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## **Sarcomatoid Change In Combined Hepatocellular Carcinoma And Cholangiocarcinoma As A Poor Prognostic Factor**

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**Background** : Sarcomatoid change is known as a poor prognosis factor in hepatocellular carcinoma. However, in the combined hepatocellular carcinoma-cholangiocarcinoma (cHCC-CC), there is few study on the effect of sarcomatoid change. In this study, we try to identify the oncological impact of sarcomatoid change in cHCC-CC patients.

**Methods** : Method: The data from 100 patients with cHCC-CC who had undergone hepatectomy or liver transplantation from January 2006 to December 2020 were retrospectively reviewed. Among the patients, 7 (7.0%) patients were shown the sarcomatoid change. The hazard ratio (HR) according to the sarcomatoid change was calculated with other known prognostic factors for cHCC-CC. In addition, the patients were divided into 2 groups according to sarcomatoid change, and disease-free survival (DFS) and overall survival (OS) were analyzed.

**Results** : In the Cox regression, the sarcomatoid change was a significantly poor prognostic factor of DFS and OS in multivariate analysis (DFS: HR=3.320 (1.303-8.462), p=0.012; OS HR=3.665 (1.540-8.723), p=0.003). In addition, the sarcomatoid change patients of cHCC-CC showed worse oncologic outcomes compared to the other patients in the survival analysis (sarcomatoid vs. non-sarcomatoid- DFS: 6.0 [1.9-10.1] vs. 23.0 [9.3-36.7], p=0.069; OS: 19.0 [7.7-42.1] vs. 27.1 [31.8-138.2], p=0.002).

**Conclusions** : The sarcomatoid change is one of the poor prognostic factors for resected cHCC-CC.

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