

Grey Matters: Principles of Brain Tumor ManagementSurgery

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• I have no disclosures







What does surgery do?

- Diagnosis
- Therapeutic benefit
- Possibly
 - Improve neurologic deficits
 - Decrease seizure frequency
- Obtain tissue for studies







Diagnosis

- Obtained via biopsy or resection (excision)
- Biopsy
 - Sampling of tissue only
 - May be obtained by minimally invasive or open means
 - Needle biopsy or craniotomy/direct vision







Diagnosis

- Biopsy cont'd
 - Can be done for initial diagnosis but also at time of recurrence to clarify treatment effect v recurrent tumor or upgrade
- Resection
 - Intent to remove tumor
 - Performed open







Diagnosis

- Resection cont'd
 - There are minimally invasive techniques for resection
 - Tissue sent to pathology but usually much more than biopsy alone
 - May eliminate sampling error with biopsy
 - Therapeutic benefits
 - Recurrence, survival times, malignant transformation







Tools















Tools





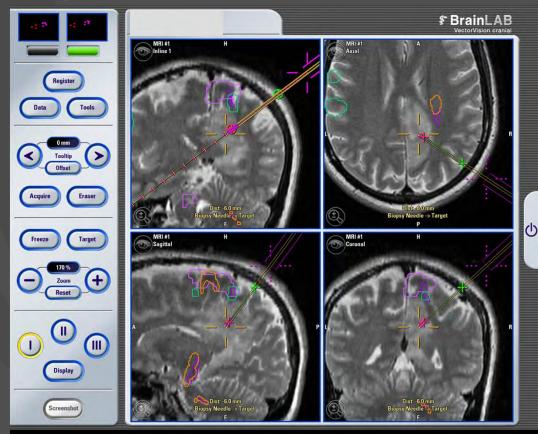








Biopsy new diagnosis

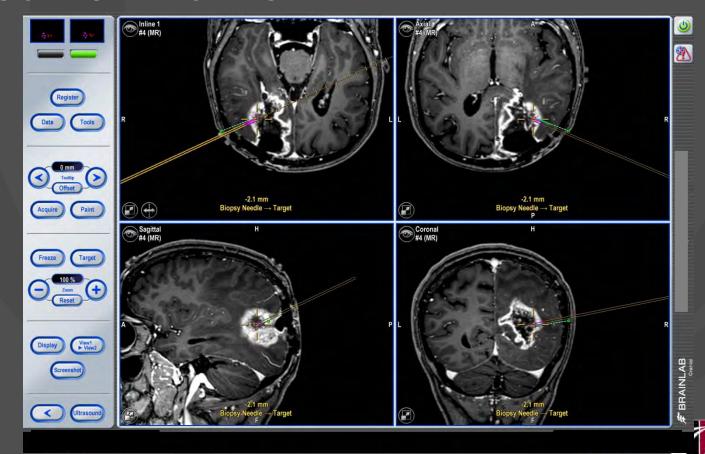








Biopsy recurrent tumor

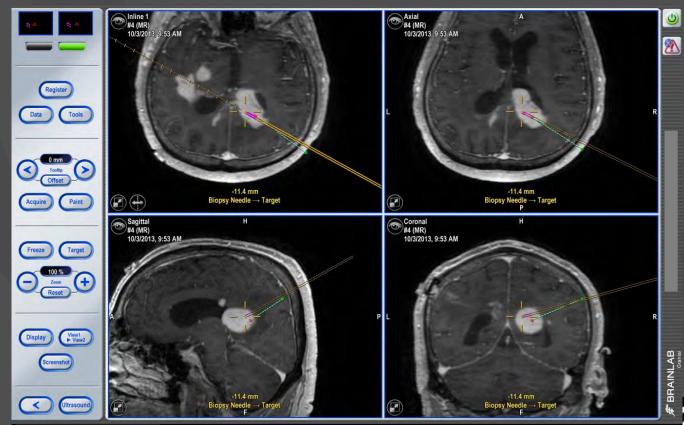




BRAIN AND SPINE CANCER CENTER



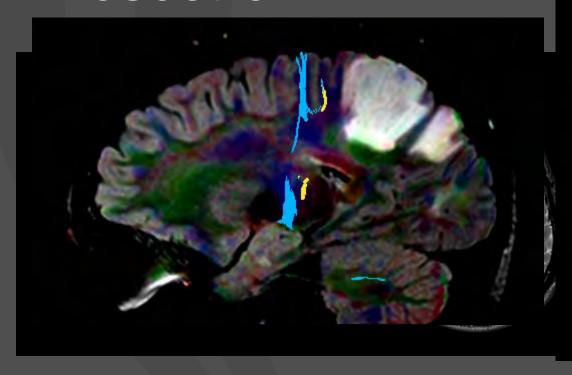
Biopsy CNS lymphoma

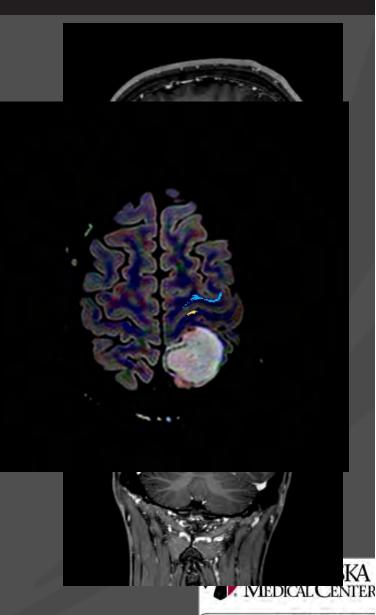








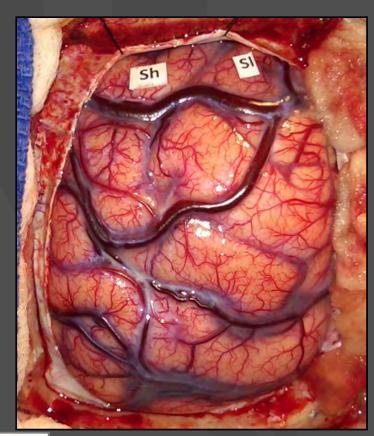


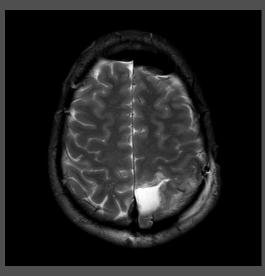


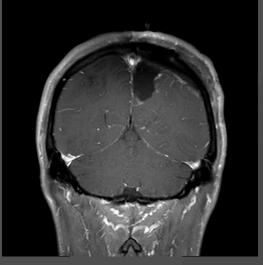


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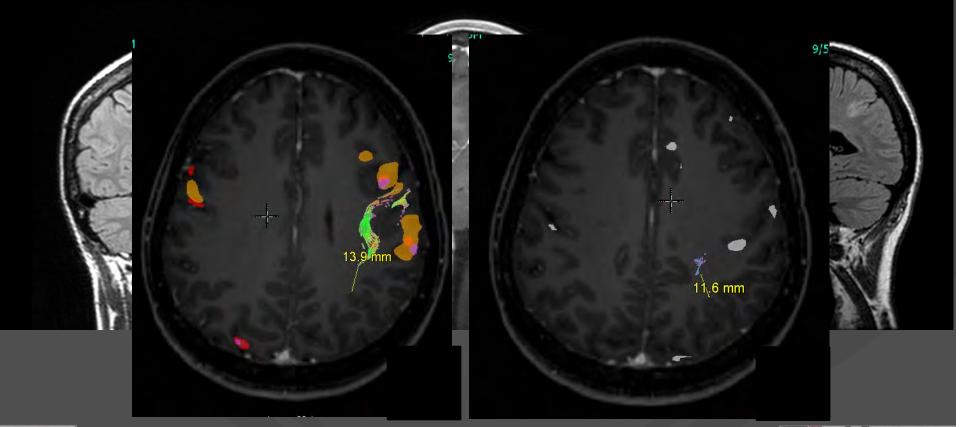








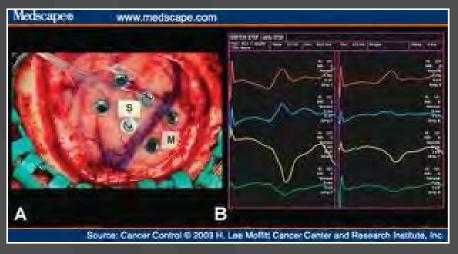


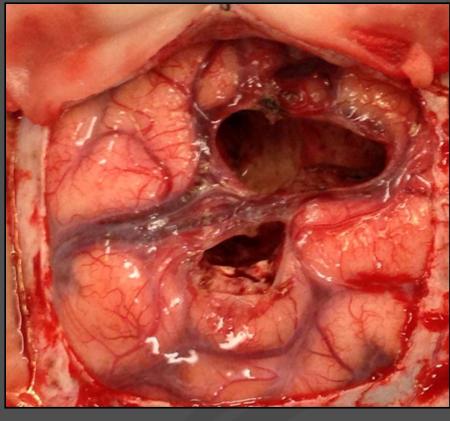








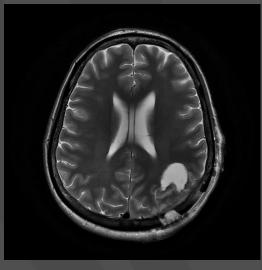


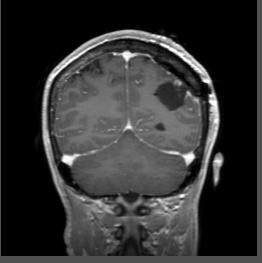


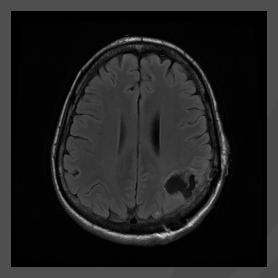
















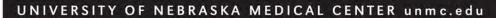


Summary

- Surgery for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes
- Decision for surgery depends upon suspected tumor type, EOR possible, location of tumor, surgeon experience, patient condition, patient wishes
- Various tools and techniques to maximize resection and make surgery safer











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