

## Cancer in Utah

### Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct

<i>Summary</i>	Male		Female	
	Utah 1996-2000	US 1996-99	Utah 1996-2000	US 1996-99
Average annual age-adjusted incidence rates*	4.4	8.2	2.3	3.1
Rank among cancer incidence rates	15	10	19	17
Average annual number of new cases	30	9,500	19	4,740
Percent of all new cancer cases	1.0 %	1.5 %	0.7 %	0.7 %
Lifetime risk of this cancer (00-79 years)	1 in 217	1 in 116	1 in 498	1 in 317
Average annual age-adjusted mortality rates*	4.4	6.6	2.6	3.0
Rank among cancer mortality rates	11	9	11	12
Average annual number of deaths	29	7,486	21	4,585
Percent of all cancer deaths	2.4 %	2.7 %	2.0 %	1.8 %
* Rates per 100,000 and standardized to the 2000 U.S. population				

Incidence rates for primary liver cancers are relatively low in the United States and western Europe. However, high rates of the disease in the populous countries of Asia and Africa make liver cancer one of the most common cancers in the world. Hepatocellular carcinoma is the most common of the many different types of liver tumors. Primary liver cancer is highly fatal, regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. For this reason, incidence rates and mortality rates are nearly identical.

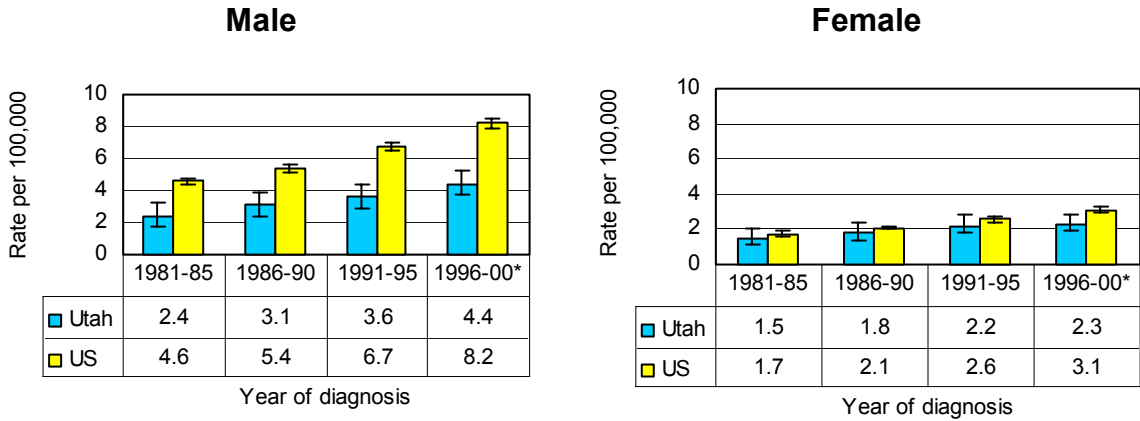
Hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) are both strongly associated with hepatocellular carcinoma and are thought to account for the majority of such cases worldwide. Other environmental factors, notably aflatoxins, alcohol, and vinyl chloride, have also been tied to the etiology of the disease, though they account for a relatively small proportion of cases worldwide.

Primary prevention of viral hepatitis holds promise for lowering the burden of hepatocellular carcinoma. Efficacious vaccines are available for hepatitis B virus, and universal precautions in handling blood and other bodily fluids will lower the risk of HBV and HCV infection. Limiting exposure to carcinogens in the workplace (e.g., vinyl chloride) and diet (e.g., aflatoxins) will also lower the risk of this disease.

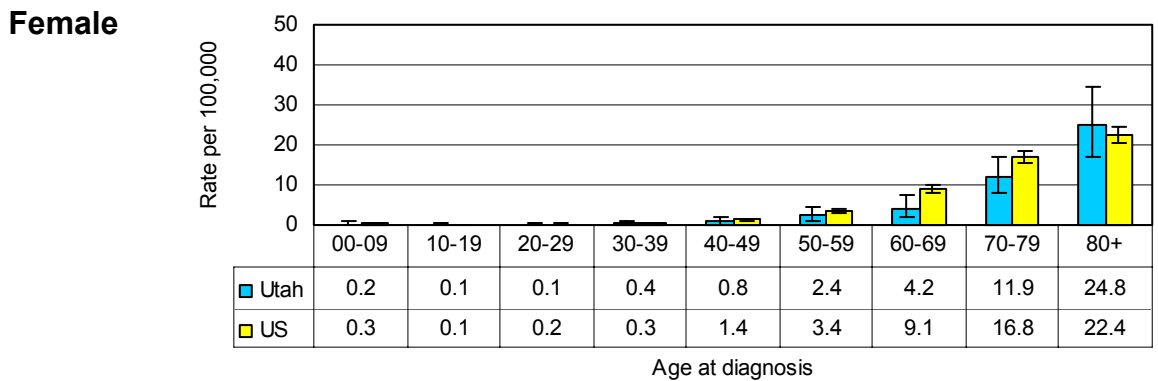
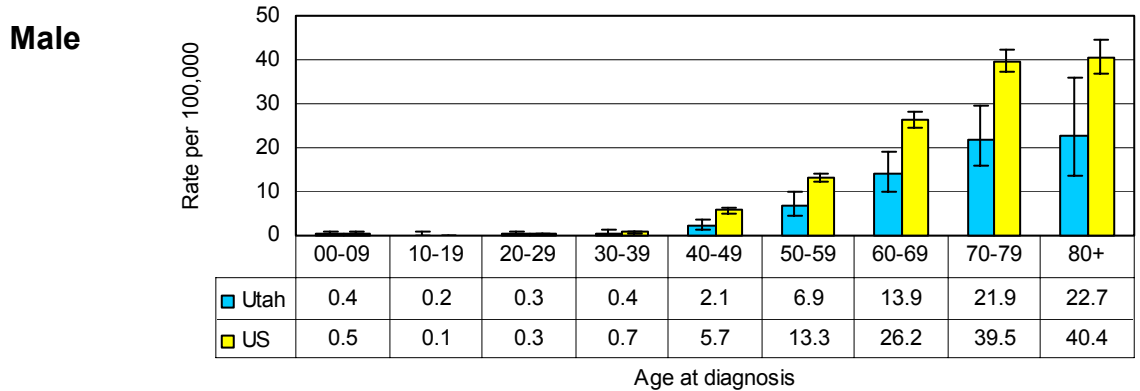
## Cancer in Utah

<b>Liver &amp; Intrahepatic Bile Duct</b>	<b>Incidence</b>
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Average annual age-adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 (US 2000 standard) by 5-year time period and sex, 1981-2000



Average annual age-specific incidence rates per 100,000 by sex, 1996-2000

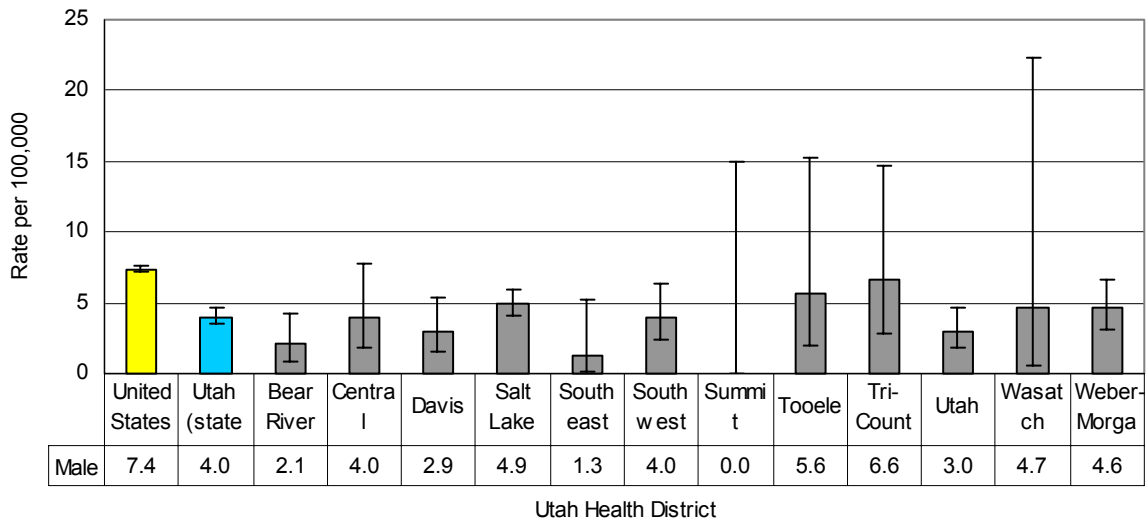


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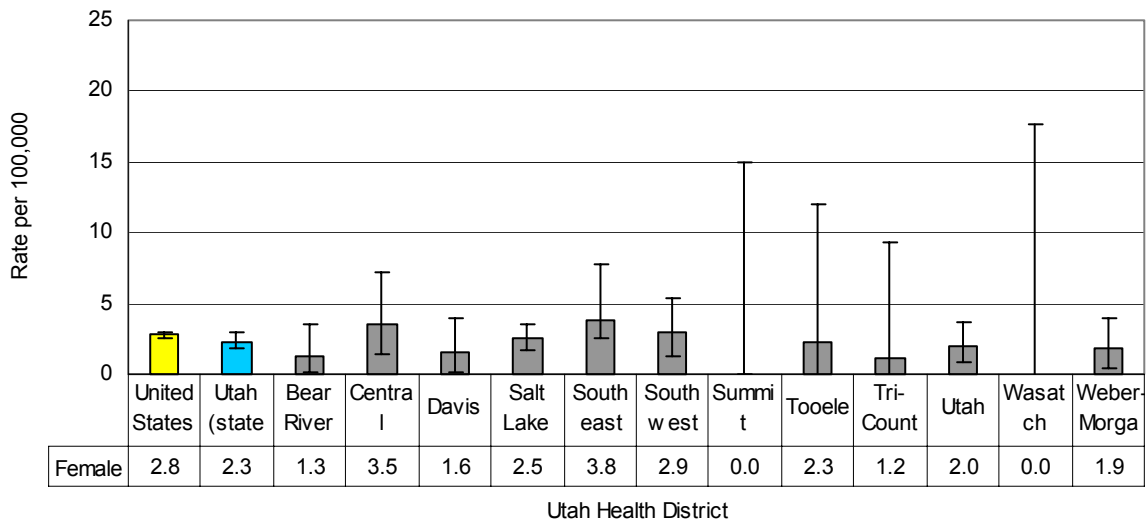
<b>Liver &amp; Intrahepatic Bile Duct</b>	<b><i>Incidence</i></b>
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Average annual age-adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 (US 2000 standard) for twelve Utah Health Districts, by sex, for the time period 1991-2000, with rates from Utah (statewide) and the United States for comparison

### Male



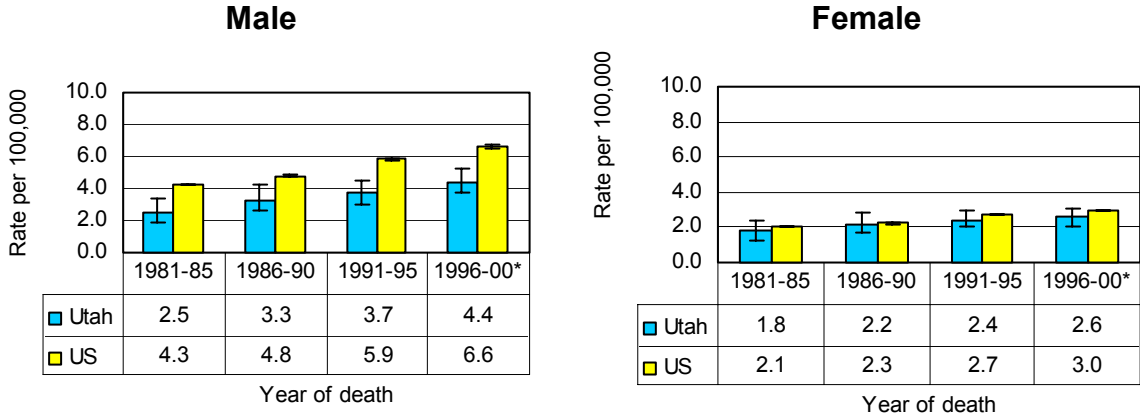
### Female



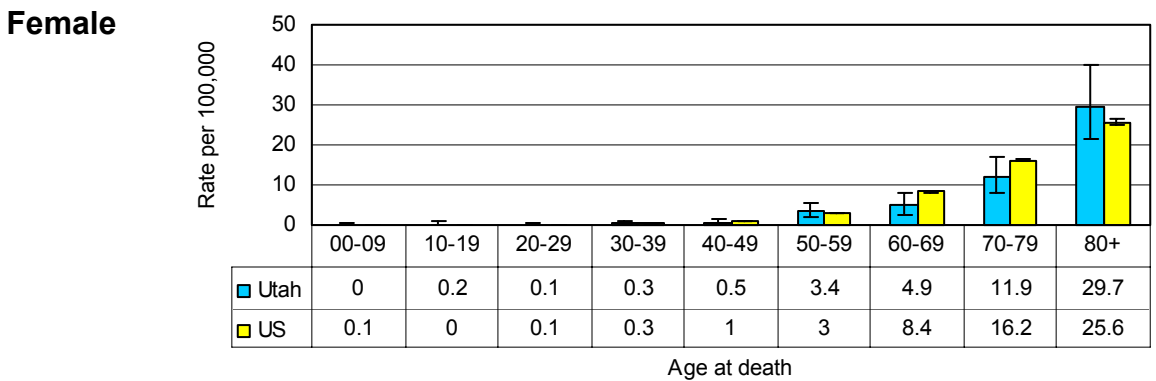
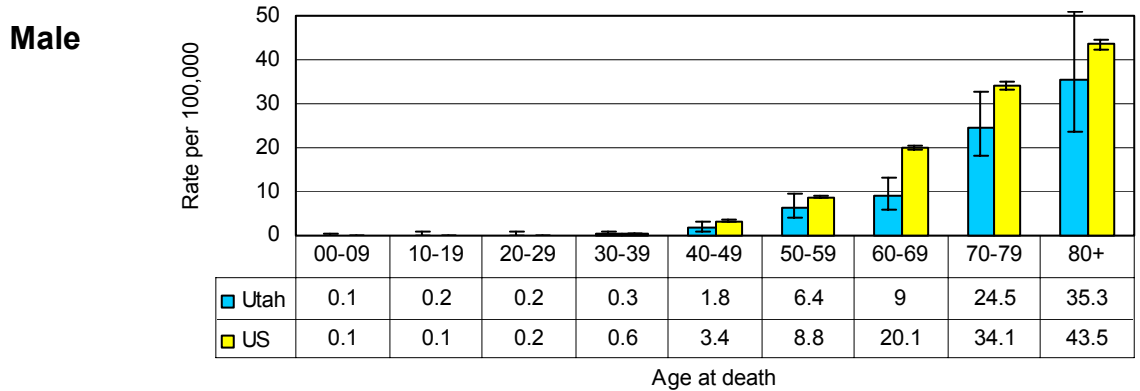
## Cancer in Utah

<b>Liver &amp; Intrahepatic Bile Duct</b>	<b>Mortality</b>
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Average annual age-adjusted mortality rates per 100,000 (US 2000 standard) by 5-year time period and sex, 1981-2000



Average annual age-specific mortality rates per 100,000 by sex, 1996-2000

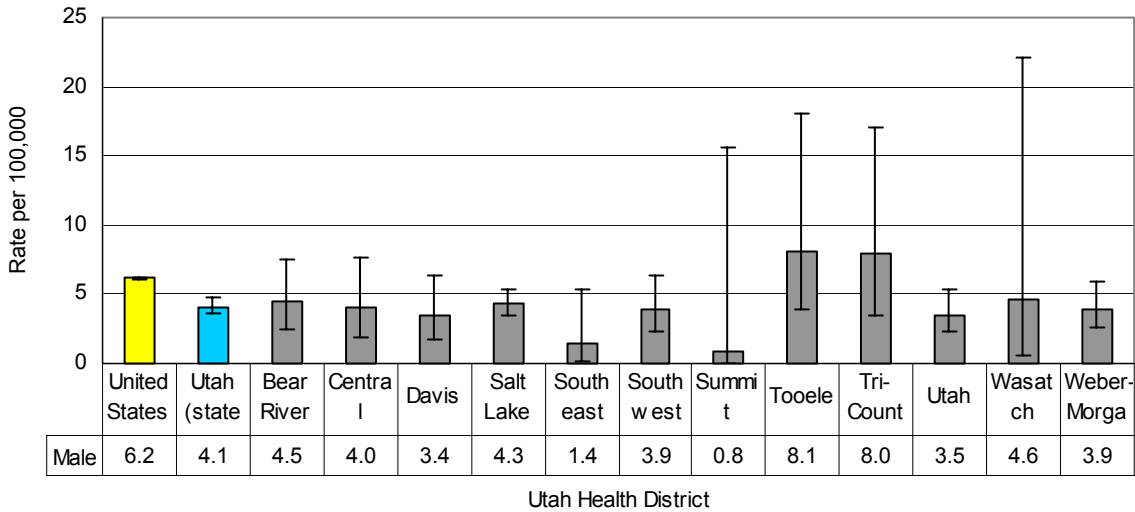


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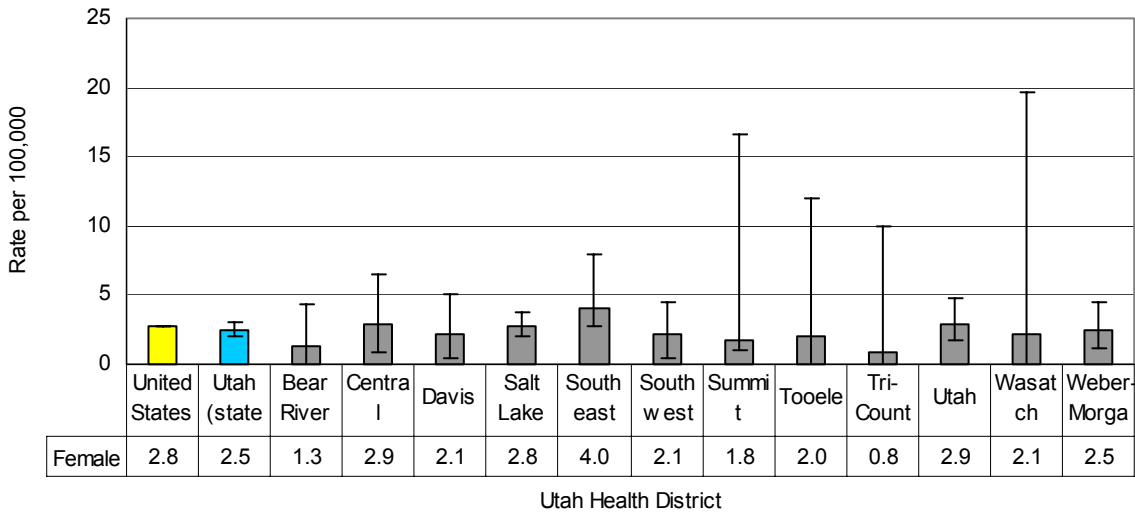
<b>Liver &amp; Intrahepatic Bile Duct</b>	<b>Mortality</b>
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### Male



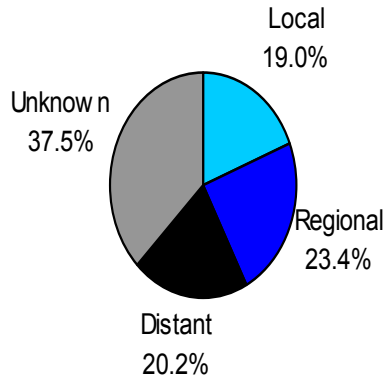
### Female



# Cancer in Utah

## Liver & Intrahepatic Bile Duct Stage and Survival

Stage of disease at diagnosis:  
Utah residents diagnosed 1996-2000



5-year relative survival by stage:  
Utah residents diagnosed 1991-95

