

What are Preoperative Predictors for Incidental Gallbladder Cancer after Routine Cholecystectomy?

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Abstract

Previous reports show that incidental gallbladder cancer (iGbC) occurs in less than 2% of patients after routine cholecystectomy. The aim of this retrospective study was to analyse the incidence and preoperative risk factors associated with iGbC at our department.

Patients and Methods: Between January 2006 and October 2016, a total of 480 cholecystectomies were performed, and we divided the cohort into two groups: iGbC Group (iGbC G) and non-Gb cancer group (nGbC G). Univariate and multivariate analyses assessing preoperative clinical and laboratory characteristics were performed in order to investigate the most significant risk factors for patients with iGb C.

Results: iGbC G was confirmed by histopathology in five patients, while 475 had no malignant disease. There were 3 females and 2 males in the iGBC group, with a median age of 62.7 years. According to the univariate analysis, adverse preoperative prognostic factors were lymphocyte percentage ($p=0.006$) and neutrophil percentage ($p=0.016$), while according to the multivariate analysis, lymphocyte percentage (odds ratio 0.76; 95%CI; 0.59-0.96, $p=0.023$) was a significant adverse prognostic factor.

Conclusion: Preoperative lymphocyte percentage is the most important risk factor for iGbC.

Key words: laparoscopic, Incidental gallbladder cancer, cholecystectomy, lymphocyte