Microsatellite Instability - High
Gemcitabine/Cisplatin
Primary Biliary Cirrhosis or Primary Biliary Cholangitis
Cancer Antigen 19-9
Distal Cholangiocarcinoma
Reddening, swelling, numbness and sloughing or peeling on the palms of the hands and soles

A medical imaging procedure that uses computer-processed combinations of many X-ray images of internal structures or organs to create a series of pictures. Each picture represents a slice of the body, much like individual photographs taken with a camera. Many different slices can be obtained to show the organs and tissues in many different angles and layers. MRI is used to find tumors that cannot be seen with other diagnostic tests. MRI is used to find tumors that cannot be seen with other diagnostic tests.

A creatine blood test measures the level of creatinine in the blood. Creatine is a waste product that the body produces in large amounts when it breaks down muscle tissue. Creatine is not harmful to the body because the body can easily break it down to water and take it out of the blood. In the blood, the creatine is combined with another compound, creatinine, to form creatinine. Creatinine is then filtered out of the blood by the kidneys and passed out of the body in the urine.

Cancer that has spread to other areas of the body or to other places in the liver.

Aspartate Transaminase
Metastasis
Folinic acid, Fluorouracil, and Oxaliplatin
Cholangiocarcinoma

The doctor you go to for routine medical care.

Internal Radiation Therapy (Brachytherapy)
A protein in the blood that is a tumor marker, a substance made by cancer cells or by normal tissue to which cancer cells have spread.

As levels of bilirubin (yellowish substance found in the blood that carries oxygen to your tissues and organs) and alkaline phosphatase increase, CA 19-9 may also increase. CA 19-9 may also increase when there are other problems that cause bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase levels to rise (such as liver disease, certain types of infection, or other conditions that cause the liver to work harder).

A type of cancer treatment that uses one or more anti-cancer drugs (chemotherapeutic agents) and other drugs or treatments. Chemo / CTh

CEA
Cholangiocarcinoma Foundation

CA 19-9 Cancer Antigen 19-9

Bili
SGOT
SGPT
ALT
ALK Phos / ALK

This Glossary DOES NOT contain medical advice. Consult with your medical team for further information.

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A medical doctor who performs non-invasive treatments using radiation (e.g. SBRT).

White blood cells originate in the bone marrow but circulate throughout the bloodstream. They fight infections by attacking bacteria, viruses, and germs that invade the body. During the procedure.

The test is important because RBCs contain hemoglobin, which carries oxygen to your body’s tissues. The number of RBCs you have can affect how much oxygen your tissues receive. Your tissues need oxygen to function.

A method of feeding that bypasses the gastrointestinal tract. Fluids are given into a vein to provide most of the nutrients the body needs. TPN is used when a person cannot or should not receive feedings or fluids by mouth.

A minimally invasive surgical technique used to diagnose and treat problems in your chest. During a VATS procedure, a tiny camera (thoracoscope) and surgical instruments are inserted into the chest through one or more small incisions in the chest wall. The thoracoscope transmits images of the inside of the chest onto a video monitor, guiding the surgeon in performing the procedure.

A complex operation to remove the head of the pancreas, the first part of the small intestine (duodenum), the gallbladder and the bile duct. The Whipple procedure is used to treat (remove) tumors and treat other disorders of the pancreas, intestine and bile duct. After performing the Whipple procedure, your surgeon reconnects the remaining organs to allow you to digest food normally after surgery. The classic:Whipple procedure is named after Allen Whipple, MD, a Columbia University surgeon who was, in 1935, the first American to perform the operation.

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