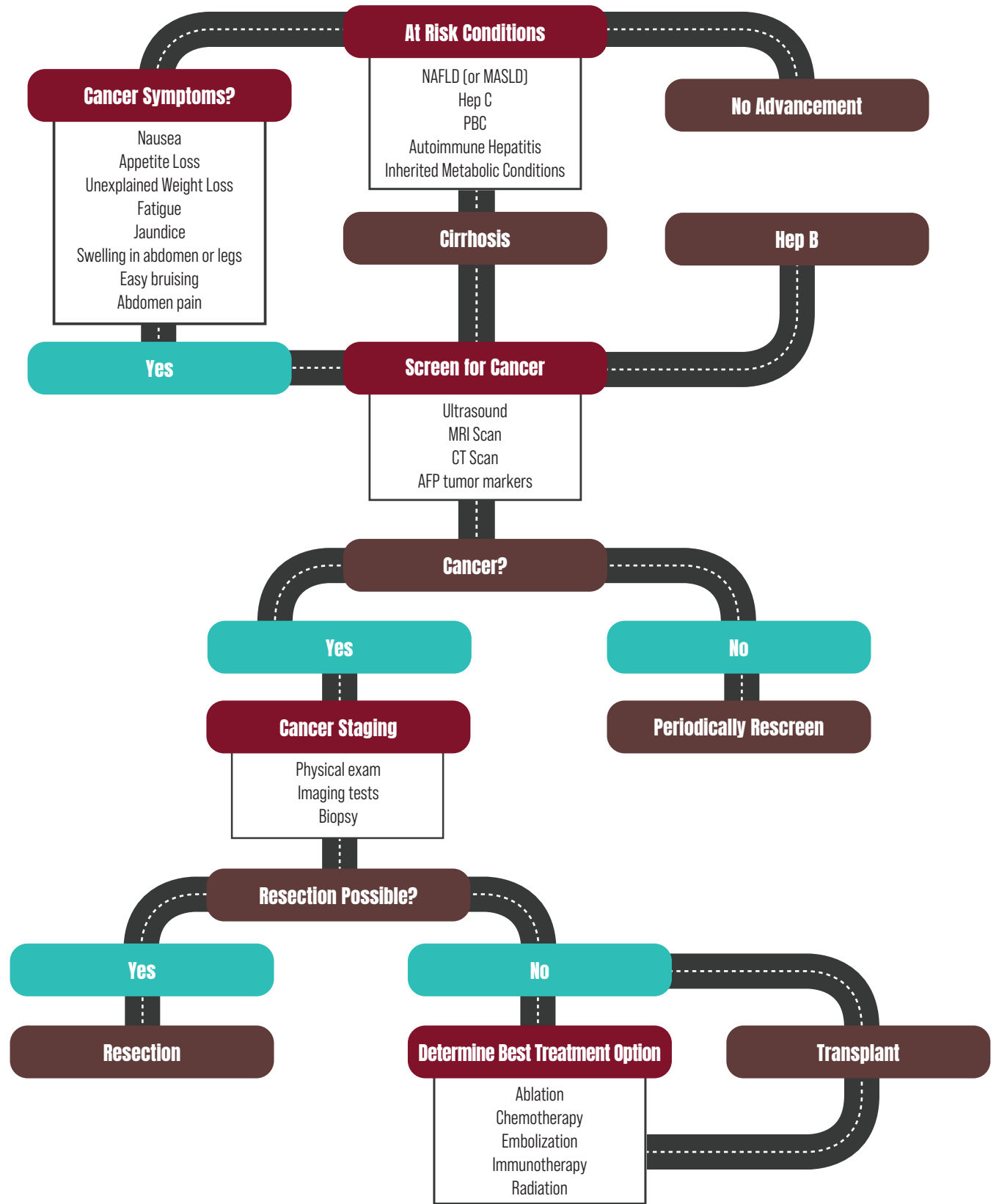


HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA (HCC) ROADMAP



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ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Ablation destroys tumors without surgery and is most effective with tumors no larger than 3 cm across. Types of ablation include heating the tumor through high frequency current (radiofrequency ablation) or microwave ablation, freezing the tumor using a high frequency probe (cryoblation) or injecting alcohol into the tumor (ethanol ablation).

AFP Abbreviation for Alpha-fetoprotein. An AFP tumor marker test is a blood test that measures the level of AFP (alpha-fetoprotein) in a sample of your blood. It's usually used to help diagnose certain types of cancer and to check how well treatment is working.

Autoimmune hepatitis is a chronic disease that causes inflammation in liver when the body's immune system attacks liver cells.

Chemotherapy is an option sometimes considered when other therapies have not been effective and involves injecting drugs into the body through a vein or an artery. It is considered by many to be the least effective option. It is sometimes combined with immunotherapy. Combinations of drugs are often used. Certain drugs work by finding and targeting cancer cells. Depending on the drug, they may stop cancer cells from growing or kill the cancer cells. Some are administered through IV and others are in pill or liquid forms. The most common drugs used are **bevacizumab, cabozantinib, lenvatinib, ramucirumab, regorafenib and sorafenib**.

CT Scan is an abbreviation for a computed tomography scan. A CT scan combines a series of X-ray images taken from different angles around your body and uses computer processing to create cross-sectional images (slices) of the bones, blood vessels and soft tissues inside your body. CT scan images provide more-detailed information than plain X-rays do. It can be used to help diagnose cancer.

Embolization is a procedure that injects substances into an artery to the liver in order to block or reduce blood flow to the tumor. It is used in patients with tumors too large to be treated with ablation or which cannot be removed by surgery. The most common types of embolization are Trans-arterial chemoembolization (TACE) and trans-arterial embolization (TAE).

Hep B is the abbreviation for Hepatitis B, a serious liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV).

Hep C Hepatitis C is a liver infection caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV). It is a bloodborne virus that can be transmitted through contact with infected blood.

Hepatocellular Carcinoma is the most common form of liver cancer, accounting for about 75-90% of cancer cases. HCC starts in the hepatocyte cells, which are the main functional cells in the liver. HCC is the third leading cause of cancer deaths in the world.

Immunotherapy improves the patient's immune system to fight the disease by using substances made by the body or manufactured to boost, direct or restore the body's natural defense against cancer. Drugs most commonly used are **atezolizumab, nivolumab and pembrolizumab**.

Inherited Metabolic Conditions include hemochromatosis, Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency, glycogen storage disease, porphyria cutanea tarda and tyrosinemia.

MASLD (formerly called NAFLD) is the acronym for Metabolic Dysfunction-Associated Steatotic Liver Disease, a condition caused by excess liver fat.

MRI Scan is the acronym for Magnetic Resonance Imaging, a technique used to provide detailed images of soft tissues in the body using radio waves and strong magnets. The MRI scan can detect tumors and allows for the observation of blood flows within the liver.

NAFLD is the acronym for Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease, a condition caused by excess liver fat, now known as MASLD.

PBC is the acronym for Primary Biliary Cholangitis. PBC is an autoimmune disease in which the bile ducts are inflamed and slowly destroyed.

Radiation Therapy uses high-energy rays to kill cancer cells or stop their growth. Types of radiation therapy include **conformal radiation therapy, stereotactic body radiation therapy and proton beam radiation therapy**.

Resection is surgery which can be used to remove the tumor if cancer is detected early, the patient has good liver function and a single tumor that has not grown into blood vessels.

FIBROSIS STAGES

