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

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 (HILAR OR KLATSCHIN TUMOR)

These cancers develop where the right and left hepatic ducts have joined and are leaving the liver. These are the most common type of cholangiocarcinoma accounting for more than half of all bile duct cancers.

DISTAL

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.

KNOWNS MUTATIONS IN CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA

- APC
- ARID1A
- ATM
- BAP1
- BRAF
- BRCA2
- CCND1
- CDKN2A
- CDKN2B
- ERBB2
- FGFR2
- FRS2
- IDH1
- IDH2
- KRAS
- MCL1
- MDM2
- MYC
- NRAS
- PBRM1
- PIK3CA
- PTEN
- SMAD4
- STK11
- TP53
- (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.

About 8,000 people in the United States develop bile duct cancer each year. But it is anticipated that the actual number of cases is higher as this cancer is hardly diagnosed and sometimes may be misclassified as other types of cancers.