

## BRAIN CANCER– CAUSES, TREATMENT

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**Abstract:** Brain cancer is a general name that includes low-grade tumors that originate in brain tissue and differ in cell structure, causes of origin, clinical course, and therapy results.

Brain cancer (cancer)

Brain cancer originating in the central nervous system is a very rare disease. It is usually observed in childhood up to 8 years old. In terms of prevalence in children, brain cancer ranks second after poor-quality pathologies of the hematopoietic system. The age of elderly patients is 65-80 years. According to statistics, men are slightly more affected by this disease, but meningiomas are mainly observed in women.

### CAUSES OF BRAIN CANCER

The main reason for the development of brain tumors is considered to be external factors: radiation, carcinogens, hormonal disorders, viral infections. These triggers cause damage to genes in cells and lead to their mutation.

The only proven cause of brain cancer is radiation. In addition, the following are considered to influence the transformation of cells into poor quality:

Aspartame is a sugar substitute;

Chlorinated vinyl is a colorless gas with a weak sweet odor used in the production of plastics;

Electromagnetic radiation from mobile phones;

High voltage power lines.

Some types of tumors are associated with genetic anomalies. Pilocytic astrocytoma is caused by a genetic disease - neurofibromatosis (von Recklinghausen's disease).

### GENERAL CLINICAL SYMPTOMS AND EARLY SIGNS OF BRAIN CANCER

Brain cancer causes headaches. This is a common sign of pathology, and in the early stages it serves as an initial signal. The headache has a bursting character. It appears in the morning, after waking up, when bending the head, when tensing the abdominal muscles, during sharp movements. Before its appearance, heaviness, nausea, and



pressure in the head are felt. Over time, the pain becomes constant, accompanied by nausea and vomiting.

The remaining symptoms of the disease are related to the part of the brain where the pathology occurred. Symptoms of various mental disorders are usually manifested.

They are typical for the elderly:

Various types of mental disorders;

Decreased attention;

Difficulty in perception, understanding what is happening around;

Talking at a slow pace, the patient has difficulty choosing words;

Other mental disorders.

The disease is also determined by local symptoms, in which there is a violation of movement functions: immobility of the left or right side of the body, convulsive seizures, hearing, vision disorders. If the pressure inside the skull increases, the symptoms will increase, and the patient may fall into a coma.

#### BRAIN CANCER IN CHILDREN. SYMPTOMS OF PATHOLOGY

Symptoms of brain cancer in children, especially in their youth, have their own characteristics: after a period of hidden growth of the tumor, the size of the skull increases, due to the ability of the child's brain to adapt, rapid progression of the symptoms of the disease is characteristic.

Most often, stray pain in the abdomen is called the early stage. In a fluctuating state, there is an increase in general symptoms: the child has a headache, nausea, vomiting. Mental processes are slowed down, especially in young children. Periodically, the symptoms weaken. Over time, focal neurological disorders manifest themselves, which indicates damage to certain brain tissues.

Depending on the location of brain cancer, the symptoms of pathology may be as follows:

If neoplasms develop above the cerebral cortex in the large cerebral hemispheres, the symptoms of the pathology in the early stages are local epileptic seizures, less often partial muscle paralysis, speech disorders.

As the cerebrospinal fluid compresses, there are signs of increased intracranial pressure - vomiting, headache, nausea, dizziness, swelling on the inner surface of the eyeballs.



Brain cancer in the lateral ventricles is accompanied by the development of vegeto-vascular disorders (disorders associated with damage to the peripheral autonomic nervous system) and hydrocephalus.

For the subcortical-truncal brain sections, cancer with four peaks syndrome is characteristic - against the background of the development of hydrocephalus of the brain, the eyes move closer to each other, the violation of synchronous upward movement (paresis of looking up).

Chiasma gliomas are manifested by visual disturbances: decrease in visual acuity with nerve atrophy events during fundus examination and disturbances in visual fields, hormonal changes as a result of tumor damage to hypothalamus structures. Early sexual and physical development is noted in pineal neoplasia.

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