

Diffuse glioma patients are far from being cured by conventional therapies, and there is an urgent need for other therapeutic approaches <sup>1)</sup>.

The management of diffuse gliomas has undergone many changes since 2000s, with novel approaches to surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy improving survival and quality of life for patients <sup>2)</sup>.

With regard to surgery, a more extensive surgical resection has been associated with longer life expectancy for both low- and high-grade newly diagnosed gliomas <sup>3)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup>

Reardon DA, Rich JN, Friedman HS, Bigner DD (2006) Recent advances in the treatment of malignant astrocytoma. J Clin Oncol 24:1253-1265

<sup>2)</sup>

Jansen M, Yip S, Louis DN. Molecular pathology in adult gliomas: diagnostic, prognostic and predictive markers. Lancet Neurol 2010;9:717-26

<sup>3)</sup>

Hardesty DA, Sanai N. The value of glioma extent of resection in the modern neurosurgical era. Front Neurol 2012;3:140-47

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