

## Hepato-Pancreatico-Biliary & Liver Transplant Surgery

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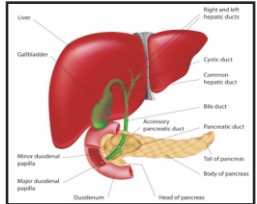
# HPB & LIVER TRANSPLANT CLINIC

## What is HPB Clinic?

This clinic will address the entire spectrum of surgical options for diseases of the liver ( **H**epato), pancreas ( **P**) and **B**iliary system ( gall bladder and bile duct).

## What are the services provided by the HPB department?

- ◆ Benign ( non-cancerous).
- ◆ Malignant ( cancer) diseases of the liver, pancreas, gall bladder and the bile duct.



## What are the symptoms and signs of cancer of the liver, gall bladder and pancreas?

Most patients would present with the following:

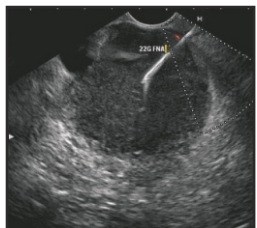
- ◆ Pain in abdomen
- ◆ Jaundice
- ◆ Unexplained weight loss
- ◆ Abdominal distension
- ◆ Fatigue

## Why is it important to detect these cancers early?

- ◆ If you have any of the above symptoms and have one of the risk factors, it is essential to get investigated as soon as possible in order to detect it early.
- ◆ Only a small proportion of patients are deemed to have a cancer that can be cured completely by surgical resection.

## How do you detect or diagnose HPB cancers?

- ◆ Majority of the HPB cancers are detected with the help of a CT scan and certain blood cancer markers( CEA, AFP, CA 19.9) which are elevated .
- ◆ In addition, some of the patients will need to undergo additional MRI scan.
- ◆ Patients with pancreatic cancers may need to undergo an Endoscopic ultrasound in order to stage the disease and undergo a biopsy



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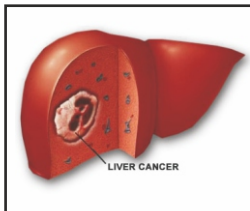
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## LIVER CANCER

Cancer of the liver can be of two types:-

### a) Primary liver cancer/ Hepatocellular cancer (HCC)

- ◆ It is the fifth most common cancer in the world
- ◆ third most common cause of cancer mortality and if left untreated, 5 year survival rate is approximately 7%.
- ◆ Can be seen on a background of cirrhotic or a normal liver
- ◆ Risk factors for cirrhosis are Alcohol, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, diabetes and fatty liver.



### b) Secondary cancers

- ◆ These spread to the liver from other organs like intestine, breast, pancreas and ovaries.
- ◆ Around 50% of patients with intestinal cancer will develop cancer spread to the liver.
- ◆ Majority of these can be offered a surgical liver resection with a possibility of cure.



### What is the treatment of liver cancer?

Only 30-40% of liver cancers are resectable, once diagnosed as this can be a silent condition and most patients present in the advanced stage.

### What are the other treatment options in liver cancer (if curative resection is not possible)?

There are a few options like

- ◆ Transarterial chemo-embolisation (TACE) (special technique to give directed chemotherapy).
  - ◆ Radiofrequency ablation (RFA) (burning of liver tumours with special needles).
  - ◆ Most patients with cirrhosis of the liver will need a liver transplant if the cancer is restricted to the liver.
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## PANCREATIC CANCER

### Burden of disease:

- ◆ The life time risk of getting pancreatic cancer is 1 in 71 (1.41%). 22 people die every day from pancreatic cancer as only 10% are diagnosed in time for potentially curative surgery.
- ◆ Surgery is the only curative option with 5 yr survival of 30-35% as without an operation, the 5 year survival is 0%.

### Risk factors for pancreatic cancer

- ◆ Elderly people (age >60 years)
- ◆ Chronic pancreatitis
- ◆ Obesity
- ◆ Diabetes
- ◆ Family history of pancreatic cancer



### What is the treatment of Pancreatic cancer ?

Only 10-15 % pancreatic lesions are amenable to curative resection at the time of diagnosis as this can be a silent disease until symptoms appear.

### What are the other treatment options in pancreatic cancer ( if surgery is not possible)?

- ◆ The only other alternative options that are available are chemotherapy and radiotherapy. Both are palliative in intent and cannot cure the disease.

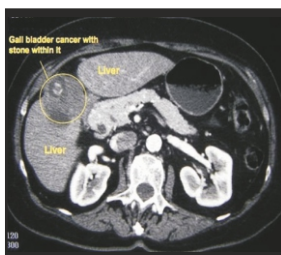
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## GALL BLADDER CANCER

### What is the incidence?

- ◆ Extremely high incidence of gall bladder cancer in northern India belt around the Ganges river.



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## What are the risk factors?

- ♦ Gender - twice more common in women than men.
- ♦ Chronic cholecystitis and cholelithiasis. (Stones in the gall bladder).
- ♦ Chronic typhoid infection of gallbladder.



## What is the treatment?

- ♦ Surgery is the only curative option. Unfortunately, only a small proportion of patients detected with GB cancer have an operable/curative tumour.
- ♦ Other treatment options- If inoperable, some cancers can be downstaged with the help of chemotherapy and radiotherapy.

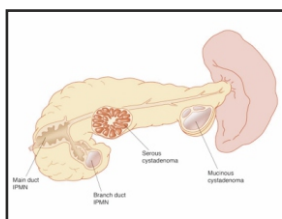
# COMMONEST BENIGN CONDITIONS IN THE HPB CLINIC

## Pancreatitis- Acute and Chronic

## Pseudocyst of the Pancreas *Prevention to Cure*

### Pancreatic lesions

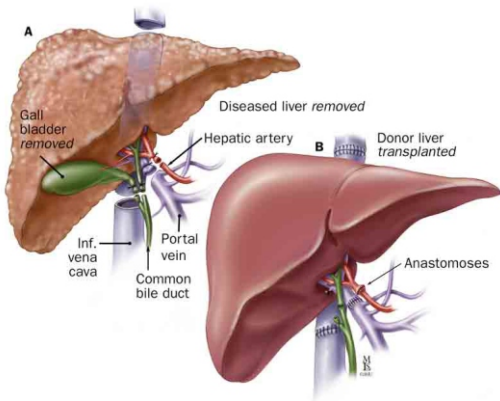
- ♦ Serous and mucinous Cysts
- ♦ IPMN
- ♦ cystadenomas



## Focal Liver Lesions

- ♦ Hemangioma
  - ♦ Adenoma
  - ♦ Focal nodular hyperplasia(FNH)
  - ♦ Hydatid cyst
  - ♦ Amoebic and pyogenic liver abscess
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# LIVER TRANSPLANT



- ◆ The liver clinic offers a complete guidance on liver transplant by the Hepatologist and transplant surgeon.
- ◆ The evaluation includes addressing the need for liver transplant, detailed clinical work-up and helping patients to understand what to expect prior, during and after a transplant.

*Prevention to Cure*