

Alcoholic liver disease and risk of cholangiocarcinoma: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Background: With the purpose of elevating the risk of cholangiocarcinoma (CCA), alcoholic liver disease (ALD) was shown. Nonetheless, the findings were controversial. Herein, a meta-analysis and a systematic review were conducted to study the relation as mentioned above.

Methods: This study searched PubMed, EMBASE, and SI Web of Science carefully for the related studies published prior to March 2018, followed by the random-effects model to calculate the values of pooled risk ratio with 95% CIs. In addition, the analyses of sensitivity and subgroup were carried out to further confirm the stability of the outcomes.

Results: Seven articles, consisting of 413,483 healthy controls and 8,962 CCA patients, were included in this meta-analysis. When compared with normal controls, patients with ALD had an enhanced 3.92-fold CCA risk, with studies being heterogeneous (95% CI =1.96–5.07; OR =3.92; $I^2=70.2\%$). However, subgroup analysis showed that ALD had the enhanced risk of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC), instead of extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ECC) (ICC: 95% CI =3.06–5.92, OR =4.49; ECC: 95% CI =0.90–3.35, OR =2.12). Additionally, when the analysis was stratified by the geographic area, positive association was observed only in western countries rather than eastern countries (western nations: 95% CI =3.34–6.96, OR =5.15; eastern nations: 95% CI =0.38–3.91, OR =2.14). And no essential bias was published.

Conclusion: ALD was greatly associated with the enhanced risk of CCA by 3.92-fold, especially in the ICC.

Keywords: alcoholic liver disease, cholangiocarcinoma, biliary tract neoplasms, meta-analysis

Introduction

Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA), as a kind of malignancy from the bile duct epithelium,¹ was first described by Durand-Fardel in 1840. Regarding incidence, CCA is the second among all the primary hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), taking up 3% of all the gastrointestinal neoplasms^{2,3} and 10%–25% of all the malignant HCCs. Besides, the CCA incidence has been growing recently. And there exist some differences about the epidemiological features between intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC) and extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ECC). More specifically, there has been an enhanced ICC incidence, whereas there has been a reduced incidence of ECC in related nations, for instance, the USA and the UK.⁴ The age-adjusted incidence ratio of ICC in the USA has increased by 165% in the past 20 years while the ratio of ECC has reduced by 14%.⁵ Furthermore, the patients suffering from CCA have an especially poor prognosis. The related survival rates of generally 1, 3, and 5 years have been shown to be 25.0%, 9.7%, and 6.8%, respectively, almost without any changes recently.⁶ Nonetheless, the causes of CCA are still not clear. Recently, some research

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studies have shown that liver diseases, like fatty liver disease and hepatitis B infection, are related to the development of CCA.^{7,8} In a similar way, the progression or development of CCA may be affected by alcoholic liver disease (ALD). Nonetheless, almost no information can be provided about the relationship between the development of CCA and ALD. As the main cause of mortality and morbidity in the world, ALD is the most common etiology of liver disease.⁹ In fact, the ALD burden is the highest among developed nations, where it may occupy around 9.2% of all the years of life adjusted by disability.¹⁰ Thus, both meta-analysis and systematic review were conducted in this study by enrolling related studies to gain a more thorough comprehension of the correlation of cirrhosis with the risk of CCA.

Methods

The current study was conducted conforming to the PRISMA Statement¹¹ and the MOOSE guidelines.¹²

Sources of data and strategy of search

Databases such as Web of Science, EMBASE, and PubMed were searched for related research studies published with the usage of the following keywords: (“chronic liver disease” or “alcoholic liver disease” or “ALD” or “alcoholic fatty liver” or “chronic liver disease” or “steatosis” or “cirrhosis” or “fibrosis”) and (“cholangiocarcinoma” or “biliary tract neoplasms” or “biliary tract cancer” or “bile duct cancer”). The publication date and language were not limited.

Inclusion criteria

Eligible research studies were included if they met the following criteria: study design (case–control or cohort); ALD as the factor of exposure; CCA or bile duct cancer or biliary tract cancer as the outcomes; the values of risk ratio (RR)/accessible OR with sufficient data or 95% CIs for calculation. The one with a bigger population was chosen in the case of the same data as reported by two research studies.

Data extraction and quality evaluation

Data extraction was conducted independently in the included studies, by WX and ZY, following the standard protocol. The following information was extracted from each paper: nation, publication year, name of the first author, design of study (case–control or cohort), number of subjects, confounding variables, follow-up duration, the values of OR/RR with 95% CIs, and the sources of controls.

Newcastle-Ottawa scale (NOS)¹³ evaluated the quality of the study and the categories of the quality conformed to

the scores of each study. The maximum score was 9 points. Specifically, the NOS scores of 7–9, 4–6, and <4 showed high-, medium-, and low-quality studies, respectively.¹⁴ The consensus dealt with all the discrepancies.

Statistical analysis

The correlation of cirrhosis with the risk of CCA could be determined with the usage of the random-effects model proposed by DerSimonian and Laird.¹⁵ Besides, the values of OR and 95% CIs were used to evaluate the correlation of ALD with the risk of CCA.

Heterogeneity between research studies was studied by the statistic of I^2 , in which high, medium, and low heterogeneity meant 75%, 50%, and 25%, respectively.¹⁶ In the case of P -value <0.1, definite heterogeneity was taken into consideration. Meta-regression was used to study the exact heterogeneity degree of the research results with the year of publication (before 2010 vs 2010 and thereafter), number of cases (500 vs 500), geographical region (eastern vs western), and confounders adjusted for (cholangitis, hepatitis infection, and gallstones).

The analysis of subgroup was carried out based on the tumor subtype, geographic regions, and whether cholangitis, gallstones, and hepatitis infection were adjusted. Sensitivity analysis was carried out to evaluate the study effect on the concluded estimation by excluding one research in one turn sequentially. Sensitivity analyses were conducted by changing the pooling model (fixed-effects model or random-effects model).¹⁷ Funnel plots and Begg's¹⁸ and Egger's¹⁹ tests were employed to assess the publication bias, where a P -value <0.05 or funnel plot asymmetry was indicative of the bias.²⁰

STATA version 12.0 (Stata) was applied in the statistical analysis.

Results

Selection and features of the research

Figure 1 shows the process of selection. About 9,275 papers were obtained via the initial search, where 3,027 were duplicates. According to the abstract and title, an extra 6,159 research studies were excluded. Fourteen research studies were eliminated for failure in meeting the inclusion criteria after thorough measurement of the full texts: insufficient statistics were identified in seven studies; four studies did not provide OR, or RR for CCA; and no access of OR, or RR for CCA or inadequate data for calculation of these variables in three studies. Thereby, seven observed studies were finally enrolled in this meta-analysis.^{21–27}

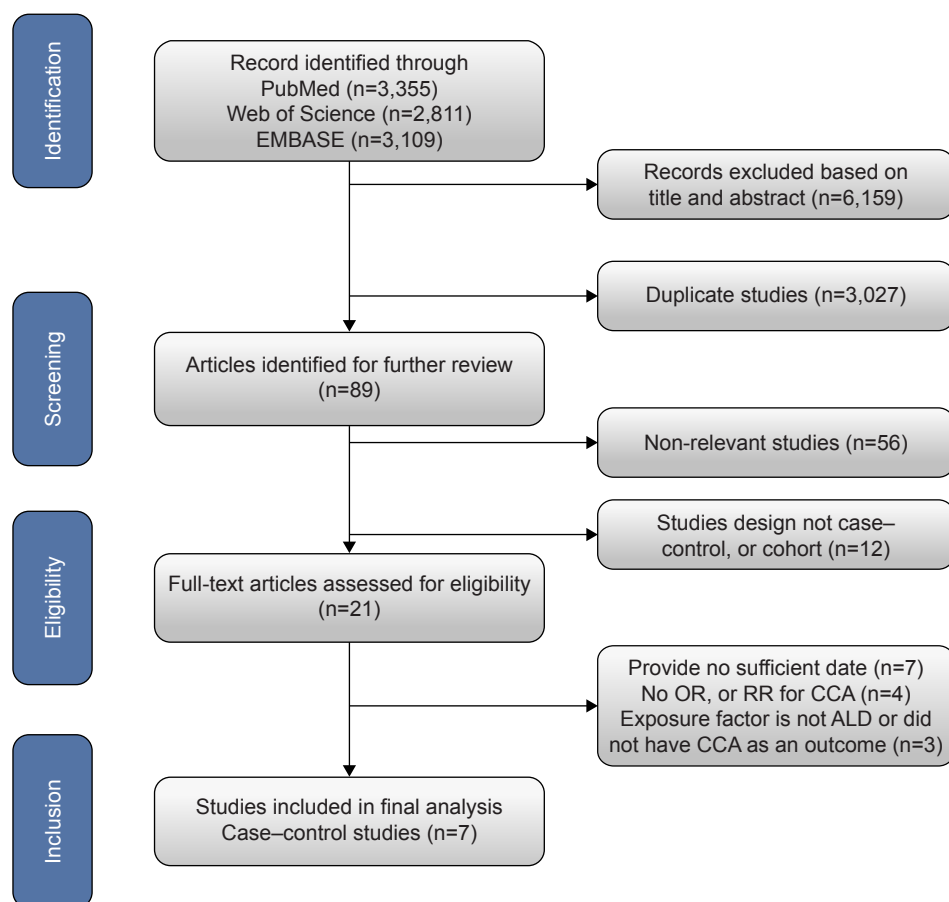


Figure 1 The process of selecting studies for the meta-analysis.

Abbreviations: ALD, alcoholic liver disease; CCA, cholangiocarcinoma; RR, risk ratio.

Table 1 shows the major features of the research studies in the meta-analysis.^{21–27} The research studies were carried out in the following nations: one in China, Taiwan, and Korea, respectively, and four in the USA. The design of case-control was included in all the research studies. A total of 413,483 healthy controls and 8,962 subjects were chosen to investigate the role of ALD in the risk of CCA in the meta-analysis from 1978 to 2013. As presented in Table 2, the NOS scores of all the chosen studies ranged from 5 to 9; two of them had medium quality and five had high quality.

General results

Seven research studies that were case-control were integrated to examine the relation of ALD with the risk of CCA. As a result, it was found that the patients suffering from ALD had an enhanced related CCA risk in five studies. On the other hand, there was no important relation of ALD with the risk of CCA in only two studies. The pooled analysis showed a close relationship between CCA and ALD. To be more specific, as presented in Figure 2, the risk of CCA was

greatly enhanced by ALD (95% CI: 1.96–5.07; OR =3.92), with studies being significantly heterogeneous ($I^2=70.2\%$; $P=0.003$) (Figure 2).

Analyses of sensitivity and subgroup

Table 3 shows the results of the sensitivity and subgroup analyses. As presented in Table 3, patients suffering from ALD in western nations were more intended to be burdened with CCA than the patients from the East (western nations: 95% CI: 3.34–6.96, OR =5.15; eastern nations: 95% CI: 0.38–3.91, OR =2.14) (Table 3) in the analysis of stratification by geographic region. In addition, as shown in Table 3, in the individual analysis of ECC and ICC, the results suggested that ALD had a positive effect on the risk of ICC and neutral effect on the risk of ECC (ICC: 95% CI: 3.06–5.92, OR =4.49; ECC: 95% CI: 0.90–3.35, OR =2.12). According to the sensitivity analysis, as shown in Table 3, the general results of the relationship between CCA and ALD were steady in transforming the pooling model (the random-effects model: 95% CI: 1.96–5.07; OR =3.92; the fixed-effects

Table 1 The main characteristics of the included studies

Study/year of publication	Country	No. of case/control	Follow-up duration	Sources of controls	Subtype of cancer	Subtype of study	Adjusted factors	Adjusted OR (95% CI)
Shaib et al, 2005 ²⁷	USA	625/90,384	1993–1999	Hospital	ICC	Case-control	Age, gender, race, geographic location, and Medicare/Medicaid dual enrollment	7.4 (4.3–12.8)
Weizel et al, 2007 ²⁶	USA	764/3,056	1978–1991	Population	ICC	Case-control	Nonspecific cirrhosis, cholangitis, choledocholithiasis, inflammatory bowel disease, diabetes, obesity	10.67 (2.83–40.21)
Weizel et al, 2007 ²²	USA	1,084/102,782	1993–1999	Population	ICC: ECC	Case-control	Age, sex, race/ethnicity, choledochal cysts, cholangitis, biliary cirrhosis, cholelithiasis, cholecystolithiasis, choledocholithiasis, liver flukes, nonspecific cirrhosis, HCV infection, type 2 diabetes mellitus, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, duodenal ulcer, chronic pancreatitis, smoking, obesity	3.1 (1.3–7.5) 4.5 (2.2–9.1)
Cai et al, 2011 ²⁴	China	313/608	2000–2004	Hospital	ECC	Case-control	Choledocholithiasis, hepatolithiasis, cholecystolithiasis, biliary ascariasis, liver fluke and liver schistosomiasis, HBV infection, HCV infection, PSC, UC, type 2 diabetes mellitus, alcohol, and smoking	1.95 (0.27–13.90)
Weizel et al, 2011 ²³	USA	743/195,953	1994–2005	Population	ICC	Case-control	Age, gender, race, geographic location, and Medicare/Medicaid dual enrollment	5.69 (3.65–8.86)
Chang et al, 2013 ²⁵	Taiwan	5,157/20,148	2004–2008	Population	ICC: ECC	Case-control	Sex, age, cholangitis, cholelithiasis, cholecystitis, cirrhosis of liver, liver flukes, HBV infection, HCV infection, diabetes, chronic pancreatitis, inflammatory bowel disease, and peptic ulcer	3.8 (2.9–5.0) 2.5 (1.7–3.6)
Lee et al, 2015 ²¹	Korea	276/552	2007–2013	Hospital	ECC	Case-control	Cigarette smoking, obesity, choledocholithiasis, cholecystolithiasis, hepatolithiasis, ulcerative colitis, thyroid disease, chronic pancreatitis, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, HBV infection, HCV infection, and liver fluke infestation	1.08 (0.42–2.78)

Abbreviations: ECC, extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma; HBV, hepatitis B virus; HCV, hepatitis C virus; ICC, intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma; PSC, primary sclerosing cholangitis; UC, ulcerative colitis.

Table 2 Scores of the Newcastle-Ottawa scale for the included studies

Study/year of publication	Fully defined cases	Representative cases	Selection of controls	Definition of controls	Controlling the important factors or confounding factors	Determination of exposure	Same method of determination for cases and controls	Non-response rate	Total score
Lee et al, 2015 ²¹	*	*		*	**	*	*	*	8
Shaib et al, 2005 ²⁷	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	7
Welzel et al, 2007 ²²	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	8
Welzel et al, 2011 ²³	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	8
Cai et al, 2011 ²⁴	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6
Welzel et al, 2007 ²⁶	*	*	*	*	**	*	*	*	8
Chang et al, 2013 ²⁵	*	*		*	**	*	*	*	5

Note: The asterisks represent a score (number of stars).

model: 95% CI: 2.31–3.44, OR =2.87). As shown in Figure 3, the estimation of the pooled risk remained intact by any research in the sequential omission of study one by one to evaluate the stability of results. In addition, the analyses of meta-regression were conducted to study the possible heterogeneous origin. Thus, none of the below could be considered as the heterogeneity source, such as the number of cases ($P=0.671$), the year of publication ($P=0.804$), geographical regions ($P=0.712$), study quality ($P=0.573$), gallstones ($P=0.448$), cholangitis ($P=0.819$), and confounders adjusted for smoking status ($P=0.740$).

Bias of publication

No substantial asymmetry was shown in the funnel plot. Neither Egger's test ($P=0.741$) nor Begg's test ($P=0.605$) showed any significant bias of publication ($P>0.05$) (Figure 4).

Discussion

ALD refers to an identified risk factor of HCC.²⁸ Nonetheless, the role of ALD in CCA development as well as the relationship between CCA and ALD was comprehended poorly. Thus, it was shown that ALD was greatly related to CCA, which could greatly enhance the risk of CCA, especially in ICC.

It was shown in the current research that ALD was related to an enhanced risk of CCA. Nonetheless, the accurate cause of CCA was still not clear. First, alcohol could dispose people to CCA development via two mechanisms, including acetaldehyde and cytochrome P450 2E1 (CYP2E1). The induction of CYP2E1, metabolizing ethanol to acetaldehyde, could enhance the reactive production of oxygen species, the damage of DNA, and peroxidation of lipid. Acetaldehyde was generated by the ethanol metabolism and catalyzed by bacterial antidiuretic hormone and mucosal.²⁹ Acetaldehyde has been presented to have direct carcinogenic and mutagenic effects in in vivo and in vitro research studies.³⁰ Second, cholangiocarcinogenesis might be promoted by the consumption of alcohol via chronic inflammation that led to enhanced oxidative stress.³¹

Strengths

There were some advantages in this research. First, this is the most comprehensive research that enrolled a large sample size (8,962 CCA patients in four nations) to investigate the possible role of ALD on the risk of CCA. The findings might offer valid information for the researchers of CCA and might be helpful to clinicians with the goal of establishing methods to prevent CCA development. In the second place, the analyses of sensitivity and subgroup were carried out to

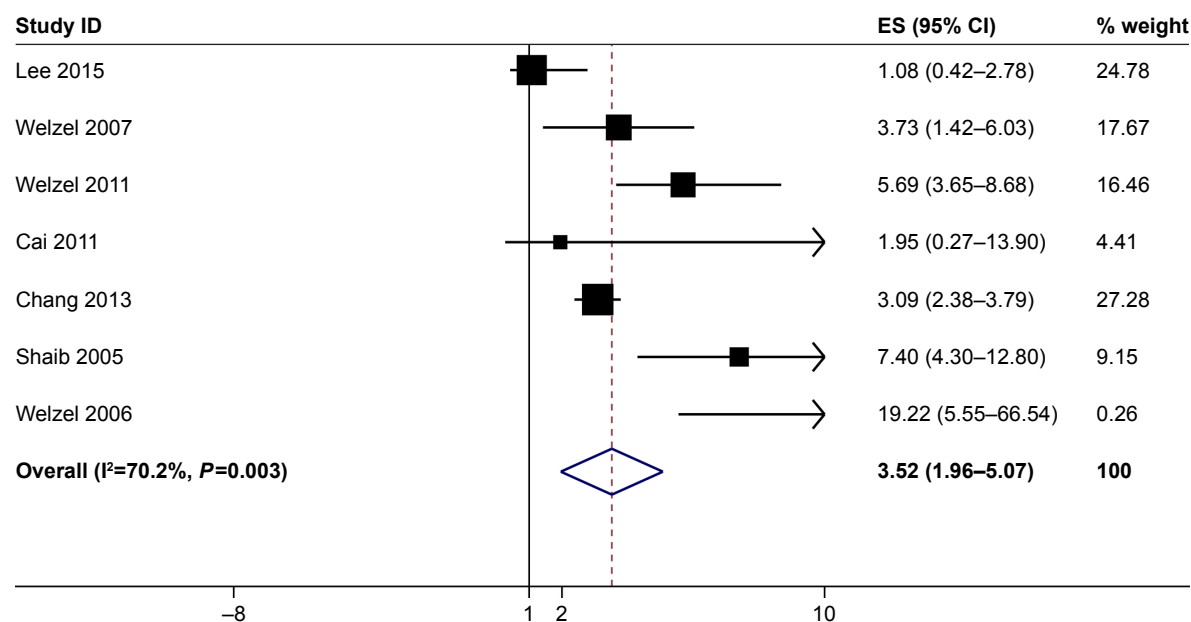


Figure 2 Forest plot showing the relationship between alcoholic liver disease and the risk of cholangiocarcinoma.

Notes: Points represent the risk estimates for each individual study. Horizontal lines represent 95% CIs, and diamonds represent the summary risk estimates with 95% CIs. Weights are from random-effects analysis.

Abbreviation: ES, effect size.

point out the factors that affected the risk of CCA. In addition, the comprehensive searches of Web of Science, PubMed, and EMBASE were carried out to extract the studies to investigate the factors that influenced the risk of CCA, which

further proved the findings. Last but not least, the quality of the studies, such as the bias in the results, was evaluated in the meta-analysis. The random- and fixed-effects models were used to conclude the ALD effects on the CCA risk,

Table 3 Subgroup and sensitivity analyses of the effect of alcoholic liver disease and the risk of cholangiocarcinoma

Subgroup	No. of studies	OR (95% CI)	I ² value (%)	P-value
All studies	7	3.52 (1.96–5.07)	70.2	0.003
Subtype of cancer				
ECC	4	2.12 (0.90–3.35)	44.5	0.145
ICC	5	4.49 (3.06–5.92)	29.2	0.240
Geographic areas				
West	4	5.15 (3.34–6.96)	14.6	0.319
East	3	2.14 (0.38–3.91)	75.7	0.016
Adjustment for confounders				
Gallstones				
Yes	5	2.52 (1.09–3.96)	61.2	0.035
No	2	6.13 (3.97–8.30)	0	0.497
Hepatitis B/C				
Yes	4	2.48 (1.06–3.91)	67.3	0.027
No	3	6.20 (4.04–8.36)	0	0.559
Cholangitis				
Yes	3	3.14 (2.47–3.82)	0	0.603
No	4	4.19 (0.70–7.68)	77.5	0.001
Sensitivity analyses				
Fixed-effects vs random-effects model method				
Fixed-effects model	7	2.87 (2.31–3.44)	70.2	0.003
Random-effects model	7	3.52 (1.96–5.07)	70.2	0.003

Note: P-value is for heterogeneity.

Abbreviations: ECC, extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma; ICC, intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma.

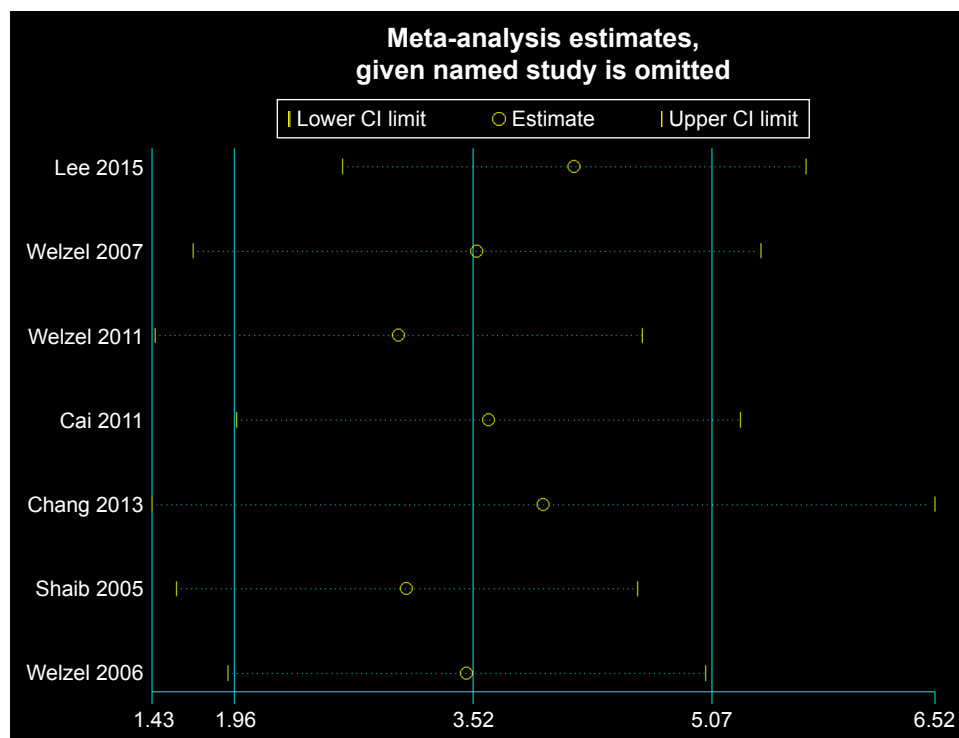


Figure 3 Sensitivity analysis of the association between alcoholic liver disease and the risk of cholangiocarcinoma.

and the results from the two model types were compared accordingly.

Limitations

Nonetheless, there were certain restrictions in the research. First, all the research studies enrolled were case-control design, thus resulting in the recall generation and the biases of selection. In addition, the diagnostic bias might influence the results of the current research. ALD patients tended to

have more frequent physical examination, which may lead to more diagnoses than controls. Second, the data about the antiviral treatment in the patients infected with HCV and HBV were unavailable, which may influence the risk of CCA development. Third, confounders might affect the relation between the risk of CCA and ALD. This study did not adjust the confounders, like particular dietary factors or cholangitis even though the adjustments for some confounders that might have influenced the outcomes were conducted. Fourth, a meta-analysis on the effects of different types of ALD was not performed due to the limited number of included studies in the analysis. Moreover, many of the studies included in the meta-analysis did not indicate the type of ALD in the article. It may be considered another potential limitation of this study. Among the seven studies included, three studies reported results on cirrhosis,³⁻⁵ with two studies showing a significantly increased the risk of CCA.^{3,4} And previous studies indicated that alcohol use was the major risk factor for ICC,⁶ but not ECC.⁷ In the meta-analysis, the results obtained by Lee et al suggested that alcohol did not obviously change the risk of CCA.²¹ Last but not least, the number of studies on CCA was very less. Thereby, the assessment of heterogeneity and the pooled effects might be imprecise, and the researchers' publication bias could not be sufficiently evaluated. To solve the problem, some analyses of subgroup and sensitivity were

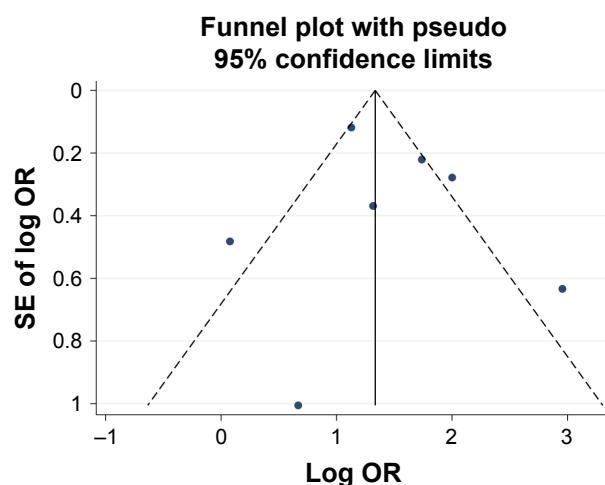


Figure 4 Funnel plot of studies included in the meta-analysis of the relationship between alcoholic liver disease and the risk of cholangiocarcinoma.

Abbreviation: SE, standard error.

conducted even though the source of heterogeneity was not always ascertained.

Conclusion

It was demonstrated that the risk of CCA was enhanced by 3.92-fold by ALD. Furthermore, patients suffering from ALD tended to further develop ICC, instead of ECC. And more basic and prospective studies were carried out to further confirm the relation of ALD with the risk of CCA and to study the potential mechanisms.

Acknowledgments

The study was funded by the Capital Special Research Project for Clinical Application (Z151100004015170).

Author contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting and revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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