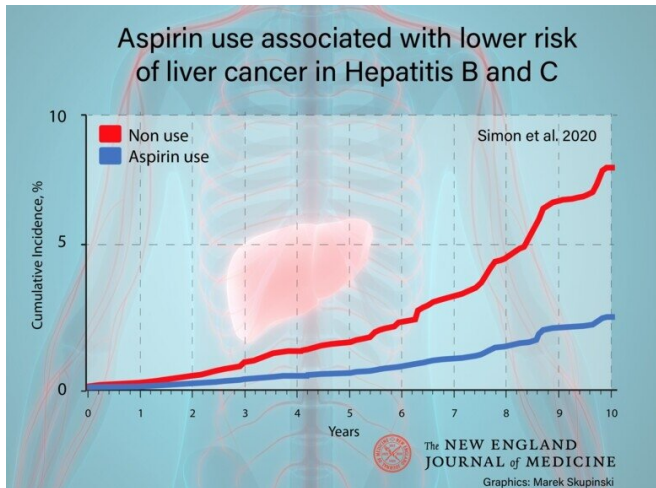


Low-dose aspirin linked to reduced liver cancer risk

12 March 2020, by Felicia Lindberg



Credit: Marek Skupinski

Among adults with chronic viral hepatitis at high risk of liver cancer, those who took low-dose aspirin long-term were less likely to develop liver cancer or to die from liver-related causes. The findings come from a study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* and conducted by a team led by investigators at Karolinska Institutet and Örebro University Hospital in Sweden and Massachusetts General Hospital in the U.S.

"Rates of liver [cancer](#) and of mortality from [liver disease](#) are rising at an alarming pace in the U.S. and European countries," says lead author Tracey Simon, researcher at the Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology at Massachusetts General Hospital. "Despite this, there are no established treatments to prevent the development of liver cancer, or to reduce the risk of liver-related death."

Large register-based study

For the analysis, investigators examined

information from Swedish registries on 50,275 adults who had chronic viral hepatitis, a type of liver infection that is caused by the hepatitis B or C virus and is the most common risk factor for liver cancer. Over a ten-year period, 4.0 percent of patients who took low-dose [aspirin](#) (less than 163 mg/day) and 8.3 percent of nonusers of aspirin developed liver cancer. Aspirin users had a 31 percent lower relative risk of developing liver cancer.

Importantly, the study showed that the longer a person took [low-dose aspirin](#), the greater the benefit. Compared with short-term use (3 months to 1 year), the risk of liver cancer was 10 percent lower for 1–3 years of use, 34 percent lower for 3–5 years of use, and 43 percent lower for 5 or more years of use. Also, liver-related deaths occurred in 11.0 percent of aspirin users compared with 17.9 percent of nonusers over 10 years, representing a 27 percent lower relative risk for those who took the medication.

No elevated risk of internal bleeding

The benefits were seen regardless of sex, severity of hepatitis, or type of hepatitis virus (B or C). The risk of internal bleeding—a concern when taking aspirin long-term—was not significantly elevated among aspirin users.

"This is the first large-scale, nationwide study to demonstrate that the use of aspirin is associated with a significantly reduced long-term risk of [liver cancer](#) and liver-related mortality," says senior author Jonas F. Ludvigsson, professor at the Department of Medical Epidemiology and Biostatistics at Karolinska Institutet.

The investigators noted that prospective randomised controlled trials are needed to test the benefits of aspirin for patients affected by [liver disease](#).

More information: Tracey G. Simon et al.

Association of Aspirin with Hepatocellular
Carcinoma and Liver-Related Mortality, *New
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