

A Case Report on Diagnosis and Management of Klatskin Tumor

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Abstract

Klatskin tumours are the most prevalent type of cholangiocarcinoma. They are perihilar tumours that are frequently discovered near left and right junction of hepatic ducts. The absence of early symptoms leads to the detection of most Klatskin tumours at an advanced, incurable stage. Despite developing adjuvant therapy regimens, survival results remain low. Surgery is now the gold standard of care and the only curative therapeutic option available. In this paper, we describe our experience with an asymptomatic patient with increased liver enzymes who was discovered to have a Klatskin tumour spreading into the left hepatic duct. The patient's diagnosis, care, and prognosis are reviewed. The example emphasises the significance of screening for hepatobiliary malignancies in older individuals with abnormal liver function parameters who are handled surgically.

Keywords : Klatskin tumours, cholangiocarcinoma, perihilar tumours, surgery

Introduction:

Bile duct tumours are uncommon neoplasms with incidence of 0.5-1 in 1 lakh. Predisposing variables include choledochal cysts and parasite infections, as well as primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC), which has a thirty-fold greater risk.(1)Klatskin tumours are cholangiocellular carcinomas that involve the right and left bile duct junction.(2)The gastrointestinal system is the most common primary site of metastasis, followed by breast tissue.(3)Because there were no neuroendocrine tumours in other organs, the tumour was diagnosed as a hilar bile duct primary neuroendocrine tumour rather than a liver metastasis from other organs.(4)

Case Presentation:

A 55-year-old male visited to outpatient department with the complaint of abdominal pain, vomiting and generalized weakness. After complete history collection and physical examination physician advised for investigations and referred patient to inpatient department for symptomatic medical management.

As narrated by patient he was having abdominal pain since 2 months for which he approached to general physician in his locality. Pain was reduced for some time but gradually increased after ceasing the intake of analgesics. On revisit to the hospital with increased abdominal pain, physician referred him to regional multispecialty hospital.

On arrival pharmacological treatment was started with analgesics and antibiotics. An USG scan report revealed ductal wall edema with upper biliary dilation and autoimmune pancreatitis.(Fig 1)Hence, Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography was suggested. Result evidence of hepatomegaly and confirms the condition. Physician diagnosed patient as klatskin tumour.

Patient undergone surgery of cholecystectomy with portal lymphadenectomy under general anesthesia. Patient is treated with intravenous ciprofloxacin 200mg BD, amikacin 250 mg BD, analgesic Tramadol 100 mg BD, Inj. Pantaprazole 40 mg OD. Aafter removal of suture on 7th postoperative day patient is discharged on oral antibiotics.



Figure 1: Ultrasonography image showing hepatomegaly

Discussion:

Mersad Alimoradi et al in his study stated that hydatid cyst disease of the liver typically has a benign course, intrabiliary rupture is one of the most prevalent consequences. Intrabiliary rupture can be either frank or occult. The more prevalent kind of perforation occurs when hydatid material enters the biliary channels, causing biliary blockage and cholangitis with a high death risk. Occult perforation occurs when the hydatid cyst gets infected, resulting in a quiet presentation with only indications of suppuration. Imaging and pertinent history are frequently used to make a diagnosis. Medical and surgical intervention are used in treatment. For frank rupture, intraoperative cholangiography, choledocostomy, and t-tube drainage are all suggested.(5-15)

Given the high rates of surgical intervention and high recurrence rates in the absence of steroid therapy, early detection of this uncommon condition can considerably improve results. To the best of our knowledge, the literature on patients with atypical manifestations of autoimmune cholangitis is relatively limited.(6)Prednisone medication improved our patient's condition. Patients frequently require steroid maintenance dosages. Rituximab is a therapeutic option.(16-21)

At the moment, the only potentially curative therapeutic option for biliary tract cancer is complete surgical resection, and surgical outcomes have improved considerably in the 2000s as a consequence of better patient selection, lower surgical mortality rates, and higher R0 resection rates. In addition, the effectiveness of chemotherapy and radiation as adjuvant therapies for resected biliary tract cancer is being investigated. The only FDA-approved chemotherapeutic drug for CC is gemcitabine, which, together with oxaliplatin, has been used as standard treatment for non-cirrhotic patients with unresectable CC. Regardless, the majority of patients have a poor prognosis and may develop early recurrence and distant metastases after surgery.(22-26)

However, since most tumours become symptomatic at a late stage, less than half of cholangiocarcinoma's are resectable at the time of presentation, and those patients have a median survival of less than 6 months. There has been no obvious therapeutic benefit established for neoadjuvant or adjuvant therapy. There is no standard palliative chemotherapy regimen in place.(27-29)

Conclusion:

A surgical intervention is a best method Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography is performed in this case and it was effective. Alternative therapy can also be considered.

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