

The clinical feature of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma

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### **Background:**

Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC) is the second most common primary liver cancer. It's incidence is increasing.

### **Aims:**

Because at the time of diagnosis, ICC is always beyond the limits of surgery. We analyzed the clinical feature and comorbidity of ICC patients to study the factors for diagnosis or prognosis.

### **Methods:**

Between January 2007 and December 2011, 59 patients with ICC proved by surgery and/or pathological examination were studied.

### **Results:**

The survival rate over 1 year is about 40% excluding 4 patients in-operable. The relative risk factors as follow: sex (male 38, female 21); age (years) 30-40y:3, 41-50y:4, 51-60y:16, 61-70y:15, >71y:21; diabetes 31; serology HBV(+):19, HCV(+):11; abnormal CA-19-9:31; intrahepatic stone:5.

### **Conclusions:**

ICC is poor prognosis because most patients are diagnosed after it has become progressive stage. There is no definite high risk factor, though HBV, HCV infection were proposed, diabetes is present more cases in our series. For early diagnosis, besides radiology image, serology tumor marker and clinical information, it needs more basic molecular study.