Epidemiological, clinical, therapeutic and prognostic features of hepatocellular carcinoma in a sub Saharan country

Antonin Wilson NDJITOYAP NDAM¹, Reine Mbarga², Winnie Bekolo³, Firmin Ankouane Andoulo¹

¹Yaoundé (Cameroon), ²Bangangté (Cameroon), ³Douala (Cameroon)

Background & Aims:

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) represent a significant cause of mortality worldwide, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. We therefore set ourselves the general objective of describing the epidemiological, clinical, therapeutic and prognostic features of hepatocellular carcinoma in four hospitals of the city.

Methods:

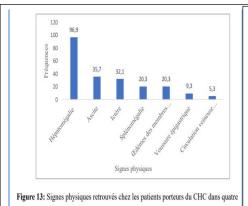
We conducted a descriptive retrospective cross-sectional study from December 2015 to December 2022. All medical records of patients diagnosed with HCC, including epidemiological, clinical, paraclinical, therapeutic and prognostic data, were included in our study. Medical records lacking the variables of interest were excluded. Data analysis was performed using SPSSS software. Quantitative variables were expressed as mean +/- standard deviation and median according to distribution.

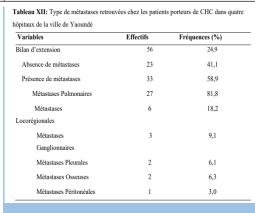
Results:

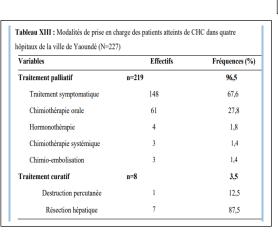
A total of 227 medical records. The sex ratio was 2.4. Median age of 53 (38-68) years.

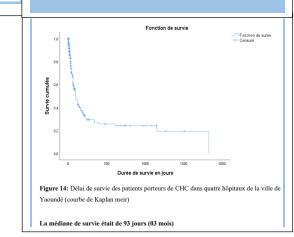
hôpitaux de la ville de Yaoundé

Variables	Effectifs	Fréquences (%)
Hépatites virales	176	77,5
Hépatite virale B	94	41,4
Hépatite virale C	73	32,1
Co-infection HVB/HVD	5	2,2
Co-infection HVB/HVC	4	1,8
Alcool	25	11,0
Autres	26	11,5









Conclusion:

The HCC patient was a relatively young man (53 years), consulting at an advanced stage of the disease, with HVB and presenting mainly with abdominal pain and hepatomegaly. Management is usually palliative, with a poor prognosis