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 & Obesity
- Liver Fluke Ingestion
- Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis

POSSIBLE SYMPTOMS INCLUDE

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

CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA (BILE DUCT CANCER)

POSSIBLE SYMPTOMS INCLUDE

Abdominal Pain
Dark Urine
Pale Stools
Jaundice
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 KLATSKIN TUMOR)
These cancers develop where the right and left hepatic ducts have joined and are leaving the liver.

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.

KNOWN MUTATIONS IN CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA

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

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

Higher prevalence in Asia is attributed to parasitic infestation.

About 10,000 people in the United States are diagnosed with bile duct cancer each year. The actual number of cases may be higher as this cancer is hard to diagnose and sometimes misclassified as other types of cancers.

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