

Liver Cancer

	New Cases*	Deaths ⁺
Overall	A	F
Men, Black	A	A
Men, White	F	F
Women, Black	A	A
Women, White	A	F

* S.C. was graded in comparison to the U.S. rates of new cases of the same year, 2000

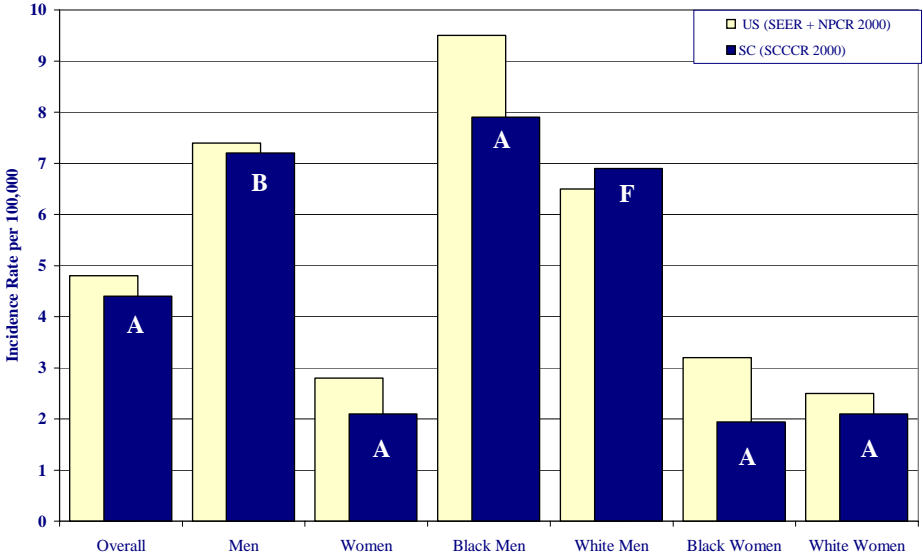
⁺ S.C. was graded in comparison to the U.S. death rates of the same year, 2001

Data exclude in situ cancer cases

Key Facts

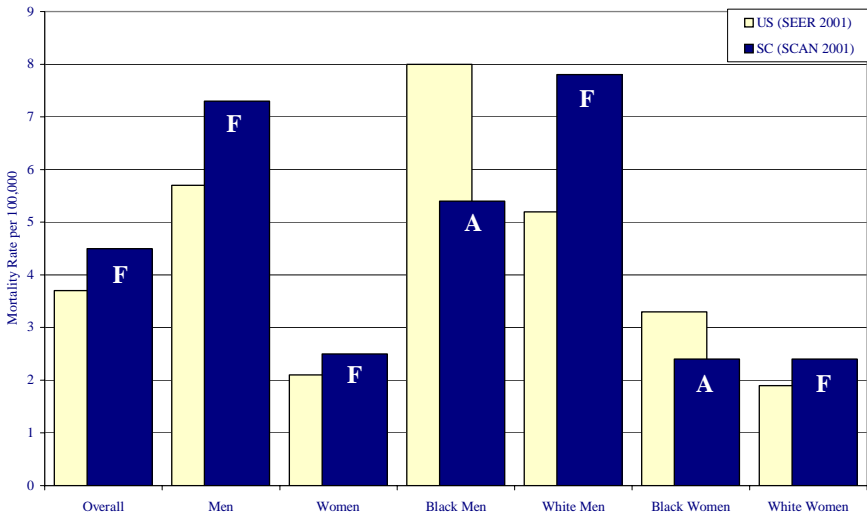
- It is the **eighth** leading cause of cancer deaths (201 deaths in 2002).
- Men are more likely to get this cancer than are women.
- Hepatitis B or C virus infection is the most significant risk factor; cirrhosis of the liver is another risk factor.
- White men are more likely to die from liver cancer than black men.
- There are no screening tests available to detect liver cancer.

Rate of New Cases for Liver Cancer



Source: U.S. incidence data provided by NPCR + SEER 2000 incidence. S.C. incidence data provided by SCCCR (2000).

Death Rate for Liver Cancer



Source: U.S. death data provided by SEER Program SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public - Use With State, Total U.S. for Expanded Races/Hispanics (1990-2001). South Carolina death data provided by DHEC SCAN.

* Sample size influences visual interpretation.