

# The vast majority of the UK population are unaware of the prevalence of liver disease

A survey from Siemens Healthineers reveals that people in the UK are unaware that cases of liver disease are increasing. Liver disease is currently the fifth biggest killer in England and Wales, after heart disease, cancer, stroke and respiratory disease. Yet, out of the five, liver disease is the only major cause of death still increasing year-on-year; with one-in-five people now at risk



Liver disease is the only major cause of death still increasing year-on-year. The lack of awareness of liver disease causes and symptoms means that people may be unaware they have the disease until it is too late. But it needn't be that way



**60%**

of the UK adult population are most worried about suffering from Cancer

**78%**

of the population would be interested in a non-invasive liver test if they had possible symptoms and it was offered by or they were referred by their GP

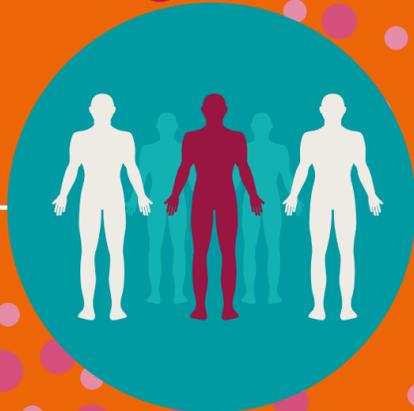


Almost one in ten (9%) admitted to being unaware that high alcohol consumption was a key contributor to liver disease, despite a number of education programmes



**94%**

of respondents admitted to being unaware that cases of liver disease were increasing



Advancements in early diagnosis means that a trip to the GP for a simple and quick blood test, or a referral for an ultrasound can help to reduce the number of people with advanced liver disease says Peter Harrison, Managing Director, Siemens Healthineers GB and Ireland



Siemens Healthineers offers a number of non-invasive tests which help diagnose liver disease early. The simple blood test known as ELF is now included in NICE guidelines, and can be carried out quickly and easily, following a visit to a GP



Arlington Research on behalf of Siemens Healthineers questioned 2,000 UK adults aged 18 and over during January 2017

The discovery of the ELF markers represents a significant advancement in the diagnosis of patients with liver disease. Of particular benefit, the ELF test can help diagnose patients with mild-to-moderate liver fibrosis, which is usually

asymptomatic, so that clinicians are able to intervene before significant damage to the liver occurs, adds Prof William Rosenberg, DPhil, UCL Institute for Liver and Digestive Health at University College London