

EFFICACY OF LYMPHADENECTOMY IN INTRAHEPATIC CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA

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Background : Surgical resection including lymph node dissection(LND) has been accepted worldwide as the standard treatment of Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma(iCCA). However, the effect of LND is still controversial. In this study, we compared the outcome of surgery for iCCA according to LND in our center.

Methods : A retrospective analysis was performed for 111 patients who underwent surgery for iCCA in our center between 2004 and 2024. The patients were categorized using the prognostic score which was composed with prognostic factors identified in our study and the outcomes of LND in each group were evaluated.

Results : Among 111 patients, 55 patients received LND and 56 patients didn't receive LND. Five-year disease-free survival(DFS) and overall survival(OS) were 21% and 35% in LND group, and 42% and 51% in non-LND group, respectively. The baseline characteristics of patients in each group were significantly different in some variations. In this reason, the patients were categorized into 2 groups, low-risk group and high-risk group, using risk scoring which included 6 prognostic factors identified through Cox proportional hazards model. The outcome was well stratified according to the risk groups. In comparison of the effect of LND, there were no significant differences in terms of DFS and OS between LND group and non-LND group in each risk group.

Conclusions : In our study, LND didn't show the beneficial effect on outcomes of resection for iCCA. However, with limitation of our study including sample size and selection bias, further study with large scale population may be needed for confirmation.

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