**N. Ireland Cancer Registry**

**Implications of Research for Services**

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| **Paper Title** | Primary liver cancer in the UK: Incidence, incidence-basedmortality, and survival by subtype, sex, and nation |
| **Authors** | Anya Burton, Daniela Tataru, Robert J. Driver, Thomas G. Bird, Dyfed Huws, David Wallace, Timothy J.S. Cross, Ian A. Rowe, Graeme Alexander, Aileen Marshall, on behalf of the HCC-UK/BASL/NCRAS Partnership Steering Group |
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| **Conclusion** | Many more people are getting liver cancer, particu larly the subtype hepatocellular carcinoma, than 20 years ago. Men in Scotland are most likely to get liver cancer and to die from it. Survival after liver cancer diagnosis is getting longer but still less than half are alive after 1 year |
| **What this means for the service** | PLC incidence has been increasing rapidly but, as most risk factors are modifiable, it is largely a preventable cancer. This rate of increase has slowed in recent years, possibly attributable to effective treatment for hepatitis C. As other risk factors such as obesity and diabetes remain prevalent in the UK, it is unlikely the considerable burden of this disease will abate. While improvements in survival have been made, over half of patients are not alive after 1 year, therefore further progress in prevention, early detection, and treatment innovation are needed. |