Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct Cancer in Texas

An estimated 3,714 Texans will be diagnosed with liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer in 2018.

An estimated 2,532 Texans will die from liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer in 2018.

Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates for Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct Cancer for Texans 25 years and older

From 2001-2015, the incidence and mortality rates were higher in Texas than the entire USA. In 2015, Texas had the highest incidence rate and the 4th highest mortality rate for liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer of all US states.

New Cancer Cases

In Texas, liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer will account for about 3.1% of new cancer cases and 5.7% of cancer deaths in 2018.

Cancer Deaths

Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct Cancer
All Other Cancers
About 6 in 10 liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer cases are associated with modifiable risk factors, including hepatitis B and C virus infections, liver cirrhosis, tobacco use, obesity, diabetes, and consumption of foods contaminated with aflatoxin.

**Percent of Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct Cancer Cases Attributed to Select Risk Factors**

- Alcohol use: 10%
- Excess body weight: 30%
- HBV infection: 16%
- HCV infection: 20%
- Tobacco use: 14%

An estimated 6,450 Texans who were diagnosed with liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer from 1995-2014 were alive as of January 1, 2015.

An estimated 16.7 years of life were lost for each liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer death in Texas from 2011-2015.

Liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer has low survival compared to other cancers. It is the sixth most common cause of cancer death in Texas.

Only 15.6% of Texans survive for five years after being diagnosed with liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer when compared to Texans without this type of cancer. In this chart, gray figures represent people who died within five years of diagnosis. Blue figures represent those who survived five years or more after diagnosis.

Data sources: