

# MÁSTER EN HEPATOLOGÍA

**UAM**  
Universidad Autónoma  
de Madrid

 Universidad  
de Alcalá

**Asignatura: Tumores hepáticos**

**Retos actuales en el diagnóstico y  
tratamiento del Colangiocarcinoma.**

Dr. José Luis Calleja

# Agenda

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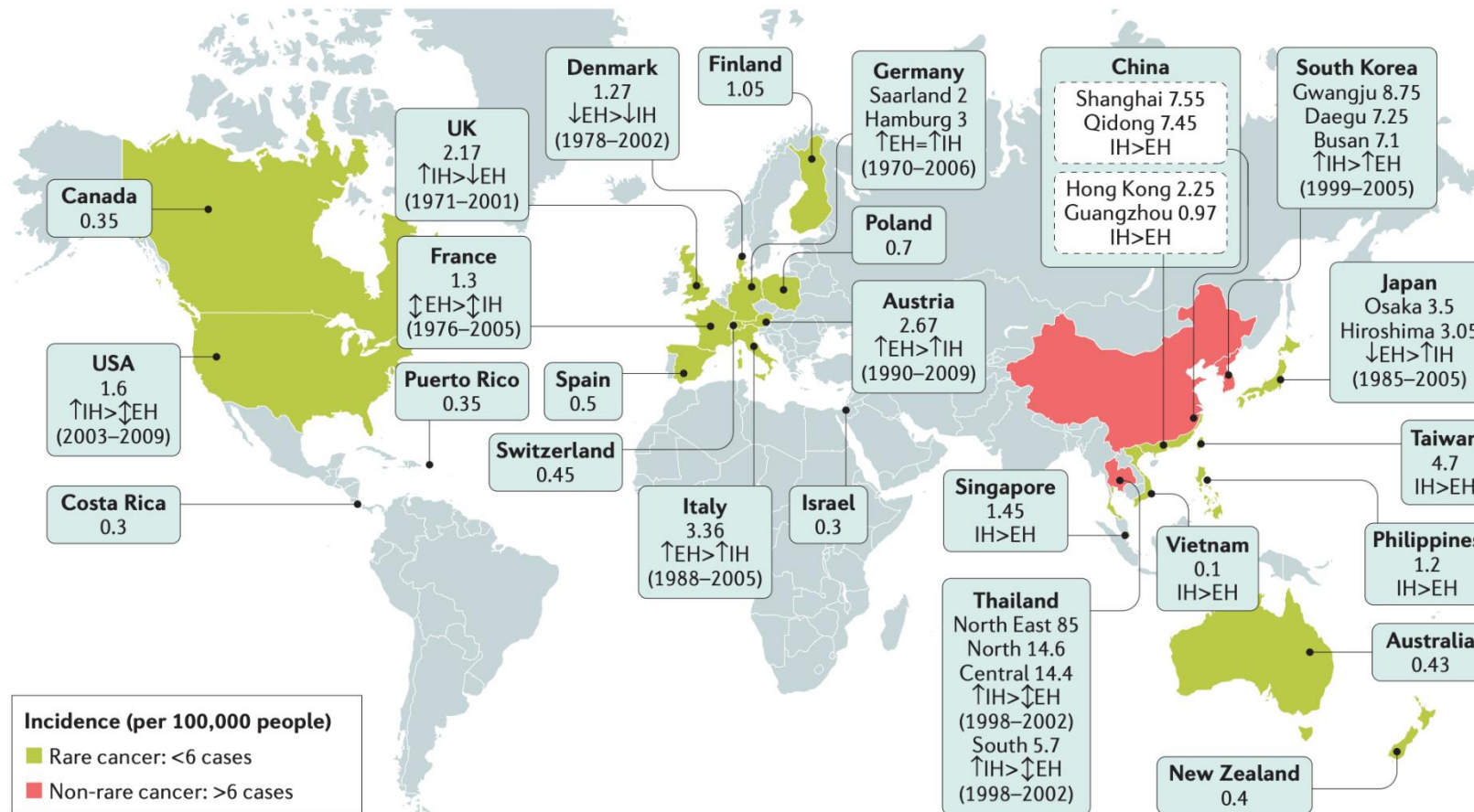
- ◆ Generalidades
- ◆ Clasificación
- ◆ Presentación Clínica
- ◆ Diagnóstico
- ◆ Pronóstico
- ◆ Tratamiento

# Epidemiología CCA i

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- ◆ Tumor del epitelio biliar de rama secundaria o mas periférica del árbol biliar
- ◆ **Segundo** cáncer hepático primario mas frecuente.
- ◆ 10-15% de los tumores hepáticos
- ◆ Edad media al diagnostico: 50 años
- ◆ Varones RR 1.5
- ◆ Extremadamente raros <40 años
- ◆ Pronostico muy malo
  - Supervivencia a 3 años : 30 %
  - Supervivencia a 5 años : 18%

# Incidencia global



**Eastern countries (Thailand, China and S Korea: >6/100,000)**

**Western countries (<4/100,000)**

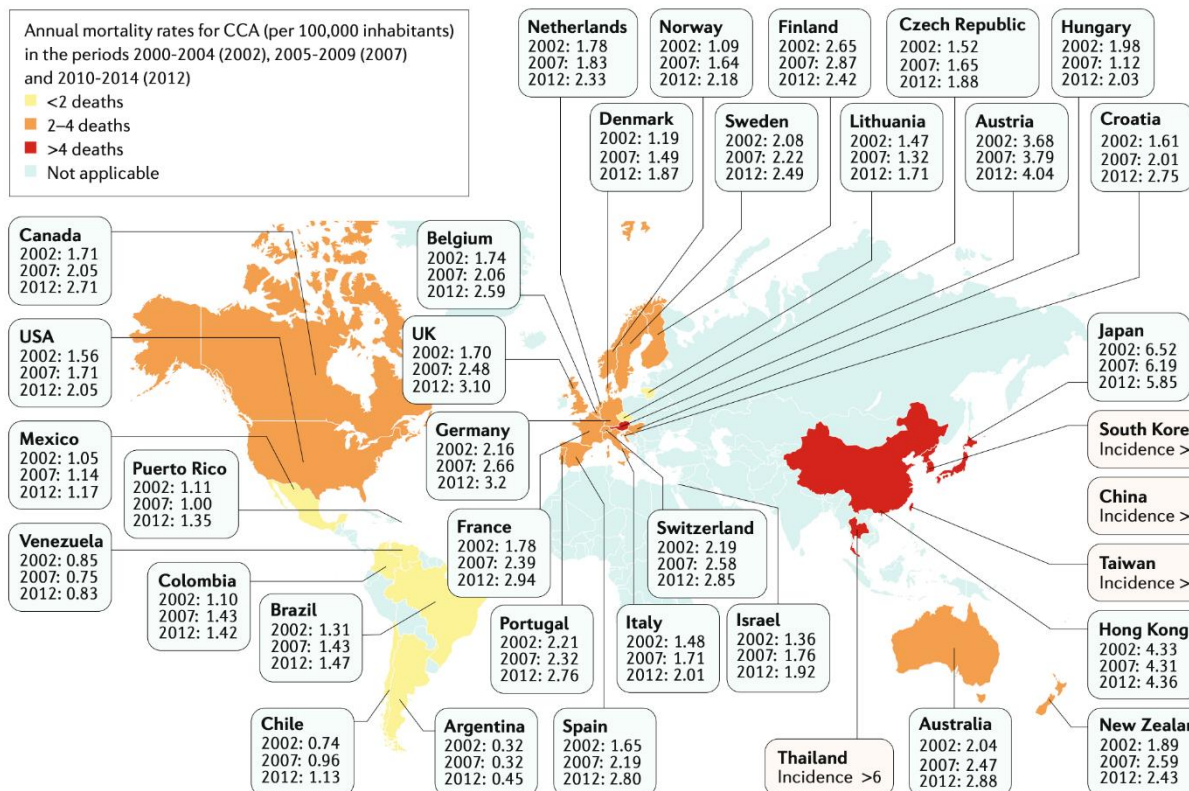
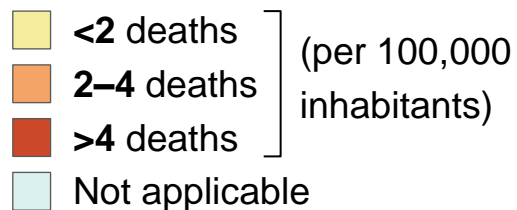
# Mortalidad anual CCA

## PERIODO

2000–2004 (2002)

2005–2009 (2007)

2010–2014 (2012)



**CAUSAS POTENCIALES:** Mayor concienciación, mejor diagnóstico y aumento incidencia

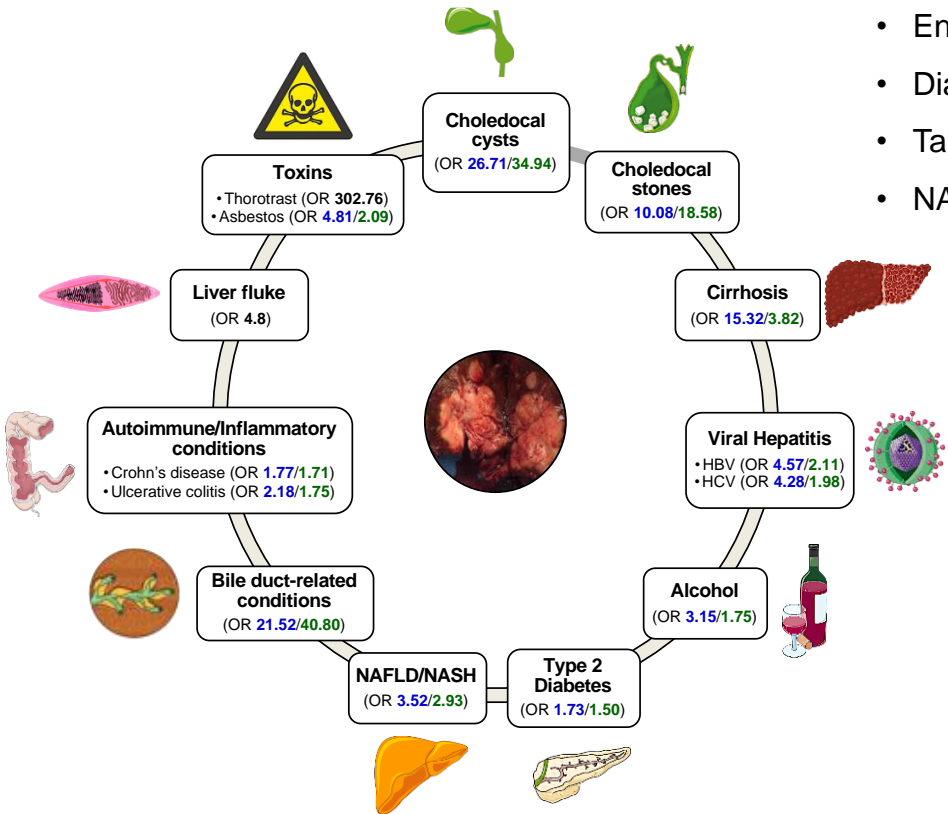


# Factores de riesgo

### ALTO RIESGO:

- Quistes colédoco
- Litiasis vesicular
- Cirrosis
- Colangiopatias (Caroli, CEP)
- Virus (HBV, HCV)
- **Parásitos** (*O. viverrini* and *C. sinensis* in Asia)

### Etiología desconocida (>50%)



### MODERADO RIESGO pero ALTA PREVALENCIA:

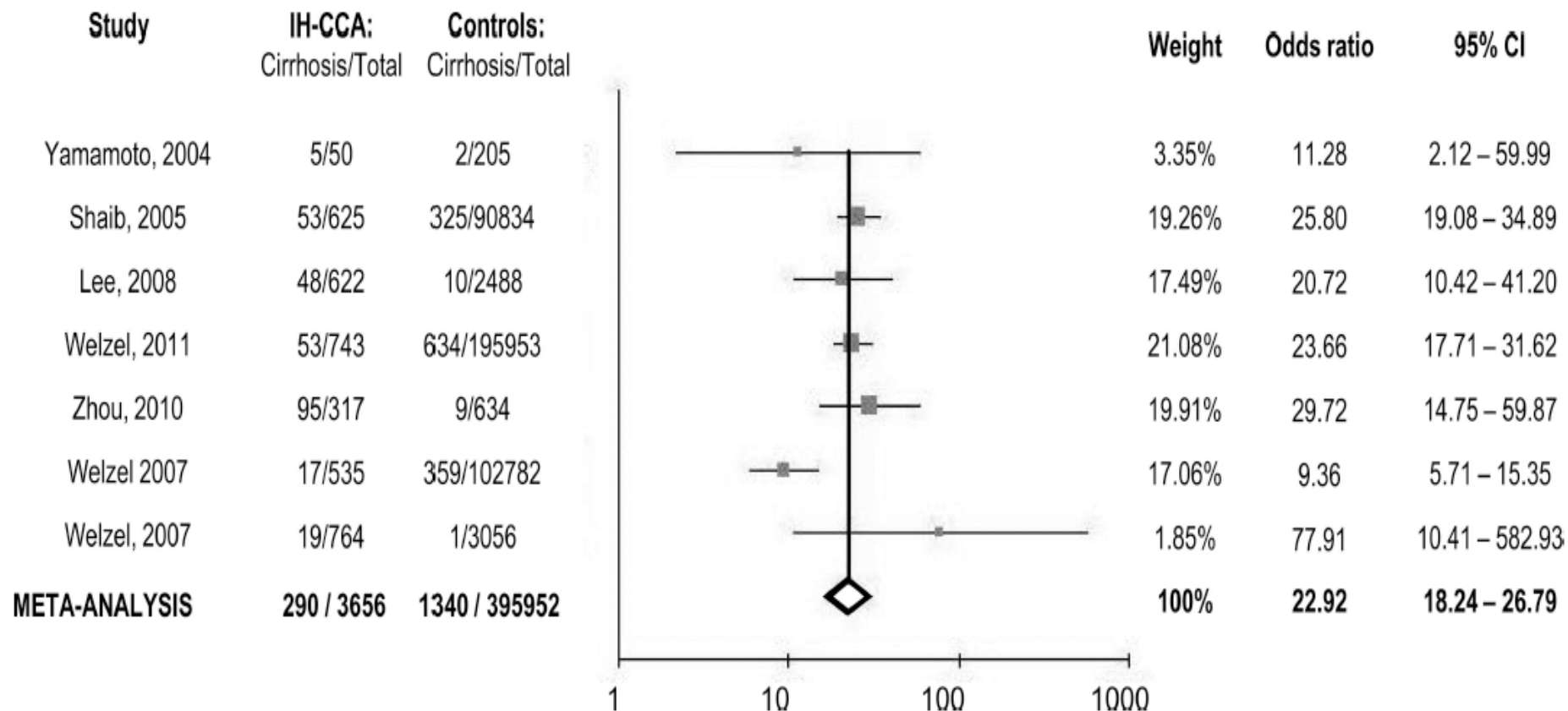
- Enf hepatica alcohol
- Diabetes tipo 2
- Tabaco
- NAFLD/NASH

GERMLINE MUTATIONS<sup>3,4</sup>: BRCA1/2, ATM, BAP1 ⇒ CCA risk (5% of cases)

1. Rodrigues PM, et al. *Annu Rev Pathol.* 2021;16:433–63; 2. Izquierdo-Sanchez L, et al. *J Hepatol.* 2022;76:1109–21; 3. Lin J, et al. *Clin Cancer Res.* 2019;25:4701–11; 4. Maynard H, et al. *Cancer.* 2020;126:1995–2002.

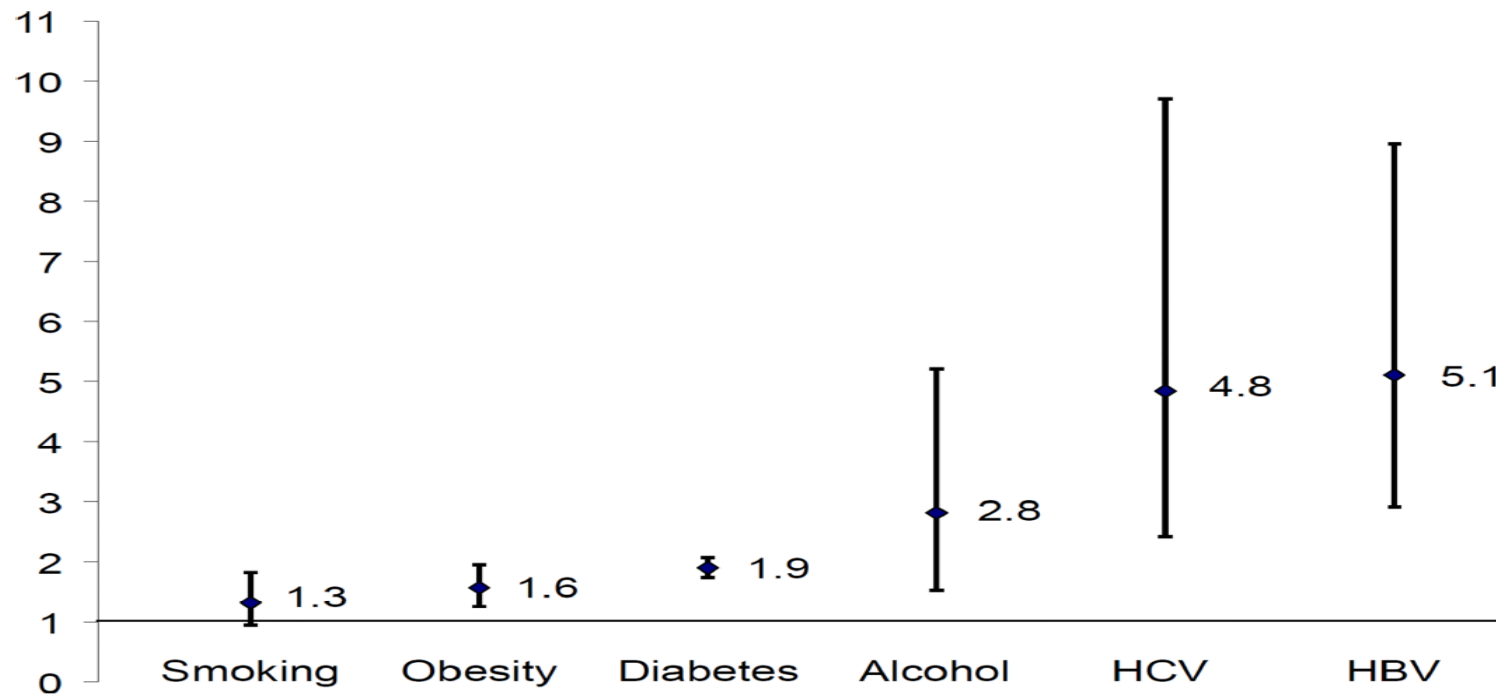


# Factores de riesgo





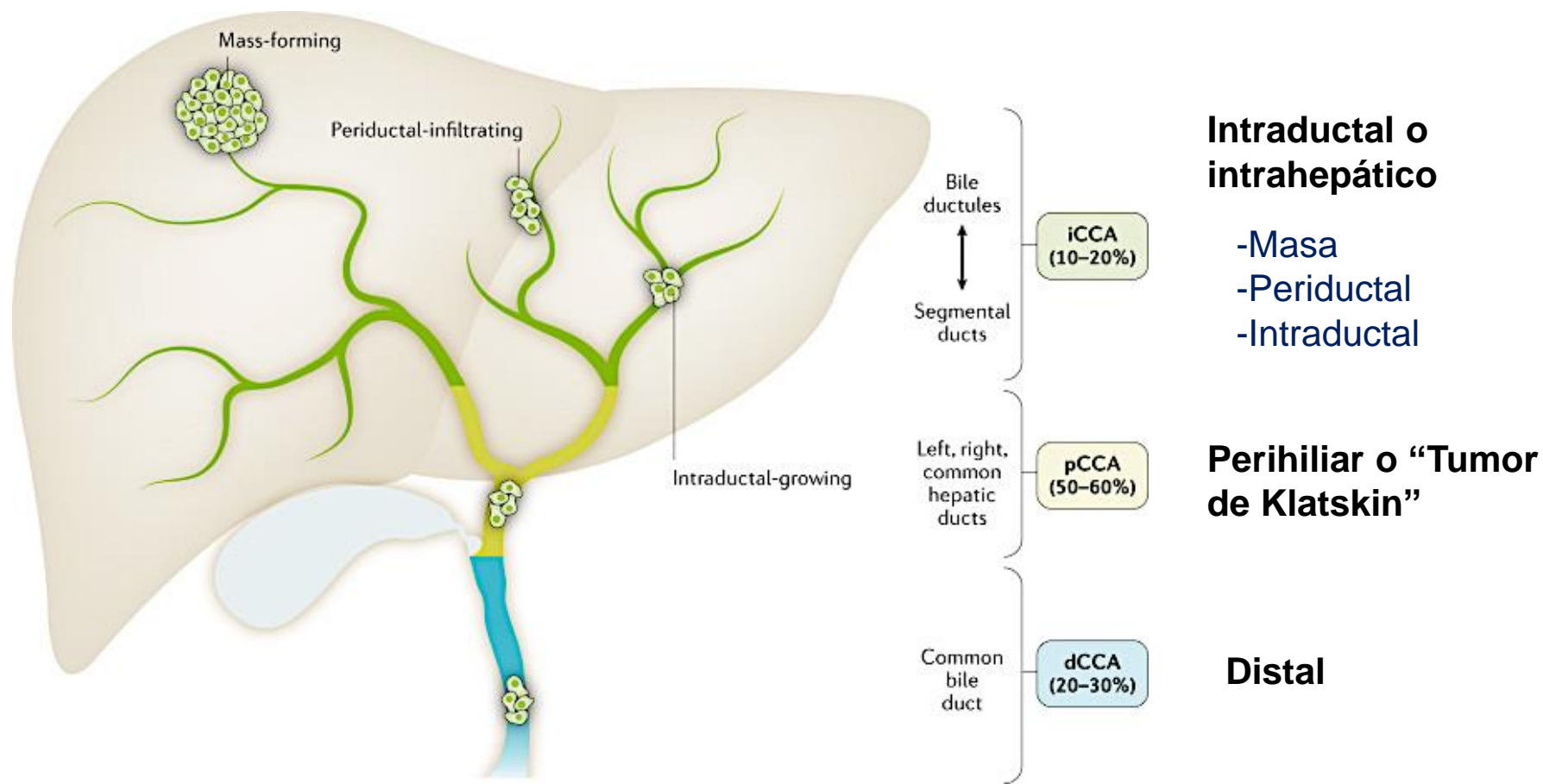
# Factores de riesgo



Peor pronóstico en Hepatitis C que en Hepatitis B



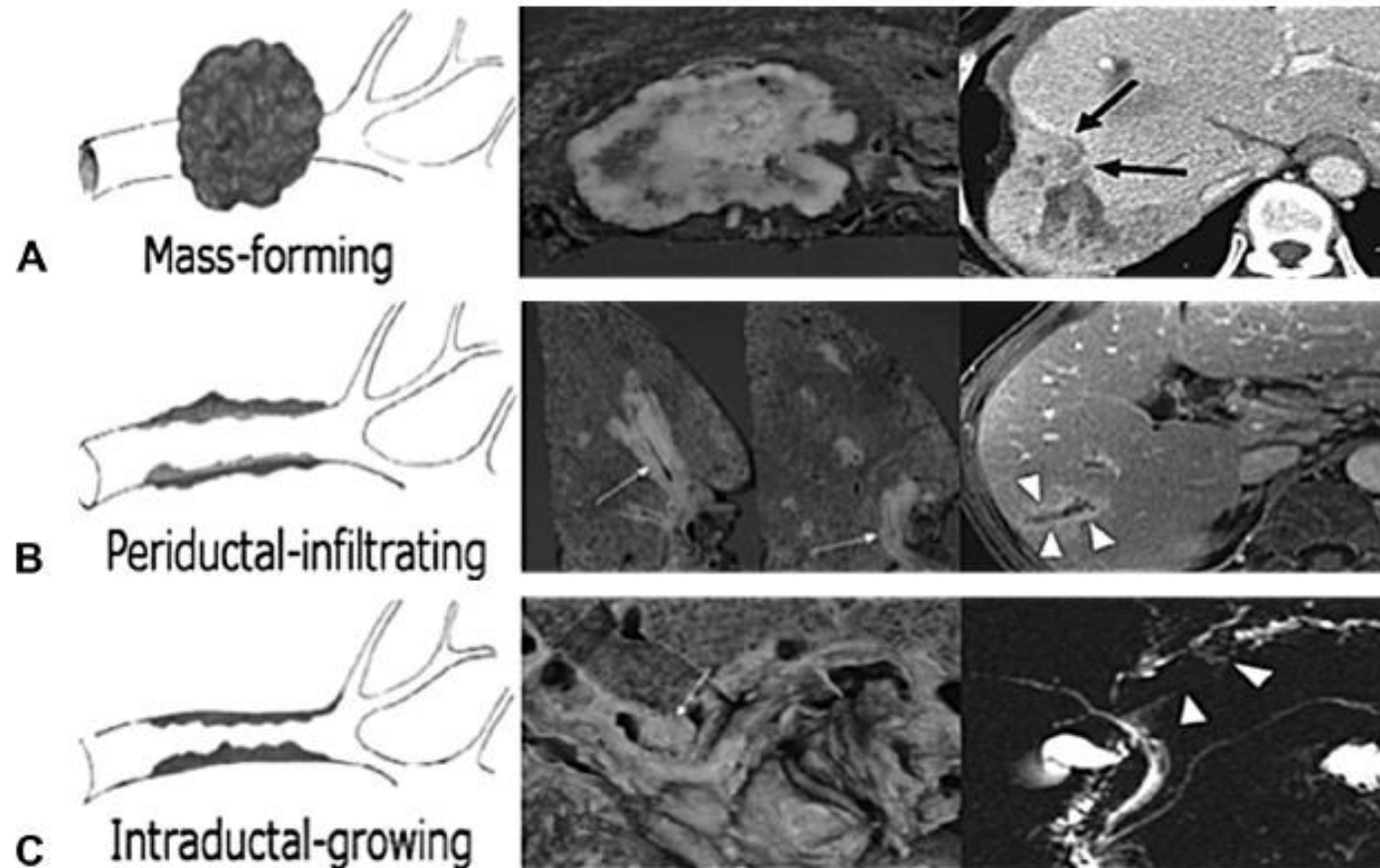
# Clasificación Colangiocarcinoma



1. World Health Organization. International Classification of Diseases 11th Revision. Version 02/2022.

2. Banales JM, et al. *Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol.* 2020;17:557-88.

# Presentación intrahepática CCA



# Presentación Clínica

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- ◆ No específica. Masa incidental (**~25% de los casos**)
- ◆ Dolor abdominal, pérdida de peso, astenia (Mas frecuente)
- ◆ Ictericia obstructiva (Menos frecuente)
- ◆ La mayor parte se diagnostican en estadio avanzado
- ◆ Mas de un 54% irresecables en el momento del diagnóstico



# Agenda

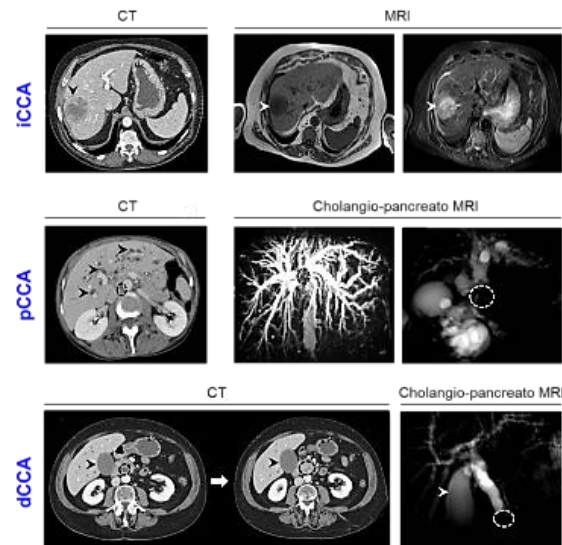
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- ◆ Generalidades
- ◆ Clasificación
- ◆ Presentación Clínica
- ◆ Diagnóstico
- ◆ Pronóstico
- ◆ Tratamiento

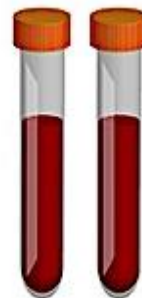


# Diagnóstico

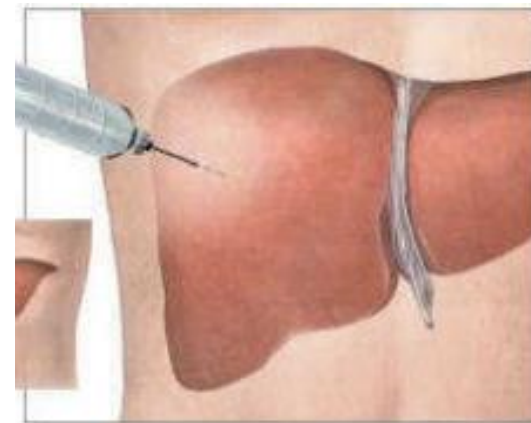
## PRUEBAS DE IMAGEN (TAC, RMN, CPRE, PET)



## MARCADORES SEROLOGICOS (CA19-9, CEA)



## BIOPSIA/PAAF



# Diagnóstico radiológico

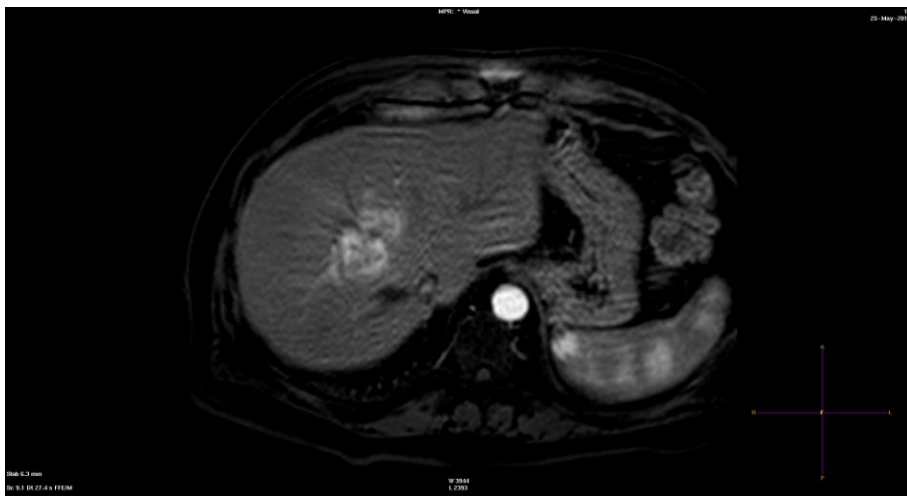
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- ◆ **Ecografía:** Indiferenciable de otras lesiones secundarias
- ◆ **TAC:** Hipervascular sin lavado
- ◆ **RMN :** Hipointenso en T1/ Hiperintenso en T2
- ◆ **PET-TAC:** Detecta lesiones a distancia
- ◆ **Ecoendoscopia:** Sospecha de invasión ganglionar
  
- ◆ Descartar lesión metastásica :
  - Gastroscopia y colonoscopia
  - Mamografía
  - Evaluación ginecológica
  - TAC toracoabdominal

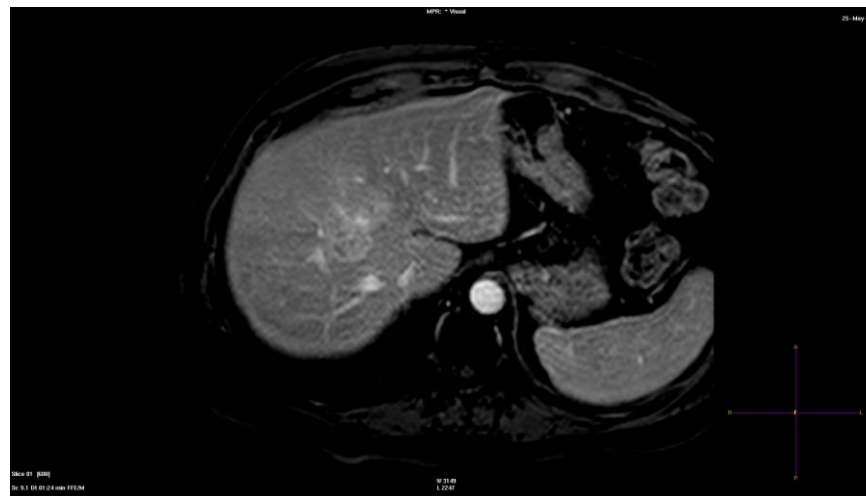


# RMN

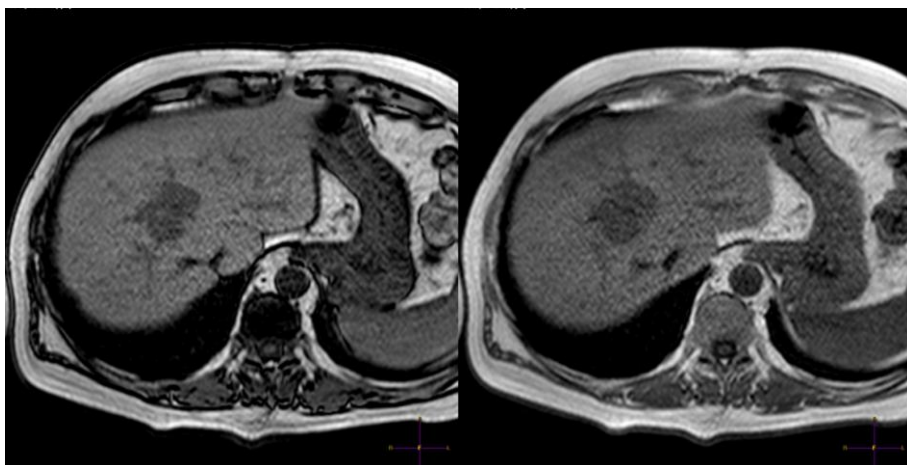
FASE ARTERIAL



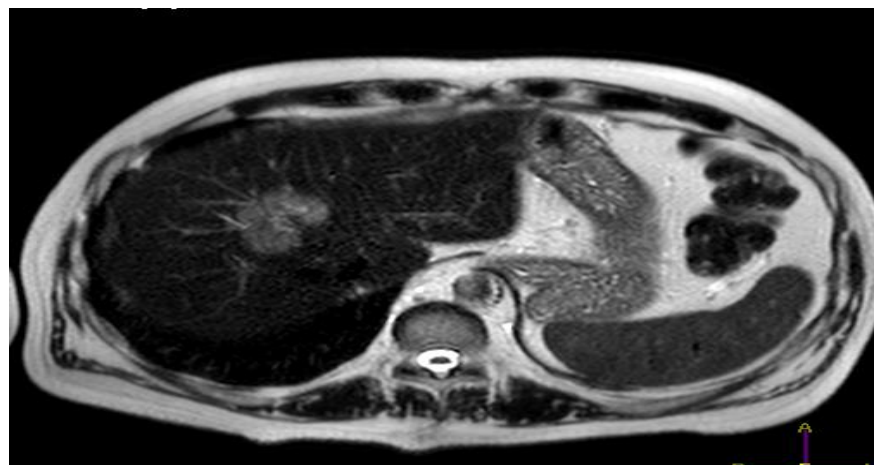
FASE EQUILIBRIO



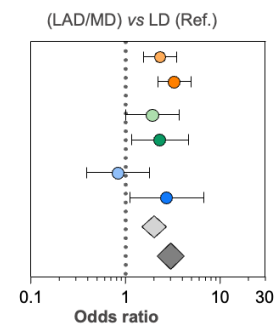
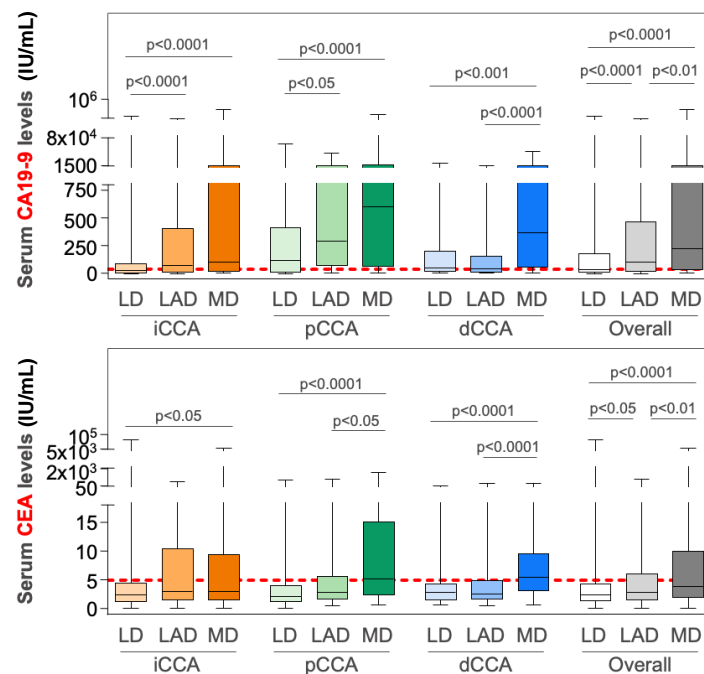
T1: Hipointensidad



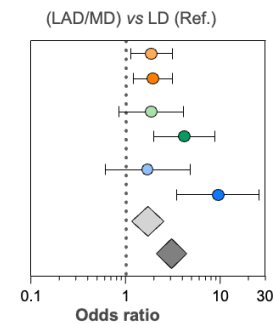
T2: Hiperintensidad



# Marcadores serológicos : CA19.9 & CEA



	LAD	MD
iCCA	2.33 (1.56–3.48)	3.30 (2.20–4.95)
pCCA	1.93 (1.00–3.70)	2.31 (1.16–4.61)
dCCA	0.84 (0.39–1.81)	2.73 (1.11–6.76)
CCA (overall)	1.99 (1.47–2.70)	3.04 (2.21–4.17)



	LAD	MD
iCCA	1.86 (1.13–3.07)	1.92 (1.19–3.09)
pCCA	1.85 (0.84–4.03)	4.12 (1.96–8.68)
dCCA	1.69 (0.60–4.78)	9.40 (3.44–25.64)
CCA (overall)	1.71 (1.16–2.51)	3.03 (2.11–4.35)

CA, carbohydrate antigen; CCA, cholangiocarcinoma; CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; dCCA, distal CCA; iCCA, intrahepatic CCA; LAD, locally advanced disease; LD, local disease; MD, metastatic disease; pCCA, perihilar CCA.  
Izquierdo-Sanchez L, et al. *J Hepatol.* 2022;76:1109–21.



# Pronóstico: Marcadores serológicos

COVARIABLES	Deaths, n(%)	UNIVARIATE			MULTIVARIATE		
		HR	95% CI	p value	HR	95% CI	p value
<b>Subtype of CCA, (vs pCCA)</b>							
iCCA	1,348 (68.7)	<b>0.74</b>	0.65 – 0.84	<0.0001	<b>1.48</b>	0.74 – 2.97	ns
dCCA		<b>0.67</b>	0.57 – 0.78	<0.0001	<b>1.31</b>	0.50 – 3.44	ns
<b>Age, ≥65 (vs &lt;65)</b>	1,348 (68.7)	<b>1.28</b>	1.15 – 1.42	<0.0001	<b>1.24</b>	0.70 – 2.22	ns
<b>Sex, male (vs female)</b>	1,348 (68.7)	<b>1.12</b>	1.00 – 1.24	<0.05	<b>0.99</b>	0.58 – 1.70	ns
<b>ECOG-PS, (continuous)</b>	1,247 (72.2)	<b>1.66</b>	1.56 – 1.78	<0.0001	<b>1.52</b>	1.01 – 2.31	<0.05
<b>Disease status, (vs local disease)</b>							
locally advanced disease	1,098 (72.9)	<b>1.91</b>	1.65 – 2.22	<0.0001	<b>1.68</b>	0.87 – 3.25	ns
metastatic disease		<b>3.46</b>	2.98 – 4.02	<0.0001	<b>4.03</b>	1.82 – 8.92	<0.01
<b>CEA, ≥5 (vs &lt;5)</b>	487 (62.0)	<b>2.02</b>	1.67 – 2.43	<0.0001	<b>1.19</b>	0.65 – 2.19	ns
<b>CA19-9, ≥37 (vs &lt;37)</b>	660 (61.1)	<b>2.02</b>	1.70 – 2.37	<0.0001	<b>2.79</b>	1.46 – 5.33	<0.01
<b>ALT, ≥45 (vs &lt;45)</b>	853 (63.5)	<b>1.15</b>	1.00 – 1.31	<0.05	<b>1.26</b>	0.62 – 2.59	ns
<b>AST, ≥40 (vs &lt;40)</b>	1,180 (69.8)	<b>1.43</b>	1.27 – 1.61	<0.0001	<b>0.48</b>	0.21 – 1.09	ns
<b>GGT, ≥71 (vs &lt;71)</b>	1,189 (70.1)	<b>1.96</b>	1.68 – 2.28	<0.0001	<b>1.51</b>	0.69 – 3.31	ns
<b>ALP, ≥129 (vs &lt;129)</b>	1,014 (70.2)	<b>1.80</b>	1.57 – 2.06	<0.0001	<b>1.24</b>	0.57 – 2.71	ns
<b>Albumin, &lt;5.2 (vs ≥5.2)</b>	556 (71.5)	<b>0.26</b>	0.08 – 0.82	<0.05	<b>0.28</b>	0.03 – 2.64	ns
<b>Bilirubin, ≥1.3 (vs &lt;1.3)</b>	1,209 (70.0)	<b>1.41</b>	1.26 – 1.58	<0.0001	<b>0.98</b>	0.49 – 1.95	ns

Note: **bold and red** text signifies data of interest.

ALT, alanine aminotransferase; ALP, alkaline phosphatase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; CA, carbohydrate antigen; CCA, cholangiocarcinoma; CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; CI, confidence interval; dCCA, distal CCA; ECOG-PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; GGT, gamma glutamyltransferase; HR, hazard ratio; iCCA, intrahepatic CCA; ns, not significant; pCCA, perihilar CCA.

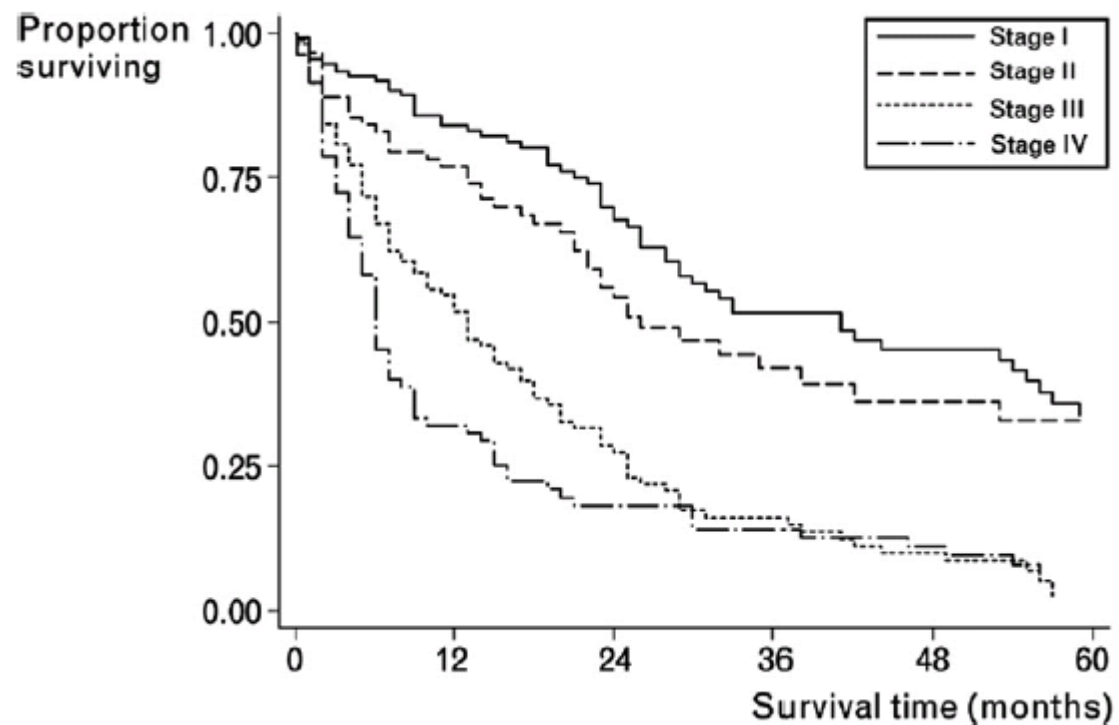
# Estadaje

Table 1  
Staging classification for intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma

Classification	Description
T1	Solitary tumor without vascular invasion <sup>a</sup>
T2a	Solitary tumor with vascular invasion <sup>a</sup>
T2b	Multiple tumors, with or without vascular invasion <sup>a</sup>
T3	Tumor perforating visceral peritoneum or involving local extrahepatic structures by direct invasion
T4	Tumor with periductal invasion <sup>b</sup>
N0	No regional lymph node metastasis
N1	Regional lymph node metastasis <sup>c</sup>
M0	No distant metastasis
M1	Distant metastasis
<b>Stage groupings</b>	
Stage I	T1 N0 M0
Stage II	T2 N0 M0
Stage III	T3 N0 M0
Stage IVA	T4 N0 M0, any T N1 M0
Stage IVB	Any T, any N M1



# Pronóstico



# Factores de mal pronóstico

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- ◆ Tamaño
  - ◆ Múltiples tumores
  - ◆ Metástasis ganglionares
  - ◆ Invasión vascular
  - ◆ Tumores pobremente diferenciados
  - ◆ Hepatitis C
- } Carga tumoral



# Agenda

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- ◆ Generalidades
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# Tratamientos

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- ◆ Trasplante
- ◆ Cirugía
- ◆ Tratamiento radiológico (RFA, TACE, SBRT)
- ◆ Tratamiento sistémico

# Trasplante CCAi

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- ◆ “Very early” (lesión única  $\leq 2$  cm)
  
- ◆ Experiencia diversa :
  - Supervivencia libre de enfermedad > 40 % en 1 año
  - Supervivencia :
    - 1 año : 74%
    - 5 años : 38%
  
- ◆ Es una contraindicación en la mayoría de las Unidades

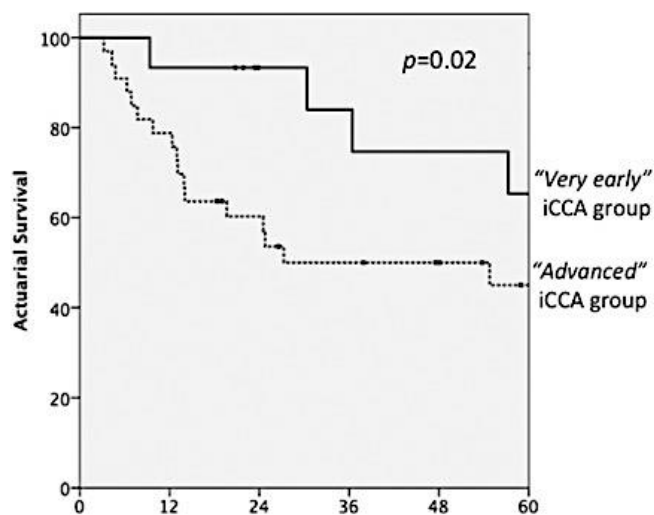


# Trasplante CCAi “very early”

## Pacients with **decompensated cirrhosis**

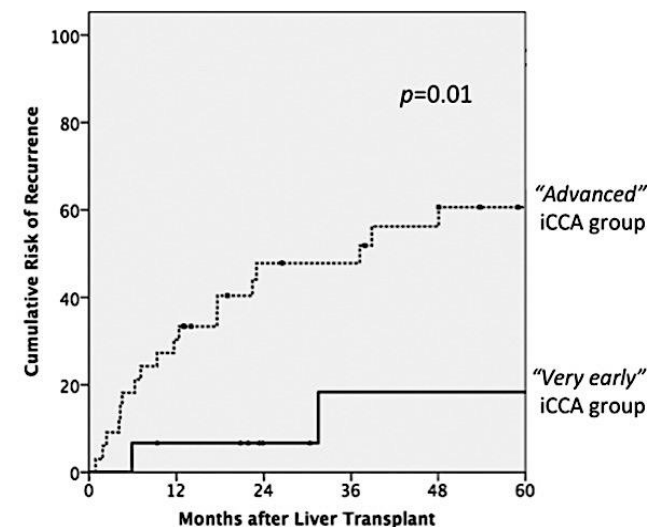
- CCA initial (1 tumor <2 cm)
- iCCA advanced: multifocal disease

### SURVIVAL



Patients at risk	Months after Liver Transplant					
	0	12	24	36	48	60
“Very Early”	15	14	10	9	8	7
“Advanced”	33	26	18	14	12	8

### RECURRENCE



Patients at risk	Months after Liver Transplant					
	0	12	24	36	48	60
“Very Early”	15	13	9	7	7	7
“Advanced”	33	23	14	13	10	6



# Tratamiento quirúrgico

## Liver transplantation for cholangiocarcinoma Rana and Hong

**Table 1. Selected single-center series of resection for intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma with more than 70 patients resected**

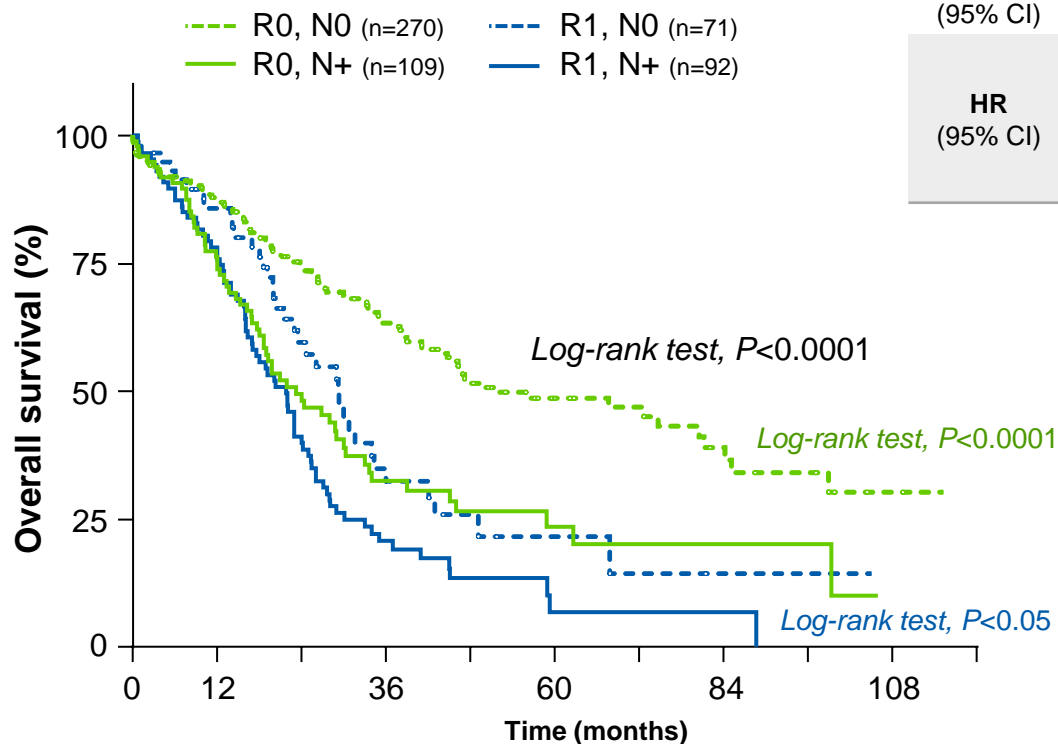
Author	Study period	Resected patients (n)	Rate of R0 resections (%)	Mortality rate (%)	3-year survival rate (%)	5-year survival rate (%)
Weimann <i>et al.</i> [31]	1978–1996	95	–	5.0	31	21
Jan <i>et al.</i> [32]	1977–2001	187	72	6.7	18	10
Paik <i>et al.</i> [33]	1994–2005	97	93	–	52	31
Tamandl <i>et al.</i> [34]	1994–2007	74	72	9.5	45	28
Endo <i>et al.</i> [30]	1990–2006	82	85	1.2	–	–
Jonas <i>et al.</i> [5]	1988–2007	195	71	7.2	–	22
Lang <i>et al.</i> [4]	1998–2006	83	64	7.1	38	21
Zhou <i>et al.</i> [35]	1997–2006	272	–	3.3	30	26

# Cirugía

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- ◆ Embolización portal pre-Cirugía
- ◆ Estadiaje laparoscópico precirugía
- ◆ Morbilidad 6-46%
- ◆ Mortalidad 1-14%
- ◆ Linfadenectomía :
  - Contraindica cirugía si esta presente
  - Si aparece durante la cirugía realizar

# Evaluación post-qx: Invasión ganglionar

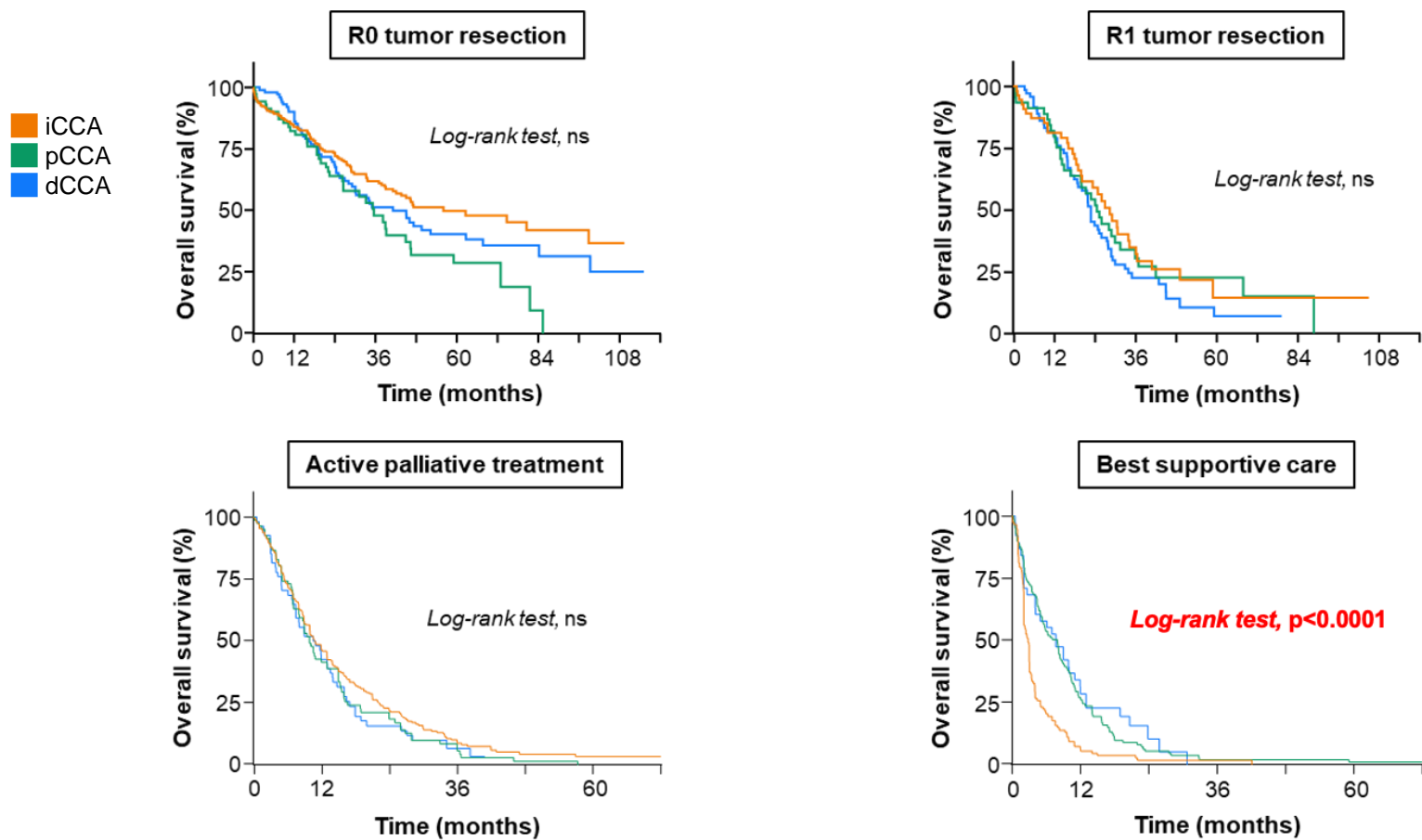


	R0		R1	
	N0	N+	N0	N+
<b>mOS, months</b> (95% CI)	<b>52.2</b> (33.5–71.0)	<b>23.3</b> (15.5–31.0)	<b>29.3</b> (23.1–35.5)	<b>21.8</b> (17.9–25.8)
<b>HR</b> (95% CI)	<b>1 (Ref)</b>	<b>2.13</b> (1.55–2.94)	<b>1.88</b> (1.28–2.76)	<b>3.02</b> (2.22–4.11)
	<b>0.33</b> (0.24–0.45)	<b>0.71</b> (0.50–0.99)	<b>0.62</b> (0.42–0.93)	<b>1 (Ref)</b>

CI, confidence interval; ENSCCA, European Network for the Study of CCA; HR, hazard ratio; mOS, median overall survival; N+, evidence of node invasion; N0, no evidence of node invasion; R0, null margin tumour resection; R1, microscopic residual disease tumour resection; ref, reference datapoint.



# Manejo clínico y supervivencia: Subtipos de CCA



CCA, cholangiocarcinoma; dCCA, distal CCA; iCCA, intrahepatic CCA; ns, not significant; pCCA, perihilar CCA; R0, null margin tumour resection; R1, microscopic residual disease tumour resection.  
Izquierdo-Sanchez L, et al. *J Hepatol.* 2022;76:1109–21.

# Terapia neoadyuvante: TxH y CCA irresecables



## Intrahepático

Study	Design	Number of Patients	Neoadjuvant Therapy	Overall Survival
Sapisochin et al. (2016) [16]	Retrospective cohort multicenter. Incidental iCCA by pathological study.	48		1 year: 93% 3 years: 84% 5 years: 65%
McMillan et al. (2022) [18]	Prospective single-center case series.	18	Neoadjuvant chemotherapy (GemCis) and disease stability were required by radiological evaluation for at least six months. Treatments in addition to GemCis were heterogeneous: locoregional therapies, liver resection, and TT (IDH-1, FGFR, and PARP).	1 year: 100% 3 years: 71% 5 years: 57%
Ito et al. (2022) [19]	Retrospective, single-center, case series.	30	Neoadjuvant chemotherapy and or locoregional therapies.	1 year: 80% 3 years: 63% 5 years: 49%

### Perihiliar:

- Protocolo Mayo:
- Lesión con un diámetro radial (perpendicular al conducto)  $\leq 3$  cm, sin extensión, debajo del conducto cístico

# Quimioterapia adyuvante post resección

## BilCap (UK): Phase III

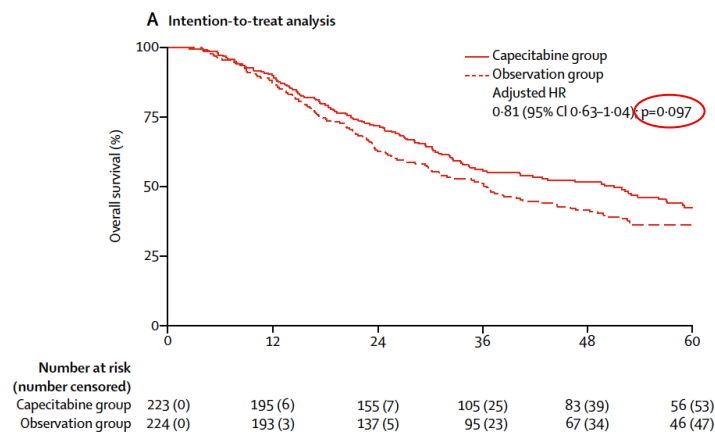
BTC (CCA & GbC; n=437)



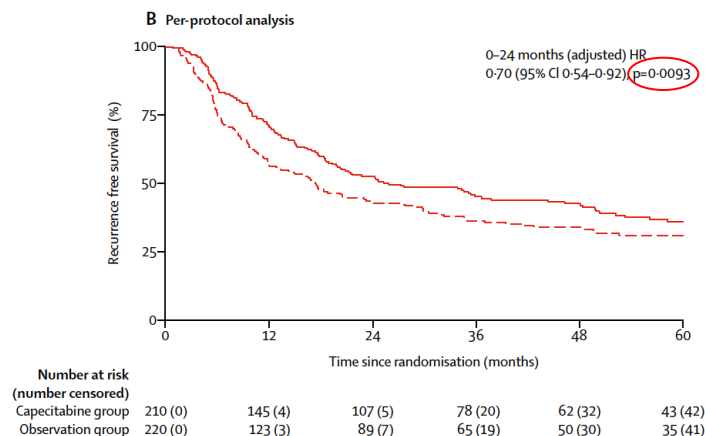
Group	mOS	mDFS
Capecitabine	51.1	24.4
Observational	36.4	17.5

### Capecitabine vs Observational

#### OS ITT



#### OS Per-Protocol



**Capecitabine:** standard adjuvant treatment for all CCA subtypes (guidelines ASCO, NCCN)

# Otras Terapias

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## ◆ Ablación percutánea:

- En tumores únicos, irresecables (localización, HTPCS)
- Tumores pequeños (< 2cm)<sup>1</sup>
- OS: 30.2 meses

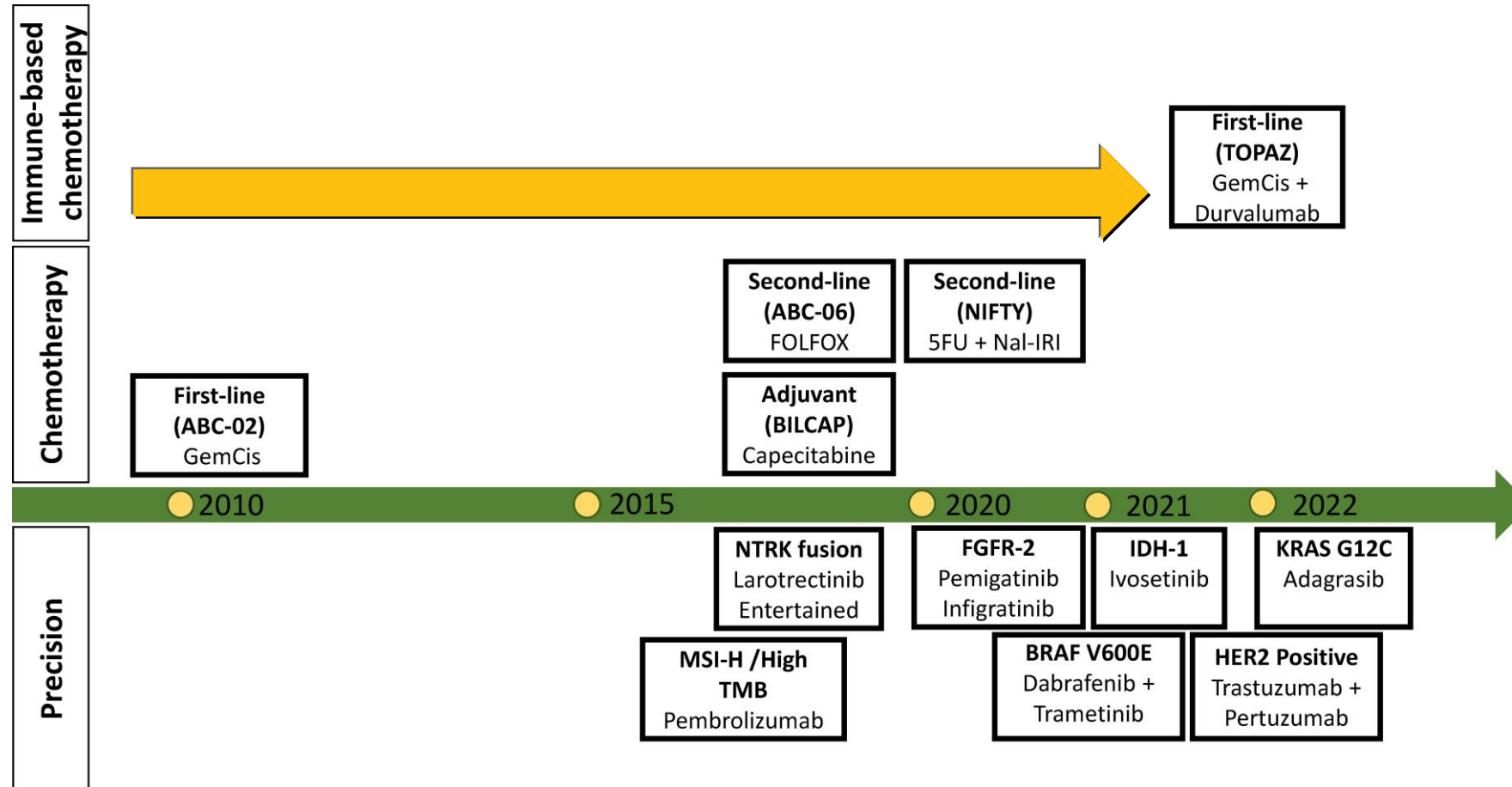
## ◆ Radioterapia:

- Adyuvancia en pacientes R1
- Alivio del dolor en más del 90%

## ◆ TACE/TARE<sup>2</sup>

- Menos efectiva que en HCC

# Tratamiento sistémico



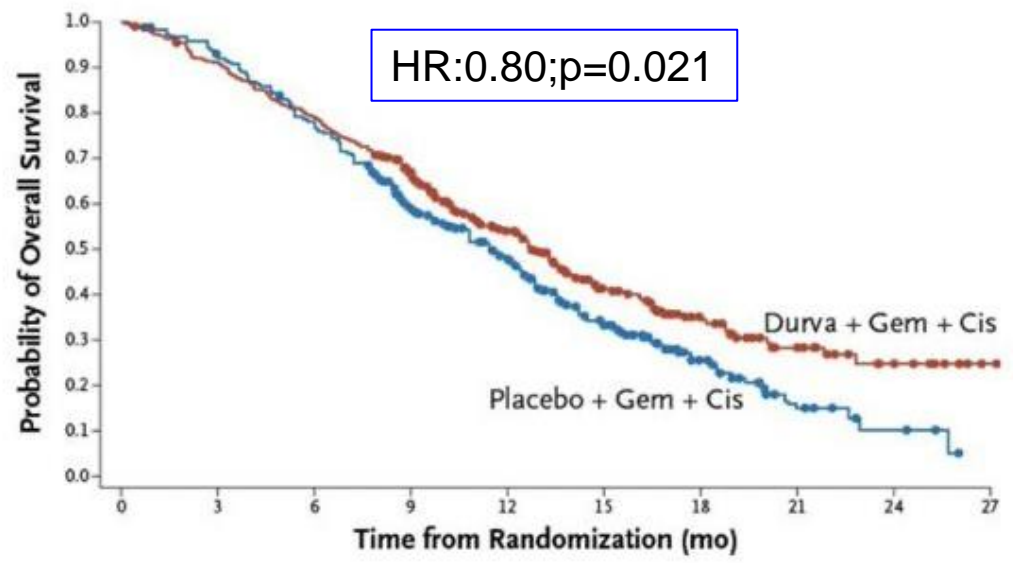


# TOPAZ-1: Durvalumab + GemCis 1L

## TOPAZ-1 (Global): Phase III

Durvalumab (Anti-PD-L1) + GemCis vs Placebo + GemCis

R (1:1)  
CCA & GBC (n=685)



Group	mOS	mPFS	2y OS	ORR
Darbulumab + GemCis	12.8m	7.2m	24.9%	26.7%
Placebo+ GemCis	11.5m	5.7m	10.4%	18.7%

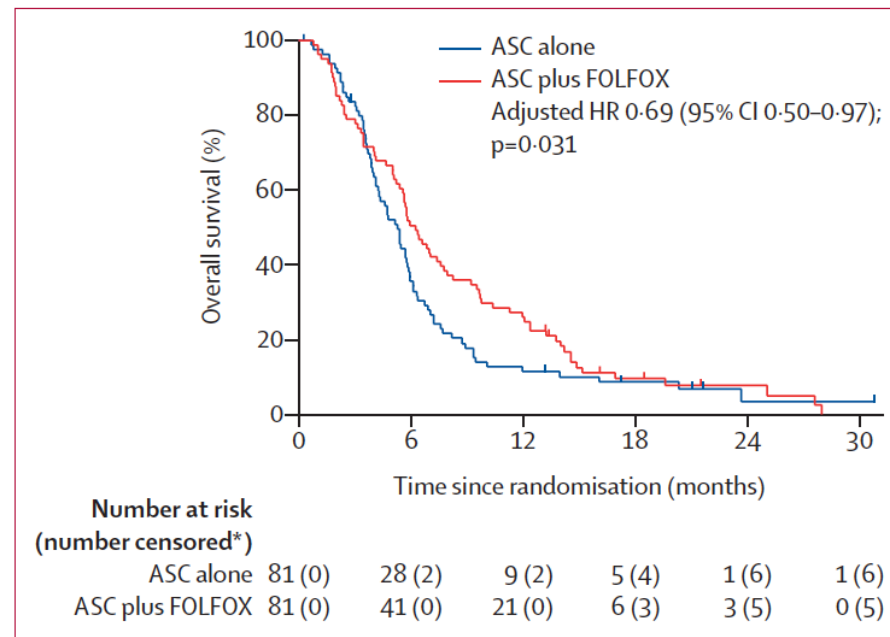
- MARKERS OF RESPONSE (Univariate analysis):**
- PD-L1 tumor area positivity score (TAP)  $\geq 1\%$
  - LAD > MD
  - iCCA/eCCA > GbC
  - Asia > non-Asia
  - Info on MSI not reported in 50% cases (1.5% +)

# Tratamiento sistémico: 2 línea

## ABC-06 (UK): Phase III

CCA & GBC (n=162)

Fluorouracile + Oxaliplatine (FOLFOX) vs Observational

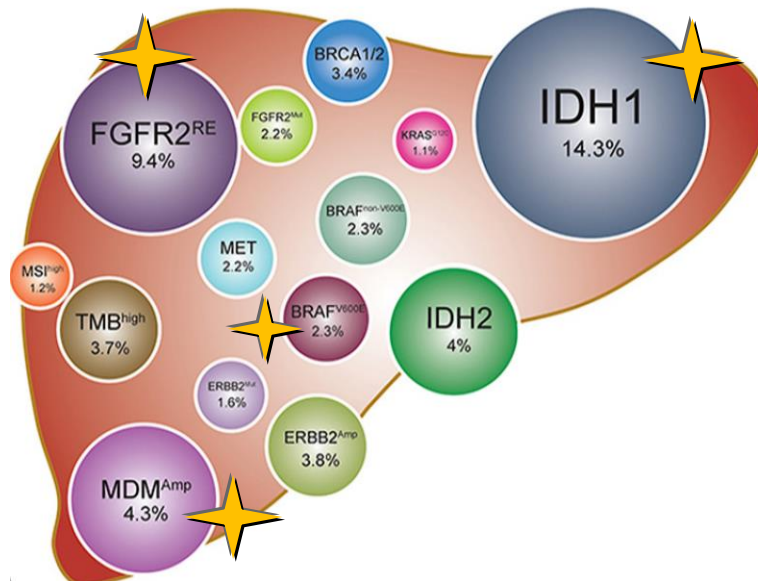


Group	mOS
FOLFOX	6.2
Observational	5.3

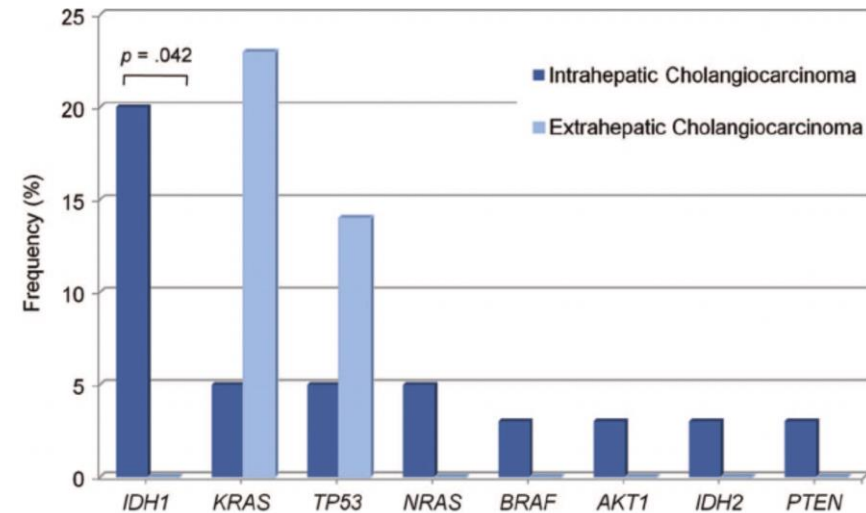
# Colangiocarcinoma: Muy heterogéneo (mut level)



Alteraciones genómicas más frecuentes y posibles terapias dirigidas



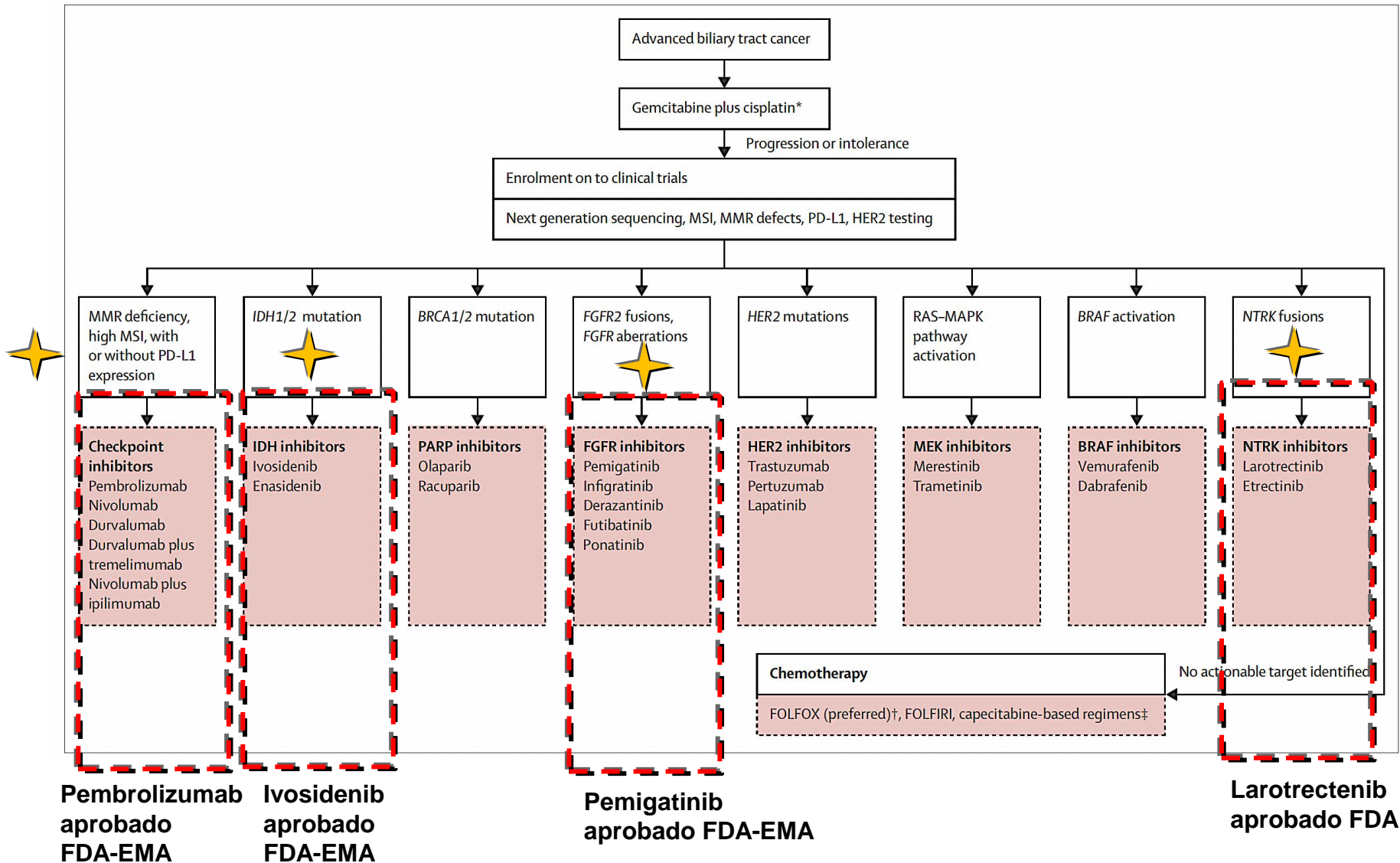
Frecuencia en función de subtipos CCA: iCCA vs eCCA (p/dCCA)<sup>2</sup>



**+FGFR2 fusiones (10-15%) in iCCAs**

1. Rodrigues PM, et al. *Annu Rev Pathol.* 2021;16:433–63; 2. Borger DR, et al. *The Oncologist* 2012;17:72-79

# Medicina de precisión: 2 línea



# Conclusiones

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- ◆ ICC constituye el 10-15% de los tumores primarios hepaticos
- ◆ Los factores de riesgo conocidos son Colangitis esclerosante primaria, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, cirrosis, infección parasitaria, diabetes y tabaco
- ◆ Tiene muy mal pronostico y más del 50% de los casos se diagnostica en una fase irresecable
- ◆ El diagnostico se realiza con TAC/RM en LOES sin criterios de HCC
- ◆ La biopsia es necesaria para establecer el diagnostico

# Conclusiones

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- ◆ El único tratamiento curativo es la cirugía o trasplante pero solo es posible en menos del 30%
- ◆ Terapia adyuvante de elección : Capecitabina
- ◆ Terapia sistémica de 1 línea:
  - Durvalumab + Gem-Cis
  - Gem- Cis
- ◆ Terapia sistémica de 2 línea:
  - FOLFOX ( Fluorouracilo + Oxaliplatino)
- ◆ Terapia personalizada según mutación
  - Mutación IDH
  - Mutación FGFR2