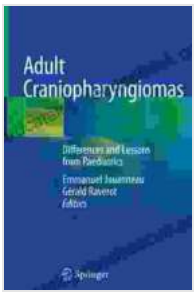
Adult Craniopharyngiomas: Differences and Lessons from Paediatrics



Adult Craniopharyngiomas: Differences and Lessons from Paediatrics by Marjory Harris

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language	: English
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Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
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Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
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Craniopharyngiomas are rare tumors that can occur in both children and adults. They account for approximately 3% of all brain tumors and are the most common type of brain tumor in children under the age of 15. While adult and pediatric craniopharyngiomas share some similarities, there are also some key differences between the two types of tumors.

Differences Between Adult and Pediatric Craniopharyngiomas

One of the most significant differences between adult and pediatric craniopharyngiomas is their location. Adult craniopharyngiomas are typically located in the suprasellar region, which is the area above the pituitary gland. Pediatric craniopharyngiomas, on the other hand, are more likely to be located in the sellar region, which is the area around the pituitary gland.

Another difference between adult and pediatric craniopharyngiomas is their size. Adult craniopharyngiomas are typically larger than pediatric craniopharyngiomas, and they are more likely to involve the optic nerves and chiasm. This can lead to vision problems, which are a common symptom of adult craniopharyngiomas.

Finally, adult and pediatric craniopharyngiomas have different prognoses. The prognosis for adult craniopharyngiomas is generally worse than the prognosis for pediatric craniopharyngiomas. This is due to the fact that adult craniopharyngiomas are more likely to be located in a critical location, and they are more likely to be associated with vision problems.

Lessons from Paediatrics

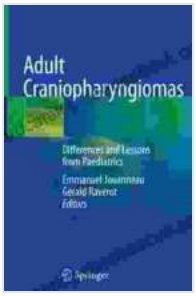
The treatment of adult craniopharyngiomas can be guided by the lessons learned from the treatment of pediatric craniopharyngiomas. One of the most important lessons is that surgery should be the primary treatment modality for both adult and pediatric craniopharyngiomas. Surgery can be used to remove the tumor, and it can also be used to relieve pressure on the optic nerves and chiasm.

Another lesson that can be learned from paediatrics is that radiation therapy can be an effective treatment for adult craniopharyngiomas. Radiation therapy can be used to kill tumor cells and to shrink the tumor. However, it is important to note that radiation therapy can also have side effects, so it is important to weigh the risks and benefits before making a decision about whether or not to use radiation therapy.

Finally, the treatment of adult craniopharyngiomas should be individualized. This means that the treatment plan should be tailored to the individual

patient's needs and circumstances. The treatment plan should take into account the patient's age, overall health, and the location and size of the tumor.

Adult craniopharyngiomas are rare tumors that can be challenging to treat. However, the lessons learned from the treatment of pediatric craniopharyngiomas can help to improve the treatment of adult craniopharyngiomas. By using a multidisciplinary approach that includes surgery, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy, it is possible to achieve good outcomes for patients with adult craniopharyngiomas.



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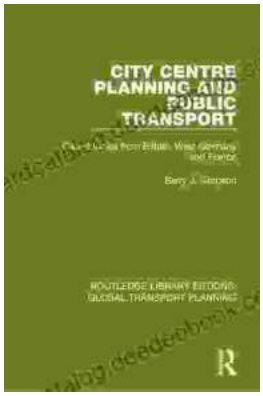

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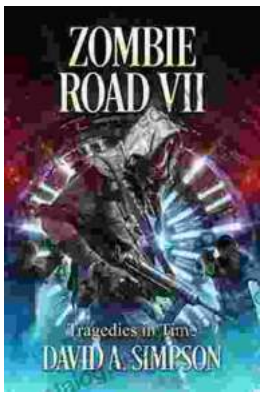

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