

Unsectable cholangiocarcinoma: Additional therapy to chemoradiotherapy

Sir,

The use of combined chemoradiotherapy in cholangiocarcinoma is very interesting.^[1] Leong *et al.* recently reported that onformal radiotherapy and concurrent chemotherapy can be a new alternative cancer therapy for cholangiocarcinoma. We hereby would like to share an experience on the management of advanced cholangiocarcinoma, which presented its highest global prevalence in Thailand. In Thailand, most cases of cholangiocarcinoma are advanced and surgical management cannot be successful.^[2] The use of chemoradiotherapy is also done but it is usually palliative. Recently, the new technique using immunotherapy is introduced. Here, the authors would like to share an experience using a standard immunotherapy, nimotuzumab therapy (400 mg weekly dosage) for the management of a case with unsectable cholangiocarcinoma who failed from previous chemoradiotherapy treatment. 1 month after giving of drug, the favorable outcome could be observed. The tumor size reduced into two-thirds of the original size and the tumor marker values also decreased for two times. This is the first world report on using this new modality for the management of advanced cholangiocarcinoma. Since cholangiocarcinoma is a tumor that can express epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR),^[3] using nimotuzumab regimen, which specifically attacks EGFR, can be a possible

new alternative choice for the management of advanced cholangiocarcinoma cases.

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