

Minimal Invasive Surgery for Cholangiocarcinoma

Jai Young Cho¹, Ho-Seong Han¹, YoungRok Choi¹, Yoo-Seok Yoon¹, Woohyung Lee²

¹Department of Surgery, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital,
Seoul National University College of Medicine, Republic of Korea

²Department of Surgery, Gyeongsang National University Hospital, Republic of Korea

Abstract

Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (IHCC) is a common primary hepatic tumor. However, its outcomes are usually worse than those of hepatocellular carcinoma owing to its non-specific presentation and detection at an advanced stage. Surgery is the best treatment option that offers a chance of long-term survival. Minimal invasive procedures for IHCC were not well performed frequently due to necessity for major laparoscopic liver resection (LLR) with possible inclusion of caudate resection (for Klatskin tumor), laparoscopic lymphadenectomy, and laparoscopic biliary-enteric anastomosis. However, several reports showed comparable outcomes to conventional surgery, although, in small cases series studies.

Key words: hepatectomy, bile duct cancer, laparoscopy, lymphadenectomy