

**Background:** Many studies have investigated the relationship between cholecystectomy and colorectal cancer, and have reported moderately increased risk of colorectal cancer in patients with cholecystectomies. The alteration of bile flow is one possible explanation for this increased risk.

**Objective:** The aim of this study is to evaluate the possible correlation between cholecystectomy and colorectal carcinoma.

**Patients and Methods:** Seventy five patients with carcinoma of colon were included in this retrospective study and they include 23 women and 52 men and their ages range from 28 years to 71 years. Those 75 patients with carcinoma of colon were compared to 75 patients with carcinoma of lung, whose ages range from 30 years to 85 years and include 36men and 39women.

This entire patient had been selected from those patients admitted to oncology unit in Al-Sadr medical city from July 2010 to March 2012.

**Results:** The history of cholecystectomy at the time of diagnosis of the carcinoma was significantly higher in the carcinoma of colon group compared to the carcinoma of lung group.

No statistically significant difference was noted in this study between men and women with colorectal carcinoma concerning the history of cholecystectomy.

In our study there was no significant association between time from cholecystectomy to diagnosis carcinoma of colon.

Also in our study there was no significant association between age in cholecystectomised patient and development carcinoma of colon.

**Conclusion:** We observed a significantly increased occurrence of cholecystectomy among patients with colorectal carcinoma but not related to age, sex and time from cholecystectomy to diagnosis carcinoma of colon.