

## Hepato-Pancreatico-Biliary Surgery

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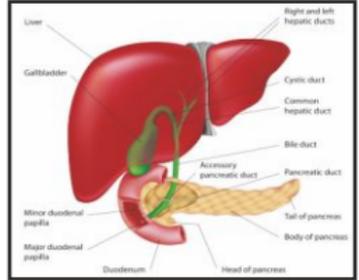
## HPB CLINIC

### 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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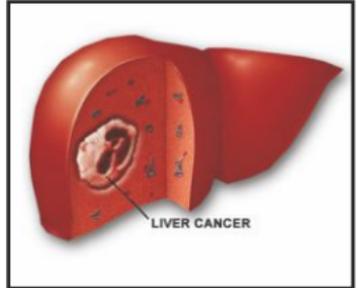
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# LIVER CANCER

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)?

- ✍ It is common to find pancreatic cancers that are at an advanced stage and may not be able to undergo any form of surgery.
  - ✍ 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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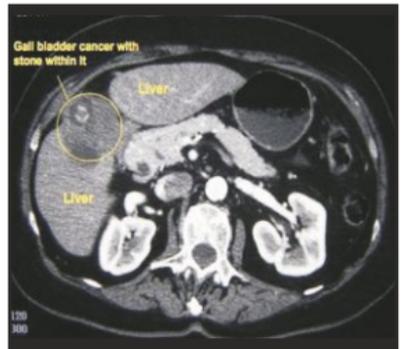
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# GALL BLADDER CANCER

## What is the incidence?

- Extremely high incidence of gall bladder cancer in northern India belt around the Ganges river.
- The incidence migrates with the population-hence it is commonly seen in Mumbai.



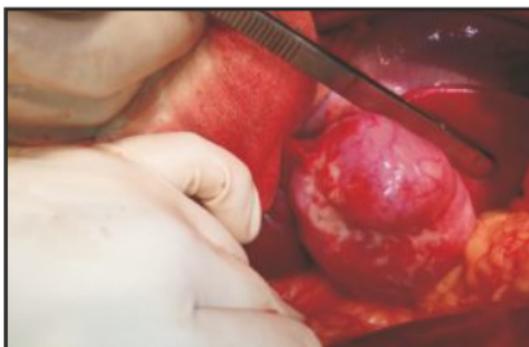
## What are the risk factors?

- 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.



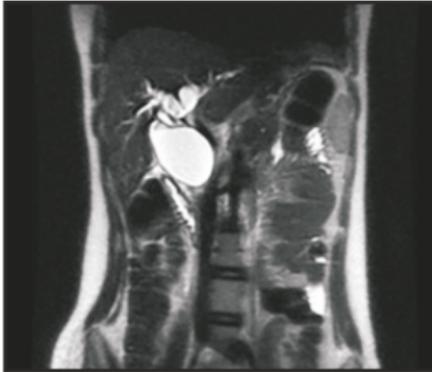
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# COMMONEST BENIGN CONDITIONS IN THE HPB CLINIC

## Gall stones and bile duct stones

### Choledochal Cyst

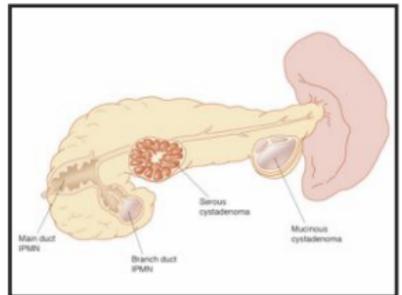


## Pancreatitis- Acute and Chronic

### Pseudocyst of the Pancreas

### Pancreatic lesions

- ✍ Serous and mucinous Cysts
- ✍ IPMN
- ✍ cystadenomas



### Focal Liver Lesions

- ✍ Hemangioma
- ✍ Adenoma
- ✍ Focal nodular hyperplasia(FNH)
- ✍ Hydatid cyst
- ✍ Amoebic and pyogenic liver abscess

