit.ly/2xmeVg. 2. El-Serag, H.B. & Kanwal, F. (2014). Epidemiology of Heptocellular Carcinoma in the United States: Where Are We? Where Do We Go? <u>Hepatology</u>, 60(5), 1767-1775. doi: 10.1002/hep.27222 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2016). <u>CDC Fact Sheet: Viral Hepatitis and Liver Cancer</u>. Retrieved from http://bit.ly/21fXpv 5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Prevention and National Cancer Institute. (2017). <u>United States Cancer Statistics: 1999-2014 Incidence and Mortality Web-Based Report</u>. Retrieved from http://bit.ly/2xn2iTq 8. National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. (2017). <u>Anational Strategy for the Elimination of Hepatitis Band C: Phase Two Report</u>. Retrieved from http://bit.ly/2xp0077

\*Refers to cancer that begins in the liver or intrahepatic bile duct.





