



Causes, Symptoms, Treatment Methods, and Prevention of Liver Cancer

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Description

Type of cancer that affects the liver is known as liver cancer. The liver is one of the largest organs in the body and is responsible for filtering toxins from the blood, storing energy, and producing bile to assist digestion. Liver cancer occurs when cells in the uncontrollable development of the liver, forming a tumor. Liver cancer is classified into two types: Primary and secondary liver cancer. Primary liver cancer, also known as hepatocellular carcinoma, starts in the liver cells. Secondary liver cancer is also known as metastatic liver cancer, starts in another part of the body and spreads to the liver.

Causes of liver cancer

Several factors can increase the probability of developing liver cancer. Some of the most common causes are as follows:

Chronic infection with hepatitis B or C: Chronic infection with hepatitis B or C is one of the primary causes of liver cancer. These viruses can cause inflammation in the liver, which can lead to the cancer development over time.

Heavy alcohol consumption: Heavy alcohol consumption can also increase the risk of liver cancer. When individual drink alcohol, the liver must work harder to process it, which can lead to damage over time.

Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease is characterized by the accumulation of liver fat. This condition can increase the risk of liver cancer, especially in people who have other risk factors.

Exposure to certain chemicals: Exposure to certain chemicals, such as vinyl chloride and arsenic, can increase the risk of liver cancer.

Symptoms of liver cancer

In the early stages of liver cancer, there are frequently no symptoms. However, as the cancer can develop, it can cause a wide range of symptoms, including: Pain in the upper right side of the abdomen, swelling in the abdomen, level of cognitive for weight management, loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting, jaundice (skin and eye contamination), and fatigue. If individuals experience any of these symptoms, it is essential that person consult a doctor as soon as possible. Early diagnosis and treatment can improve individual chances of recovery.

Treatment of liver cancer

The treatment for liver cancer depends on the stage of the cancer, the tumor's capacity and location, and the overall health of the patient. Some of the most common treatment options for liver cancer include:

Surgery: Surgery to remove the tumor is frequently the best option for people with early-stage liver cancer. However, surgery is always not possible if the tumor is too large or if it has spread to other parts of the liver or body.

Liver transplant: A liver transplant may be an option for people with advanced liver cancer who are otherwise healthy. The infected liver is removed during a liver transplant and replaced with a healthy liver from a transplant.

Radiation therapy: High-energy beams are used in radiation therapy to kill cancer cells. It is frequently used to treat liver cancer that cannot be removed with surgery.

Chemotherapy: Chemotherapy uses drugs to kill cancer cells. It is often used to treat advanced liver cancer, either alone or in combination with other treatments.

Prevention of liver cancer

There are several steps individuals can take to reduce risk of developing liver cancer, including:

Getting vaccinated against hepatitis B: The hepatitis B vaccine can help to protect people from chronic hepatitis B infection, which can increase the risk of liver cancer.

Limiting alcohol consumption: Limiting alcohol consumption can help to reduce the risk of liver cancer.

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