



South Carolina Viral Hepatitis & Liver Cancer Prevention Profile

Each year in the United States, around 31,000 people get liver cancer.¹ 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?² Less than 18% of people diagnosed with any kind of liver cancer live five or more years.³

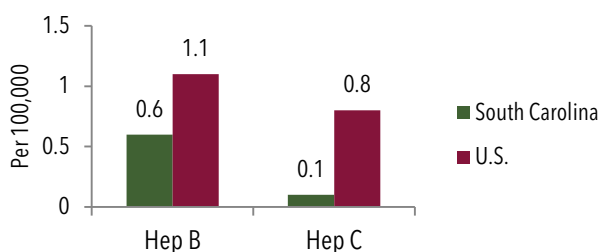


Populations at higher risk of hepatitis B infection include people born in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, people who inject drugs, incarcerated individuals, men who have sex with men and health care workers at risk of occupational exposure.⁴

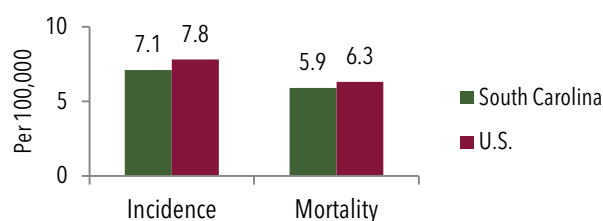
Populations at higher risk of hepatitis C infection include baby boomers (born 1945-1965), those who inject drugs or who have ever injected drugs, individuals with HIV, and prior recipients of transfusions or organ transplants.⁴

What's happening in South Carolina?

South Carolina vs. U.S. Incidence Rates
of Acute Hepatitis B and C (2015)⁶



South Carolina vs. U.S. Age-Adjusted
Liver Cancer* Incidence and Mortality
Rates (2010-2014)⁵



Take Action!

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

 SURVEILLANCE	 VACCINATION	 SCREENING	 TREATMENT	 POLICY, SYSTEMS & ENVIRONMENTAL (PSE) CHANGE
<i>State- and national-based surveillance systems provide essential data for program planning.</i> - 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	<i>95% of hepatitis B infections can be prevented with immunization, and promising practices.⁷</i> - Identify individuals recommended for <u>hepatitis B vaccination</u> - Administer vaccination as part of routine services	<i>Early detection is key.</i> - Identify patients who are at high risk for <u>hepatitis B</u> or <u>hepatitis C</u> infections - Test according to age- and risk-based guidelines - Assess for risk factors for liver cancer, including: - Heavy alcohol use - Obesity - Type II diabetes¹	<i>Viral hepatitis is curable, and treatment could prevent 90,000 liver cancer deaths by 2030.⁸</i> - Ensure those infected with <u>hepatitis B</u> or <u>hepatitis C</u> receive appropriate care and treatment - Partner with insurers to develop solutions to lower cost of treatment	<i>PSE change leads to broader impact and sustainability.</i> - 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 care⁸

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

Learn more about viral hepatitis at www.cdc.gov/hepatitis and more about liver cancer at www.cdc.gov/cancer/liver



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