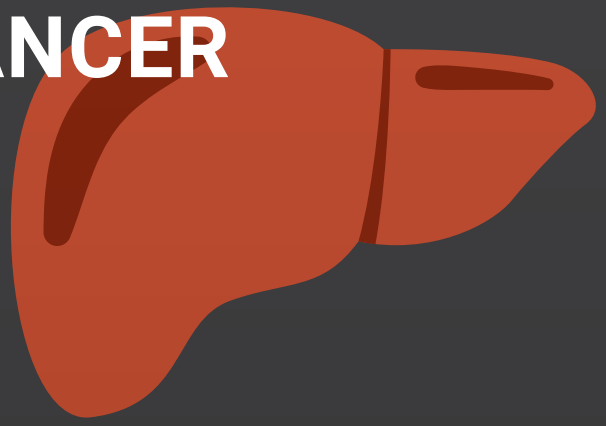


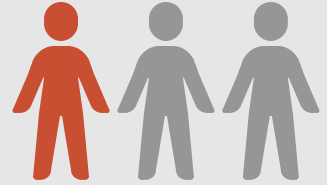
PREVENTING LIVER CANCER

Assessing the benefits and costs of risk-stratified surveillance for patients with metabolic-associated fatty liver disease

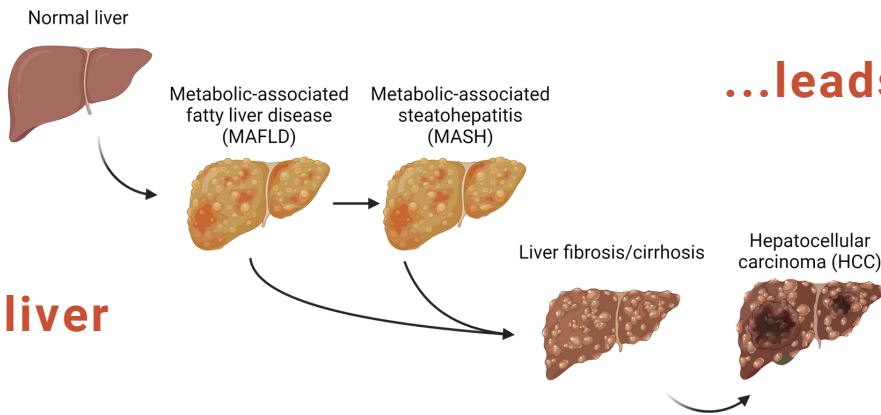


MAFLD and MASH

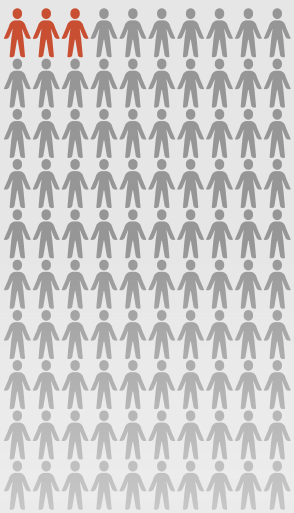
About **one in three** Australians have metabolic-associated fatty liver disease, or **MAFLD** - a liver disease common in people who are overweight, obese, or have other metabolic conditions.



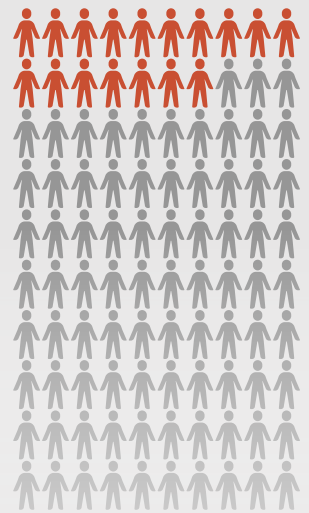
MAFLD can develop to metabolic-associated steatohepatitis, or **MASH**, through liver inflammation. MASH affects about **one in twenty** Australians and increases the likelihood of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), a common liver cancer.



Worsening liver disease...

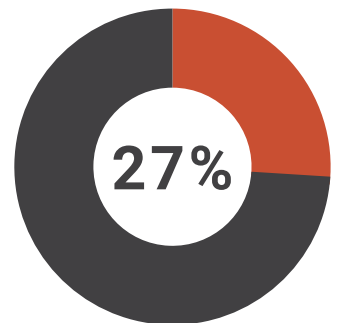
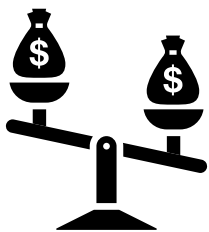


3% of people with MAFLD will develop HCC over their lifetime...



...but **17%** of people with MASH will develop HCC over their lifetime

Targeted routine liver surveillance can reduce the likelihood of HCC death by 27% in MASH patients while improving cost-effectiveness to \$16,000 per life-year saved and reducing resource burden



<https://preventioncentre.org.au/research-projects/preventing-liver-cancer>

Sources:

- Adams LA et al. *Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease burden: Australia, 2019-2030. J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2020
- Yeoh et al. *Temporal Change in Etiology and Clinical Characteristics of Hepatocellular Carcinoma in a Large Cohort of Patients with Hepatocellular Carcinoma in New South Wales, Australia. Gastroenterology*; 2023
- Younossi ZM et al. *Global epidemiology of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease—Meta-analytic assessment of prevalence, incidence, and outcomes. Hepatology*, 2016.

The Daffodil Centre

