About 8,000 people in the US are diagnosed each year. The actual number is higher, as these cancers can be hard to diagnose, and might be misclassified as another type of cancer.

**POSSIBLE RISK FACTORS**

- Bile Duct Stones
- Choledochal Cysts
- Diabetes
- Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals
- Inflammatory Bowel Disease
- Pancreatitis
- Viral Hepatitis
- Caroli Syndrome
- Cirrhosis
- Excessive Alcohol/Smoking
- Fatty Liver
- Liver Fluke Ingestion
- Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis

**POSSIBLE SYMPTOMS INCLUDE**

- Jaundice
- Dark Urine
- Pale Stools
- Abdominal Pain
- Fever
- Itching

**INTRAHEPATIC**
Develops in the smaller bile duct branches inside the liver.

**PERIHILAR (aka HILAR)**
Develops where the left and right hepatic ducts have joined and are just leaving the liver. Also known as Klatskin tumors. These cancers are grouped with distal bile duct cancers as extrahepatic bile duct cancers.

**DISTAL**
Found further down the bile duct, closer to the small intestine.

**STAGES**

- **LOCALIZED**
  Develops in the smaller bile duct branches inside the liver.
- **LOCALLY ADVANCED**
  Located in the area around the bile duct with no evidence of spreading.
- **METASTATIC**
  Tumor has spread beyond the area of the bile duct.

**MUTATED GENES IN CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA**

- APC
- ARID1A
- ATM
- BAP1
- BRAF
- BRCA2
- CCND1
- CDKN2A
- CDKN2B
- ERBB2
- FGFR2
- FRS2
- IDH1
- IDH2
- KRAS
- MCL1
- MDM2
- MSI
- MYC
- NRAS
- PBRM1
- PIK3CA
- PTEN
- SMAD4
- STK11
- TPS3
- (and more)

The highest rates are in northeast Thailand and are about 100 times higher than in the West.

Higher prevalence in Asia is attributed to endemic chronic parasitic infestation.