

中文題目：肝細胞癌在不同病因下的臨床和組織病理學特徵

英文題目：The clinical and histopathologic characteristics of hepatocellular carcinoma of different etiologies

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Background/Aims: Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) of non-viral etiology (NBNCHCC) is an increasing trend in the past decades. The clinical manifestations of NBNCHCC remains elusive. We aimed to explore the clinical features and the histopathological characteristics of NBNCHCC in those patients who received surgical intervention. The difference between HCC of viral origin and NBNCHCC was also compared.

Methods: Between June 2014 and August 2018, we consecutively enrolled 434 HCC patients who received curative tumor resection in a referral medical centre in Taiwan. We analyzed the clinical profiles and the histopathological features among those hepatitis B virus (HBV)-infected (HBVHCC), hepatitis C virus (HCV)-infected (HCVHCC), and those NBNCHCC, respectively.

Results: Those 143 HBVHCC patients had significantly younger mean age (61.9 ± 11.1 years) than those 107 HCVHCC (67 ± 8.8 years) and those 58 NBNCHCC patients (68.4 ± 10.6 years) ($p < 0.001$). One hundred and thirteen (79%) HBVHCC patients were males, which was significantly higher than other 2 groups (56.9% of NBNCHCC and 54.2% of HCVHCC, $p < 0.001$). Besides having a significantly higher ALT levels, Patients with HCVHCC also had a significantly higher FIB-4 index (2.81, 95% CI=1.95-4.15] than HBVHCC group (2.25, 95% CI= 1.55-3.18), and NBNCHCC group (2.25, 95% CI= 1.55-3.18) ($p = 0.002$). The NBNCHCC had a significantly larger mean tumor size (3.70 cm, 95% CI=2.37-6.50) than HBV HCC group (3.20 cm, 95% CI=2.00-5.50), and HCVHCC (2.50 cm, 95%CI=1.80-4.10), respectively ($P=0.002$). The NBNCHCC patients had a significantly higher proportion of BCLC stage B/C (63.8%) than HBVHCC group (46.2%), and HCVHCC group (45.8%), respectively ($P = 0.02$).

Conclusions: The clinical features and disease severity of HCC are diverse in different etiologies. Patients with NBNCHCC had a more advanced disease stage than viral etiologies.