

CHARACTERISTICS AND SURVIVAL OF HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA IN NON-CIRRHOTIC LIVER: A SPANISH MULTICENTRE STUDY

M Romero-Gutiérrez(1), S Pascual(2), C Aracil(3), T Ferrer(4), L Márquez(5), D Horta(6), R Latorre(7), J González Santiago(8), P Estévez(9), V Bernal(10), C Alarcón(11), C Fernández(12), M Miquel(13), B Piñeras(14), ML Gutiérrez(15), A Martín(16), J Morillas(17), D Morales(18), S Blanco(19), P Rendón(20), I Chico(21), R Gómez(1).

1Hospital Universitario de Toledo. 2Hospital General Universitario de Alicante. 3Hospital Universitario Arnau de Vilanova. 4Hospital Universitario Virgen del Rocío. 5Hospital General Universitario Gregorio Marañón. 6Hospital Universitario Mútua de Terrassa. 7Hospital Universitario Son Llàtzer. 8Hospital Universitario de Salamanca. 9Hospital Álvaro Cunqueiro. 10Hospital Universitario Miguel Servet. 11Hospital General de Villalba. 12Hospital Universitario de Burgos. 13Hospital Parc Taulí de Sabadell. 14Hospital Universitario de Fuenlabrada. 15Hospital Universitario Fundación de Alcorcón. 16Hospital Universitario Doce de Octubre. 17Hospital Virgen de la Luz. 18Hospital Universitario de Canarias. 19Hospital Universitario de Basurto. 20Hospital Universitario Puerta del Mar. 21Hospital Universitario Infanta Elena. SPAIN



INTRODUCTION AND AIM

Non-cirrhotic hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is an uncommon disease and limited data exist on its features, evolution and survival. An observational multicenter cohort study was designed to prospectively collect HCC patients without cirrhosis.

METHOD

The sample included 106 non-cirrhotic patients (21 centres, May 2018-December 2020), with HCC diagnosed by histology. Exclusion of liver cirrhosis was performed by histological criteria in 89.6%, transient elastography in 4.7% and level 2 Mittal criteria in 5.7%. Statistical analysis: variables were described as percentages and median. Survival and relapse curves were estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method; the differences in the survival and relapse rates between the groups were compared using the log-rank test.

REFERENCES

- Gawrieh S, Dakhoul L, Miller E, Scanga A, deLemos A, Kettler C, et al. Characteristics, aetiologies and trends of hepatocellular carcinoma in patients without cirrhosis: a United States multicentre study. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2019;50(7):809-21
- Schütte K, Schulz C, Poranzke J, Antweiler K, Bornschein J, Bretschneider T, et al. Characterization and prognosis of patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in the non-cirrhotic liver. *BMC Gastroenterol* 2014;14:117.
- Giannini EG, Marengo S, Bruzzone L, Savarino V, Farinati F, Del Poggio P, et al. Hepatocellular carcinoma in patients without cirrhosis in Italy. *Dig Liver Dis* 2013;45(2):164-9.

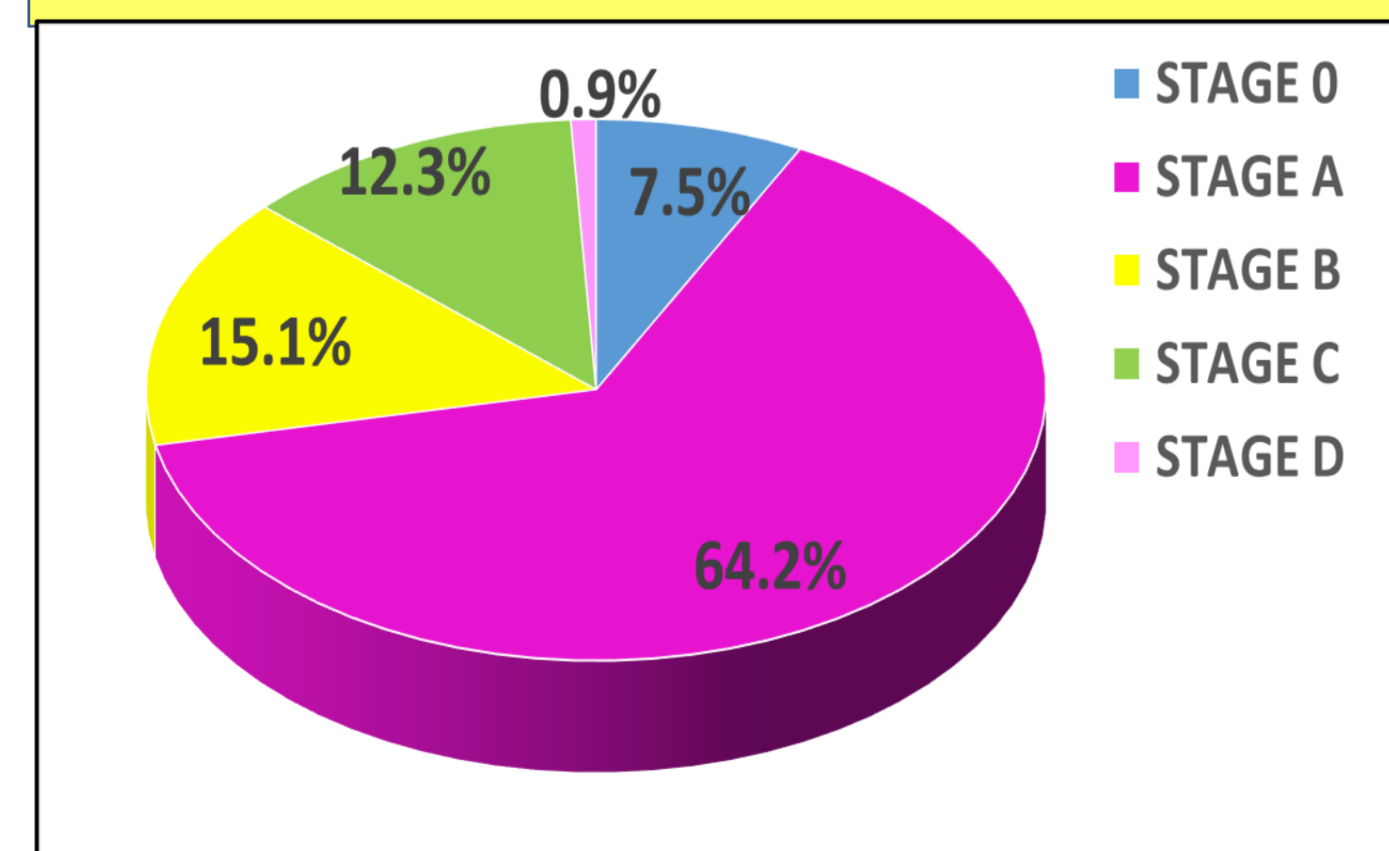
RESULTS

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

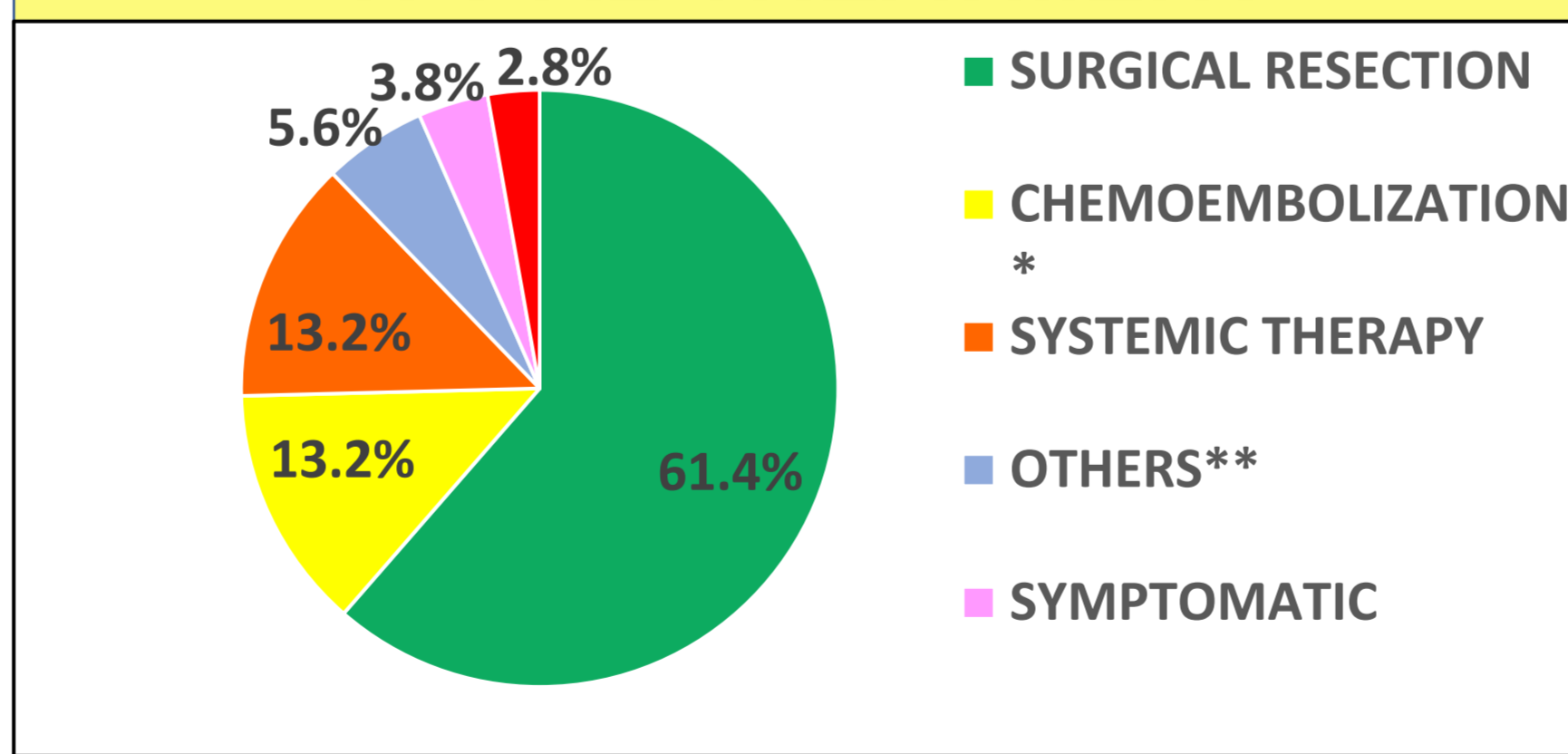
Age (median and range) years	69.7 (31 – 88)
Male	86.8%
Fibrosis 0, without liver disease	20.8%
Underlying liver disease:	79.2%
- HCV+/-alcohol*	18.9%
- HBV+/-alcohol*	10.3%
- MAFLD+/-alcohol	23.6%
- Alcohol	15.1%
- Others**	6.6%
- Unknown	14.1%
Other cancers	28.3%
Metabolic syndrome	38.7%
Fibrosis stage:	
- Fibrosis stage 0-1	51.9%
- Fibrosis stage 2	17%
- Fibrosis stage 3	17%
- Unknown	14.1%
APRI (median)	0.46
FIB 4 (median)	2.07
Transient elastography (median) kPa	6.8

*79.3% had not been treated with antiviral treatment. **1 CBP, 1 AIH+CBP

BCLC STAGING



INITIAL TREATMENT



*Surgical rescue: 42.8%. **3.8% radiofrequency; 0.9% TARE

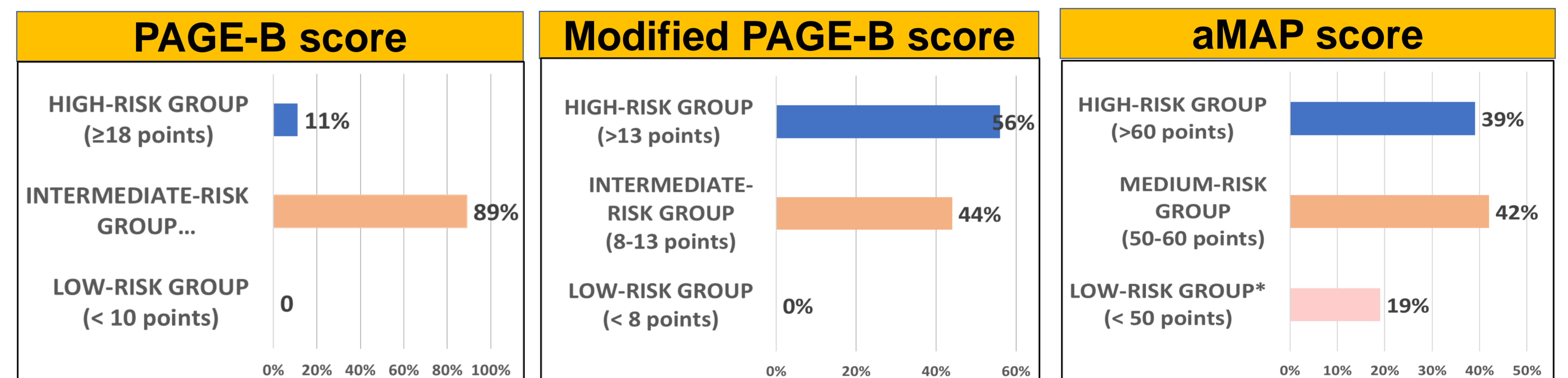
CONCLUSIONS

- Most of the patients (79.2%) had underlying liver disease, mainly viral and MAFLD, with mild fibrosis in 68.9%.
- No HBV patients and 19% of the total had a low-risk score for HCC with the PAGE-B and aMAP HCC risk scores, respectively.
- Predominant BCLC stage was 0-A (71.7%), although in 79.3% the diagnosis was casual or by symptoms.
- The 2-year survival rate was 74%. AFP was a predictor of relapse independent of BCLC.

TUMOR CHARACTERISTICS

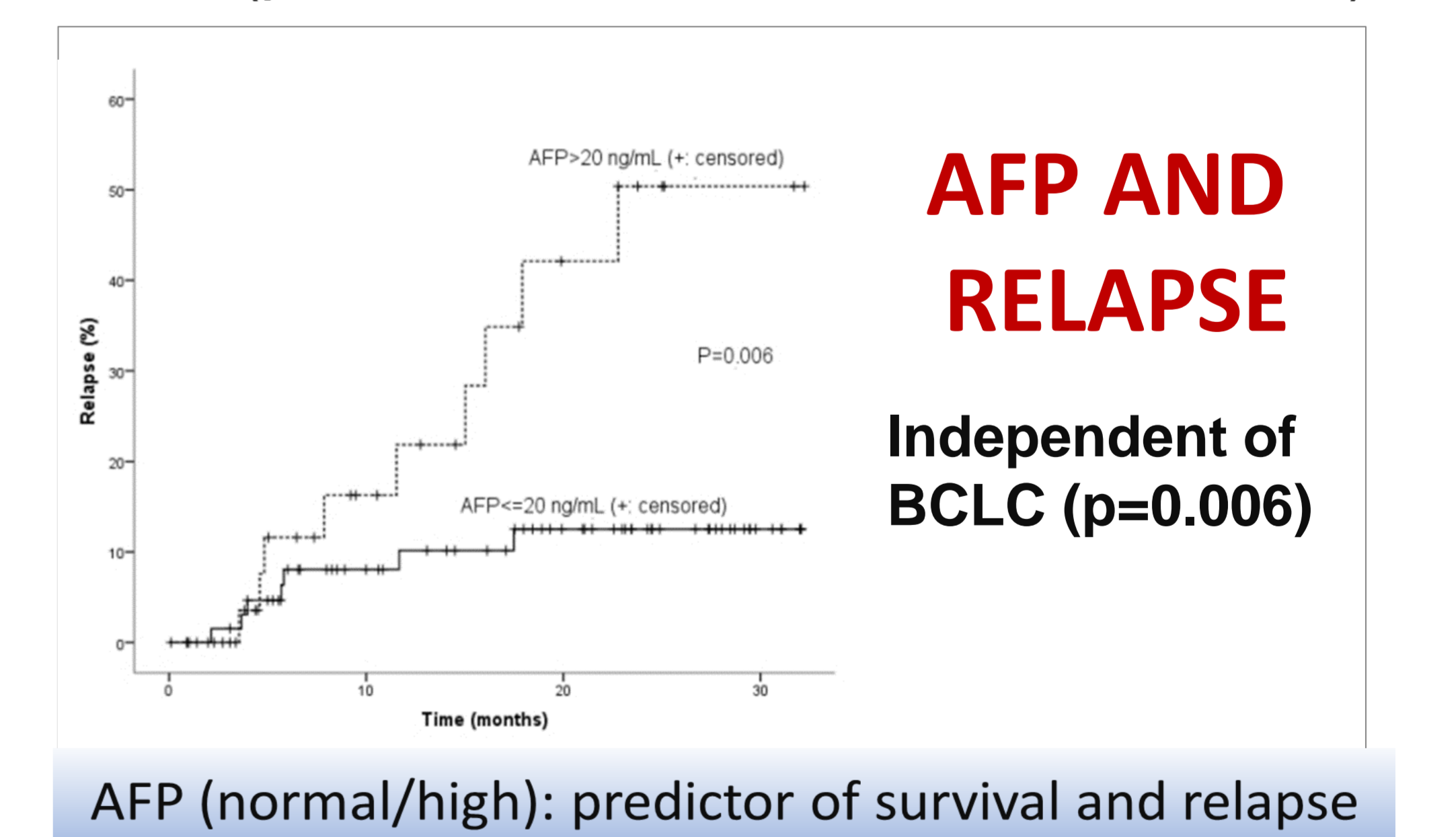
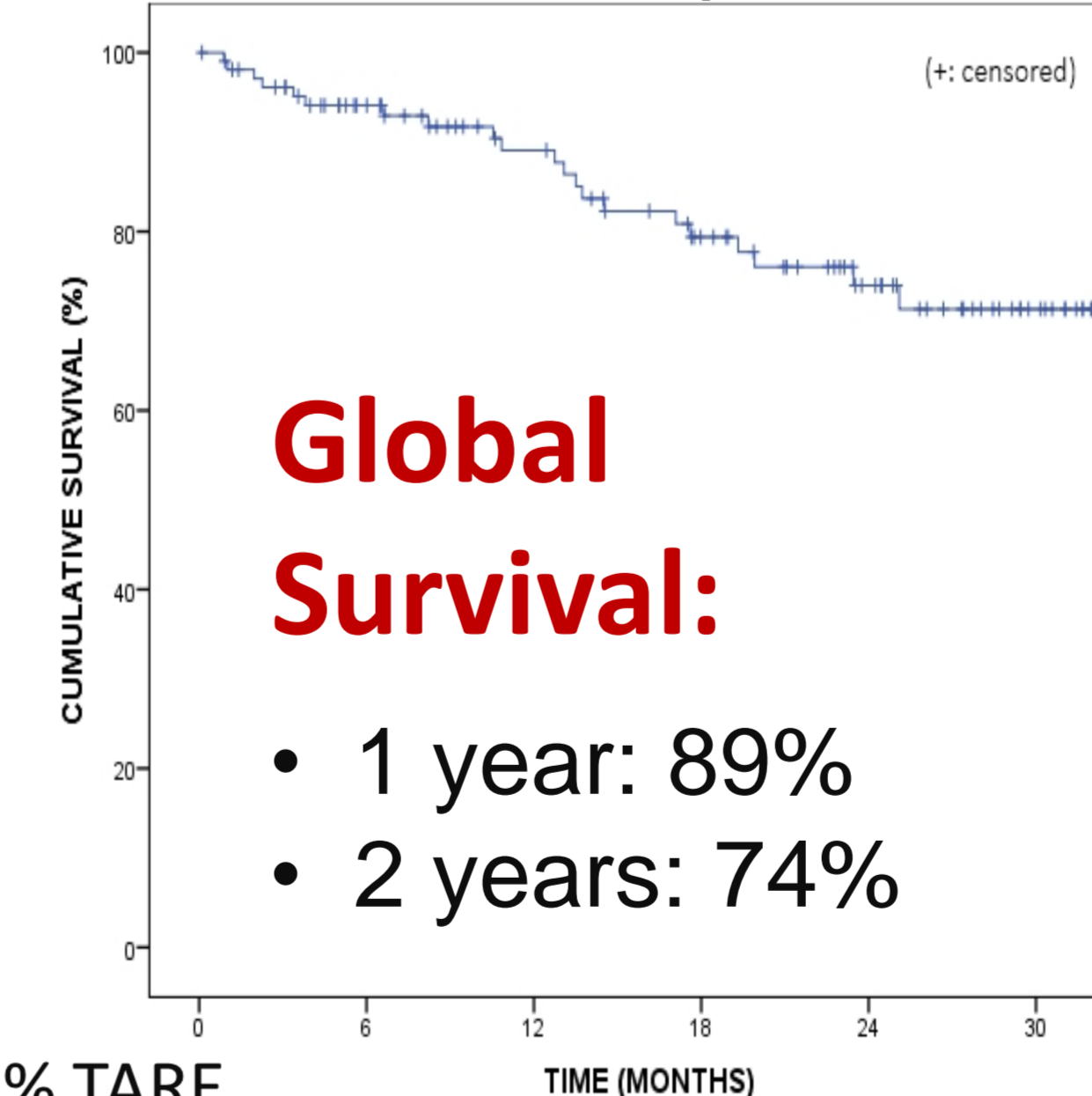
HCC diagnosis		Differentiation degree	
- Follow-up ultrasonography	20.7%	- Well-differentiated	32.1%
- Casual	53.8%	- Moderately differentiated	52.8%
- Symptoms	25.5%	- Poorly differentiated	9.5%
☯ Hemoperitoneum debut	4.7%	- Undifferentiated	0.9%
		- Others	4.7%
Single nodule	74.5%	AFP (median) ng/dl	5 (33% >20ng/dl)
Size (median and range) mm	54 (10-190)	Typical hallmark CT/MR	61.3%
Macrovascular invasion	8.5%	ECOG 0-1	97.2%
Extrahepatic spread	2.8%		

HCC RISK SCORES



SURVIVAL AND RELAPSE

Median follow-up was 17.4 months (percentil 25 – 75: 6.8 – 26.3 months)



CONTACT INFORMATION

Marta Romero-Gutiérrez:
m.romero.gutierrez@gmail.com