POSSIBLE RISK FACTORS



















Bile Duct

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

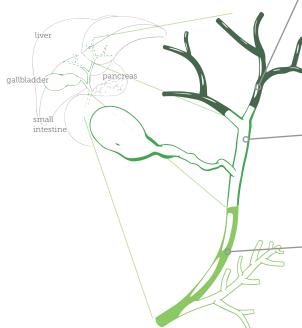
Pale Stools

Abdominal Pain



KNOWN MUTATIONS IN CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA

KRAS
1111110
MCL1
MDM2
MSI
MYC
NRAS
NTRK
PBRM1
PIK3CA
PTEN
SMAD4
STK11
TP53
(and more)



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.



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.



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.

