

# Liver cancer

Several types of cancer can form in the [liver](#). The most common type of liver cancer is [hepatocellular carcinoma](#).

## Neurosurgery

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Identifying past temporal trends in non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)-associated [liver cancer](#) (NALC) can increase public awareness of the [disease](#) and facilitate future [policy](#) development.

Annual deaths and age-standardized death rates (ASDR) for NALC from 1990 to 2019 were collected from the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2019 study. The long-term trend and the critical inflection of mortality of NALC were detected by Joinpoint analysis. Age-period-cohort analysis was employed to evaluate the effects of age, period, and cohort. Last, decomposition analysis was used to reveal the aging and population growth effects for NALC burden.

Between 1990 and 2019, the ASDR of NALC witnessed an overall declining trend on a global scale, with a decrease in females and a stable trend in males. However, the global ASDR demonstrated a significant upward trend from 2010 to 2019. Southern sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia have the highest NALC burdens, while high socio-demographic index (SDI) region experienced the fastest escalation of NALC burdens over 30 years. The decomposition analysis revealed that population growth and aging were the primary catalysts behind the increase in global NALC deaths. Age-period-cohort analyses showed that NALC mortality declined the fastest among females aged 40-45 years in high SDI region, accompanied by a deteriorating period effect trend during the period of 2010-2019.

The global absolute deaths and ASDR of NALC have witnessed a rise in the past decade, with populations exhibiting considerable disparities based on sex, age, and region. Population growth, aging, and metabolism-related factors were the main factors behind the increase in global NALC

deaths <sup>1)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup>

Liu C, Zhu S, Zhang J, Wu P, Wang X, Du S, Wang E, Kang Y, Song K, Yu J. Global, regional, and national burden of liver cancer due to non-alcoholic [steatohepatitis](#), 1990-2019: a decomposition and age-period-cohort analysis. J Gastroenterol. 2023 Sep 4. doi: 10.1007/s00535-023-02040-4. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 37665532.

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