

LV OP 3-3**Is the outcome after hepatectomy for hepatolithocarcinoma different from that of classic hepatocellular carcinoma and mass-forming cholangiocarcinoma? A case-matched analysis.**

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Introduction : Hepatolithocarcinoma (HCC-CC) is a rare tumor. The aim of this study was the analysis of the outcome comparing such tumor with classic hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and mass-forming cholangiocarcinoma (MFCCC).

Methods : Our prospectively maintained database was queried, and 20 patients with HCC-CC were identified. A 2:1 match was performed with 40 patients operated in the same period for HCC, and with 40 operated for MFCCC. Only T1 or T2 patients N0 M0 were considered. Primary endpoint was the overall survival (OS) and disease-free survival (DFS).

Results : Median tumor diameter of HCC-CC group was 3.8 cm (range 1.3-5), and single tumor was detected in 13. After a median follow-up of 33.8 months (range 6-77), the 1-, 3-, and 5-year OS rates were 90%, 65%, and 50% respectively. The 1-, 3-, and 5-year DFS rates were 65%, 45%, and 20% respectively. Both OS and DFS did not differ significantly among the three histotypes.

Conclusions : Patients with HCC-CC showed similar rates of OS and DFS to those patients with classic HCC and MFCCC. Further evaluations of differences in tumor features and biology are necessary to better characterize the prognosis of patients with HCC-CC.

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