

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Year : 2011 | Volume : 59 | Issue : 2 | Page : 208--211

Spectrum of pediatric brain tumors in India: A multi-institutional study

Ayushi Jain¹, Mehar C Sharma¹, Vaishali Suri¹, Shashank S Kale², AK Mahapatra², Medha Tatke³, Geeta Chacko⁴, Ashish Pathak⁵, Vani Santosh⁶, Preeta Nair⁷, Nuzhat Husain⁸, Chitra Sarkar¹

¹ Department of Pathology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, India

² Department of Neurosurgery, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, India

³ Department of Pathology, GB Pant Hospital, New Delhi, India

⁴ Department of Pathology, Christian Medical College (CMC), Vellore, India

⁵ Department of Neurosurgery, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, India

⁶ Department of Pathology, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, India

⁷ Department of Pathology, Tata Memorial Hospital (TMH), Mumbai, India

⁸ Department of Pathology, Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University (CSMMU), Lucknow, India

Correspondence Address:

Chitra Sarkar

Department of Pathology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi - 110 029
India

Background : Till date there is no published multi-institutional data regarding the epidemiological profile of pediatric brain tumors in India. **Aim** : The present retrospective study analyses the histological spectrum of pediatric age group brain tumors in seven tertiary care hospitals in India. **Material and Methods** : Data regarding frequencies of various primary brain tumors (diagnosed according to the World Health Organization (WHO) classification), in 3936 pediatric patients (<18 yrs of age), was collected from seven tertiary care hospitals in India. **Results** : The most common primary pediatric brain tumors were astrocytic tumors (34.7%), followed by medulloblastoma and supratentorial primitive neuro-ectodermal tumors (22.4%), craniopharyngiomas (10.2%) and ependymal tumors (9.8%). The most common astrocytic tumor was pilocytic astrocytoma. In comparison to adults, oligodendrogliomas and lymphomas were rare in children. **Conclusions** : Our study is the first such report on the histological spectrum of brain tumors in children in India. Except for a slightly higher frequency of craniopharyngiomas, the histological profile of pediatric brain tumors in India is similar to that reported in the Western literature.

How to cite this article:

Jain A, Sharma MC, Suri V, Kale SS, Mahapatra AK, Tatke M, Chacko G, Pathak A, Santosh V, Nair P, Husain N, Sarkar C. Spectrum of pediatric brain tumors in India: A multi-institutional study. *Neurol India* 2011;59:208-211

How to cite this URL:

Jain A, Sharma MC, Suri V, Kale SS, Mahapatra AK, Tatke M, Chacko G, Pathak A, Santosh V, Nair P, Husain N, Sarkar C. Spectrum of pediatric brain tumors in India: A multi-institutional study. *Neurol India* [serial online] 2011 [cited 2011 Apr 9];59:208-211

Available from: <http://www.neurologyindia.com/article.asp?issn=0028-3886;year=2011;volume=59;issue=2;spage=208;epage=211;aulast=Jain;type=0>

Saturday, April 09, 2011

[Site Map](#) | [Home](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Feedback](#) | [Copyright and Disclaimer](#)