

IDENTIFYING RISK FACTORS OF EACH BILIARY TRACT CANCERS SIMULTANEOUSLY USING A LARGE JAPANESE REGIONAL INSURANCE CLAIMS DATABASE

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Poster

Hepatobiliary

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A Japanese cohort study of 625,513 individuals identified distinct risk factor profiles for bile duct, gallbladder, and ampullary cancers over 6.2 years of follow-up.

KEY POINTS

- Among 625,513 individuals, 1,433 developed bile duct cancer, 838 gallbladder cancer, and 205 ampullary cancer, with annual incidence rates of 41.89, 24.50, and 5.90 per 100,000 person-years respectively.
- Bile duct cancer risk factors included older age, male sex (HR 1.84), elevated γ -GTP ≥ 100 IU/L (HR 2.94), diabetes (HR 1.31), hepatitis B (HR 1.73), hepatitis C (HR 1.58), and common bile duct stones (HR 3.40).
- Gallbladder cancer risk factors included older age, male sex (HR 1.25), elevated AST (HR 1.32), physical inactivity (HR 1.23), gallstones (HR 3.85), and choledocholithiasis (HR 1.94), with sex differences pronounced only in participants with gallstones.
- Ampullary cancer risk factors included older age, male sex (HR 1.59), elevated γ -GTP ≥ 100 IU/L (HR 3.25), diabetes (HR 1.83), rheumatic disease (HR 2.09), and common bile duct stones (HR 3.81).
- Age was the strongest predictor across all three cancer types, with hazard ratios rising steeply from reference (<50 years) to ≥ 80 years (BDC HR 34.19, GC HR 15.55, AC HR 10.38).

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