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Formation of Oligodendroglioma in our Body and their Symptoms

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DESCRIPTION

A tumor that can develop in the brain or spinal cord is called an oligodendroglioma. Oligodendrocytes, which are cells in the brain and spinal cord that produce a substance that protects nerve cells, are the source of oligodendroglioma. Oligodendroglioma can affect adults, but it can happen at any age. With aggressive treatment, it appears that one third of oligodendroglioma patients are cured. Long-term progression-free and absolute survival is most strongly correlated with age, with younger patients, particularly those under the age of 21, faring significantly better than older patients. Oligodendrogliomas can develop anywhere in the Central Nervous System (CNS), but they are most common in white matter and the cortex, the outermost layer of the brain. Because the cells in these tumors resemble oligodendrocytes, a type of brain cell that supports and protects nerve fibers in the central nervous system, they are referred to as oligodendrogliomas. A brain tumor known as an oligodendroglioma is a type of tumor. These uncommon tumors usually grow in the frontal or temporal lobes of the brain, but they can also grow in the spinal cord in rare instances. Oligodendrocytes are the cells that give rise to oligodendrogliomas. Oligodendrocytes make a substance that helps the brain's nerves function and protects them. Oligodendrogliomas can be benign or malignant, depending on the type. While some of these tumors expand rapidly, others do so more slowly. They might spread to the brain and spinal cord and other parts of the central nervous system. They rarely spread beyond the brain and spinal cord. Primary oligodendrogliomas are tumors of the brain. The brain or spinal cord is the location of primary brain tumors. Secondary brain tumors are tumors that originate in another part of the body and spread to the brain. Although oligodendroglioma has a relative 5-year survival rate of 74.1%, the prognosis can be influenced by a variety of factors. This includes the grade and type of the tumor, characteristics of the cancer, the individual's age and health at the time of diagnosis, and their response to treatment. Cancer is a genetic disease, which means that certain mutations in genes that control how our cells work are what cause it. In many kinds of cancer, genes can be mutated (changed), which can make cancer cells grow and spread faster. The majority of oligodendrogliomas have no known cause. Oligodendrogliomas have been linked to higher rates of exposure to radiation and certain gene changes that can be passed down through families. Oligodendrogliomas can be benign or malignant, depending on the type. While some of these tumors expand rapidly, others do so more slowly. They might spread to the brain and spinal cord and other parts of the central nervous system. They rarely spread beyond the brain and spinal cord. The autopsy and microscopic findings indicate that the most likely physiopathological cause of the sudden death is brain edema caused by hemorrhagic leakage of the oligodendroglioma, which blocks the flow of cerebrospinal fluid. Oligodendroglioma can affect adults, but it can happen at any age. Seizures and headaches are two examples of signs and symptoms. The body region controlled by the tumor-affected nerve cells may experience weakness or disability. Patients with low-grade tumors may live longer than 10 years on average, while those with high-grade tumors only live 1 to 3 years. The median progression-free survival for adults with glioblastoma, the most common primary brain tumor, is 9 months, and overall survival is 19 months.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author's declared that they have no conflict of interest.

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