

DIAGNOSTICS

- Determination of the level of alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) every 3-6 months;
- Ultrasound of the abdominal organs every 3-6 months;
- CT and MRI with bolus contrast according to indications (in case of detection of focal liver formation during ultrasound, or an increase in the AFP level above 200 ng / ml even with negative ultrasound).

The NROC has the only specialized department in the country - the Center for hepatology, gastroenterology and organ transplantation, where high-tech medical treatment is provided to patients with the most severe forms of diseases of the abdominal organs (pancreas, gallbladder, liver), and organ transplantation is also carried out.

You can contact our clinic for professional advice and treatment in the direction of the medical organization where you are registered.

Any patient who is a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan can apply to the NROC, guided by his right to choose a clinic and a doctor, guaranteed by the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On health and the health care system" (Article 77, paragraph 1, paragraph 3) and the rules for the provision of inpatient care, approved by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan (No.ҚР DSM-109 dated 8 2019).



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www.cancercentr.kz



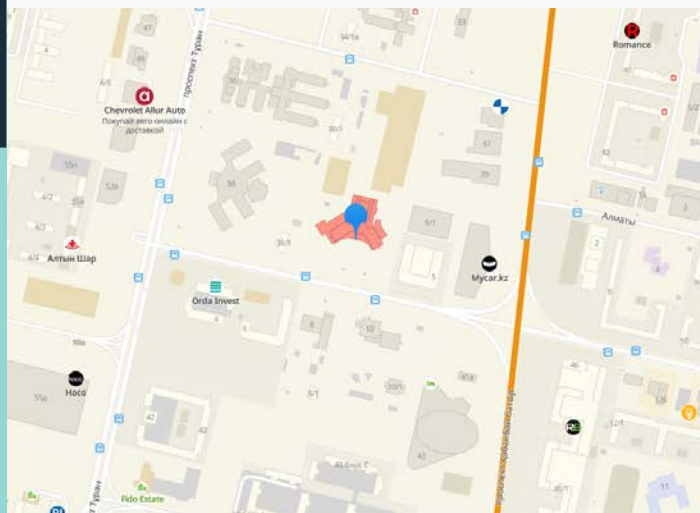
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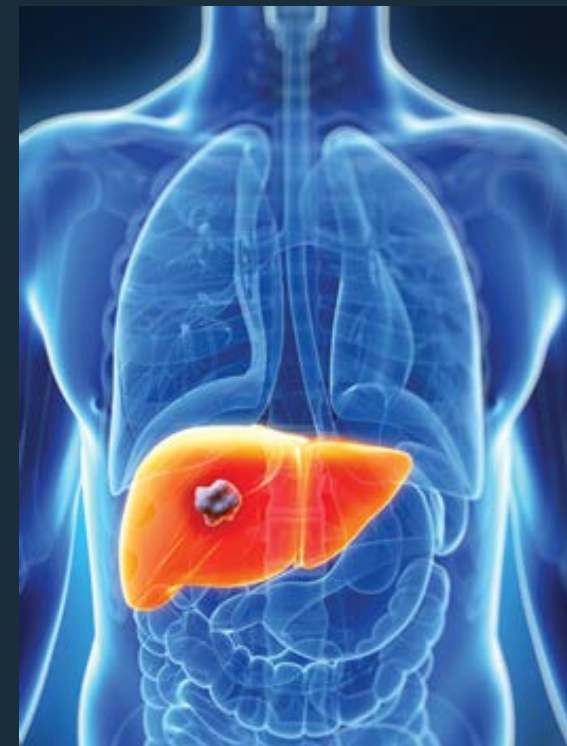


Nur-Sultan city, Kerey, Zhanibek
Khandar str., 3



Monday-Friday 8:00-17: 00

LLP "National Scientific Oncological Center"



LIVER CANCER

How to recognize and contact in
time to the doctor?

LIVER CANCER SYMPTOMS

As a rule, symptoms appear against a background of chronic diseases (viral hepatitis, cirrhosis, etc.). As a result, new ones are superimposed on the signs of an existing ailment:

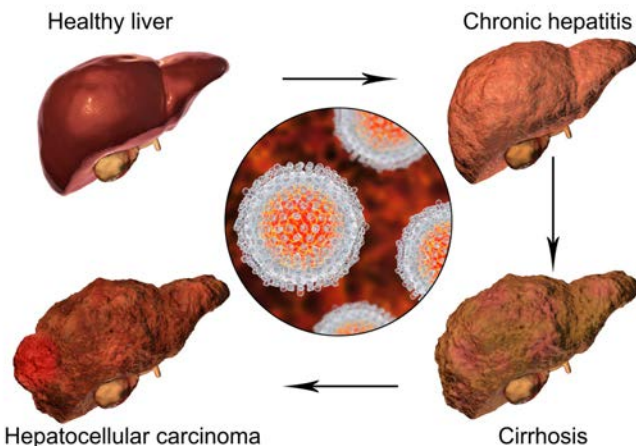
- the appearance of pain in the abdomen or its intensification - signals a large size of the neoplasm in the liver or its spread outside the liver, a feeling of heaviness in the right hypochondrium;
- increased body temperature (above 37.5 ° C), which lasts for a long time and is not explained by other reasons;
- the appearance of dropsy (ascites) is the accumulation of fluid in the abdominal cavity that occurs with liver cancer and cirrhosis. Ascites in a patient with cirrhosis can be either a complication of the underlying disease or a sign of liver cancer;
- jaundice - yellowing of the sclera of the eyes, mucous membranes and body skin. It occurs in various conditions, but, in particular, with cirrhosis and liver cancer;
- bloating, weight loss, lack of appetite, severe weakness are symptoms of liver cancer, but can also occur with other diseases.

WHAT IS IMPORTANT TO KNOW

Liver cancer or hepatocellular carcinoma is a malignant tumor that is localized in the liver. The neoplasm originates from liver cells or is a metastasis of another (primary) tumor.

Liver cancer is divided into the following types:

- hepatocellular carcinoma is the most common primary malignant tumor of the liver.
- angioplastic sarcoma (angiosarcoma) - the tumor develops very quickly, spreading to neighboring organs. It occurs mainly in young people and in children;
- hepatoblastoma;
- hemangiosarcoma;
- cholangiocarcinoma - a tumor can form in any part of the bile ducts.



WHO IS AT RISK?

The main risk factors for liver cancer are:

- chronic infection of hepatitis B and C;
- cirrhosis of the liver;
- autoimmune hepatitis;
- non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD);
- hereditary metabolic disorder, including:
 1. hemochromatosis;
 2. alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency;
 3. glycogen storage disease;
 4. cutaneous porphyria late;
 5. tyrosinemia.

If at least one of the above factors is relevant to you, be sure to consult a doctor and undergo regular examinations in order to detect the disease at an early stage if it occurs.

If detected early, the chances of a successful cure of the disease are high.

LIVER CANCER PREVENTION

- Timely vaccination against hepatitis B;
- Timely and high-quality treatment of hepatitis B and C;
- complete rejection of alcohol and treatment of alcoholism;
- Regular observation by a hepatologist for patients with cirrhosis and chronic viral hepatitis (at least 2-3 times a year).

