CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA TERMINOLOGY CHART

CANCERS THAT AFFECT THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

GI (Gastrointestinal) Cancers

TYPES OF GI CANCERS

- Gastric (Stomach)
- Primary Liver Cancer or Hepatocellular (HCC)
- Colorectal
- Anal
- Pancreas
- Small Intestine

Biliary Tract

- Colon
- Rectal

GI (Gastrointestinal) Cancers

TYPES OF HEPATOBIILIARY CANCERS

Primary Liver Cancer or Hepatocellular (HCC)

Combined Hepatocellular (HCC) and Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA)

CHOLANGIOTRAC CANCERS

The biliary tract includes the gallbladder and bile ducts inside and outside the liver

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

Combined Hepatocellular (HCC) and Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA)

Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA)

Gall Bladder

Extrahepatic or Bile Duct Cancer

Develops inside the bile ducts but outside the liver

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 Klatskin 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.