



A Short Note on Brain Tumor and its Causes

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DESCRIPTION

A brain tumour is a mass or growth of abnormal brain cells; there are numerous two different forms tumor cells. Some brain tumours are noncancerous (benign), while others are cancerous (malignant). Brain tumours can begin in the nervous system (primary brain tumours), or cancer can start elsewhere in one's body and spread to other organs (secondary (metastatic) brain tumours). The rate at which a brain tumour develops can vary greatly. The growth rate and location of brain tumours determine how it affects the purpose of your central nervous, brain tumour new treatments are determined by the type of tumour, as well as its size and location. There are different types of tumors which are; Brain metastases, glioma, pituitary tumors, astrocytoma, choroid plexus carcinoma and oligodendroglioma. The signs and symptoms of a brain tumour vary greatly depending on size, location, and growth rate of the tumour. Brain tumours can cause multiple general signs and symptoms: A new onset of headaches or a shift in the pattern of headaches, Headaches that are becoming more frequent and severe over time, Unknown cause of nausea or vomiting, Problems with vision, including such blurred vision, double vision, or lost opportunity of peripheral vision, Loss of sensation or movement in an arm or leg over time, Complexity maintaining balance, Difficulties communicating, Feeling extremely tired., Cognitive dissonance in everyday situations. Difficulty in decision making, personality changes and behaviour patterns, hearing issues and hearing loss problems. Primary brain tumours develop in the brain or nearby tissues, including the central nervous system membranes (meninges), cranial nerves, pituitary gland, or pineal gland. Normal cells that develop adjustments (mutations) in their DNA, which causes primary brain tumours to form. The DNA of a cell contains instructions that tell the cell what's what. The mutations instruct

the cells to continue to divide quickly and to live also when cells would die. As a consequence, a tumour is formed by a mass of malignant growth, Primary brain tumours are far less common among adults than supplementary brain tumours, which occur when cancer starts somewhere else and continues to spread to the brain. There are numerous types of primary brain tumours. Each is named after the type of cells implicated. There are some examples: Glioma. Astrocytoma's, ependymomas, glioblastomas, oligoastrocytomas, and oligodendroglioma are examples of tumours that begin in the brain or spinal cord. Meningiomas; A meningioma are a type of tumour that evolves from the membrane that lines your brain and spinal cord (meninges). The large percentage of meningiomas is benign. Acoustic neuromas (schwannomas). These are usually benign that form on the nerves that control balance and hearing as they travel from the eye to the brain. Pituitary adenomas these are tumours that form in the pituitary gland, which is placed at the bottom of the brain. These tumours can disrupt pituitary hormone production, causing symptoms all through the body. Medulloblastoma; these cancerous brain tumours are most prevalent in childhood, since they can occur at any age. A medulloblastoma develops in the lower back of the brain and spreads through the spinal fluid. Tumors of germ cells Germ cell tumours can form in the testicles or ovaries during childhood. However, germ cell tumours can spread to other parts of the body, including the nervous system.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

None.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

We have no conflict of interests to disclose and the manuscript has been read and approved by all named authors.

Received:	03-January-2022	Manuscript No:	IPJNO-22-12605
Editor assigned:	05- January -2022	PreQC No:	IPJNO-22-12605 (PQ)
Reviewed:	19- January -2022	QC No:	IPJNO-22-12605
Revised:	24- January -2022	Manuscript No:	IPJNO-22-12605 (R)
Published:	31- January -2022	DOI:	10.36648/ipjno-7.1.33

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Citation Sanaa MN (2022) A Short Note on Brain Tumor and its Causes. Neurooncol Open Access. 7:33.

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