UNRESECTABLE HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA (uHCC)

HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA (HCC) IS THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF LIVER CANCER

HCC often goes unnoticed until it reaches advanced stages.¹

Since 1980, HCC incidence has more than tripled, and in 2024, it is estimated that 41,630 people will be diagnosed with liver cancer in the United States.²

HCC accounts for more than 90% of all liver cancer cases.³ In 2024, it is estimated that liver cancer will rank as the sixth leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States.²

The risk of developing liver cancer is increased in people who have cirrhosis, which is scarring of the liver caused by long-term liver damage.⁴

Other chronic conditions such as hepatitis B and C (HBV and HCV) can also contribute to a higher prevalence of HCC.⁵

WHAT IS uHCC?

Unresectable HCC cannot be removed with surgery. An inability to remove with surgery can be due to a number of factors, such as:

- The tumor is too large to be removed safely
- The tumor is located in an area of the liver that makes it hard to remove
- There are several tumors or the cancer has spread throughout the liver
- The person isn’t healthy enough for surgery⁶

The 5-year relative survival rate when HCC is detected early is 37%.⁷ For metastatic HCC, where the cancer has spread to other parts of the body, the 5-year survival rate drops to 4%.⁷

INCREASED RISK FOR CERTAIN GROUPS

HCC occurrence and outcomes may vary among different groups in the United States. Certain populations, such as Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, face a higher burden of HCC compared to other racial and ethnic groups.

The incidence rate for liver cancer is 1.8 times higher for Asian American women as compared to non-Hispanic white women, and 1.7 times higher for Asian American men as compared to non-Hispanic white men.⁸
SYMPTOMS OF HCC

Early-stage HCC may not always show clear signs. That’s why it’s crucial to be aware of possible symptoms for early detection. Some signs and symptoms of HCC can include:

- **LOSS OF APPETITE**
- **FEVER**
- **NAUSEA OR VOMITING**
- **ABNORMAL BRUISING/BLEEDING**
- **FEELING VERY FULL** after a small meal
- **PAIN IN THE ABDOMEN** (belly) or near the right shoulder blade
- **AN ENLARGED SPLEEN** felt as fullness under the ribs on left side
- **AN ENLARGED LIVER** felt as fullness under the ribs on right side
- **ENLARGED VEINS ON THE BELLY** that can be seen through the skin
- **YELLOWING** of the skin and eyes (jaundice)

*These are not all the symptoms of HCC, and they could be caused by other conditions.*

It is important to talk to your doctor about any concerning symptoms as soon as they arise.

RISK FACTORS FOR HCC

1. Chronic infection with HBV or HCV
2. Excessive alcohol consumption
3. Cirrhosis
4. Diabetes
5. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease
6. People assigned male sex at birth

More information about Eisai and our commitment to the cancer community can be found [here](https://www.cancer.org) or by scanning the QR code.

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1. Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC). Cleveland Clinic. Available at: [https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/diseases/21709-hepatocellular-carcinoma-hcc](https://my.clevelandclinic.org/health/diseases/21709-hepatocellular-carcinoma-hcc)