ABSTRACT

Aims and background. Hepatobiliary cystadenoma and cystadenocarcinoma are rare cystic lesions of the liver. The aim of the study was to discuss the clinical features, diagnostic methods and surgical treatment of hepatobiliary cystadenoma and cystadenocarcinoma in our hospital.

Methods. Six patients with hepatobiliary cystadenomas and four with hepatobiliary cystadenocarcinomas were evaluated. We collected detailed clinical data, and all patients were followed.

Results. Three patients of the 6 with cystadenomas and 2 patients of the 4 with cystadenocarcinomas had marked elevation of CA19-9 (average, 707.0 U/ml and 1078.5U/ml, respectively). CT scan with contrast revealed typical lesions in all 10 cases, i.e., cyst-occupying lesions with separations in the liver. All patients with hepatobiliary cystadenoma were treated by partial hepatectomy. None of them recurred at a mean follow-up of 40 months. Three patients with hepatobiliary cystadenocarcinoma underwent hepatectomy, without recurrence or metastasis at a mean follow-up of 32 months.

Conclusions. Tumor markers (CA19-9) and imaging findings may be helpful for an early diagnosis. Complete resection is still the best choice. Even for hepatobiliary cystadenocarcinoma, considering the low malignant grade, we suggest that for the best prognosis radical excision should be attempted.

Key words: cystadenocarcinoma, cystadenoma, hepatobiliary neoplasms.