

Predictors and survival in hepatitis B-related hepatocellular carcinoma in New South Wales, Australia

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Reference:

Key Words:

HPV, HCC, survival rates, ethnic comparisons

Research aim:

Incidence and mortality of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) has increased markedly over the last three decades in Australia. An increasing proportion of HCC cases is related to chronic viral hepatitis including hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection. This study aims to add to the knowledge base on hepatitis B virus (HBV)-related hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) survival.

Results/Conclusion:

Over the 9-year study period, 278 HCC cases were linked to chronic HBV infection. The majority of cases were male (83.5%) and overseas-born (93.6%); Asian-born cases accounted for 72.1%. Median survival following HCC diagnosis was 15.0 months. HCC survival was poorer among older age groups (P

Implications:

Cultural Group(s):

Location of study:

New South Wales

Age group:

Number included in study:

278 cases linked to chronic HBV infection

Type of participants:

(secondary data)

Research approach:

Quantitative

Type of data:

Secondary

Secondary data sources used:

New South Wales (NSW) Central Cancer Registry (CCR), HBV notifications from the NSW Health Department

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes: