

PROGNOSIS OF PATIENTS WITH OTHER PRIMARY TUMORS ASSOCIATED TO HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA

M. CELADA-SENDINO¹, A. CASTAÑO-GARCÍA¹, P. FLÓREZ-DÍEZ¹, Á. GEJO¹, L. CARBALLO-FOLGOSO¹, C. ÁLVAREZ-NAVASCUÉS¹, V. CADAHÍA¹, ML. GONZÁLEZ-DIÉGUEZ¹, M. RODRÍGUEZ¹, M. VARELA¹.

1- Hospital Universitario Central de Asturias. Liver Unit. ISPA. IUOPA. Universidad de Oviedo. Oviedo. SPAIN.



ILCA category 2: Epidemiology, Staging and Prognosis

INTRODUCTION

The clinical characteristics of patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and other primary neoplasms (PN) remains poorly understood. It has been reported that the diagnosis of PN other than HCC does not affect survival in these patients¹.

AIM

Our aim was to analyze the clinical characteristics and prognosis of patients with HCC and other PN.

METHOD

This is a single center, prospective cohort study with all HCC patients diagnosed between Jun 1st 2015 and Feb 28th 2021. Survival was censored at March 15th 2021 or liver transplantation.

Patients were classified into 3 groups:

- **Group A:** primary neoplasm in complete response at the moment of hepatocellular carcinoma diagnosis.
- **Group B:** primary neoplasm ongoing or diagnosis at the same time that hepatocellular carcinoma.
- **Group C:** primary neoplasm diagnosed during hepatocellular carcinoma follow-up.

CONCLUSIONS

In our center, 18% of patients with HCC present other primary neoplasm. Those HCC patients without cirrhosis and those with alcohol related cirrhosis are at higher risk of presenting another primary neoplasm. Alcohol consumption, smoking history and age are the associated risk factors. However, having another PN did not contribute significantly to poorer survival in HCC patients.

RESULTS

	TOTAL (N=717)	WITHOUT NP (N=588)	WITH NP (N=129)	p-VALUE
Male gender, n (%)	613 (85.5)	501 (85.2)	112 (86.8)	0.637
Age (years), P50 (IQR)	67 (59-74)	66 (58-73)	69 (64-76)	0.034
BMI, P50 (IQR)	27.97 (24.87-31.62)	27.95 (24.87-31.5)	28.04 (24.9-32.35)	0.873
Smoking, n (%)				
- Never	175 (24.4)	156 (26.5)	19 (14.7)	0.005
- Active/ Former smoker	542 (75.6)	432 (73.5)	110 (85.3)	
Alcohol, n (%)				
- Never	179 (25)	163 (27.7)	16 (12.4)	<0.001
- Active/ Ex-drinker	538 (75)	425 (72.3)	113 (87.6)	
Diabetes, n (%)	270 (37.7)	220 (37.4)	50 (38.8)	0.775
HBP, n (%)	355 (49.5)	285 (48.5)	70 (54.3)	0.233
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	187 (26.1)	148 (25.2)	39 (30.2)	0.236
Cirrhosis, n (%)	663 (92.5)	554 (94.2)	109 (84.5)	<0.001
Etiology of chronic liver disease, n (%)				
- Alcohol	346 (52.5)	270 (48.7)	76 (69.7)	<0.001
- Hepatic esteatosis	41 (6.2)	33 (6)	8 (7.3)	
- Viral	240 (36.2)	219 (39.5)	21 (19.3)	
- Others	36 (5.4)	36 (5.4)	4 (3.7)	
Cirrhosis of viral etiology, n (%)	259 (39.1)	235 (42.4)	24 (22)	< 0.001
Alcohol cirrhosis, n (%)	381 (57.5)	303 (54.7)	78 (71.6)	0.001
Previous decompensation, n (%)	258 (38.9)	223 (40.3)	35 (32.1)	0.111
Child, n (%)				
A	505 (76.2)	414 (74.7)	91 (83.5)	0.231
B	130 (19.6)	114 (20.6)	16 (14.7)	
C	15 (2.3)	14 (2.5)	1 (0.9)	
Surveillance programs, n (%)	374 (52.2)	315 (53.6)	59 (45.7)	0.107
BCLC, n (%)				
0	48 (6.7)	37 (6.3)	11 (8.5)	0.245
A	320 (44.6)	262 (44.6)	58 (45)	
B	143 (19.9)	111 (18.9)	32 (24.8)	
C	157 (21.9)	135 (23)	22 (17.1)	
D	49 (6.8)	43 (7.3)	6 (4.7)	
Vascular invasion, n (%)	154 (21.5)	129 (21.9)	25 (19.4)	0.522
Extrahepatic disease, n (%)	57 (7.9)	49 (8.3)	8 (6.2)	0.418
AFP (pg/ml), P50 (IQR)	7.64 (3.65-61.72)	8.8 (3.8-62)	5.5 (3.1-48.47)	0.053
Death, n (%)	361 (50.3)	293 (49.8)	68 (52.7)	0.553
Monitoring (months), P50 (IQR)	11 (5-26)	11 (4-25.75)	12 (6-26.5)	0.548

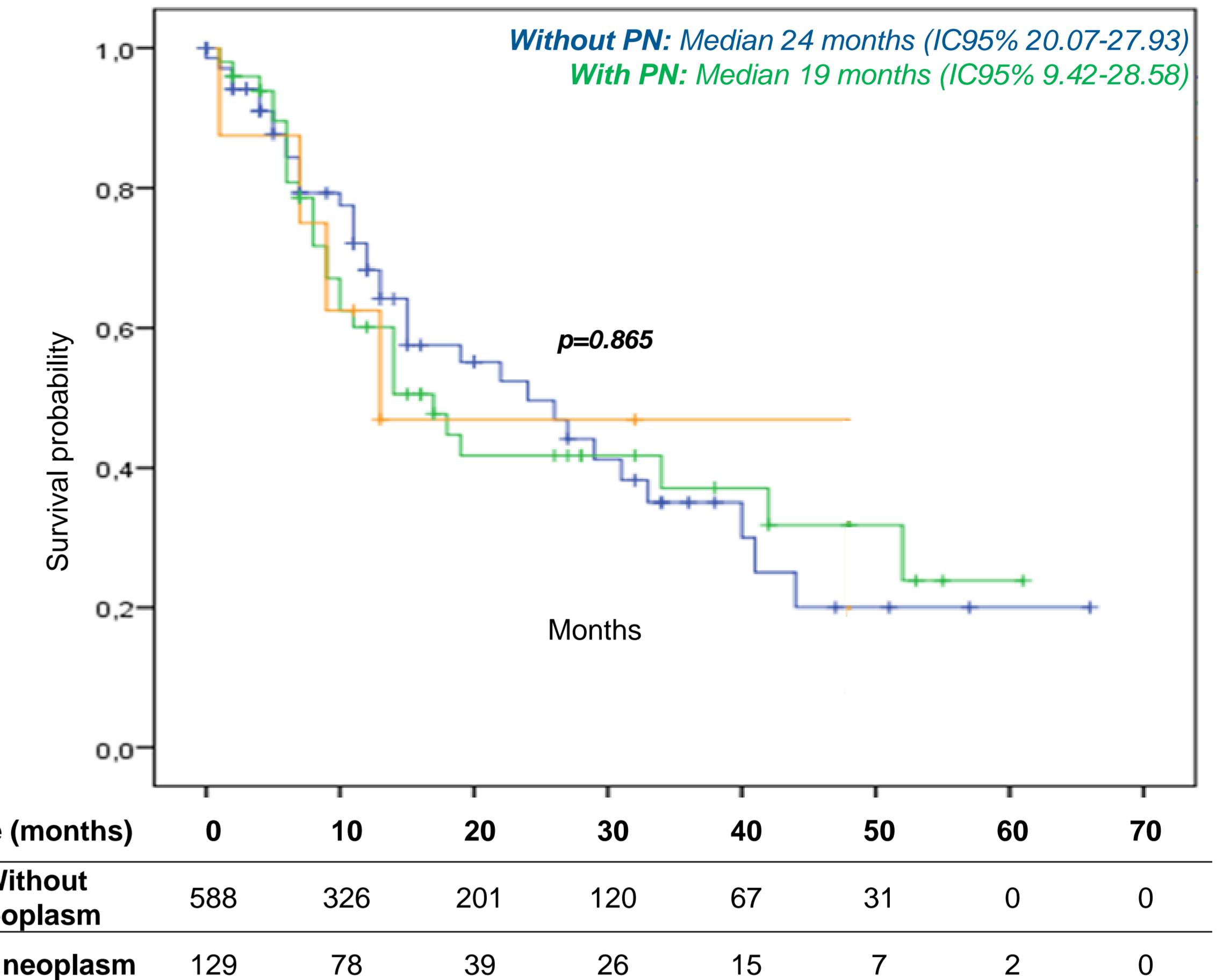


Figure 1: Overall survival of HCC patients with and without other PN

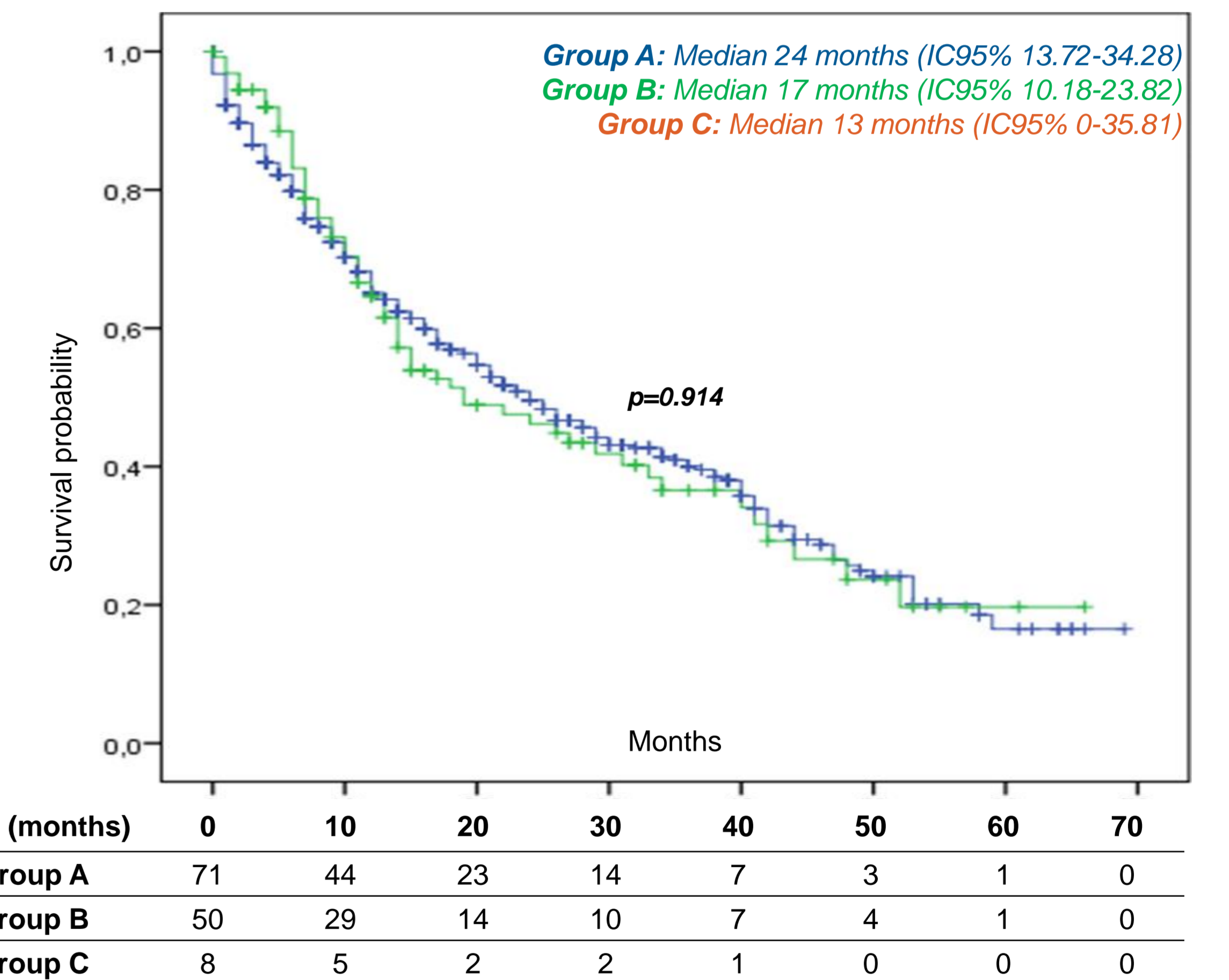


Figure 2: Overall survival of HCC patients with another PN among the three groups considered

REFERENCES

Bian X et al. Prognosis of Hepatocellular Carcinoma Among Cancer Survivors with Other Types of Primary Tumors. Dig Dis Sci. 2020 Jul;65(7):2140-2147.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CONTACT INFORMATION

Avda Roma S/N, 33011 Oviedo, Asturias, SPAIN.
Phone: +34 985 108 000 Ext 3950.