

Chapter II

7

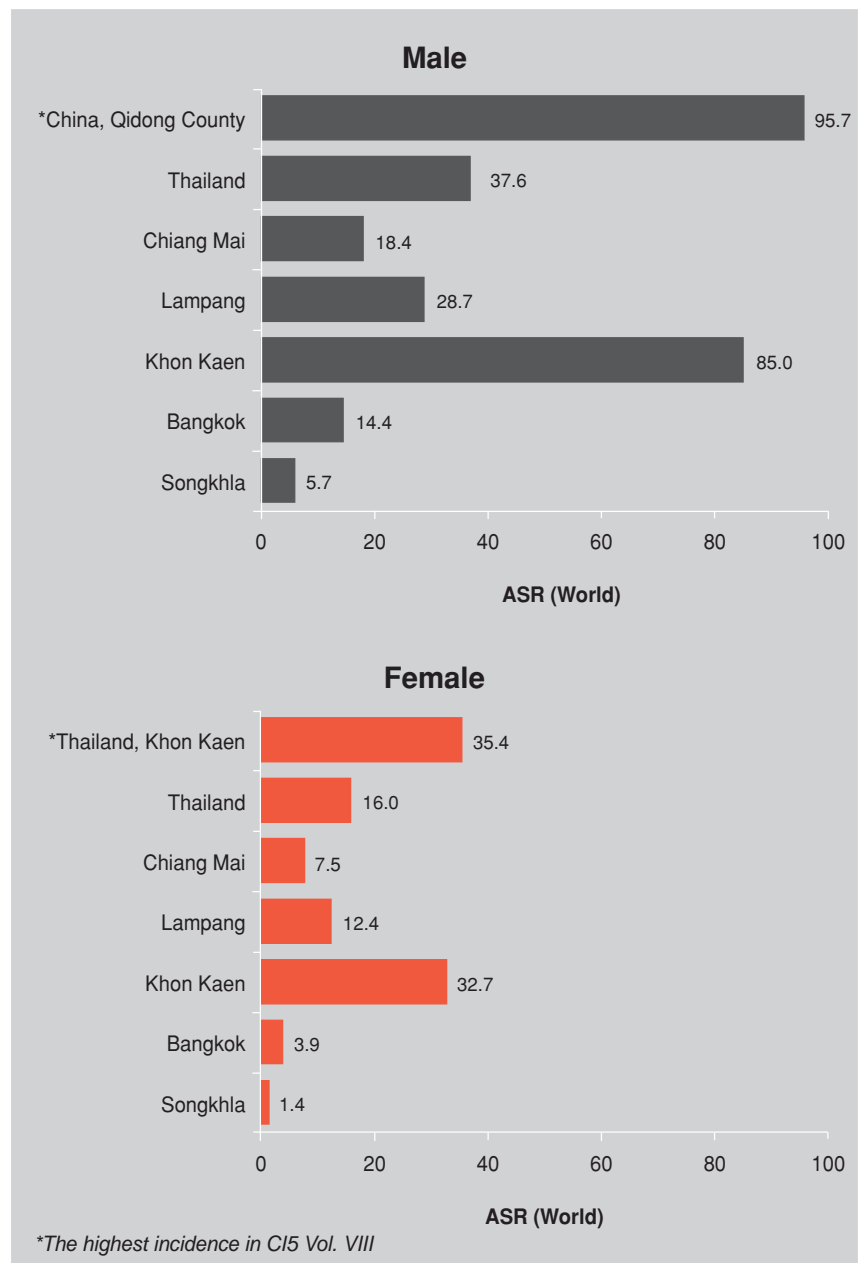
LIVER
ICD-10 C22

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The overall incidence rates of liver cancer during 1995-1997 ranged from 5.7 per 100 000 to 85.0 per 100 000 in males and 1.4 to 32.7 in females. Data of 1993-1997 were included in CI5 Vol.VIII, Khon Kaen continues to have the highest incidence in the world in female but not male (Parkin et al., 2002) (Figures 2.7.1). The age distribution is similar in all centers (Figures 2.7.2).

The percentage of different histological types varies greatly between the regions of Thailand. In Khon Kaen, 86.5% of cases are cholangiocarcinoma (CCA) (Figure 2.7.4). The proportion of liver cases which are CCA is also relatively high in Chiang Mai (51.5%) and Lampang (61.5%), but it is lower in Bangkok (29.7%). In Songkhla cholangiocarcinomas are rare (21.5%) (Figure 2.7.4). These

Figure 2.7.1 Liver cancer in different regions, 1995-1997



findings are still similar to the previous reports of Cancer in Thailand volume 1 and volume 2 (Vatanasapt *et al.*, 1993, Deerasamee *et al.*, 1999).

The incidence data of 1998-2000 is available in Khon Kaen and Chiang Mai. A slight decline in incidence of liver cancer in male is noted in Khon Kaen (Figure 2.7.3).

Figure 2.7.2 Age-specific incidence rates of liver cancer, 1995-1997

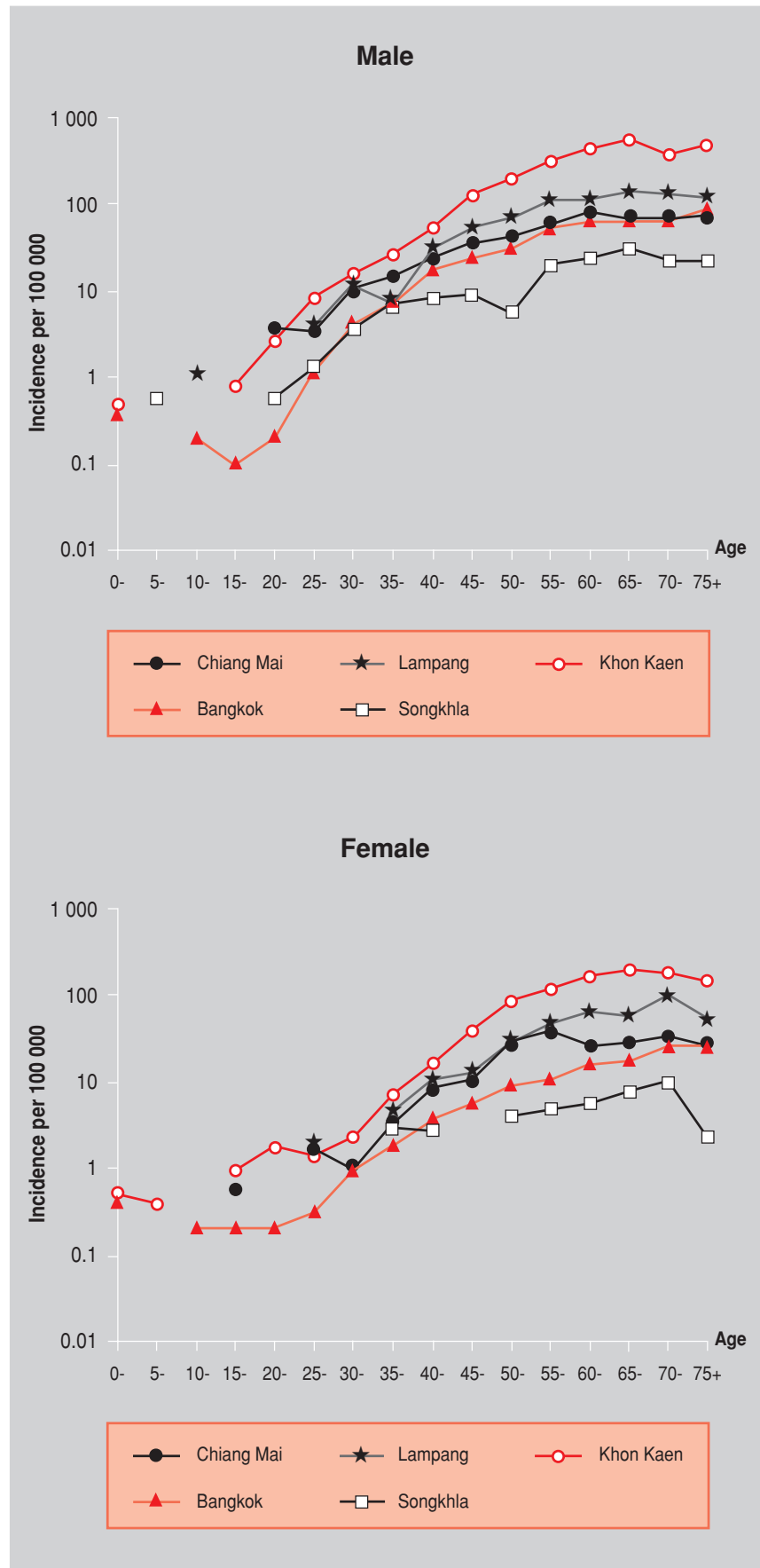


Figure 2.7.3 Trend in incidence of liver cancer

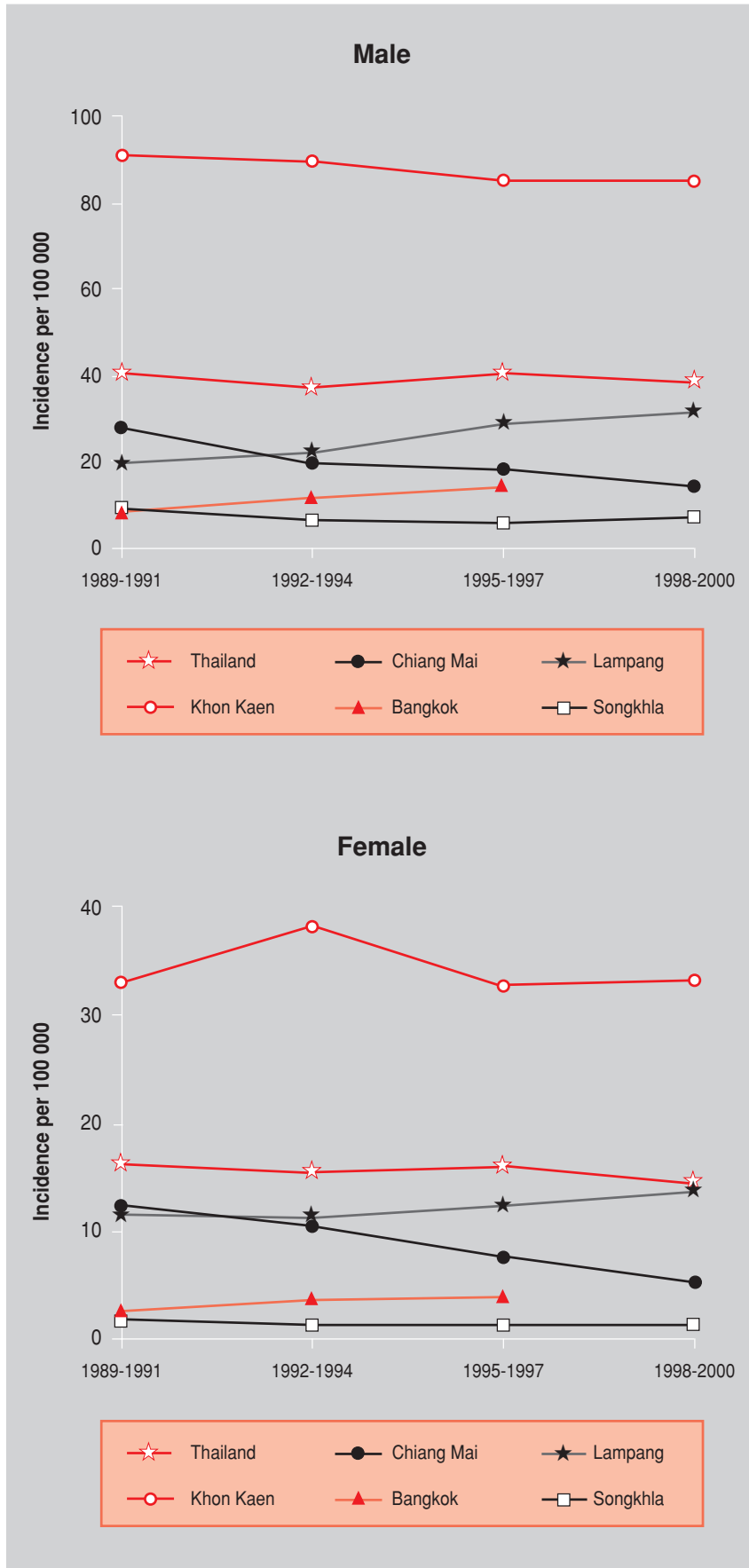


Figure 2.7.4 Histological type of liver cancer

