

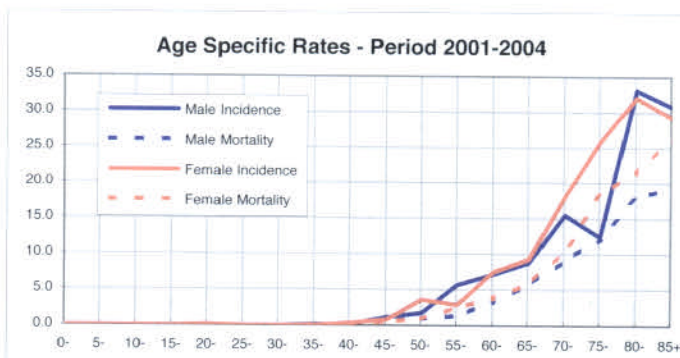
Cancer of gallbladder and extrahepatic bile ducts

Swiss Association of Cancer Registries - www.asrt.ch

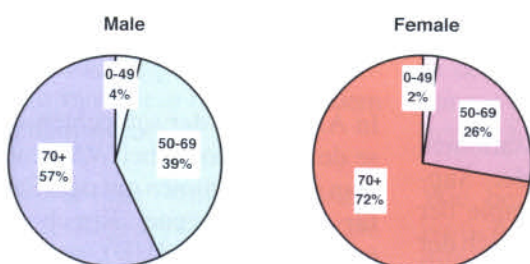
Raw data - Period 2001-2004

Gender	Yearly averages		5-year Prevalence (3)	Years of life lost (4)
	New cases (1)	Deaths (2)		
Male	112	65	n.a.	365
Female	179	121	n.a.	460
Total	291	187	n.a.	825

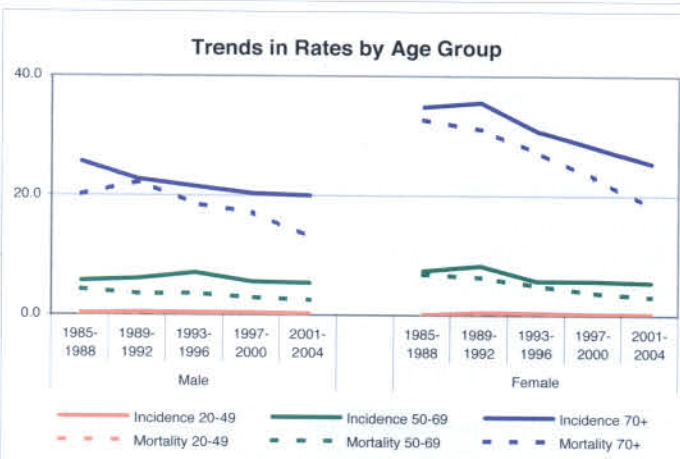
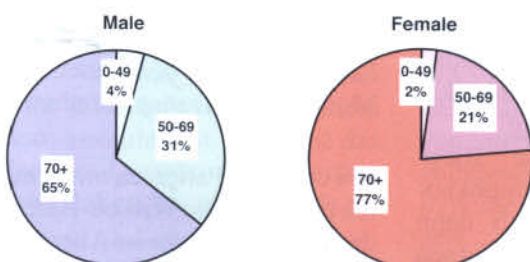
- (1) Swiss estimates on basis of nine registries
- (2) Computed from data of Federal Office of Statistics
- (3) Not available
- (4) Years lost each year before age 75



New cases by age group



Deaths by age group



Gallbladder and extrahepatic bile ducts

Cancer arising in gallbladder is uncommon. Incidence rates for Switzerland (standardized on European population) is currently between 2.5 (males) and 3.0 (females) for 100'000 persons, with a decreasing trend, and survival is generally poor. For cancer discovered at a very early stage (T1 or confined to the mucosa), diagnosis is often based on pathological examination of tissue after gallbladder removal for other reasons. The disease is then cured without further therapy (5-year survival for early stage can be up to 60%). However, this is not the most frequent situation. In patients who present with symptoms (jaundice, pain, fever), the tumour is rarely diagnosed preoperatively. In such cases, the tumour cannot be removed completely by surgery and the patient cannot be cured, though palliative measures may be beneficial. For these patients, five-year survival is between 20% and 5% according to stage at diagnosis.

Cholelithiasis is an associated finding in the majority of cases, but less than 1% of patients with cholelithiasis develop this cancer.

Edited by:
Jean-Michel Lutz & Pierre Pury, ASRT/VSKR