Factors correlated with the prognosis of patients with intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma

ZHANG Yan-lin
(Hepatobiliary Surgery Division, Cancer Institute of Chongqing, Chongqing 400030, China)

[Foundation Project]: Hainan Medical University Scientific Research Fund Supported Project of the Journal (0028120014)

[Author]: ZHANG Yan-lin (1971 -), Male, Chongqing, Associate Chief Physician, M. B., Tel: 18623186268, E-mail: zhangyanlin2006@126.com.

Received: 2011-10-18 Revised: 2011-11-21

JHMC, 2012; 18(1): 52-54

View from specialist: It is creative, and of certain scientific and educational value.

[ABSTRACT] Objective: To explore factors related to the prognosis of patients with intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. Methods: Clinical data of 53 cases of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma was retrospectively analyzed. Results: The 1, 3, 5-year survival rate of patients undergoing radical resection was 70.1%, 40.3%, 20.1%. While for those underwent R1 resection, the 1, 3-year survival rate was 38.1%, 0%. Patients underwent exploratory surgery had 1, 3-year survival rate of 25.1% and 0%. Univariate analysis revealed that Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) level, lymph node involvement and surgery were factors significantly affecting the survival rate (P<0.01). Cox proportional hazards multivariate analysis showed radical resection (P<0.01), lymph node metastasis (P<0.01) were independent factors affecting prognosis. Conclusion: Radical surgery patients can prolong patients' survival rate.

[KEY WORDS] Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma; Surgery; Prognosis; Survival rate