

# Key Research on Demographic & Lifestyle Insights

## Why Understanding Demographic & Lifestyle Insights is Essential in Liver Cancer Research

Understanding demographic and lifestyle factors is crucial in liver cancer research as they help identify high-risk groups and modifiable risk factors. Differences in age, gender, ethnicity, and location influence incidence rates, while lifestyle choices like smoking, alcohol consumption, and obesity contribute significantly. Urban and rural disparities affect healthcare access and early detection, while genetic and cultural factors shape susceptibility. By analysing these insights, targeted prevention strategies, improved screening programs, and personalized treatments can be developed to reduce liver cancer risks and improve survival rates.

### 1. Identifying High-Risk Groups:

Certain demographics, such as **age, gender, and ethnicity**, may have a higher susceptibility to liver cancer. Understanding these patterns helps in targeted prevention efforts.

### 2. Impact of Lifestyle Choices:

**Smoking, alcohol consumption, obesity, and dietary habits** influence liver cancer incidence. Analysing these factors provides insights into modifiable risks.

### 3. Urban vs. Rural Differences:

Access to **healthcare, environmental exposures, and lifestyle variations** differ between urban and rural populations, affecting cancer incidence and survival rates.

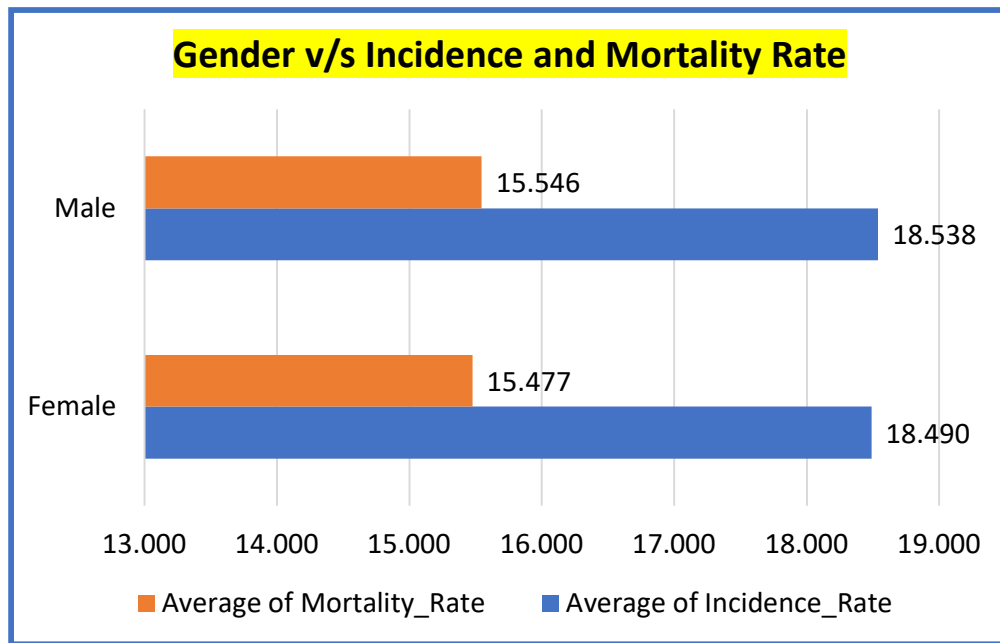
### 4. Genetic & Cultural Influences:

Ethnicity and genetic predispositions play a role in liver cancer development, which can guide personalized screening and treatment strategies.

### 5. Enhancing Prevention & Early Detection:

By studying these insights, public health initiatives can be tailored to specific populations, improving **screening availability, lifestyle interventions, and education programs** to reduce liver cancer risks.

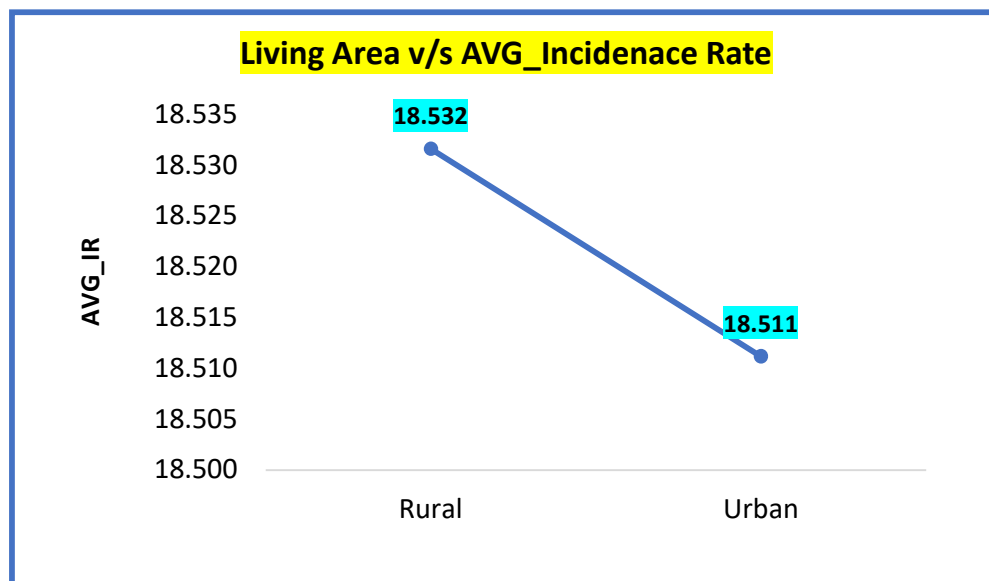
### Q11) Are men more likely to develop liver cancer than women?



#### Key Insights

- Males have a slightly higher liver cancer incidence rate (18.538) than females (18.490).
- Mortality rates are also higher in males (15.546) compared to females (15.477).
- Gender-based differences suggest potential biological, lifestyle, or healthcare access factors influencing liver cancer outcomes.

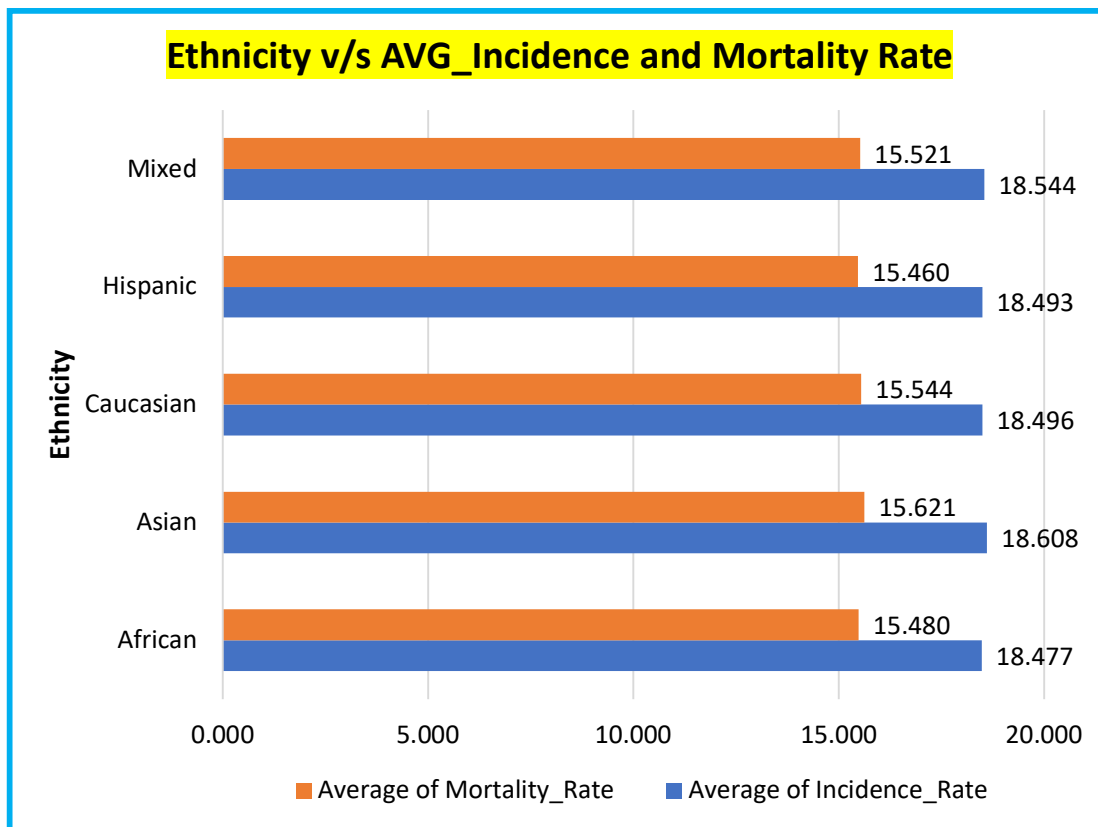
### Q12) How does urban vs. rural living affect liver cancer incidence?



## Key Insights

- **Liver cancer incidence is slightly higher in rural areas (18.532)** compared to urban areas (18.511).
- The overall average incidence rate across both urban and rural populations is 18.523.
- Differences in healthcare access, environmental factors, and lifestyle choices may contribute to these variations.

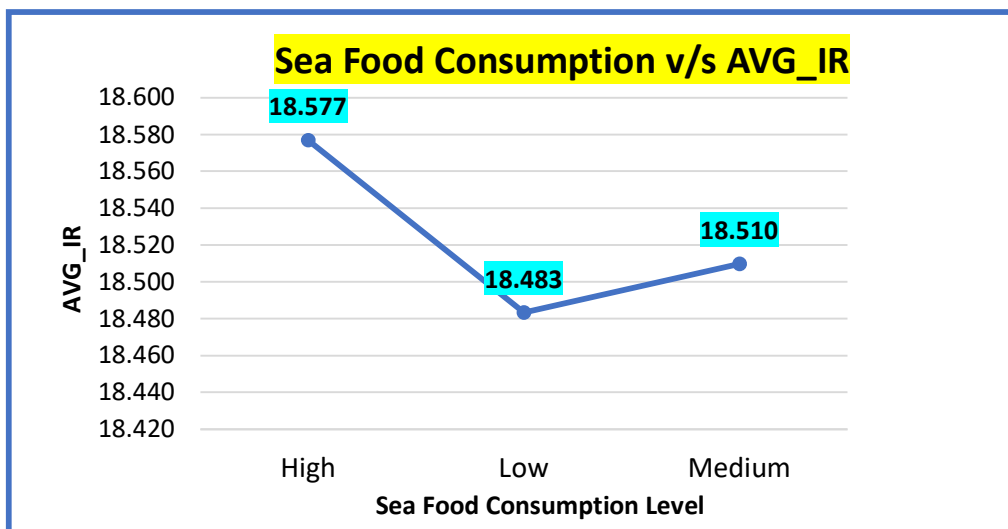
## Q13) How does ethnicity influence liver cancer incidence and mortality?



## Key Insights

- The **highest liver cancer incidence rate is observed among Asians (18.608)**, followed by individuals of mixed ethnicity (18.544).
- Mortality rates also vary, with Asians having the highest average mortality rate (15.621).
- Differences in genetic predisposition, lifestyle factors, and healthcare access may contribute to these variations.

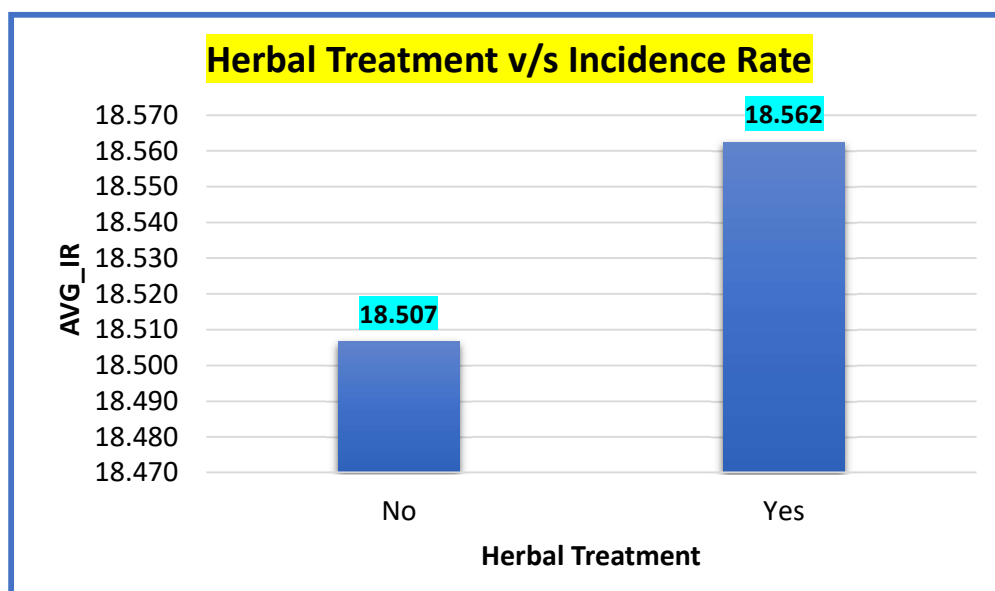
#### Q14) Does seafood consumption correlate with liver cancer rates?



#### Key Insights

- **Individuals with high seafood consumption have the highest incidence rate (18.577),** suggesting a possible link between seafood intake and liver cancer risk.
- **The lowest incidence rate is observed in individuals with low seafood consumption (18.483),** but the difference is minimal.
- The overall incidence rate across all groups remains close to the grand total (18.523), indicating that seafood consumption may not be a major independent risk factor for liver cancer.

#### Q15) What role does the use of herbal medicine play in liver cancer incidence?



## Key Insights

- Individuals who underwent **herbal treatment** have a slightly higher incidence rate (18.562) compared to those who did not (18.507).
- The **difference in incidence rates is minimal**, suggesting that herbal treatment may not be a significant risk factor for liver cancer.
- The overall incidence rate (18.523) remains close to both groups, reinforcing the need for further analysis to determine if other factors contribute to this slight variation.