

Pineal region tumor epidemiology

- [Adult pineoblastoma: A prospective study and twelve-year experience from three tertiary care cancer institutes of India depicting the effect of various independent parameters and therapeutic strategy on progression and survival in this extremely rare malignancy](#)
- [The establishment of machine learning prognostic prediction models for pineal region tumors based on SEER-A multicenter real-world study](#)
- [Germline Pathogenic DROSHA Variants Are Linked to Pineoblastoma and Wilms Tumor Predisposition](#)
- [The microsurgical infratentorial supracerebellar approach for lesions of the pineal gland: feasibility, morbidity, and functional outcomes from a single-center experience](#)
- [Prognosis of Pineal Region Tumors in Children: A Population-Based Study](#)
- [Long-Term Outcomes of Stereotactic Radiosurgery for Pineocytomas: An International Multicenter Study](#)
- [Microsurgical Management of Pineal Region Tumors](#)
- [Simultaneous Single-Trajectory Endoscopic Biopsy and Third Ventriculostomy in Pineal Region Tumors: A Systematic Review and Single Arm Meta-Analysis](#)

[Pineal region](#) tumors (PRTs), which are rare tumors, account for approximately 0.4-1.0% of [intracranial tumors](#).

Pineal parenchymal tumors (PPTs) are even rarer, and approximately 30% of PPTs occur in neoplasms of the pineal region ¹⁾.

Over the age of 40 is more likely to be a meningioma or a glioma.

Tumors in this region are more common in children (3-8% of pediatric brain tumors) than in adults ($\leq 1\%$). ²⁾

Over 17 tumor types occur in this region ³⁾.

[Pineal germinoma](#) is the most common tumor (21- 44% in American/European population, 43-70% in Japan), followed by [pineal astrocytoma](#), [pineal teratoma](#) and [pineoblastoma](#) ⁴⁾.

Many tumors are of mixed cell type.

Germ cell tumors (GCT), ependymomas and pineal cell tumors metastasize easily through the CSF ("drop metastases").

¹⁾

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