Gliomas

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December 2006

I. Clinician View of what is a Glioma and what "pathologic" diagnosis tells us

A. Epidemiology - Incidence

B. Need for biopsy/? variants

C. Effect of location

D. Who does not need to be biopsied

1. **Brain stem**
2. **Chiasmatic/Visual Pathway**

E. Effect of

1. **NF1**
2. **Tuberous Sclerosis**

F. Diagnosis

1. **Symptoms**
2. **Radiographic**
3. **PET/SPEC**

G. Biology

1. **Know little**
2. **Differing from adults**

II.Specific Tumor Types

A. Cerebellar Astrocytoma

1. **Symptoms/Signs**
2. **Different Types**
3. **Treatment: surgery**
    a) **Post-fossa mutism**
4. **Radiotherapy/chemotherapy**

B. Visual Pathway

1. **Symptoms/Signs**
    a) **Diencephallic**
    b) **Effect of NF**
2. **RX**
    a) **Surgery**
    b) **RT**
    c) **Chemotherapy**
3. **Outcome**

C. Brain Stem

1. **Symptoms/Signs**
2. **Classical**
3. **Cervicomedullary**
4. **Tectal**
5. **Focal**
6. **Diagnosis**
    a) **? Biopsy**
7. **Treatment**
    a) **Type dependent**

8. **RT**
9. **Chemotherapy**
10. **Biology**
11. **Outcome**

D. Diencephallic/Thalamic

E. CorticalLow Grade

1. **Symptoms/Signs**
2. **Epilepsy/? Harmatoma/DNET/DIG/Gangliogliioma**
3. **Treatment**
    a) **Early vs late surgery**
    b) **Early vs late RT**
    c) **Chemotherapy**

F. High-grade

1. **Symptoms/Signs**
2. **Biology**
3. **Surgery**
4. **RX-surgery**
    a) **RT**
    b) **Chemo**
    c) **Biology**
5. **Outcome**

G. Spinal Cord Tumors

1. **Diagnosis**
2. **Treatment**

H. Rare Infant

1. **DIG/Ganglio**

2. **PNET**
3. **Xanthoastrocytoma**
4. **Astroblastoma**

I. ***Long-term***

1. **Effect of RT**
2. **Cognition**
3. **Endocrine**
4. **Etc…**