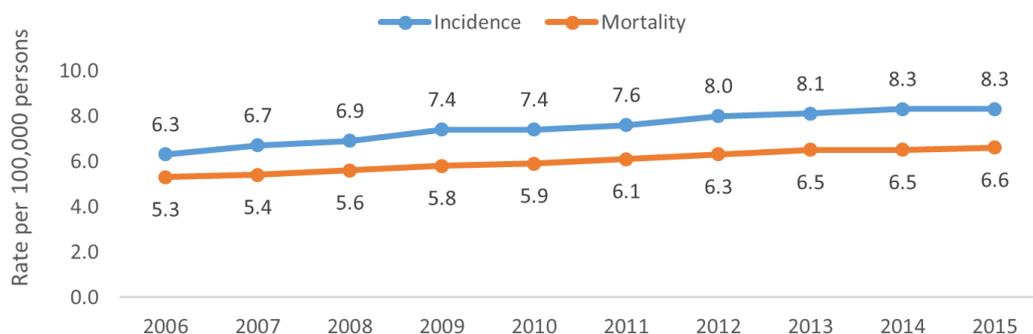




Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct Cancer

- In 2015, 32,908 new liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer cases and 25,760 deaths were reported in the United States.
- Persistent hepatitis B and hepatitis C infections are linked with liver cancer. Obesity, type 2 diabetes, drinking too much alcohol, and tobacco use are also some common risk factors associated with liver cancer.

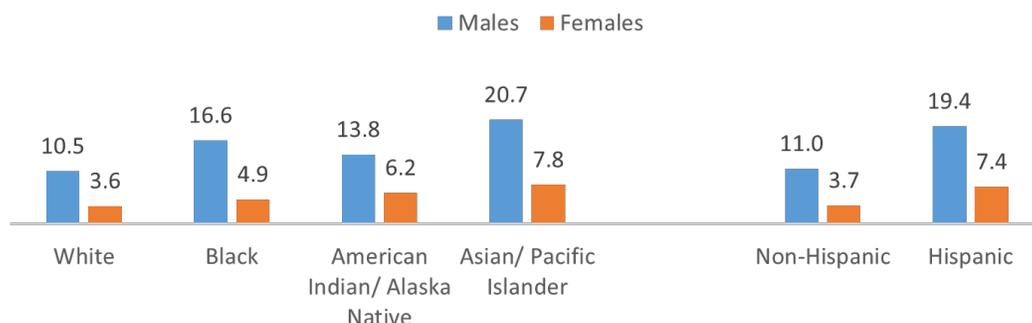
Liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer incidence and mortality rates by year^a—United States, 2006–2015



^a Rates are the number of cases (or deaths) per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population (19 age groups—Census 25–1130).

- In 2015, incidence and death rates of liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer were 8.3 and 6.6 per 100,000 persons, respectively.
- From 2006 to 2015, the incidence rate increased by 32% (from 6.3 to 8.3 per 100,000 persons) and the death rate increased by 25% (from 5.3 to 6.6 per 100,000 persons).

Average annual liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer incidence rate^a by race and ethnicity^b and sex—United States, 2006–2015



^a Rates are the number of cases (or deaths) per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population (19 age groups—Census 25–1130).

^b Race categories are not mutually exclusive from Hispanic origin.

- The incidence rate of liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer varied by race, ethnicity and sex.
- Overall, males had almost three times higher incidence rates than females.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders had the highest incidence in both males and females compared with other racial groups and Hispanics had higher incidence than non-Hispanics.

Average annual liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer incidence rates by age group, sex and race and ethnicity^b —United States, 2006–2015

Age group (years)	Males						Females					
	RACE				ETHNICITY		RACE				ETHNICITY	
	White	Black	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	White	Black	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
< 40	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
40-44	2.0	3.5	2.4	8.0	2.4	3.4	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.0
45-49	7.0	8.9	9.4	16.1	7.2	12.2	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.2	2.8
50-54	19.5	29.5	24.2	30.9	20.1	32.7	4.4	8.0	6.0	5.6	4.8	6.6
55-59	34.4	66.7	52.1	50.5	37.2	58.0	7.8	14.6	14.6	10.8	8.5	13.4
60-64	38.1	89.2	50.2	60.3	42.2	71.1	9.9	17.6	18.4	17.5	10.5	19.3
65-69	36.8	70.7	51.2	75.1	39.1	75.3	12.7	17.9	26.8	28.0	12.8	29.6
70-74	40.2	50.6	56.5	92.4	40.8	81.4	16.6	18.7	25.8	39.6	16.3	37.7
75-79	45.6	48.6	58.1	96.8	45.2	88.7	20.3	20.3	37.3	55.5	20.0	47.6
80-84	47.1	45.9	60.1	107.4	46.8	88.3	21.3	22.1	44.9	61.5	21.3	48.7
85+	39.6	38.4	36.2	94.7	39.1	83.2	20.1	23.2	32.2	54.3	20.0	48.2

^a Race categories are not mutually exclusive from Hispanic origin.

- Highest incidence rates were reported among people aged 80 to 84 years for both males and females across all racial groups, except for black males where the incidence rate was higher among age 60 to 64 years (89.2 per 100,000 black males).
- Hispanic males had the highest incidence rate among men aged 75 to 79 years (88.7 per 100,000 Hispanic males), while non-Hispanic males and females and Hispanic females had the highest incidence rates among women aged 80 to 84 years.

How to reduce your risk:

- Get vaccinated against hepatitis B. The [hepatitis B vaccine](#) is recommended for all infants at birth and for adults who may be at increased risk.
- Get [tested for hepatitis C](#), and get medical care if you have it.
- Avoid drinking too much [alcohol](#).
- Keep a healthy [weight](#).
- Do not smoke. Learn how you can [quit smoking](#).

Data source:

Data are from population-based registries that participate in CDC's National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) and/or NCI's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program and meet high-quality data for the November 2017 data submission, covering 100% of the US population.

Suggested citation:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts Cancers, United States—2006–2015. USCS data brief, no 5. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2018.

For more information about:

- [Liver cancer](#)
- [Viral hepatitis](#)
- [Hepatitis B vaccine](#)
- [Hepatitis C testing and treatment](#)

