Temporary Trends of Liver Cancer Incidence Rates in China from 2014 to 2050

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ILCA 2020 — 11-13 SEPTEMBER — INTERNATIONAL LIVER CANCER ASSOCIATION — VIRTUAL CONFERENCE

INTRODUCTION

Liver cancer is considered the second cancer death in China..

AIM

We aimed to explore the current temporal trends and predict liver cancer incidence from 2014 to 2050.

METHOD

Data from 22 population-based cancer registries with continuous surveillance data between 2000 and 2004 retrieved from the Chinese National Cancer Center (NCC) were used. We further categorized patients into 18 age groups (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, increasing by 5-year intervals, and over 85) in different calendar periods. The temporal trend of liver cancer incidence by sex from 2000 to 2014 was calculated by Jointpoint regression. Age-period-cohort analysis was performed to estimate the independent effects of age, period and birth cohort.

RESULTS

A slightly increased trend of liver cancer incidence was observed from 25.15 per 100 000 in 2000 to 26.66 per 100 000 in 2014 (AAPC=0.5, 95% CI:-0.1 to 1.1). After standardization, the incidence from liver cancer presented a steady downward trend from 19.91 per 100 000 in 2000 to 14.37 per 100 000 in 2014 (AAPC=-2.1 95 CI:-2.8 to -1.5. The forecast incidence rate of live cancer presents a favorable trend with a decline of more than half from 2020 to 2050. The greatest decline occurs in 80-84 age group whereas among persons 0-30 years, the decline. The age-specific incidence trend of liver cancer is similar in different calendar periods, increasing from 30-34 year and peaked at 80-84 years, decreasing subsequently. Likewise, trend in age-specific incidence of liver cancer and the downward trend of liver cancer incidence among seven calendar periods are also observed in both genders. Male has a relatively high liver cancer incidence and the predicted age-specific incidence trends of live cancer fluctuate obviously than their counterparts.

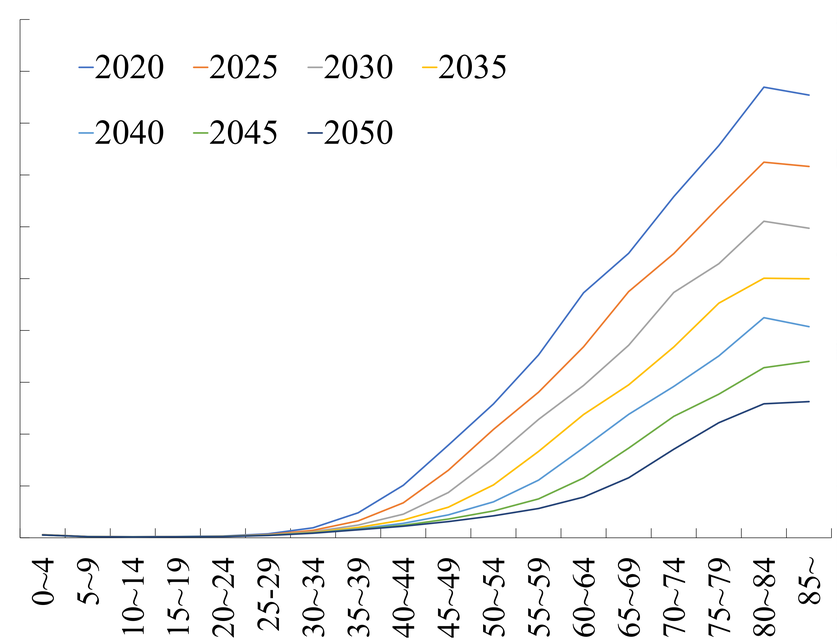

Figure 1. Liver cancer trend from 2020 to 2050 by age group

CONCLUSIONS

Liver cancer incidence showed a significantly decreased trend. Further evaluation on the effect of vaccination and screening combined with other related risk factors is still warranted.

REFERENCES

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