The behavior of hepatocellular carcinoma in obese patients

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Background

The prevalence of obesity has increased over the years and some of the patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) are obese. In order to examine any effect of obesity on the behavior of HCC, we scrutinized medical records of our obese HCC patients.

Methods

HCC patients with body mass index (BMI) of greater than 27 kg / m^2 were included in this retrospective study and their clinical, laboratory and radiological parameters noted.

Results

The total number of patient is 52; 37 were male and 15 female. The median age of the patients was 55 years (range 33-93). The etiology of HCC was HCV 34.6%, HBV 17%, HDV 1.9%, NAFLD 30%, others (5.7%). Their median BMI was 31.9 (27.1-43.5). Alpha-fetoprotein was 9.1 (1.1-8937). Twenty-two (42%) patients were of Child A class and rest Child B or C. HCC was involving the right lobe in 30 (58%), left lobe in 13 (25%) and both lobes in 9 (17%) patients.

Conclusion:

Most of the obese HCC patients were middle age males with HCV related HCC followed by NAFLD as etiological factors. A comparative study with non-obese HCC is underway.