Abstract

Cancerous liver tumors (liver cancers) consist of primary and secondary types with the primary type itself consisting of different primary carcinomas with epithelial or vessel origins. Hepatocellular carcinoma is the most prevalent (common) and fatal cancer in the world anti takes about \( \frac{1}{200} \) lives (fatalities) a year, (\( \ell \)). The secondary tumors are more common in comparison to the primary type as they make up about \( \frac{8}{9} \) of all liver cancers, according to the available statistics (\( \lambda \)).

The aim of this study is to survey the liver cancer epidemiology (primary and secondary) and its prevalence in relation to age and sex, LFT changes and its most common.

This study shows that the primary liver tumors are more common and prevalent in Comparison to available world statistics. It also clarified that there's a meaningful relationship from between the type of cancer and sex of the patients, statistical point of view.

So that primary cancers is observed mostly in men and the secondary type is more common in woman. SGOT changes also have a meaningful relationship with the type of cancer so that increases mostly in secondary types.

There was no meaningful statistical in other cases studied.