



A Brief Note on Ependymoma

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DESCRIPTION

Ependymoma is a form of cancer that can develop in the brain or spine. Ependymoma begins in the ependymal cells of the brain and spinal cord, which line the passageways through which the fluid that nourishes their brain flows (cerebrospinal fluid). Ependymoma can appear at any age, but it is most common in young children. Headaches and seizures are common in children with ependymoma. Adult ependymoma is more able to constitute in the spinal cord and it may cause weakness in the area of the body controlled by the nerves impacted by the tumour. The treatment method for ependymoma is surgery. Supplemental treatments, including such radiation therapy or chemotherapy, could be used for more aggressive tumours or tumours that cannot be totally eliminated with surgical procedure may be referred for this. Examine ones brain. Their doctor will ask reader about ones child's signs and symptoms during a neurological exam. Your child's vision, hearing, balance, coordination, strength, and reflexes may be tested. Problems in one or more of these areas may reveal information about the area of their child's brain that is prone to be impacted by a brain tumour. Imaging examinations. Doctors can use imaging tests to determine the location and size of a brain tumour. MRI is frequently used to diagnose brain tumours, and it may be combined with other types of MRI imaging, such as magnetic resonance angiography. Because ependymoma can develop in both the brain and the spine, imaging tests should be used to create images of both areas when an ependymoma diagnosis is suspected, taking a sample of cerebrospinal fluid for test results (lumbar puncture). The above procedure, also known as a spinal tap, consists of inserting a syringe between two or more bones in the lower spine to draw liquid from around the spinal cord. The fluid is examined for tumour cells and other abnormalities. The doctor suspects ependymoma based on your child's testing results and recommend surgeries to remove the tumour. The cancer cells would be tested in a laboratory after

they have been removed to confirm a diagnosis. Specialized tests are used to identify the cell types and their aggressiveness, which the doctor could use to direct treatment decisions. The ependymoma was surgically removed. Neurosurgeons collaborate difficult to remove as much of the ependymoma as possible. The purpose is to eliminate the whole tumour, but because the ependymoma is sometimes situated close sensitive brain or spinal tissue, that's not always possible. If the tumour is completely removed during surgery, your child may not need any further treatment. If any of the tumours remains, the neurosurgeon may suggest some other procedure to try to remove the remainder of the tumour. Additional treatments, such as radiation therapy, may be advised for more aggressive tumours or if the tumour could be removed entirely. Radiation treatment; To kill cancer, radiation treatment employs high-energy beams such as X-rays or protons. One's child will be lying on a table during radiation therapy while a device moves behind him or her, trying to direct photons to specific areas of the brain. Radiotherapy may be recommended following surgery to help avoid more aggressive tumours from repeating or if neurosurgeons have been unable to completely remove the tumour. Specialized methods can help make sure that radiation is delivered to tumour cells while sparing as much healthy cells as possible. Conformal radiation therapy, intensity-modulated radiation therapy, and nuclear medicine are all types of nuclear therapy that allow doctors to deliver radiation with incredible precision.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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