ASO VISUAL ABSTRACT

ASO Visual Abstract: Impact of Gemcitabine Plus S1 Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy on Borderline Resectable Perihilar Cholangiocarcinoma

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In a single-arm, phase 2 study, neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC) with gemcitabine plus S1, repeated every 21 days, was administered for three cycles to patients with borderline resectable (BR) perihilar cholangiocarcinoma (PHC). In this study (<https://doi.org/10.1245/s10434-021-11206-4>), BR PHC was defined as positive for lymph node metastasis and positive for cancerous vascular invasion or Bismuth type 4 on preoperative

imaging. The study enrolled 60 patients between January 2011 and December 2016. Curative-intent resection was performed for 43 (71%) of the 60 patients. The median survival time was 50.1 months for the resected patients and 14.8 months for the unresected patients. The estimated 3- and 5-year survival rates were 55.8% and 36.4%, respectively, for the resected patients.

DISCLOSURE There are no conflicts of interest.