



79<sup>th</sup>



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# Hepatocellular carcinoma in Lithuanian University of Health Sciences Gastroenterology Department in Kaunas

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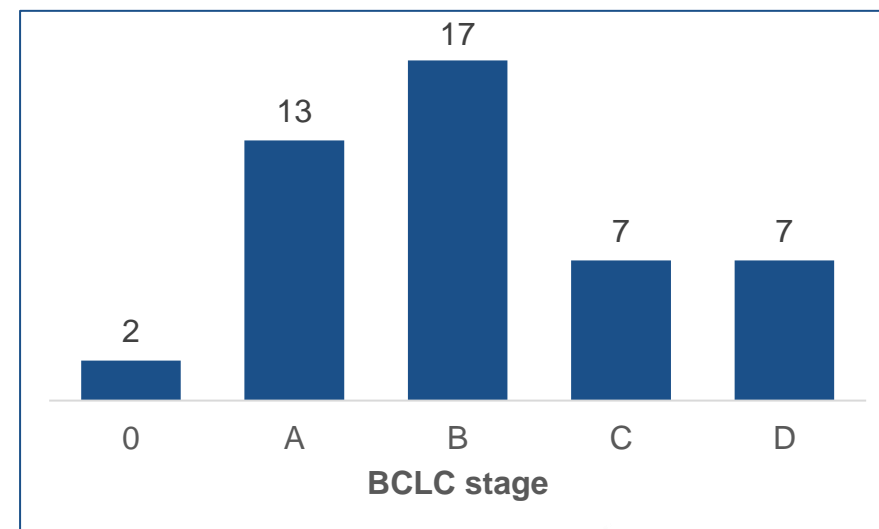
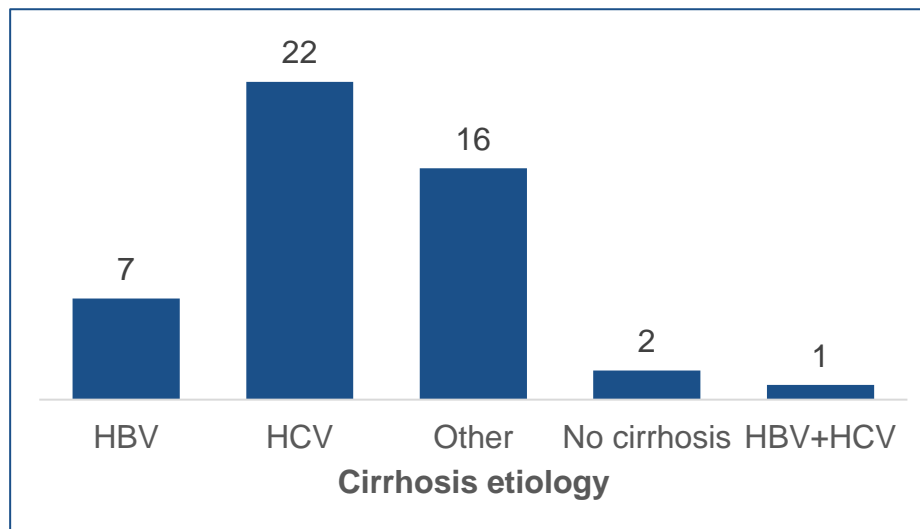
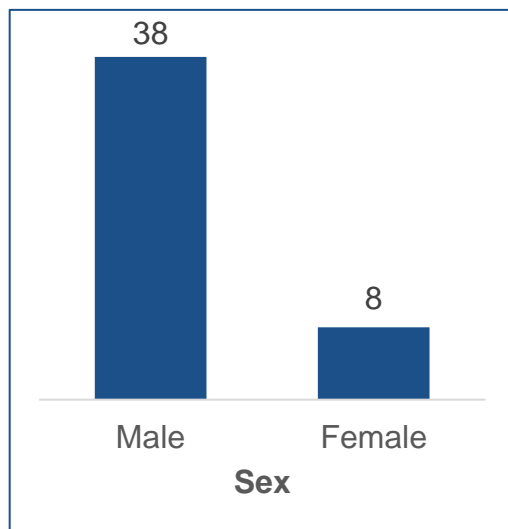
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# Summary

- **Background.** Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the fifth most common cancer and one of the most frequent causes of cancer-related deaths worldwide, constituting a major health problem. HCC prevention, diagnosis and treatment usually require a team of experienced medical specialists and are based on international guidelines.
- **Aim.** Data analysis of HCC patients treated in Gastroenterology Department of Hospital of Lithuanian University of Health Sciences (HLUHS) Kauno Klinikos, Kaunas, Lithuania.
- **Methods.** 46 patients with HCC, diagnosed and treated in Gastroenterology Department of HLUHS Kauno klinikos during 2012–2020, were enrolled in this study. The data of these patients were analysed using *Microsoft Excel*.

# Results (1)

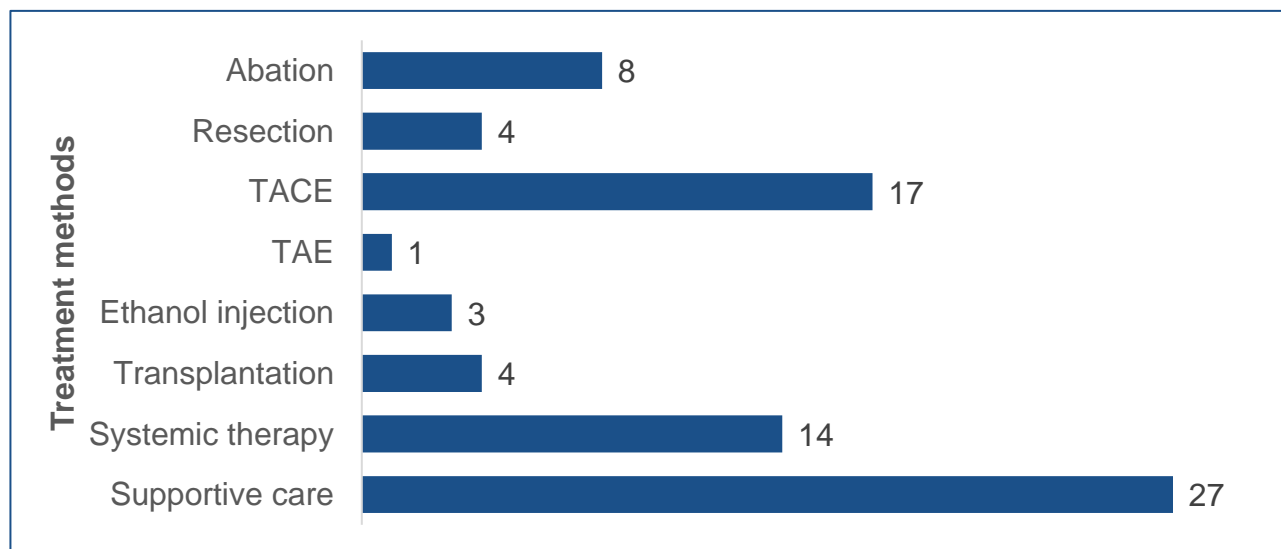
- 82.6% of patients were male with median age of 61.5 years.
- The most frequently chronic liver disease and HCC were caused by HCV (47.8%) and HBV (15.2%).
- 32.5% was classified as BCLC stage 0 to A, 37% - stage B, 30.4% - stage C to D.
- 45.65% of diagnosis were proven histologically.
- AFP level was elevated in 18/36 patients at the time of diagnosis.



HCC – hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV (HBV) – hepatitis C (B) virus infection; BCLC – Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer score; AFP – alpha-fetoprotein.

## Results (2)

- All the main HCC treatment methods were used in our centre.
- 11 patients were enlisted to liver transplant waiting list, out of which 4 patients underwent transplantation.
- Tumour recurrence after radical treatment was reported in 4 cases.
- All patients received sorafenib for systemic therapy as the first agent.
- 58.7% received supportive care at some point of treatment.



HCC – hepatocellular carcinoma; TACE – transarterial chemoembolization; TAE – bland transcatheter embolization

# Conclusion

- Data analysis of HCC patients in Gastroenterology Department of HLUHS Kauno Klinikos showed tendencies of HCC diagnosis and treatment similar to international experience.