



# Smokers With Hep B or C and Liver Cancer Have Higher Risk of Death

Those who smoke and have liver cancer but not viral hepatitis did not have such an elevated risk.

February 21, 2018 By [Benjamin Ryan](#)

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Individuals with liver cancer and hepatitis B or C viruses (HBV/HCV) have a higher risk of dying after receiving a liver cancer diagnosis if they smoke, [aidsmap](#) reports.

Publishing their findings in *Liver International*, Swiss researchers studied 238 people with liver cancer who had at least 12 months of follow-up following their diagnosis. Upon entry into the study, 64 of these individuals disclosed that they were smokers. The smoking group was followed for a median 489 days while the nonsmoking group was followed for a median 1,170 days.

Smokers had a higher rate of liver cancer resulting from HBV or HCV than nonsmokers.

After adjusting the data for various risk factors, the researchers found that smoking was associated with a 2.41-fold increased risk of death during follow-up among those with HBV or HCV; there was no such increased risk associated with smoking among those without viral hepatitis.

To read the [aidsmap](#) article, [click here](#).

To read the study abstract, [click here](#).

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