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· 文献综述 ·

肝内胆管细胞癌多学科诊疗策略及发展现状

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摘要

肝内胆管细胞癌 (ICC) 起源于二级及以上胆管上皮细胞, 是一种具有高度侵袭性的恶性肿瘤, 其早期常无特异性的临床表现, 诊断时常处于晚期, 失去根治性手术切除的机会。随着 ICC 多学科诊疗模式的提出和广泛应用, 其疾病控制效果和患者的生存期得到了提升, 但是其预后仍差。在目前以外科手术为核心的多学科诊疗模式中, 应该关注患者的中长期获益, 并将其作为最终目标贯穿治疗全过程。鉴于 ICC 治疗选择的多样性及疾病复杂性, 任何治疗策略均建议通过多学科讨论得出个体化的诊疗方案, 并建议在高度专业化的肝胆胰中心进行诊疗或者由其指导进行诊疗。此文中, 笔者重点阐述 ICC 的多学科诊疗的发展现状及策略。

关键词

胆管肿瘤; 胆管, 肝内; 肝切除术; 多学科合作; 综述

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Current status and strategies of multidisciplinary diagnosis and treatment of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma

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Abstract

Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC) is a highly aggressive malignant tumor arising from the epithelial cells of the second-order or more proximal bile ducts. ICC usually has no early warning signs, so most patients are diagnosed at an advanced stage and have no chance of radical surgery. With the introduction and widespread implementation of multidisciplinary diagnosis and treatment model for ICC, the disease control effect and survival time of patients have been improved, but the prognosis is still unfavorable. In the current surgery-based multidisciplinary diagnosis and treatment approach, attention should be focused on the mid- and long-term benefits to patients, and take this as the end goal throughout the whole process of treatment. Given the diversity of treatment options and the complexity of the disease, all treatment strategies recommend creating individualized management plans based on multidisciplinary discussion, and that the diagnosis and treatment should be conducted at or directed by a highly

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specialized hepatobiliary and pancreatic center. Here, the authors emphatically describe the development status and strategies of multidisciplinary diagnosis and treatment of ICC.

Key words Bile Duct Neoplasms; Bile Ducts, Intrahepatic; Hepatectomy; Multidisciplinary Collaboration; Review

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肝内胆管细胞癌 (intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, ICC) 和肝细胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC) 虽均是生长在肝内的恶性肿瘤, 但在生物学行为、治疗、预后等各方面均存在差异^[1]。ICC 是起源于二级及以上胆管上皮细胞的一种高度侵袭性的恶性肿瘤, 占有原发性肝癌的 10%~15%^[2]。ICC 可能的危险因素包括原发硬化性胆管炎 (primary sclerosing cholangitis, PSC) (西方人群)、乙型或丙型肝炎病毒 (亚洲和非洲尤为明显)、肝硬化、糖尿病或饮酒、肝吸虫感染 (东南亚)^[3-7]。ICC 临床治疗的难点在于发现晚、治疗成功率低和预后不良。在目前外科技术进步, 新辅助治疗、介入治疗、靶向免疫等多种综合治疗方式全方面发展的基础上, ICC 预后仍差。因此鉴于疾病的复杂性及治疗选择的多样性, 应运而生的多学科联合诊疗不仅是对单纯的外科治疗手段的补充和延伸, 也为 ICC 的治疗提供了更多可供探索的可能及思路^[8]。本篇重点阐述 ICC 的多学科诊疗的发展现状及策略。

1 ICC 的诊断

1.1 筛查

早诊断、早发现、早治疗是提高治疗有效率的优解方法, 但相比其他恶性肿瘤, ICC 的发病率低, 早期症状不明显, 缺乏有效筛查手段, 故不推荐对无症状人群进行群体筛查^[9-10]。而对高危人群, 如 PSC 或潜在肝肿瘤的患者, 每 6~12 个月可进行超声、MRI 和磁共振胆胰管成像 (magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography, MRCP)、糖类抗原 19-9 (CA19-9) 等系列筛查。其中超声具有方便快捷、价格低廉、无创易接受的特点, 筛查可优先考虑超声或超声造影 (contrast-enhanced ultrasound, CEUS)^[11]结合 CA19-9 检查。

1.2 诊断

在 ICC 的诊断上, CT 和 MRI 各有所长。MRI 对分期的敏感度最高, 在肿瘤分期和肝多发病灶上

的分辨优于 CT^[12]。CT 和 MRI 在检测淋巴结转移方面相差不大, 但敏感度和特异度仍然较低^[13-14]。CT 对于肝脏血管的评估、胸部的分期可对 MRI 诊断进行补充。研究^[15]显示 PET/CT 对于阳性淋巴结检测的敏感度为 91.7%, 特异度为 51.3%。是临床实践中常将其用于筛查远处转移而不是诊断手段的原因。诊断上可结合 CT 与 MRI 的优势做出诊断并分期。对无法切除或交界性可切除 ICC, 抗癌治疗前应取活检, 活检组织应足够进行分子病理学检测。

2 ICC 的外科手术治疗

2.1 肝切除

肝切除仍是目前唯一有效的根治性手段, 也是多学科诊疗模式的核心部分, 但确诊的 ICC 患者仅有 20% 的可切除率^[16]。R₀ 切除是手术的目的, 保留足够的术后功能残肝 (future liver remnant, FLR) 是根治术前需要考虑的基础及前提。研究^[17-18]显示: 根治术后的中位总生存期 (overall survival, OS) 为 28~30 个月, 5 年 OS 率为 30%。无手术机会的患者, 5 年 OS 率不足 5%^[19]。肝内多发肿块常提示预后差, 手术切除后生存期仍优于单独全身治疗。因此对于肝内多发病灶患者, 手术仍是最佳选择^[17,20]。一线化疗方案 (顺铂+吉西他滨, GC 方案) 的中位生存时间为 13.8 个月^[21], 与单纯化疗相比, 肝切除联合化疗对淋巴结阳性患者有更优的治疗效果^[22-23]。以上数据都说明肝切除在 ICC 综合治疗当中处于核心地位。对高 CA19-9、存在隐匿性转移风险、血管侵犯或怀疑腹膜癌伴恶性腹水的患者, 行腹腔镜探查可使约 1/5 的患者避免开腹手术, 大大降低了住院时间和并发症^[24-25]。其中淋巴结转移 ($HR=2.09$)、大血管侵犯 ($HR=1.87$)、多发病灶 ($HR=1.70$)、低组织学分级 ($HR=1.5$) 和大的肿瘤 ($HR=1.09$) 是术后复发高危因素^[17]。研究^[20,26]显示血管受侵条件下, 实施大血管切除的并发症并无增加, 且两组的中位无瘤生存期

(disease-free survival, DFS) (14.0个月 vs. 14.7个月)和OS (33.4个月 vs. 40.2个月)相似 ($P>0.05$),因此该部分特定患者有手术受益。这与临床常见的大血管受侵后不行手术的认知不一致,故目前在具备足够残肝体积的前提下,行肝切除手术仍是最佳选择。

2.2 淋巴结清扫

第8版AJCC指南^[27]提出清扫 ≥ 6 枚淋巴结,可获得更精准分期和更长生存期。虽然对于ICC的组织学研究显示 ($n=4\ 893$), 25.2%的病例^[28]有淋巴结侵犯,但是目前为止淋巴结清扫能否提高ICC的存活率尚不明确,围绕其的争论仍在继续^[29]。Zhou等^[29-30]调查得出淋巴结清扫与否在OS、DFS或复发方面没有显著差异的结论,但一些肝胆中心进行常规的淋巴结清扫,以实现更准确的淋巴结分期,并降低局部复发的风险。欧洲一项多中心研究^[31]提示在有淋巴结转移的患者中清扫3枚或以上淋巴结存在总体生存受益,并在韩国、日本的多中心回顾分析中得到证实^[32]。但考虑到影像学对淋巴结受累的发现率很低^[33],淋巴结清扫的好处就愈加凸显。综上所述,虽然目前淋巴结清扫与ICC术后存活率之间的关系尚不明确,仍然推荐常规进行淋巴结的清扫。

2.3 切缘的把握

欧洲肝脏指南研究学会^[9]指出ICC的外科手术目标为 R_0 切缘。非 R_0 切除影响OS和DFS^[29],研究更进一步证实:是否 R_0 切缘对生存期有影响,此外 R_0 宽度大小对生存期成正比^[34]。在不考虑淋巴结是否转移的基础上,切缘宽度增加,生存期随之延长(R_1 切除后5年OS率为13%,其中切缘1~4 mm为14%、切缘5~9 mm为27%、切缘 >1 cm为32%; R_1 切除后DFS为9.2个月; R_0 切除 >1 cm DFS为13.2个月)。其中手术方式对切缘的影响上,研究显示解剖性肝切除与保留实质的非解剖性肝切除相比,显示出轻微的肿瘤学益处(5年OS率:36% vs. 25.3%; DFS: 28% vs. 18%, $P<0.05$)^[35]。因此不管对于小的病灶、还是对较大或多发病灶,推荐进行解剖性肝切除,并在保证残肝体积和安全的前提下,追求宽切缘。

2.4 微创肝切除术

目前在ICC上行微创手术治疗的研究报道极少。在ICC上的微创治疗在腹腔镜技术及机器人手术

不断发展的基础上,已有了一系列探索。微创手术对比开腹手术,可更好地明确肿瘤的分期、减少手术创伤;但与开腹手术比较,微创手术是否具备更远的远期生存目前尚无定论。因此需要谨记:外科医生切不可盲目追求微创,忽略肿块根治的效果,手术的最终目的是 R_0 切缘及更长的远期生存。目前腹腔镜技术的进一步积累及发展,使得在高度专业化的、经验丰富的专科治疗中心行ICC的微创治疗并根治性清扫淋巴结取得了良好的效果^[36-37]。这一点在其他研究^[38-39]中也得到了证实。但目前鲜有报道机器人辅助下的ICC切除。因此对于可切除性的ICC选择微创还是开放手术的目的目前尚无定论,建议常规行开放手术治疗,在专业化的、技术成熟的、有丰富微创手术经验及技巧的大型肝胆治疗中心行腹腔镜微创切除值得尝试。

2.5 术后功能残肝体积

大部分ICC确诊时常已失去根治性手术机会,其中原因包括:(1)外科学不可切除;(2)肿瘤学不可切除。外科学不可切除因素包括:患者全身情况差无法耐受、剩余肝体积不足、肝功能差等。随着外科理念及技术的进步,以前因功能残肝体积不足被判定为无法手术切除的ICC患者可能转化为可切除。无肝病背景的年轻患者,功能残肝体积 $>25\%$ 被认为足够耐受手术^[40];慢性肝病合并ICC的患者要求功能残肝体积 $>40\%$ ^[41-42]。目前经研究证实可用于诱导残肝肥大的常用方法有:门静脉栓塞术(portal vein embolization, PVE)^[40]、PVE联合肝右静脉(hepatic vein embolization, HVE)栓塞术及联合肝分割和门静脉结扎分阶段肝切除术(associating liver partition and portal vein ligation for staged hepatectomy, ALPPS)等。其中PVE是目前被广泛接受的一种诱导残肝肥大的标准治疗手段^[40]。在健康的肝脏中,PVE后2~4周可监测到肝脏有足够的增大^[43],同时PVE+HVE比单纯PVE更有优势^[44]。ALPPS手术也可在短小时内达到促使肝脏肥大到允许切除肿瘤的地步,有证据^[45]分析了其技术上的可行性,但在ICC中使用ALPPS的循证数据尚欠缺。因此,在因残肝体积不够从而失去手术机会的患者当中,可以考虑进行转化治疗,寻找重新获得手术的机会;若残肝无病灶、医院技术条件允许,可选择上述促使肝脏肥大的方法,待残肝可满足术后需要后行手术治疗。

3 肝移植

在全球范围内，ICC患者行肝移植都属禁忌^[46]。在国内目前未见ICC患者行肝移植的文献报道，仅见上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院普通外科研究总结6例肝移植治疗不可切除肝门胆管癌临床疗效的文献^[47]报道，但其样本量小，仍然有待国内外多中心、大样本、高质量的临床随机对照试验来进一步证实疗效。Pichlmayr等^[48]发表的首篇研究中也仅包含了在22例ICC患者中行肝移植的情况，肝移植后1年存活率为20.8%。好的方面是在极早期ICC（最大直径不超过2 cm）中行肝移植的治疗效果几乎可与米兰标准^[49-50]内的HCC肝移植相媲美，这也和美国国家癌症数据库的分析结果^[51]类似。Kaplan-Meier分析显示，接受肝移植的患者的5年OS率为36.1%，而肝切除患者的5年OS率为34.7%（ $P=0.53$ ）。但是，尽管肝移植在极小一部分ICC患者中取得了令人振奋的结果，总体来看，证实ICC患者行肝移植有效性的数据仍极其有限；伴有肝硬化的ICC、极早期ICC或经严格筛选接受新辅助治疗后进展的ICC患者可能受益。因此，在器官来源普遍缺乏的背景下，对ICC患者原则上不推荐肝移植。

4 综合治疗

4.1 新辅助治疗

因系统治疗效果不佳，在可切除的ICC中没有推荐新辅助治疗。在不能切除/交界可切除的ICC中，大多数证据^[52]表明新辅助治疗可起到降期作用。在ABC-02实验^[53]中选择吉西他滨-顺铂组合，也有其他的方案：如LV5FU2-顺铂、卡培他滨-顺铂、单顺铂、吉西他滨-奥沙利铂、FOLFIRINOX、单卡培他滨等。但新辅助治疗后转化为可切除的数据较少，治疗效果也各不相同^[54]。2019年，一线化疗方案（吉西他滨+顺铂，GC方案）联合Nab-紫杉醇（Nab-PTX）作为晚期胆道癌一线治疗的II期试验^[55]显示，中位无进展生存期（progression-free survival, PFS）为11.8个月（95% CI=6.0~15.6），中位OS为19.2个月（95% CI=13.2~不可估计）。后续的III期临床试验SWOG 1815（NCT03768414）评估了中加入Nab-PTX是否能改善OS^[56]。目前肝动脉灌注化疗（hepatic artery infusion

chemotherapy, HAIC）作为不可切除ICC的转化方案还缺乏令人满意的数据。Konstantinidis等^[57]在不可切除的ICC患者中将HAIC联合系统治疗与仅行系统治疗的疗效进行比较，结果虽然显示联合治疗患者的OS显著提高（30.8个月 vs. 18.4个月， $P<0.001$ ），但其中联合治疗组104例患者最终能实现转化或降级、允许二次切除的病例只有8例。综上，目前不能切除的ICC新辅助治疗转化效果仍难以让人满意，但是对于这种患者仍建议行综合治疗，以延长其生存期。

4.2 辅助化疗

达到R₀切除的ICC，其复发可能性仍然高，目前专门针对ICC使用全身辅助治疗的研究还是很少。PRODIGE试验^[58]是多中心的III期试验，纳入共196例局部胆道癌R₀或R₁切除后的患者，方案选择GEMOX方案，共12个周期或进行观察。数据显示与对照组（中位OS：50.8个月）相比，GEMOX治疗可改善OS（中位OS：75.8个月）。在针对胆管细胞癌（包括胆囊癌）在行R₀/R₁切除后用卡培他滨治疗的BILCAP实验^[59]中，数据显示卡培他滨可提高ICC切除术后患者的OS，可以作为标准治疗。另有研究^[60]显示术后辅助治疗OS较高（ $HR=0.72$ ， $P<0.001$ ），但DFS较低（ $P=0.94$ ）。这促使卡培他滨被写入美国临床肿瘤学会（American Society of Clinical Oncology, ASCO）发表的指南^[61]作为术后6个月内胆道癌辅助治疗的治疗标准。因此，推荐行手术治疗后的ICC患者常规服用卡培他滨。

5 介入治疗

ICC在确诊时常失去了手术机会，这也是为什么所有的治疗方案都应在多学科团队（multidisciplinary team, MDT）中探讨的原因。当前局部消融治疗在ICC的多学科管理中正变得越来越重要。CT引导的高剂量近距离放射治疗（CT-guided high-dose-rate brachy therapy, CT-HDRBT）就是其一^[62]。一项回顾分析^[63]显示，15例原发性不可切除的ICC患者行CT-HDRBT治疗的中位OS为14个月，最长实现了长达25个月的局部肿瘤控制。该方法发生血肿或肝脓肿等严重并发症的概率较低，放射性肝病（radiation-induced liver damage, RILD）可通过详细的放射规划、仔细控

制治疗范围加以避免^[64]。不足之处在于该疗法不适用于肝功能欠佳患者,仅适用于特定的肝功能良好(无腹水,总胆红素 $\leq 42.75 \mu\text{mol/L}$,无难以纠正的凝血功能障碍)和肿瘤负荷不大(无多发性/弥漫性肝病, $n>5$)的患者。目前肝动脉化疗栓塞术(transarterial chemoembolization, TACE)也被认为是不可切除的ICC的治疗选择之一,到目前为止,TACE在不可切除的ICC患者中效果的研究结果喜忧参半,原因可能是因为ICC是乏血供肿瘤。在肝切除术后复发病例中,Li等^[65]对比研究了TACE治疗(122例)和未接受TACE治疗(431例)的治疗结果,结果显示二者OS相似,但是最低三分位数(诺模图评分 ≥ 77)的患者接受辅助TACE治疗有获益(5年OS率:21.3% vs. 6.2%)。此外,对于不可切除ICC,选择性内放射治疗(selective internal radiation therapy, SIRT)联合钇-90放射栓塞术是另一种可选的治疗手段。一项包含45例不可切除ICC患者的研究^[66]得出了SIRT联合吉西他滨和/或顺铂获得了转化率18%的结果。目前为止,尚无研究SIRT联合钇-90放射栓塞术治疗不可切除ICC的随机对照试验,已有的数据显示钇-90微球治疗的ICC患者的存活率与全身化疗或TACE相当。总之,由于ICC发病率低、异质性高,难以对不同治疗的疗效给出准确对比;需要对不同治疗组进行进一步的随机试验,才能确定出那些不可手术ICC患者的最适宜介入治疗。

6 靶向治疗

多年来,对ICC分子图谱的研究持续不断,该领域的药物开发也蓬勃发展。最近的WHO分类(第5版)^[67]将ICC区分为两个组织亚型:“小管”型和“大管”型。这两个亚型不仅可根据病原学和大体特征进行区分,还可根据分子图谱进行区分。尤其小导管ICC在例如异柠檬酸脱氢酶1(isocitrate dehydrogenase 1, IDH-1) /2-Mut、成纤维细胞生长因子受体2(fibroblast growth factor receptor 2, FGFR-2)-融合等标志物的表达上很高,可在此基础上开发出有用的靶向治疗。ICC中最重要的遗传变异是FGFR-2^[68]。ICC使用培米替尼治疗的中位OS为21.1个月,而安慰剂组为6.9个月,因此,培米替尼针对这种特定的融合突变在FIGHT202第二阶段试验的结果使得它在2021年被

批准用于二线治疗^[69]。

另一可能的靶点是IDH-1^[68]。III期研究(ClarIDHy试验)^[70],对比了伊沃西尼(AG-120)(突变IDH-1的抑制剂)与安慰剂在IDH-1突变的不可切除CCA患者中的效果,结果显示有显著差异($P<0.001$):伊沃西尼组的中位OS为10.3个月,安慰剂的中位OS为5.1个月。实验在最常见的3级或更高级别的不良反应是腹水[伊沃西尼组11例(9%),安慰剂组4例(7%)]。这项研究证明靶向治疗ICC的疗效,并拓宽了分子图谱。因此,伊沃西尼于2021年被FDA批准用于IDH-1突变患者的二线治疗。

在英菲格拉替尼开放标签扩展的II期试验^[71]中,经过10.6个月的中位随访期,治疗客观有效率(objective response rate, ORR)为23.1%(25/108),其中仅1例患者被确认为完全有效。正进行的第三阶段试验中FGFR-2抑制剂包括地拉坦替尼和夫替巴替尼^[72-73]。

曲妥珠单抗+帕妥珠单抗联合治疗HER-2阳性晚期胆道癌的一项IIa期多篮式研究^[74]显示其ORR为23%,疾病控制率(disease control rate, DCR)为51%。反应持续时间的中位数为10.8个月。中位PFS为4个月(95% CI=1.8~5.7),中位OS为10.9个月(95% CI=5.2~15.6)。可与曲妥珠单抗和帕妥珠单抗靶向的细胞外结构域结合的一种新型双特异性抗体扎尼达单抗在晚期HER-2表达癌症的I期试验^[75]中进行了研究(包含胆道癌队列扩展阶段)。加入扎尼达单抗后其ORR、DCR对比Peck等^[76]和Ramanathan等^[77]的结果更加理想(ORR:40%,DCR:65%)。因此扎尼达单抗治疗HER-2扩增性胆道癌的全球II期试验已开放注册(NCT04466891)。目前还有:(1)评估曲妥珠单抗联合GEMCIS一线治疗HER2扩增/过表达患者的临床活性(NCT03613168);(2)评估阿法替尼在卡培他滨+阿法替尼治疗晚期难治性实体瘤(包括晚期胆道癌)的I期试验(NCT02451553)处于研究阶段。此外还有其他靶点,如BRAF突变、NTRK基因融合也正在进行研究^[78-80]。

7 免疫治疗的作用

针对ICC的各种免疫治疗药物在临床试验中持续的进行研究,最终效果尚未明确。癌症疫苗通

过抗原特异性免疫反应用于治疗肿瘤，目前已在临床试验中开展，但收效甚微。以树突状细胞（dendritic cells, DC）为靶点针对合成肽 Wilms' tumor 1 (WT1) 和细胞表面相关黏蛋白 (mucin 1, MUC1) 的免疫治疗^[81]在 65 例不可切除、复发或转移的 CCA 患者中进行了研究，总体来说治疗效果难以让人满意。肝切除后 ICC 行 DC 疫苗加活化 T 细胞转移的临床应用结果^[82]显示，接受辅助免疫治疗的患者的 PFS 和 OS 分别为 18.3 个月和 31.9 个月，而仅接受手术治疗的患者分别为 7.7 个月和 17.4 个月 ($P < 0.05$)。嵌合抗原受体 T 细胞 (CAR-T) 疗法在 ICC 中的应用也在进行，但毒性需要进一步研究，目前可依据的结果只有 I/II 期试验^[83-84]。CAR-T 细胞治疗 ICC 的前景广阔，但仍需要更多的研究证实其在 ICC 中的可行性。

帕博利珠单抗对伴/不伴有错配修复缺陷的晚期转移 ICC 的 II 期临床研究^[85]结果显示：ORR 和免疫相关 DFS 分别为 40% 和 78%，表明帕博利珠单抗免疫检查点阻断在错配修复状态病例中可产生获益。帕博利珠单抗还在 KEYNOTE-028 和 KEYNOTE-158 试验^[86]中用于治疗晚期胆道癌。研究^[86]显示无论 PD-L1 表达如何，帕博利珠单抗在 6%~13% 的患者中显示出持久的抗肿瘤活性和较少的副作用。

吉西他滨联合顺铂是标准的全身化疗方案 (ABC-01 试验)^[87]，但是这种疗法不能治愈 ICC。于是，人们开始探索化疗+免疫疗法的组合方案。BilT-01 研究^[88]共有 71 例患者被分为两组，分别给予纳武利尤单抗+吉西他滨/顺铂 ($n=35$) 和纳武利尤单抗+伊匹木 ($n=36$) 治疗，结果前者附中位 PFS 高于后者。提示纳武利尤单抗还有对吉西他滨和顺铂的化疗再增敏的作用^[89]。因此，目前的研究结果也不足以证明单纯免疫疗法在 ICC 中的有效性。但是化疗联合免疫疗法可能起到协同作用。

8 总 结

可用于 ICC 的治疗方法正在不断创新变化。根治性手术仍然是唯一有效的治愈性手段。对 ICC 患者来说，在高度专业化的外科中心和 MDT 讨论治疗方案很有必要。复发的患者，具备手术条件建议再次切除；在试验条件下或经严格筛选的病例 (肿瘤 < 2 cm) 和存在肝硬化的情况下肝移植是可行的，但因肝脏供体普遍缺乏的大背景下不建议

普遍推广。新辅助治疗应主要针对不可切除的 ICC，包括化疗和介入治疗。MDT 中需要定期重新讨论不可切除的病例，因为部分患者可能会出现降期，并有机会二次切除。对原发可切除 ICC 的新辅助治疗的数据少仍需要进一步的研究。此外目前的研究结果也不足以证明单纯免疫疗法在 ICC 中的有效性。但是化疗联合免疫疗法可能起到协同作用。在大约 25% 的 ICC 病例中，存在可能用于靶向治疗的基因改变，ICC 建议进行分子图谱分析。

利益冲突：所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献声明：刘苏来直接参与文献选题和设计，资料分析与解释，起草文章初稿并负责修改。刘培负责文献数据的收集，按编辑部的修改意见进行核修，对学术问题进行解答。宋颖辉、余张涛负责文章数据的整理与分析。彭创负责文献选题、设计；审阅或修改论文中关键性理论和其他主要内容；对研究工作各方面的诚信问题负责，对学术问题进行解答，并最终同意论文发表。

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