

## **Clinicoepidemiological Study of Advanced hepatocellular carcinoma at the Clinical oncology and Nuclear Medicine Department, Suez Canal University**

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### **Abstract**

**Background:** Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is one of the most common malignant tumors worldwide as well as in Egypt where it constitutes a significant public health problem. Over a decade, there was nearly a two fold increase of the proportion of HCC among chronic liver disease (CLD) patients in Egypt with a decline of HBV an increase of HCV as risk factors.

**Objective:** To evaluate the clinicoepidemiological features of advanced HCC in clinical oncology and Nuclear medicine department, Suez Canal University hospital.

**Method:** This is a retrospective study done to analyse the clinical and demographic data of advanced HCC patients that attended clinical oncology and Nuclear Medicine Department, Suez Canal University Hospital in the period between January 2013 till December 2016.

**Results:** Results revealed that mean age of the patients was  $60.2 \pm 7.69$ , 71.74% male and 28.26% Female, 91.3% were HCV positive while 6.5% were HBV positive. Liver cirrhosis was in 89.13% of patients. Majority of the patients (78.2%) were Child Pugh Score B and 21.7% were Child Pugh Score C. 67.39% of patients had diabetes. Portal vein thrombosis was present in 50% of cases. Alpha fetoprotein was elevated  $> 400$  in 56.52% of cases. Thirty four patients received treatment in the form of chemotherapy while 12 patients did not receive treatment. There is a highly significant increase in survival time  $P < 0.001$  in treated group compared to untreated group.

**Conclusion:** The incidence of HCC is increasing in the last years .The most important risk factor is cirrhosis which was mainly due to HCV infection. Thus, much efforts should be put into the field of prevention and treatment of viral hepatitis infections and chronic liver disease. Screening programs should be done to get rid of the problem, and most importantly , there must be an acceptable and effective therapy.

Keywords: Hepato cellular carcinoma ,clinicoepidemiologic,Suez Canal University.