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
- Esophageal
- Small Intestine
- Biliary Tract
  - Colon
  - Rectal

Biliary Tract Cancers

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

TYPES OF HEPATOBILIARY CANCERS

(PRIMARY TUMORS ORIGINATING FROM THE LIVER AND BILE DUCTS)

- Primary Liver Cancer or Hepatocellular (HCC)
- *Combined Hepatocellular (HCC) and Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA)
- Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA)
- Gall Bladder

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
- Perihilar (Hilar or Klatskin Tumor)
- Distal

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.*

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 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.

Extrahepatic or Bile Duct Cancer

Develops inside the bile ducts but outside the liver

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