

**Irkutsk State Medical University  
(Irkutsk, Russia)**

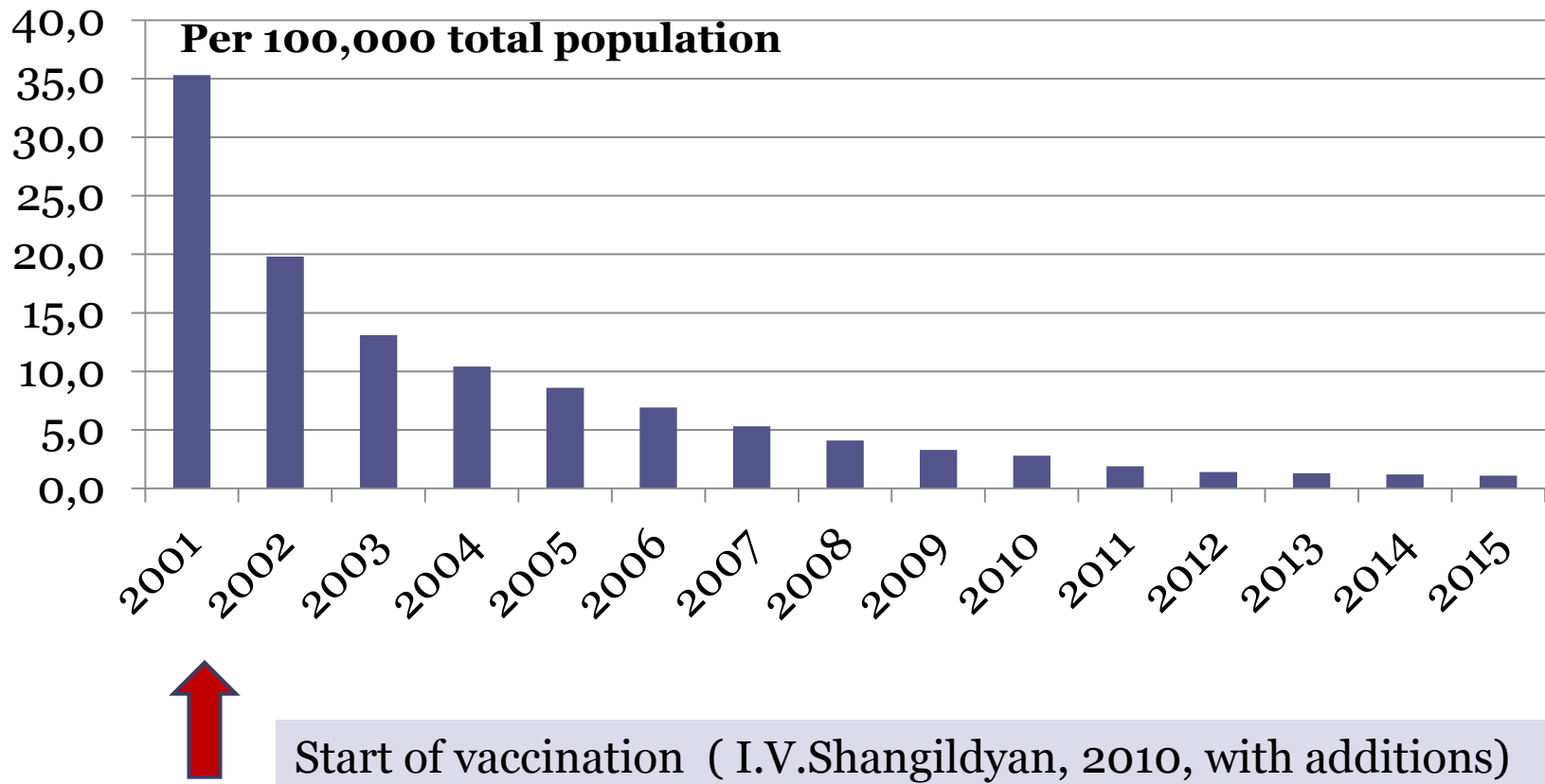
**Scientific Center of Family Health and Human Reproduction  
(Irkutsk, Russia)**

**Mongolian National University of Medical Sciences  
(Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia)**

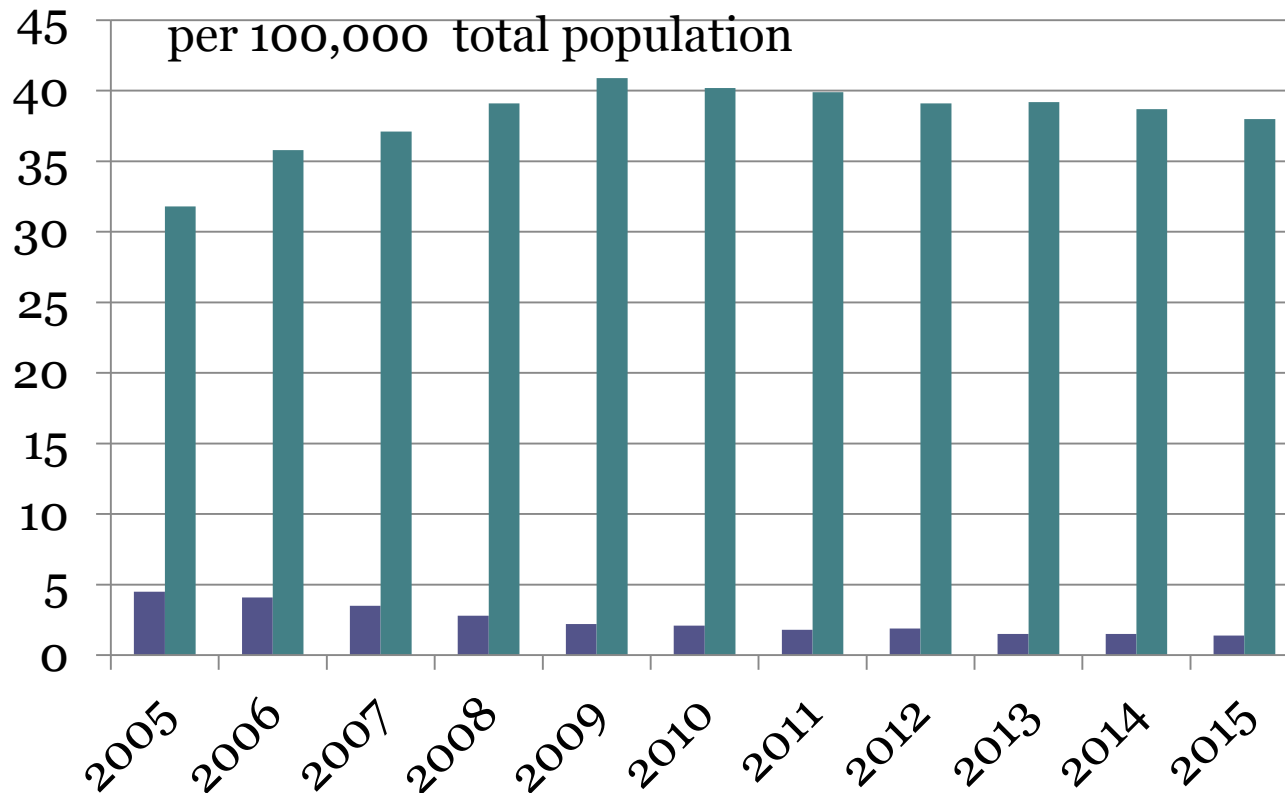
# **Clinical and epidemiological characteristics of patients with hepatocellular carcinoma in North-East Asia population"**

Malov S., Baatarkhuu O., Savilov E., Malov I., Rasulov R.,  
Amarsanaa J., Lkhagva-Ochir T., Dvornichenko V.

# Decreasing of acute hepatitis B incidence rates in Russia after beginning of vaccination



# Acute and chronic hepatitis C incidence rates in Russia



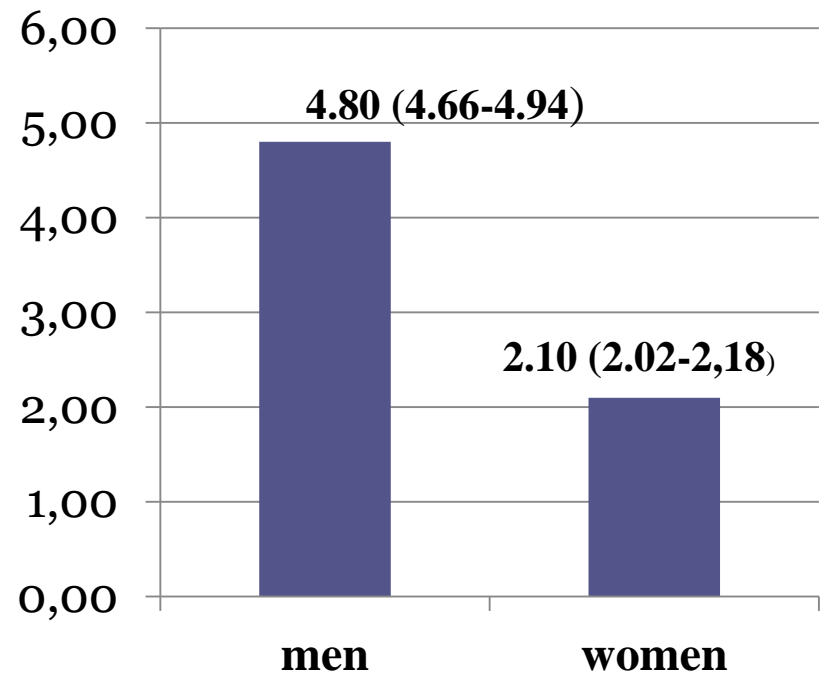
**Prevalence rate  
in 2015 = 534,6**

# Incidence rates of liver cancer: C22- hepatocellular + cholangiocellular carcinomas in Russia in 2015 (statistic data, per 100,000 population)

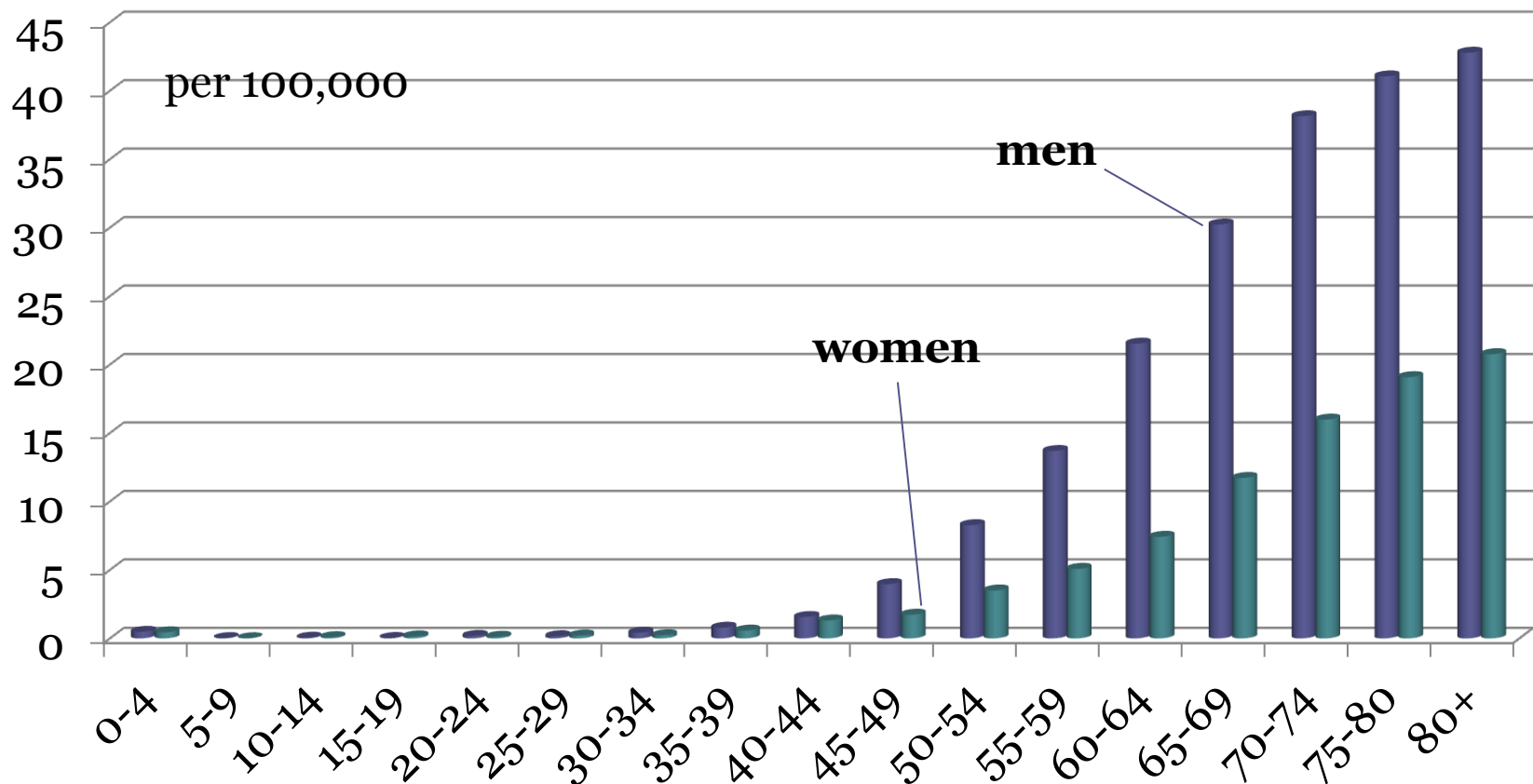
## Total population

Age-standardized incidence rate	3.14
“Robust” incidence rate	5.52
Case number	8083

## Gender differences



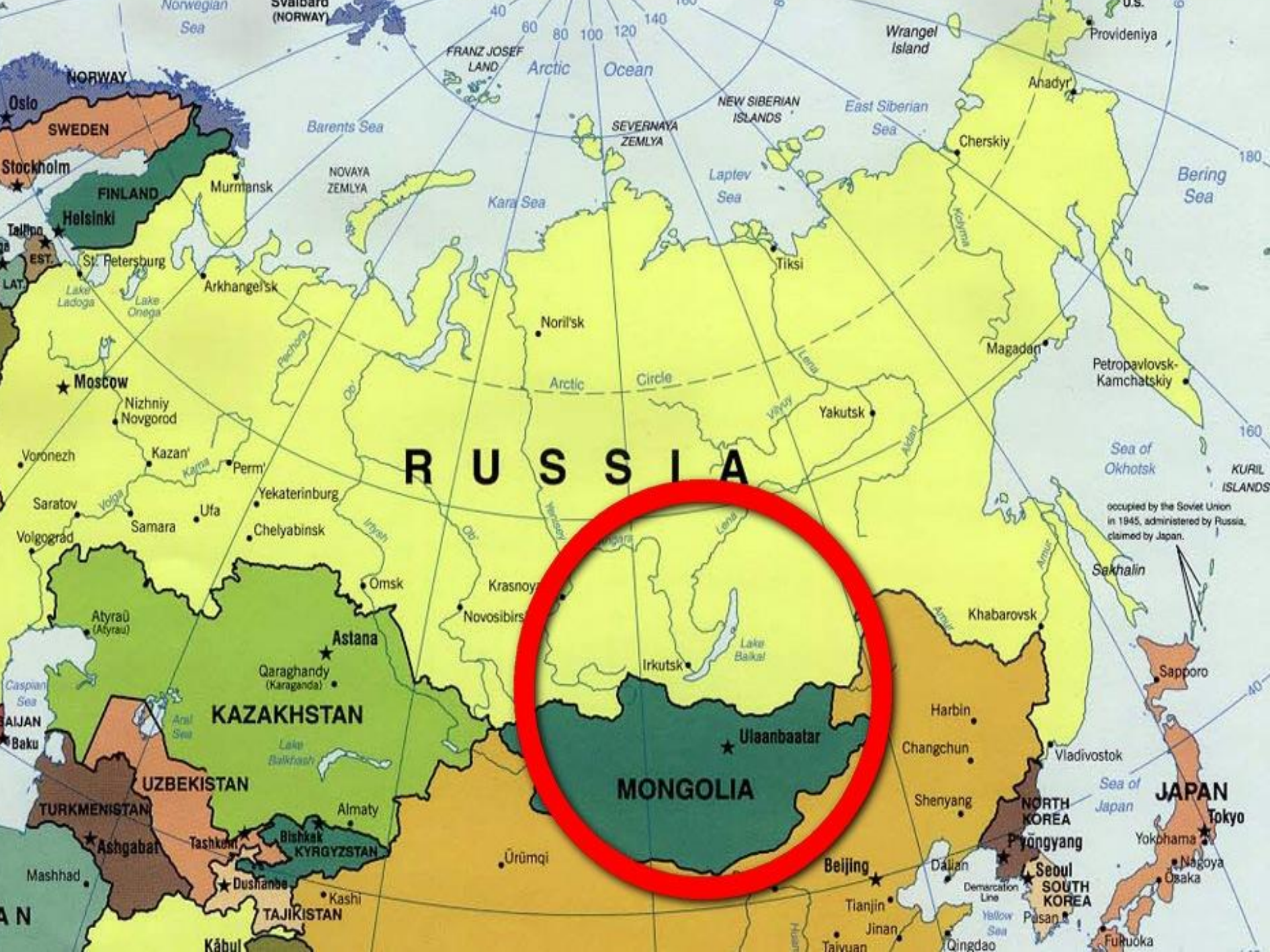
## Age distribution of liver cancer (C22) in Russia : “robust” incidence rates in 2017 (men and women)



# Objectives

The current study aimed at determining differences of epidemiological and clinical profiles associated with HCC in patients belonging to ethnic groups of Asians from Mongolia and Caucasians from Asian region of Russia



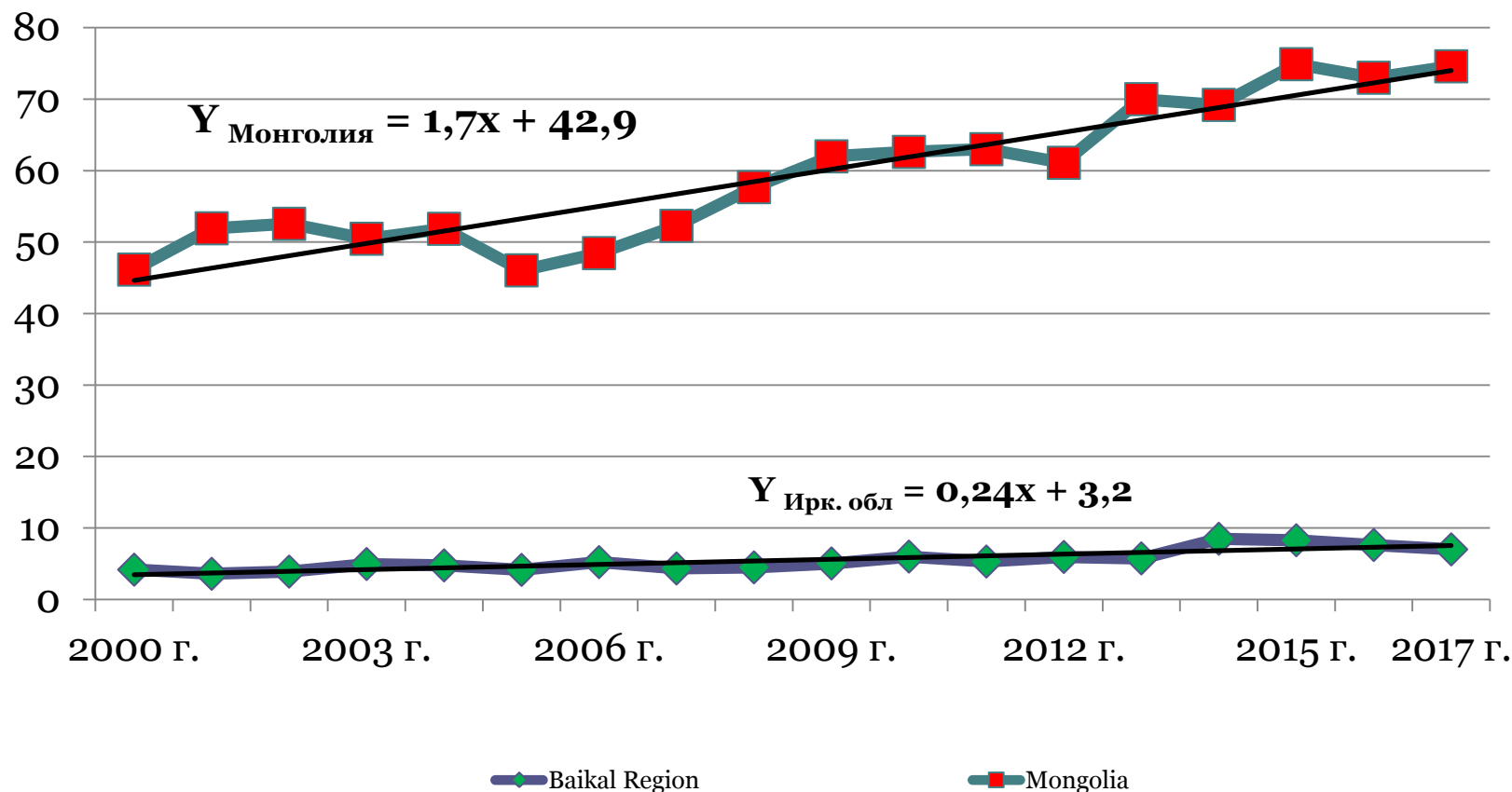


# CLIMATE-GEOGRAPHIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE IRKUTSK REGION AND MONGOLIA

INDICATOR	IRKUTSK REGION	MONGOLIA
CLIMATE	SHARPLY CONTINENTAL CLIMATE	SHARPLY CONTINENTAL CLIMATE
AREA (SQUARE KILOMETERS)	774,8	1564,0
POPULATION (MILLION)	2,41	2,75
DENSITY (HUMAN / SQ. KM)	3,1	1,8
INCOME ON ONE PERSON (\$)	7 366	3 974
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE STANDARDS	SIMILAR	SIMILAR
ETHNIC COMPOSITION	CAUCASIAN WHITE 96,3%	MONGOLOIDS (KHALKH) 96,3%

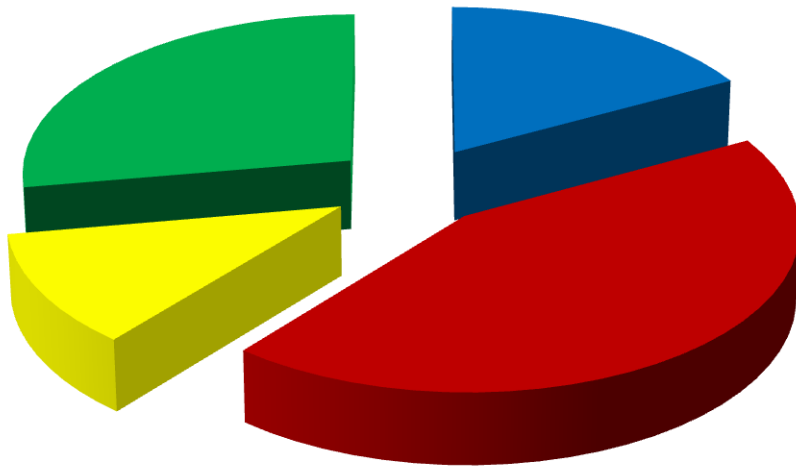


# long-term incidence of HCC in Russia and Mongolia



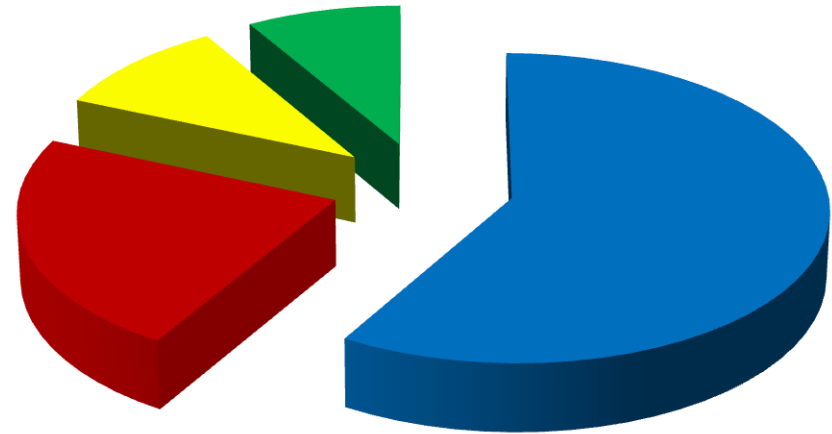
# Structure of risk factors for HCC in Mongolia and Asian region of Russia

## Asian region of Russia



- HBV
- HCV
- HBV+HCV
- Non-infectious

## Mongolia



- HBV
- HCV
- HBV+HCV
- Non-infectious

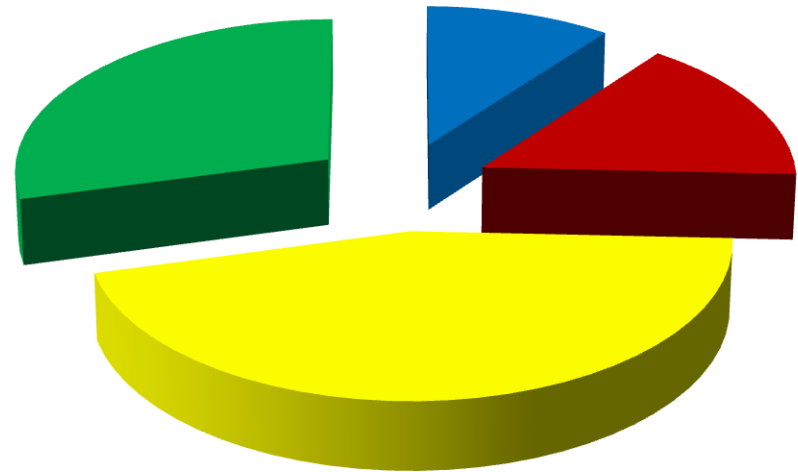
# Stage of HCC (TNM) at the time of first diagnosis

## Asian region of Russia



■ I   ■ II   ■ III   ■ IV

## Mongolia



■ I   ■ II   ■ III   ■ IV

## Conclusion

- Absence of active HCC screening programs in Russia and Mongolia
- Mongolia refers to hyperendemic regions of the world by the incidence of HCC.
- In Mongolia among the risk factors for the development of the disease, HBV plays a big role, which significantly differs it from the Asian part of Russia.
- As the number of patients with chronic HBV as a result of vaccination decreases, other risk factors for HCC, such as HCV, metabolic diseases and bad habits, should be increased.

- The study was carried out with the financial support of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, Federal Targeted Research Program "Research and development in priority areas development of the scientific and technological complex of Russia for 2014-2020 "
    - Contract 14.616.21.0098
      - Unique project identification number  
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- “Evolution of viral hepatitis to liver cancer”