Status of hepatocellular carcinoma in the Gulf region

Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC) is 6th common cancer in incidence and 3rd leading cause of death worldwide, increasing incident in developing countries including the gulf countries; it is hepatitis associated cirrhosis leading to HCC in our area. Growing problem of NASH related liver cirrhosis also is also rising in the Gulf region. HCC has a unique geographic distribution that is likely to be determined by specific etiologic factors. There is a distinctive difference in sex and age related occurrence of disease. In the Gulf region, there are contradicting data on the prevalence and death rates due to HCC. In this review we highlight some aspects of HCC specific to the Gulf region. A retrospective analysis of 150 patient's data is presented, including demographic, epidemiological, aetiological disease status assessment with child Pugh criteria, modes of treatment and treatment related outcome. Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) infection was the most common (45%) documented etiology, similar to Western European countries, followed by Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in 27% of cases, alcoholic liver disease only in six patients (4%). Child-Pugh assessment was A in 33%, B in 37% and C in 30% of observed patients. Surgery (liver resection or transplantation) was performed in 12% and local ablation in 5% of cases. The others were treated by chemo-embolization in 17% and by systemic therapy with Sorafenib in 13% of patients. Nearly half of the patients (53%) were in advanced stages and received palliative treatment. In other part of the presentation, have started regular multidisciplinary (MDT) meeting at our center (NCCCR) and good collaboration with intervention radiologist, we have good improvement in our patient treatment outcome. Included some examples of case presentation. To improve the outcome of treatment in HCC patients in the Gulf region, an effective and strategic screening program must be implemented for early diagnosis and clear multidisciplinary group working for the treatment to improve the outcome of this mostly fatal disease.

Biography

Kakil Ibrahim Rasul is a senior consultant in Haematology/ Oncology NCCCR, Hamad Medical Corporation Doha, Qatar and a professor in clinical medicine at Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar. He is leading the Hepatobiliary pancreatic Multidisciplinary team Hamad Medical Corporation, core member of the Gastrointestinal Multidisciplinary team, Hamad Medical Corporation, active member of ESMO and ASCO, core member of both colorectal and hepatobiliary MENA-NCCN guidelines panels for development of the guideline modifications. He is a member of the editorial board for the World Journal of Oncology Research. Reviewer for many journals: British Journal of Medicine Research, Saudi Medical Journal, Annals of Saudi Medicine and Qatar Medical Journal. He published around 45 articles in peer reviewed journals, international and regional. He is invited as speaker in many international and regional conferences.

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