

Risk factors, epidemiology and prognosis of cholangiocarcinoma

Nina Barner-Rasmussen

Podcast Episode

Hepatobiliary

February 7, 2022

A Finnish nationwide registry study of approximately 7000 cholangiocarcinoma cases from 1971-2014 found no increase in incidence and calculated for the first time that primary sclerosing cholangitis carries an odds ratio of 30 for cholangiocarcinoma, higher in women than men.

KEY POINTS

- The study identified known risk factors including diabetes, liver cirrhosis, and viral hepatitis with odds ratios similar to previous studies, but PSC showed the highest odds ratio at 30.
- No increase in cholangiocarcinoma incidence was observed in Finland over the study period, contrasting with reported rises in the United States.
- Misclassification problems due to cancer coding prevented specific analysis of intrahepatic versus extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma.
- The authors discuss that over 70 percent of cholangiocarcinoma cases are sporadic, and future research priorities include developing prognostic scores to identify PSC patients at risk for biliary dysplasia and screening tools for earlier PSC diagnosis.
- The podcast will interest gastroenterologists and hepatologists managing PSC patients or researching cholangiocarcinoma epidemiology.

VIEW THIS CONTENT ON GUTFLIX

<https://gutflif.eu/search/d/fa78b83a-2e20-11ef-bdfb-0242ac140004>



AI-generated summary

This summary was generated by an AI large language model based on the content transcript. It is for informational purposes only and should not be considered a substitute for clinical judgment. Always rely on your professional expertise and the full clinical context when making clinical decisions.