CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA TERMINOLOGY CHART

CANCERS THAT AFFECT THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

- GI (Gastrointestinal) Cancers

TYPES OF GI CANCERS

- Esophageal
- Gastric (Stomach)
- Small Intestine
- Pancreas
- Biliary Tract
- Primary Liver Cancer or Hepatocellular (HCC)
- Large Intestine
  - Colon
  - Rectal
- Anal

TYPES OF HEPATOBILIARY CANCERS (PRIMARY TUMORS ORIGINATING FROM THE LIVER AND BILE DUCTS)

- Primary Liver Cancer or Hepatocellular (HCC)
- Biliary Tract Cancers
  The biliary tract includes the gallbladder and bile ducts inside and outside the liver
  - *Combined Hepatocellular (HCC) and Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA)
  - Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA)
  - Gall Bladder

Some intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma tumors have microscopic features of both hepatocellular carcinoma and cholangiocarcinoma and are considered "combined" or "mixed" tumors.

THREE SUBTYPES OF CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA BASED ON TUMOR LOCATION

- Intrahepatic
- Perihilar (Klatskin Tumor)
- Distal

Intrahepatic CCA occurs inside the liver where cancer develops in the hepatic bile ducts or the smaller intrahepatic biliary ducts. In some cases, patients express a combined diagnosis.*

Perihilar CCA occurs outside the liver after the right and left hepatic bile ducts have joined to form the common bile duct. This type of cancer is found where the common bile duct has not yet reached the pancreas or the small intestine.

Distal CCA occurs outside the liver after the right and left hepatic bile ducts have joined to form the common bile duct. This type of cancer is found where the common bile duct passes through the pancreas and into the small intestine.

Extrahepatic or Bile Duct Cancer
Develops inside the bile ducts but outside the liver

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