High-Grade Glioma Diagnosis

see Glioma Diagnosis.

see Glioblastoma diagnosis.

Results highlighted the role of PTX3 and TIMP1 which were previously considered in Gliomagenesis as well as LTF as a new potential biomarker [1].

Neurite orientation dispersion (NODDI) seems to be useful in reflecting the high-grade glioma infiltration to corticospinal tract (CST), and can evaluate the CST destruction with a performance similar to DTI by providing additional information about neurite density for HGG-induced CST injury [2].

Fujioka et al. established a novel, non-invasive molecular diagnostics using a chip-based digital PCR system targeting circulating tumor DNA derived from CSF with high sensitivity and specificity, especially for high-grade gliomas [3].

Usually, low-grade gliomas show no increase in tumor rCBV, whereas high-grade gliomas demonstrate high relative cerebral blood volume (rCBV) that in some cases even extends outside the contrast-enhancing portions of the tumor [4].

see Stereotactic biopsy of high-grade glioma.

They require MGMT, isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH) and 1p/19q co-deletion status, the determination of these molecular diagnostics should be prioritized

High-Grade Glioma Magnetic resonance imaging

High-Grade Glioma Magnetic resonance imaging.

1)
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