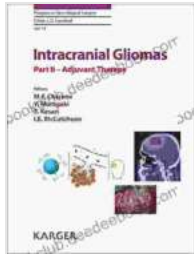


Intracranial Gliomas Part II: Adjuvant Therapy Progress in Neurological Surgery



Intracranial Gliomas Part II - Adjuvant Therapy (Progress in Neurological Surgery Book 31)

by Patrick M. Whitehead

★★★★☆ 4 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 8079 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Print length : 363 pages



Intracranial gliomas are a type of brain tumor that arises from the glial cells, which are the supporting cells of the brain. They are the most common type of brain tumor, accounting for approximately 30% of all cases. Gliomas can be classified into different grades based on their aggressiveness, with grade IV gliomas being the most aggressive and difficult to treat.

Surgery is the primary treatment for intracranial gliomas. However, surgery alone is often not sufficient to cure the tumor, and adjuvant therapy is often used to improve outcomes. Adjuvant therapy includes radiation therapy, chemotherapy, and targeted therapy.

Radiation Therapy

Radiation therapy is a type of treatment that uses high-energy radiation to kill cancer cells. Radiation therapy can be delivered externally, using a machine that directs the radiation to the tumor, or internally, using radioactive implants that are placed directly into the tumor.

Radiation therapy is a common adjuvant therapy for intracranial gliomas, and it has been shown to improve survival rates. However, radiation therapy can also have side effects, such as fatigue, hair loss, and nausea.

Chemotherapy

Chemotherapy is a type of treatment that uses drugs to kill cancer cells. Chemotherapy drugs can be given orally or intravenously, and they can be used alone or in combination with other treatments.

Chemotherapy is not as commonly used as adjuvant therapy for intracranial gliomas as radiation therapy, but it can be used to treat tumors that are not responsive to radiation therapy. Chemotherapy drugs can also have side effects, such as nausea, vomiting, and hair loss.

Targeted Therapy

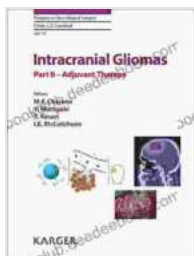
Targeted therapy is a type of treatment that uses drugs that target specific molecules that are involved in the growth and spread of cancer cells. Targeted therapy drugs can be given orally or intravenously, and they can be used alone or in combination with other treatments.

Targeted therapy is a relatively new type of adjuvant therapy for intracranial gliomas, but it has shown promise in improving outcomes. Targeted therapy drugs have fewer side effects than radiation therapy and chemotherapy

drugs, and they can be more effective in treating tumors that are resistant to other treatments.

Adjuvant therapy is an important part of the treatment of intracranial gliomas. Radiation therapy, chemotherapy, and targeted therapy can all be used to improve outcomes, and the choice of treatment depends on the individual patient and the type of tumor.

Advances in adjuvant therapy have led to improved survival rates for patients with intracranial gliomas. However, there is still much work to be done to develop new and more effective treatments for this devastating disease.



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