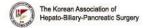
HBP SURGERY WEEK 2021 VIRTUAL

MARCH 25-27, 2021 GRAND WALKERHILL HOTEL, SEOUL, KOREA www.khbps.org

& The 54th Annual Congress of the Korean Association of HBP Surgery



EP045

Long-term Surgical Outcomes of Liver Resection for Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Patients with HBV and HCV Co-infection: A Multicenter Observational Study

Hang-Dong JIA^{1, 2}, Lei LIANG^{1, 2}, Chao LI³, Han WU³, Hong WANG⁴, Ying-Jian LIANG⁵, Ya-Hao ZHOU⁶, Wei-Min GU⁷, Xin-Ping FAN⁸, Wan Yee LAU⁹, Timothy M. PAWLIK¹⁰, Yong-Kang DIAO^{1, 2}, Qiu-Ran XU^{1, 2}, Feng SHEN³, Cheng-Wu ZHANG¹, Dong-Sheng HUANG^{1, 2}, <u>Tian YANG^{1, 2, 3}</u>

¹Department of Hepatobiliary Pancreatic and Minimal Invasive Surgery, Zhejiang Provincial People's Hospital (People's Hospital of Hangzhou Medical College), Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China

²School of Clinical Medicine, Hangzhou Medical College, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China

³Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai, China

⁴Department of General Surgery, Liuyang People's Hospital, Hunan, China

⁵Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, The First Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Heilongjiang, China ⁶Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, Pu'er People's Hospital, China

⁷The First Department of General Surgery, The Fourth Hospital of Harbin, Heilongjiang, China

⁸Department of General Surgery, Pingxiang Mining Group General Hospital, Jiangxi, China

⁹Faculty of Medicine, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong SAR, China

¹⁰Department of Surgery, Ohio State University, Wexner Medical Center, Columbus, Ohio, USA

Introduction : Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is one of the most serious consequences of chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) or hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection. This study sought to investigate long-term outcomes after liver resection for HCC among patients with HBV/HCV co-infection (HBV/HCV-HCC) compared with patients with HBV infection (HBV-HCC).

Methods: Patients who underwent curative-intent liver resection for HCC were identified from a multicenter Chinese database. Using propensity score matching (PSM), patients with HBV/HCV-HCC were matched one-to-one to patients with HBV-HCC. Overall survival (OS) and recurrence-free survival (RFS) were compared between the two groups before and after PSM.

Results : Among 2,467 patients identified, 93 (3.8%) and 2,374 (96.2%) patients had HBV/HCV-HCC and HBV-HCC, respectively. Compared with patients with HBV-HCC, patients with HBV/HCV-HCC were older, have poorer liver-related characteristics but better tumor-related characteristics. PSM created 88 pairs of patients with comparable liver- and tumor-related characteristics (all P > 0.2). In the PSM cohort, the 3- and 5-year RFS rates in patients with HBV/HCV-HCC were 48.3% and 38.9%, which were significantly poorer than patients with HBV-HCC (61.8% and 49.2%, P = 0.037). Meanwhile, the 3- and 5-year OS rates in patients with HBV/HCV-HCC were also poorer than patients with HBV-HCC (65.4% and 51.1% vs. 73.7% and 63.0%), with a difference close to be significant between them (P = 0.081).

Conclusions : Comparing to patients with HBV-HCC, liver resection resulted in relatively poorer long-term surgical outcomes in patients with HBV/HCV-HCC.

Corresponding Author. : Tian YANG (yangtiandfgd@hotmail.com)