

**EP 085**

Prognostic Factor Of Intrahepatic Cholangiocarcinoma

Kyeong Eui KIIM, Keun Soo AHN, Yong Hoon KIIM, Tae-Seok KIIM, Koo Jeong KANG**Surgery, Keimyung University Dongsan Hospital, REPUBLIC OF KOREA***Background** : We evaluated prognostic factors of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (iCCA), and analyzed impact of mass size.**Methods** : Between 2001 and 2020, surgical resection for iCCA was performed in 204 patients. We analyzed demographic factor, perioperative results and long term prognostic factors.**Results** : Mean age of patients was 66.1 ± 9.7 . Mass forming type was most frequent (n=124), followed by periductal infiltrating (n=59) and intraductal growing (n=21). Overall 5 year survival was 33.9%, and disease-free survival rate was 23%. On univariate analysis, mass size larger than 5cm, high CEA level, portal vein invasion, perineural invasion, lymphovascular invasion and lymph node metastasis were significant poor prognostic factors. Patients with small less than 5cm sized had good prognosis (53.6% of 5-year overall survival). On multivariate analysis, present of lymph node metastasis was significant independent poor prognostic factor.**Conclusions** : Present retrospective study showed that patients with small mass less than 5cm sized without lymph node metastasis may have good prognosis.Corresponding Author : **Koo Jeong KANG** (kjkang@dsmc.or.kr)