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

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*Źródło

orphanet