



# BRAIN TUMOUR AWARENESS

## BRAIN TUMOUR SYMPTOMS

- 1** Changes To Vision - Blurred Or Double Vision
- 2** Changes To Speech, Hearing Or Memory
- 3** Persistent Headaches
- 4** Behavioural Changes
- 5** Nausea And Or Vomiting
- 6** Seizures



## EXERCISE INHIBITS CANCER GROWTH

Exercise is scientifically proven to not only inhibit cancer growth by up to 50% but is also important for your mental health by combating depression, stress, insomnia & anxiety. It improves the immune system and builds self esteem.

## BRAIN TUMOURS IN CHILDREN

Brain tumours are the most common tumours that develop in children. Children of any age may be affected. Around 420 children are diagnosed with these tumours each year in the UK.





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## WHAT IS A BRAIN TUMOUR?

A brain tumour is an abnormal growth of cells within the brain or surrounding tissues. These cells can be either cancerous (malignant) or non-cancerous (benign). Some tumours contain a mixture of cells with different grades. The tumour is graded according to the highest grade of cell it contains, even if the majority of it is low grade. Brain tumours can originate from different types of cells within the brain, such as glial cells, which support nerve cells, or from other cells that make up the brain and its lining. **There is currently 120 different types of brain tumours.**

## KNOW THE FACTS!

Brain tumours reduce life expectancy by on average 27 years – the highest of any cancer.

At least 88,000 children and adults are estimated to be living with a brain tumour in the UK currently.

**Over 5,300 people lose their lives to a brain tumour each year, yet Immunotherapy, Optune Therapy & Targeted Therapy are not available on the NHS to anyone diagnosed with a brain tumour in the UK. If someone wishes to try new treatments, they are required to self fund / travel to a different country.**

## KNOW THE FACTS!

Every two hours, someone is diagnosed with a brain tumour, making the total number of 16,000 people each year are diagnosed with a brain tumour in the UK. Brain tumours kill more children and adults under 40, than any other Cancer.

**Over £700m is spent on cancer research in the UK every year, yet less than 3% is spent on brain tumours.**

## BRAIN TUMOUR SURVIVAL RATES

Only 12% of brain tumour patients survive beyond five years of their diagnosis, whereas over 70% of breast cancer and over 40% of leukaemia patients survive beyond five years.

Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) is the most common type of primary malignant brain tumour in adults. It is also the most aggressive and lethal.

**Only 25% of those diagnosed with a Glioblastoma with survive 1 year, only 17% will survive 2 years, only 5% will survive 5 years and only 1% will survive 10 years.**



## FINANCIAL BURDEN OF BRAIN TUMOURS

1

Those diagnosed with brain tumours lose £14,783 per year, more than double the £6,840 for all cancers.

2

People diagnosed brain tumours and their families face a £11,081 net loss of income.

3

People diagnosed with a brain tumour face additional costs of £3,702 per year.

4

Those diagnosed with a brain tumour are required to surrender their driving licence, leading to a loss of independence.

5

The NHS does not offer free rehabilitation to those diagnosed with a brain tumour.



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## BRAIN TUMOUR TREATMENTS

### CHEMOTHERAPY

Chemotherapy is a drug treatment that uses powerful chemicals to kill fast-growing cells in your body.

### RADIOTHERAPY

Radiation therapy (also called radiotherapy) is a cancer treatment that uses high doses of radiation to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors.

### IMMUNOTHERAPY

This type of treatment uses the body's immune system to fight the cancer.

### TARGETED THERAPY

This type of treatment focuses on specific molecules or proteins that are involved in the growth and spread of the tumour.

### SURGERY

Depending on the location and type of tumour, surgical removal may be the first line of treatment.

### OPTUNE THERAPY

Low-intensity electrical fields to slow or stop the growth of brain tumour cells.

### STEREOTACTIC RADIOSURGERY

This is a type of radiation therapy that uses highly focused beams of radiation to treat tumours in specific locations.

### PROTON THERAPY

Radiation therapy that uses protons rather than X-rays to deliver high-energy radiation to the tumour.

### GENE THERAPY

This is a type of treatment that uses genes to treat or prevent disease. It can help the immune system fight the cancer or genes that can help suppress the growth of the tumour.

