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# Comparison of efficacy of two surgical resection methods for hilar cholangiocarcinoma: A systematic review

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**Objective:** To systematically analyze the prognosis of limited hilar hepatectomy versus combined liver lobectomy in the treatment of hilar cholangiocarcinoma.

**Methods:** We searched CBM, CNKI, VIP, Wangfang, PubMed, SCI, Elsevier clinicalkey and OVID, and the cut-off time of searching was 31 April, 2019. Two researchers evaluated the risk of bias of the included studies independently according to the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS), and extracted data. RevMan 5.3 software was used for meta-analysis.

**Results:** A total of 12 cohort studies involving 1 288 patients were included, of which 426 patients were in the limited hilar hepatectomy group and 862 patients in the combined liver lobectomy group. Meta-analysis showed that there were statistically significant difference in radical resection rate and postoperative complication rate (RR=0.55, 95%CI 0.40 to 0.74,  $P<0.001$ ; RR=0.63, 95%CI 0.49 to 0.81,  $P<0.001$ ) between the hilar limited hepatectomy group and the combined liver lobectomy group; significant differences were found in 1-, 2- and 3-year survival rates (RR=0.75, 95%CI 0.67 to 0.84,  $P<0.001$ ; RR=0.55, 95%CI 0.42 to 0.74,  $P<0.001$ ; RR=0.54, 95%CI 0.39 to 0.75,  $P<0.001$ ) between the two groups.

**Conclusions:** Comparing with the limited hilar hepatectomy, the radical resection rate of combined liver lobectomy was higher, and the 1-, 2- and 3-year survival rates were improved, but the complications was increased in treatment of hilar cholangiocarcinoma.

**Keywords:** Hilar Cholangiocarcinoma; Liver resection; Radical rate; Survival rates

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