



# Brain Tumour Australia Information

## © FACT SHEET 5

### Overview & Location of Different Tumours

#### The Brain—Overview

The following information has been provided as an overview of the types of tumours that are located in certain sections of the brain. (Adaptation from the World Health Organisation - WHO classification of brain tumours)

#### Cerebral hemisphere

- Glioma
- Meningioma
- Ependymoma
- Primary central nervous system (CNS) Lymphoma
- Metastases (from another primary cancer site)

#### Cerebellum

- Astrocytoma
- Pilocytic astrocytoma
- Medulloblastoma
- Dermoid/epidermoid tumour
- Dysplastic gangliocytoma
- Haemangioblastoma
- Metastases (from another primary cancer site)

#### Cerebellopontine angle

- Meningioma
- Vestibular schwannoma
- Epidermoid
- Choroid plexus papilloma
- Metastases (from another primary cancer site)

#### Intraventricular

- Meningioma
- Ependymoma/subependymoma
- Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma
- Central neurocytoma
- Choroid plexus/papilloma/carcinoma
- Colloid cyst of the third ventricle

#### Pineal region

- Meningioma
- Pineal parenchymal tumour
- Germ cell tumour
- Tectal glioma
- Dermoid/epidermoid tumour

#### Sellar region

- Meningioma
- Metastases (from another primary cancer site)
- Pituitary adenoma
- Germ cell tumour
- Craniopharyngioma
- Lymphoma

#### Skull base

- Meningioma
- Metastases (from another primary cancer site)
- Cranial nerve schwannoma
- Paraganglioma
- Chordoma
- Esthesioneuroblastoma
- Primary sarcoma or carcinoma

---

#### The Brain- Grading of Tumours

(The following information has been compiled from the USA National Institute of Health, National Cancer Institute.)

The grade of a tumour refers to how abnormal the cancer cells look under a microscope and how quickly the tumour is likely to grow and spread. The pathologist determines the grade of the tumour using tissue removed for biopsy.

The following grading system may be used for adult brain tumours:

- **Grade I** The tumour grows slowly, has cells that look similar to normal cells, and rarely spreads into nearby tissues. It may be possible to remove the entire tumour by surgery.
- **Grade II** The tumour grows slowly, but may spread into nearby tissue and may become a higher-grade tumour.
- **Grade III** The tumour grows quickly, is likely to spread into nearby tissue, and the tumour cells look very different from normal cells.
- **Grade IV** The tumour grows very aggressively, has cells that look very different from normal cells, and is difficult to treat successfully.

The chance of recovery (prognosis) and choice of treatment depend on the type, grade, and location of the tumour and whether cancer cells remain after surgery and/or have spread to other parts of the brain.