



Department of Medicine
Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, HKU

**HKU Identifies HBV Treatment
Reduces Liver Cancer Incidence in Hong Kong
Recommends Strengthening Community Outreach to
Reduce Number of Liver Cancer Patients**

Press Conference
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Speakers

Professor Richard Yuen Man-fung

Li Shu Fan Medical Foundation Professor in Medicine

Chair Professor of Gastroenterology and Hepatology

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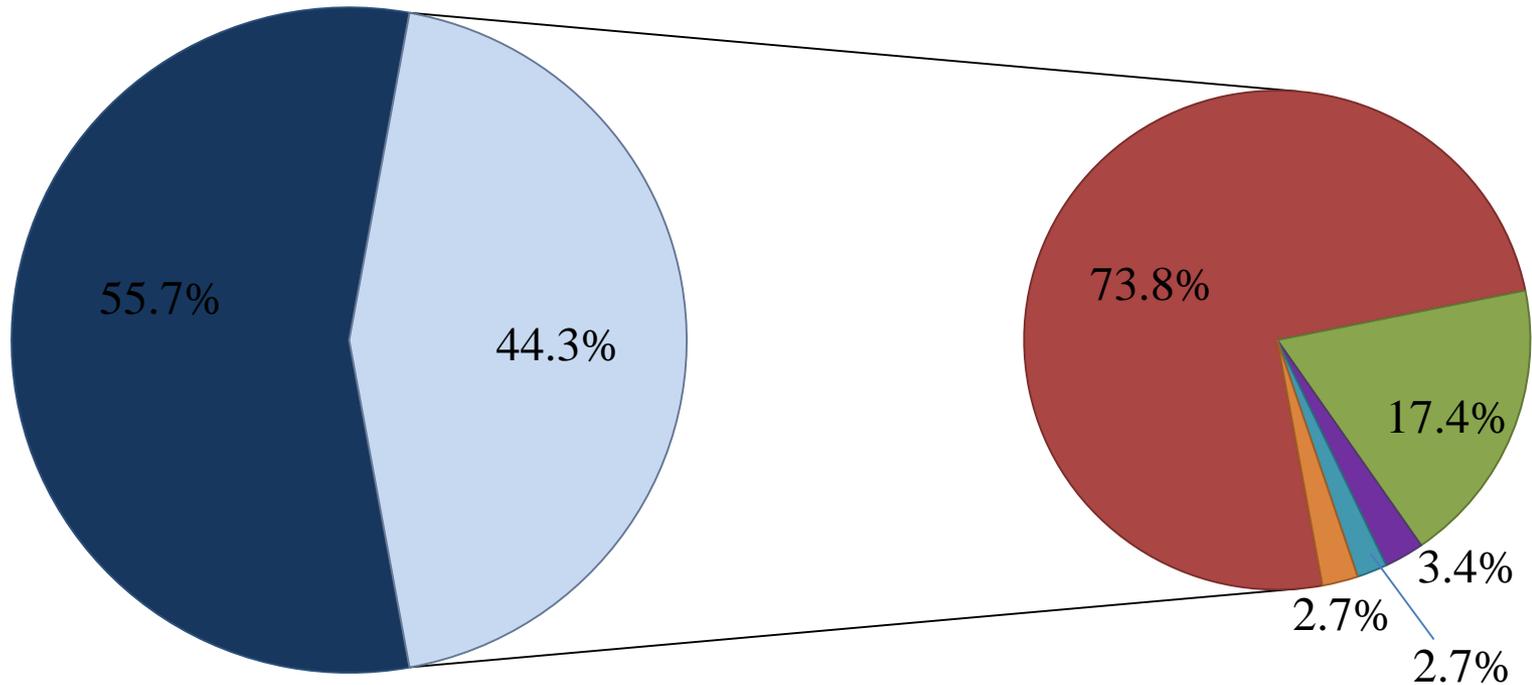


Treatment Status of Hepatitis B Liver Clinic, Queen Mary Hospital (June 2017; N= 10,380)

■ No Treatment
■ Adefovir

■ Entecavir
■ Telbivudine

■ Tenofovir
■ Lamivudine





Study on Hepatitis B Treatment throughout Hong Kong

AP&T Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics

Effects of nucleoside analogue prescription for hepatitis B on the incidence of liver cancer in Hong Kong: a territory-wide ecological study

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SUMMARY

Background

The temporal relationship between nucleoside analogue (NA) therapy for chronic hepatitis B (CHB) and liver cancer development has not been evaluated at a population level.

Aim

To investigate the impact of nucleoside analogue prescription on liver cancer incidence in a CHB-prevalent region.

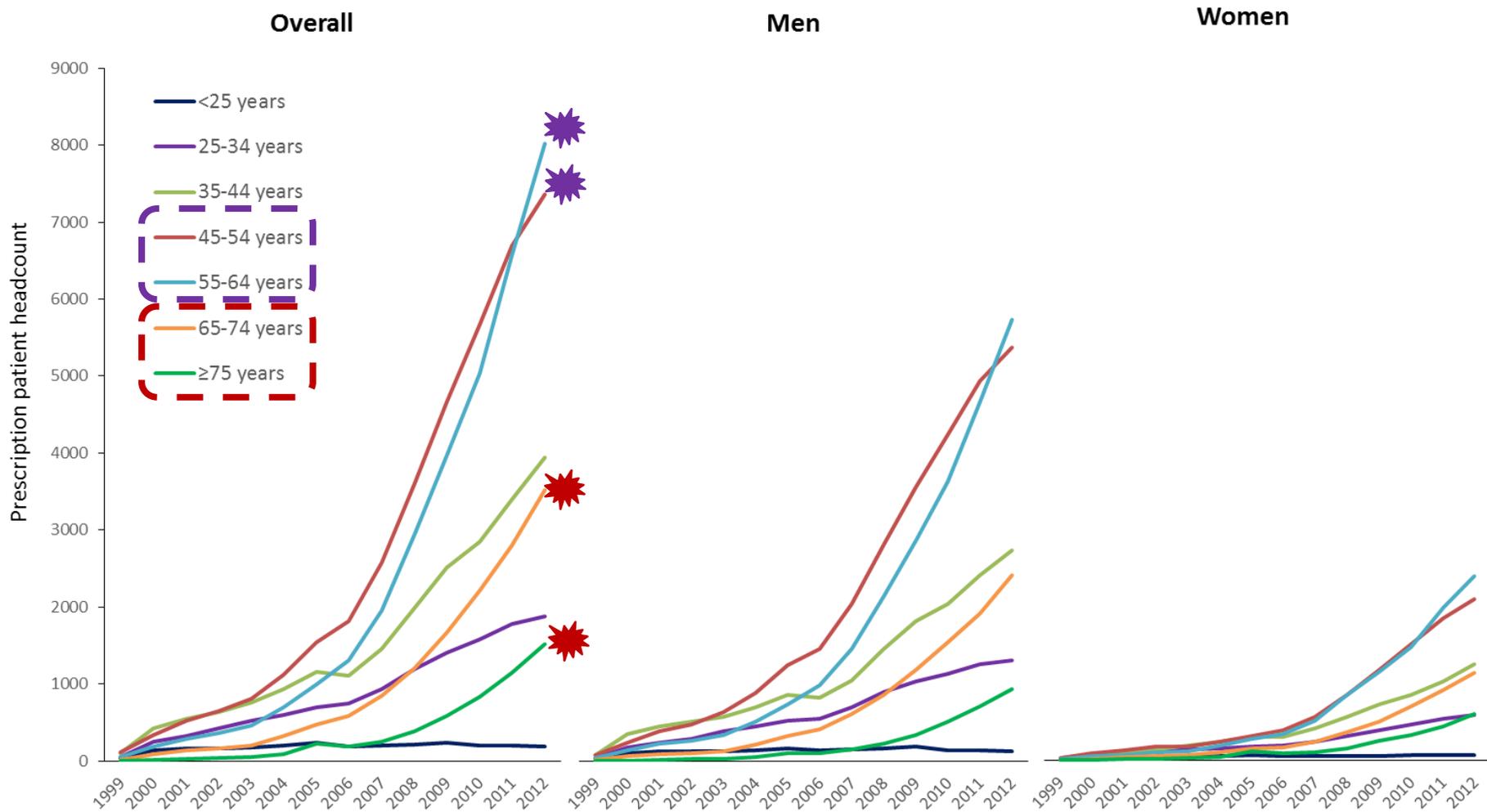
Methods

We obtained territory-wide nucleoside analogue prescription data from 1999, when nucleoside analogue was first available in Hong Kong, to 2012 and the population-based liver cancer incidence data from 1990 to 2012. We compared the liver cancer incidences from 1990 to 1998 and 1999 to 2012 with adjustment for local hepatitis B surface antigen seroprevalence.

Analysing:

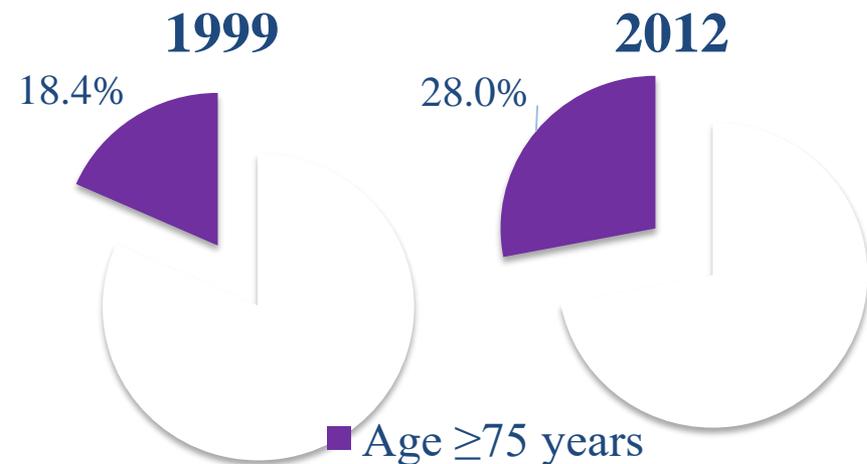
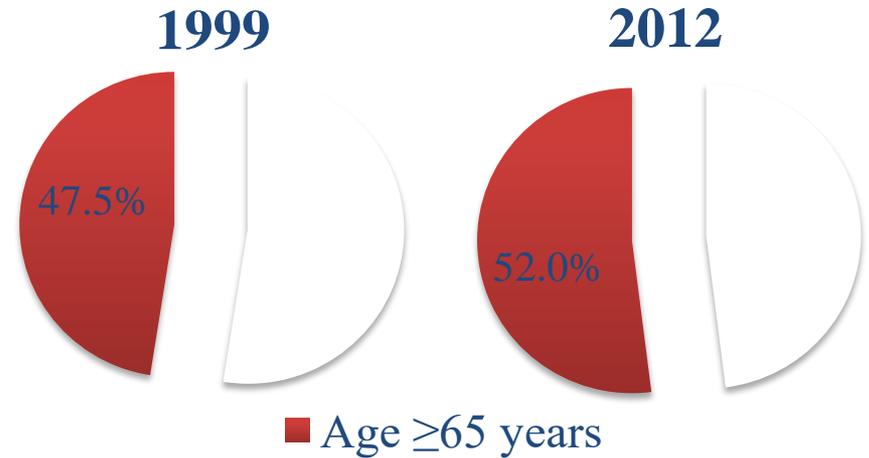
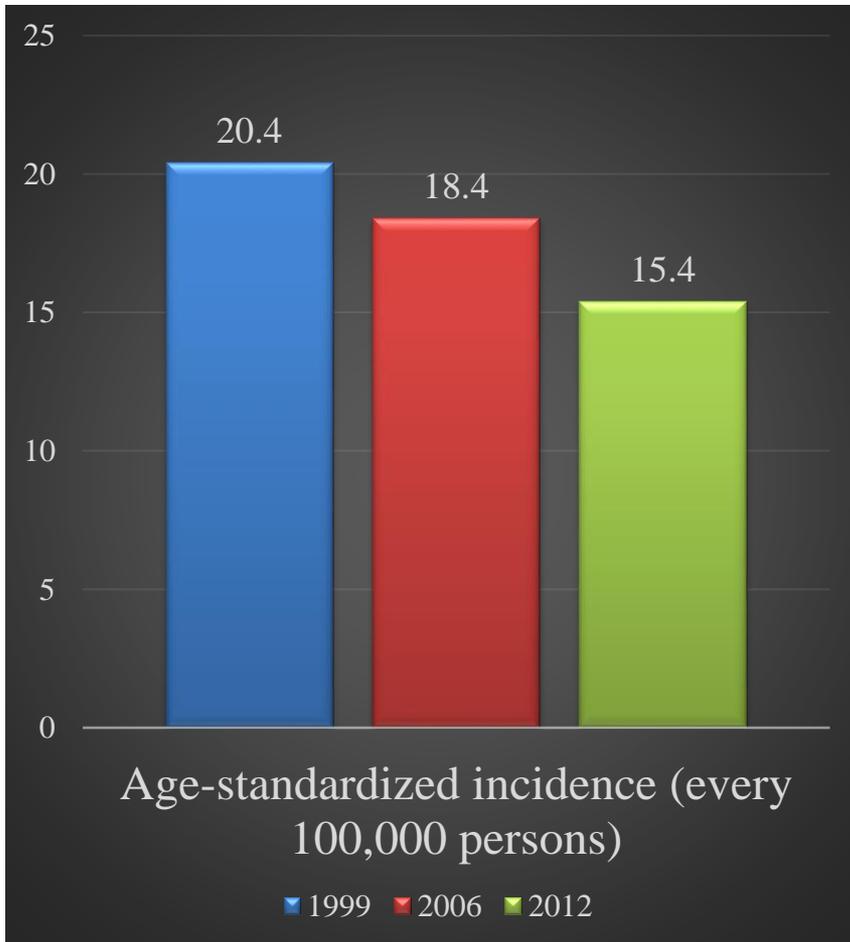
- Prescription data from Hospital Authority (1999-2012)
- Liver cancer incidence (1990-2012)

Hepatitis B Treatment Prescription (stratified by age)





Liver Cancer Incidence (1999-2012)





Relationship between Hepatitis B Treatment and Liver Cancer

Regression Analysis

(Adjusted for hepatitis B carrier rate)

Male

55-64 years

Liver Cancer

↓ 24%

Female

55-64 years

Liver Cancer

↓ 8.5%

Male and Female

≥65 years

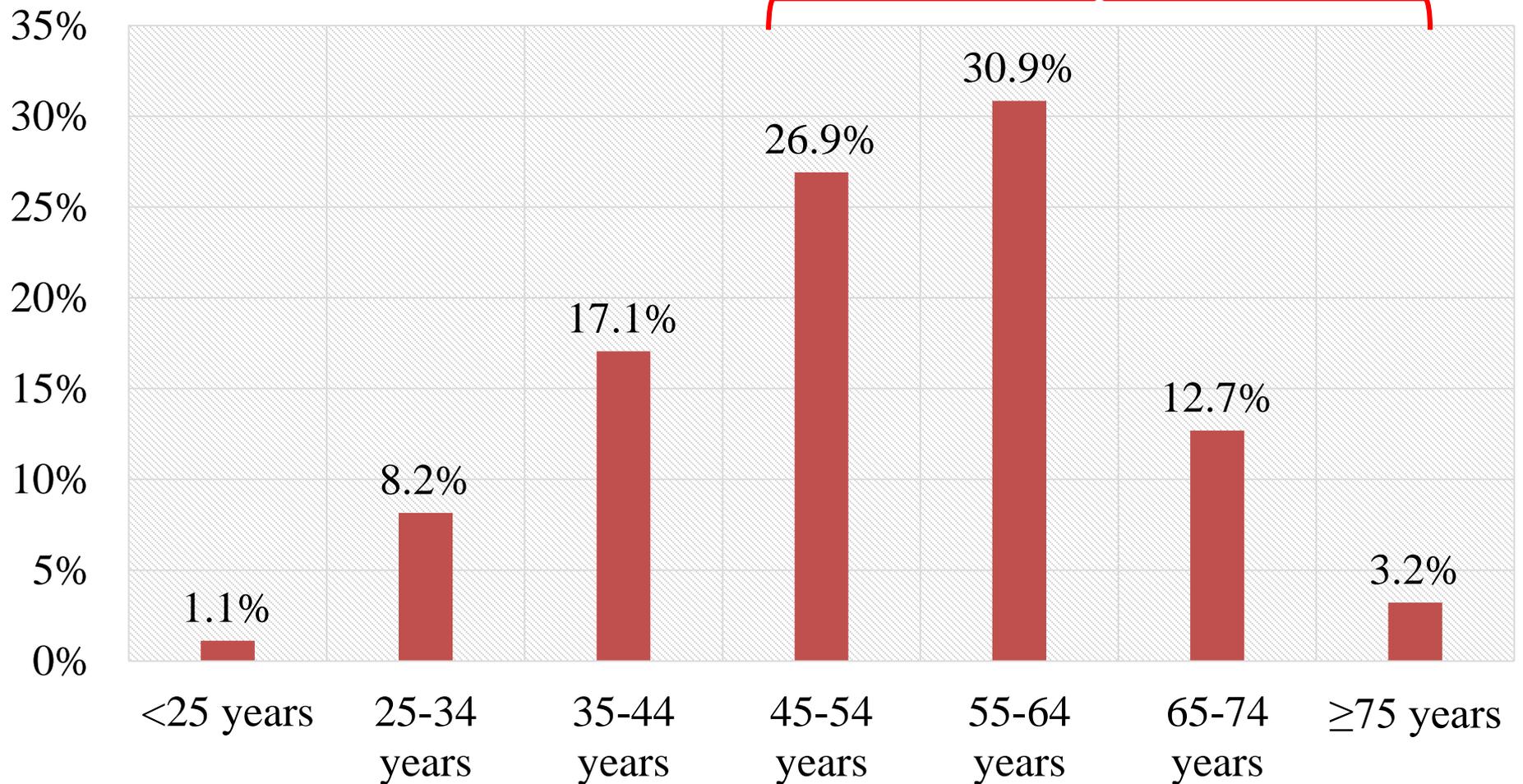
No significant change

>50% Liver Cancer
Low rate of Prescription



Age Distribution of Hepatitis B Patients in Liver Clinic, Queen Mary Hospital

Similar infection rates





Conclusion

- Hepatitis B treatment reduces liver cancer in Hong Kong
 - Especially in age group 55-64 years
- Preventive effect not obvious in age ≥ 65 years
 - Majority of liver cancers occur in age ≥ 65 years
 - Patients ≥ 65 years have a low prescription volume
- For a better control of liver cancer, expansion of medical services to the elderly population is needed



Q & A Session