

# Oligodendroglioma treatment

Adults with newly diagnosed [oligodendroglioma](#), [IDH mutant](#), [1p/19q co-deletion](#) CNS [WHO grade II](#) and [WHO grade III](#) should be offered [radiation therapy](#) (RT) and [procarbazine](#), [lomustine](#), and [vincristine](#) (PCV). [Temozolomide](#) (TMZ) is a reasonable alternative for patients who may not tolerate PCV, but no high-level evidence supports upfront TMZ in this setting.

The standard treatment for oligodendrogliomas is [radiotherapy](#) followed by [procarbazine](#), [lomustine](#), and [vincristine chemotherapy](#) if further treatment beyond surgery is considered necessary <sup>1)</sup>

The current treatment of oligodendroglioma made a major step forward when several papers showed prolonged survival in patients receiving radiotherapy and chemotherapy (RTC) <sup>2) 3) 4) 5)</sup>.

Surgery is the primary treatment for [IDH mutant](#) and [1p/19q codeletion oligodendroglioma](#). Although contemporary trials addressing this issue are not available, watch-and-wait strategies are justified in patients with macroscopically complete resection, and also in younger patients (aged <40 years) with incomplete resection if the tumour has not already caused neurological deficits beyond symptomatic epilepsy <sup>6)</sup>

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The long-term results drawn from 20-years of single institution experience show that the patients with 1p/19q co-deleted oligodendrogliomas can be successfully treated with up-front chemotherapy alone without compromising OS <sup>7)</sup>.

## References

<sup>1)</sup> , <sup>2)</sup> , <sup>6)</sup>

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