

Clinical Outcomes Following Liver Transplantation for Combined Hepatocellular Cholangiocarcinoma: A Retrospective Single Centre Analysis

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STUDY OVERVIEW

Retrospective cohort study of adult patients who underwent liver transplantation between 2014–2019. Combined hepatocellular-cholangiocarcinoma (cHCC-CCA) was identified on explant histopathology.

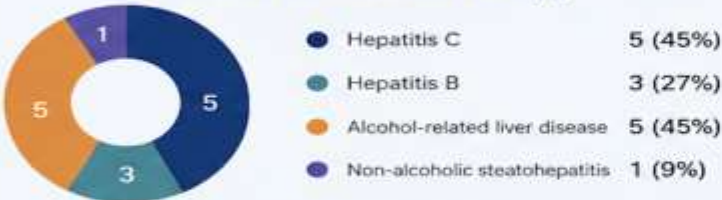
FOLLOW-UP
Up to 7 years
(median follow-up not shown)

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS (N = 11)

Sex (n) 8 (73%) Male 3 (27%) Female

Median Age 58 years Median BMI 28.55 kg/m²

UNDERLYING LIVER DISEASE (n)



PRE-TRANSPLANT FINDINGS

- Suspected HCC on pre-transplant imaging
9 of 11 patients (82%)
- Underwent biopsy prior to transplant
5 of 11 patients (45%)
- Pre-operative tumour markers
Elevated AFP with normal CA19-9
3 of 11 patients (27%)

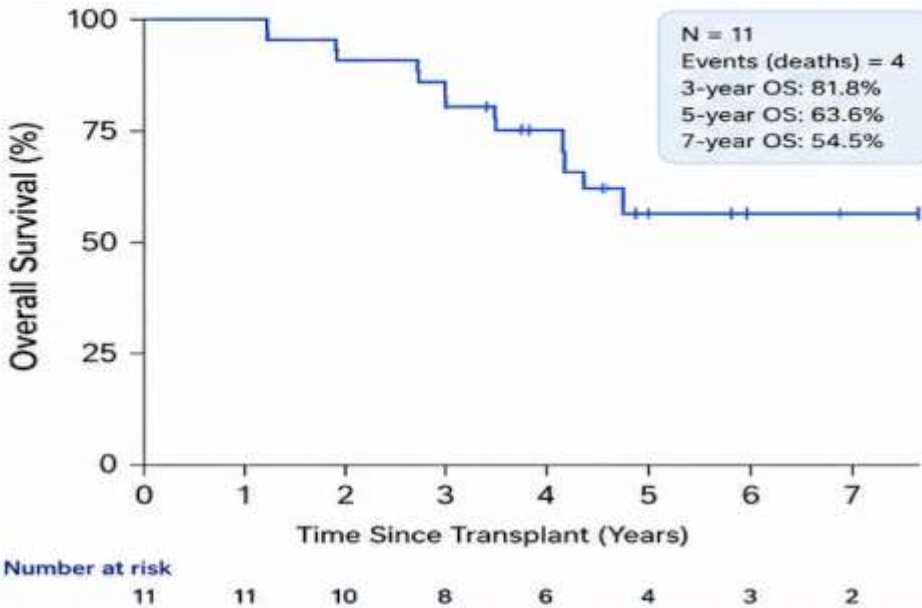
EXPLANT HISTOLOGY

Explant histology reviewed and reclassified according to WHO 2019 criteria.

STUDY OUTCOMES

Overall Survival Recurrence Patterns

OVERALL SURVIVAL



RECURRENCE PATTERNS



KEY TAKEAWAY: cHCC-CCA is an uncommon tumour type identified on explant after liver transplantation.