

## REAPPRAISAL OF THE PROGNOSIS OF CARCINOMA IN SITU OF THE GALLBLADDER IN SOUTH KOREA: A KOREA TUMOR REGISTRY SYSTEM BILIARY PANCREAS (KOTUS-BP) DATABASE ANALYSIS

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**Background** : Carcinoma in situ of the Gallbladder is expected to have a favorable prognosis. However, no actual results of clinical study have been published to date. The aim of this study was to investigate the clinical outcomes of carcinoma in situ of the gallbladder.

**Methods** : Between 2000 and 2020 the Korea Tumor Registry System Biliary Pancreas (KOTUS-BP) database was used to identify and enroll a total 180 patients with pathologically diagnosed carcinoma in situ of the gallbladder who underwent curative resection. Clinicopathological findings and long-term follow-up results including survival and recurrence were analyzed.

**Results** : Mean age of the 180 patients was 63-years and the male to female ratio was 1:1. Simple cholecystectomy with or without lymph node dissection was performed in 159 patients (88.9 %) and extended cholecystectomy was performed in 20 patients (11.1%). Lymph node metastasis was observed in 4 patients (2.2%) and one patient was N2 stage. Recurrence occurred in two patients (1.1%). One patient had peritoneal seeding and the other had a local recurrence in common bile duct.

**Conclusions** : Carcinoma in situ of the Gallbladder is known as having a favorable prognosis. However, lymph node metastasis which is associated with poor prognosis can occur, requiring careful attention. Recurrence can also occur, during surgery care should be taken to prevent gallbladder perforation and the cystic duct resection margin should be checked

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