Optic pathway gliomas (OPGs) are relatively common and benign lesions in children; however, in adults these lesions are nearly always malignant and hold a very poor prognosis.

Presenting at <1 year of age, diencephalic features, non-NF1 status, and location along the posterior pathway have been typically associated with a more aggressive disease course [1) 2)].

Patients with NF-l and those older than 10 years have a better prognosis, whereas patients younger than 3 years and those with hypothalamic-chiasmatic optic glioma have a worse outcome. [3)].

1)
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