

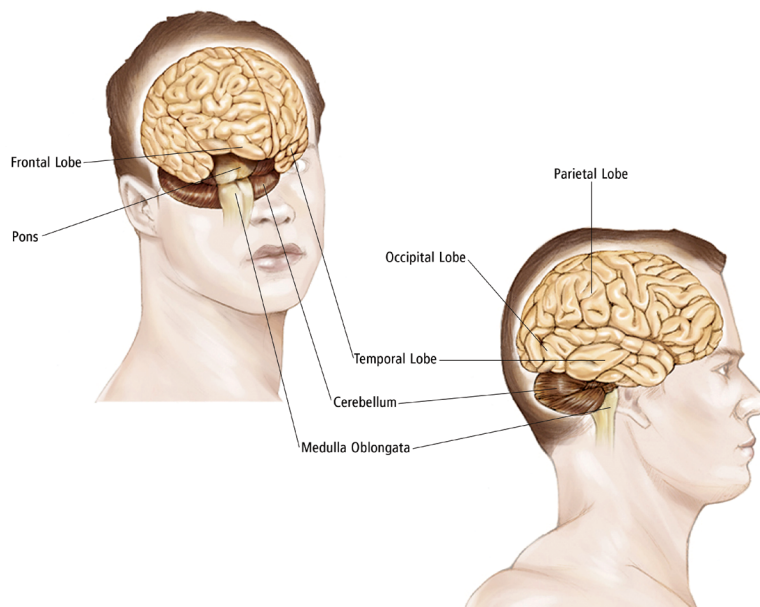
Brain Tumor

■ What is a brain tumor?

A “primary” brain tumor begins when healthy cells in the brain change and grow out of control. “Secondary” or “metastatic” brain tumors spread from cancer in another part of the body to the brain. A primary brain tumor is described as low grade or high grade. A low-grade tumor generally grows slowly but can turn into a high-grade tumor. A high-grade tumor is more likely to grow faster.

■ What are the parts and function of the brain?

The brain is made up of 4 parts: the cerebrum, the cerebellum, the brain stem, and the meninges. The cerebrum is divided into 4 lobes that control specific body functions. The cerebellum, located beneath the cerebrum, controls coordination and balance. The brain stem connects the spinal cord to the brain and controls involuntary functions, such as heartbeat and breathing. The meninges are the membranes that surround and protect the brain and spinal cord.



■ Are there different types of brain tumors?

There are many types of primary brain tumors. Once a person is diagnosed with a brain tumor, doctors will perform several tests to learn as much about it as possible. Factors that help doctors plan the best treatment and determine a patient’s prognosis include the location and grade of the tumor, among others. Find more information at www.cancer.net/brain.

■ How is a brain tumor treated?

The treatment of a brain tumor depends on the size, type, and grade of the tumor, whether it is putting pressure on vital parts of the brain, whether it has spread to other parts of the central nervous system, possible side effects, and the patient’s preferences and overall health. Main treatment options include surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, and targeted therapy. Typically, treatment begins with surgery, followed by radiation therapy and then chemotherapy/targeted therapy with a single drug or a combination of drugs. In addition to removing or reducing the size of the brain tumor, the surgeon may collect a tissue sample for analysis. For some tumor types, the analysis may show whether medication or radiation therapy will be effective. The goals of medication and radiation therapy are to treat any tumor that remains after surgery, slow the tumor’s growth, and reduce symptoms. When making treatment decisions, people may also consider a clinical trial. Clinical trials are an option to consider for treatment and care for all stages of cancer. Talk with your doctor about all treatment options. The side effects of brain tumor treatment can often be prevented or managed with the help of your health care team. This is called palliative care or supportive care and is an important part of the overall treatment plan.

■ How can I cope with a brain tumor?

Absorbing the news of a brain tumor diagnosis and communicating with your health care team are key parts of the coping process. Seeking support, organizing your health information, making sure all of your questions are answered, and participating in the decision-making process are other steps. Talk with your health care team about any concerns you or your caregivers have. Understanding your emotions and those of people close to you can be helpful in managing the diagnosis, treatment, and healing process.

ASCO ANSWERS is a collection of oncologist-approved patient education materials developed by the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) for people with cancer and their caregivers.

Questions to ask the health care team

Regular communication is important in making informed decisions about your health care. It can be helpful to bring someone along to your appointments to take notes. Consider asking your health care team the following questions:

- ▶ What type of brain tumor do I have? Is it cancerous?
- ▶ Can you explain my pathology report (laboratory test results) to me?
- ▶ What grade is the brain tumor? What does this mean?
- ▶ Would you explain my treatment options?
- ▶ What clinical trials are available for me? Where are they located, and how do I find out more about them?
- ▶ What treatment plan do you recommend? Why?
- ▶ What is the goal of each treatment? Is it to eliminate the tumor, help me feel better, or both?
- ▶ Who will be part of my treatment team, and what does each member do?
- ▶ What supportive care will be given to help control my symptoms and side effects?
- ▶ How will this treatment affect my daily life? Will I be able to work, exercise, and perform my usual activities?
- ▶ What level of caregiving will I need during treatment and recovery?
- ▶ Will this treatment affect my ability to become pregnant or have children?
- ▶ What long-term side effects may be associated with my treatment?
- ▶ If I'm worried about managing the costs of cancer care, who can help me?
- ▶ Where can I find emotional support for me and my family?
- ▶ If I have a question or problem, who should I call?

**Find more questions to ask the health care team at www.cancer.net/brain.
For a digital list of questions, download Cancer.Net's free mobile app at www.cancer.net/app.**

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Health Care Professionals: To order more printed copies, please call 888-273-3508 or visit www.cancer.net/estore.

Cancer.Net

Doctor-Approved Patient Information from ASCO®

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Words to know

Biopsy: Removal of a tissue sample that is then examined under a microscope to identify and diagnose disease.

Chemotherapy: The use of drugs to destroy tumor cells.

Grade: A description of how much tumor cells look like healthy cells when viewed under a microscope.

Lumbar puncture (spinal tap): Procedure in which a doctor removes and analyzes a sample of cerebrospinal fluid, which flows around the brain and spinal cord.

Neurologist: A doctor who specializes in problems of the brain and central nervous system.

Oncologist: A doctor who specializes in treating tumors.

Prognosis: Chance of recovery or survival.

Radiation therapy: The use of high-energy x-rays to destroy tumor cells.

Targeted therapy: Treatment that targets specific genes or proteins that contribute to tumor growth.

Tumor: An abnormal growth of body tissue.