Spinal glioma

- Synchronous Occurrence of T-cell Lymphoblastic Lymphoma and High-Grade Glioma in a Pediatric Patient: A Case Report
- Allergic Reaction to a Bovine-Derived Dural Graft Without Eosinophilic Meningitis: A Case Report and Literature Review
- Exploring genetic causal relationships between spinal cord injury and glioma: a Mendelian randomization study
- Intramedullary schwannoma mimicking ependymoma: illustrative case
- Intramedullary Glioblastoma as One of Multiple Radiation-Induced Neoplasms
- Chitosan nanocarriers: A promising approach for glioblastoma therapy
- Pediatric-type high-grade glioma of the spinal cord in the molecular era: institutional case series and updated systematic review of the literature
- Radiological evaluation of posterior cervical misalignment by ligamentum flavum angle in patients with degenerative cervical myelopathy

---

Spinal glioma is a type of tumor that originates from glial cells in the spinal cord. Glial cells are supportive cells that surround and provide nourishment to nerve cells. Gliomas can be classified into different types based on the specific type of glial cell they arise from. Common types of gliomas include astrocytomas, oligodendrogliomas, and ependymomas.

Spinal gliomas are relatively rare compared to gliomas that occur in the brain. These tumors can be either benign (non-cancerous) or malignant (cancerous). The symptoms and severity of spinal gliomas can vary depending on the location and size of the tumor. Common symptoms may include:

Back or neck pain: Persistent pain in the back or neck is a common symptom. Weakness or numbness: This can occur in the arms, legs, or both. Changes in reflexes: Reflexes may be exaggerated or diminished. Loss of bladder or bowel control: In more advanced cases, individuals may experience difficulty controlling their bladder or bowel functions. Coordination problems: Difficulties with balance and coordination may occur. The diagnosis of a spinal glioma involves imaging studies such as MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) or CT (Computed Tomography) scans to visualize the tumor and determine its location and size. A biopsy may be performed to confirm the type of glioma and assess its grade (grading indicates the degree of malignancy).

Treatment options for spinal gliomas depend on factors such as the tumor type, size, location, and the overall health of the patient. Treatment may include:

Surgery: To remove as much of the tumor as possible without causing damage to surrounding structures. Radiation therapy: To target and kill remaining tumor cells. Chemotherapy: Especially for malignant gliomas, chemotherapy may be used to target cancer cells. The prognosis for spinal gliomas varies, and it depends on factors such as the tumor type, grade, and how well it responds to treatment. Some spinal gliomas may be slow-growing and more manageable, while others may be more aggressive. Early detection and prompt intervention can improve the chances of successful treatment. Patients should work closely with a multidisciplinary medical team, including neurosurgeons, oncologists, and other specialists, to determine the most appropriate treatment plan for their specific case.

From:
https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/ - **Neurosurgery Wiki**

Permanent link:
https://neurosurgerywiki.com/wiki/doku.php?id=spinal_glioma

Last update: **2024/06/07 02:49**