

Opis choroby *

Definicja

A rare hepatic tumor characterized by the presence of both hepatocytic and cholangiocytic differentiation within a primary liver carcinoma. The lesion commonly arises in the context of chronic liver disease (such as hepatitis B or C, or steatohepatitis) or exposure to a variety of exogenous agents. Patients may present with signs and symptoms related to the tumor, as well as to the underlying condition. Typical manifestations include right upper quadrant abdominal pain, weight loss, hepatosplenomegaly, jaundice, and ascites. The entity has been associated with a worse prognosis than hepatocellular carcinoma after resection.

Dane

Klasyfikacja

Choroba

Synonimy

Combined HCC-CC
Combined hepatocellular-cholangiocarcinoma
Hepatocholangiocarcinoma
cHCC-CC
Combined HCC-CC
Combined hepatocellular-cholangiocarcinoma
Hepatocholangiocarcinoma
cHCC-CC

Kod ORPHA

529852

Kod OMIM

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Kod ICD10

C22.1

Kod ICD11

2C12.00

*Źródło

orphanet