

Anaplastic (malignant) Oligodendroglioma (WHO Grade III)

Relatively slowly growing, diffusely infiltrating tumours showing a predilection for the frontal lobes, often with areas of calcification, and often characterised by a long history of seizures. They have been known to metastasise outside the central nervous system.

Treatment: as in the case of WHO grade II oligodendrogliomas, surgical removal to the maximum extent without causing neurological deficit is the treatment of choice whenever possible. Chemotherapy is administered either alone as a treatment regimen, or following surgery. Radiation may or may not be indicated.

Prognosis: despite a relatively higher sensitivity to chemotherapy, median survival rates range up to about 4 years.