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Hepatocellular carcinoma in patients without advanced fibrosis after eradication of HCV with antiviral treatment

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Dear Editor,
This study was performed to demonstrate the difficulties recently found with regard to screening for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in patients treated with the hepatitis C virus (HCV). The new antiviral resources will result in a larger number of patients with a sustained virological response (SVR) and low fibrosis in the future. This creates uncertainty concerning the monitoring of these patients.

Case report
We present the case of a 49-year-old male with hepatopathy HCV (genotype 1b). A biopsy was performed in 2006 which showed chronic active hepatitis, METAVIR A2, F2, and a viral load (VL) of 117,342 Ul/ml. The patient received IFN-α and ribavirin with SVR, and underwent annual blood tests which were normal. In January 2014, the patient experienced abdominal pain and the blood parameters were as follows: GOT 105 U/l, GPT 38 U/l, GGT 105 U/l and α-FP 45,232 ng/ml. The VL remained negative. An ultrasound scan detected a lesion suspicious of HCC (14 x 12.5 cm) that was confirmed by triphasic CT. The extension study was negative. A heptatectomy was performed and the histological study identified HCC (23 cm) with angioinvasion that did not reach the resection margins. There was no inflammatory activity in the rest of liver and there
was expansive portal fibrosis (METAVIR A0, F2). One month later, the α-FP levels were 433 ng/ml and tumor relapse was found on CT. The patient was treated with sorafenib.

**Discussion**

The annual risk of HCC with HCV is about 3.4%. Alcohol, metabolic syndrome, age > 50, α-FP > 8 ng/ml and GPT > 40 U/l (1) are risk factors in patients with SVR. In this case, these factors were absent.

The current guidelines recommend screening for HCC in chronic hepatitis HCV stage F3 (2,3). Furthermore, SVR is associated with the regression of fibrosis (4) and the reduction of HCC incidence (5). A study identified controversial outcomes related to the development of HCC in patients with SVR, and there was a significant amount of HCC in the lower-intermediate stages of fibrosis. According to the European Association for the Study of the Liver (EASL) (3), monitoring is not required for patients without advanced fibrosis with SVR. This case could represent an exception as the histological section from the hepatectomy procedure showed grade 2 fibrosis.

SVR rates of 90-95% are being reached due to the new therapies. However, the screening protocol after treatment has not yet been established (3). Cases such as the one described here highlight the need to keep monitoring lower-intermediate fibrosis.

**References**


Fig. 1. Hepatectomy.