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# Managing Symptoms: Tumor Effects

BY NICOLE LEBRASSEUR, PHD

Since the brain controls so many of the body's functions, brain tumors cause a wide array of symptoms that can differ from one patient to the next. Although many symptoms and side effects of the tumor can be alleviated with surgery, they often persist even after removal of the cancer.

A common and perhaps the most disturbing, side effect is seizures, which result from disruption of normal electrical activity in the brain. Because seizures can themselves be dangerous, it is critical to control their frequency and severity when possible. Several drugs help curb seizures, including Dilantin (phenytoin) and Tegretol (carbamazepine), and newer drugs are available for treatment-resistant seizures. If seizures still occur, patients may be restricted from certain activities, such as driving.

Another frequent side effect of brain tumors is an unusual headache. Surgery can ease the headaches, or steroids can be used to reduce swelling and therefore relieve pain.

More lasting effects, such as muscle weakness, mobility problems, and even partial paralysis, may require a rehabilitation program. Physical therapy can improve balance, coordination, and muscle strength.

For some patients, the tumor or its treatment interferes with concentration, problem-solving abilities, and memory. Short-term memory problems hamper a patient's ability to remember to take medications, so a daily planner may be necessary. Cognitive therapy may be helpful for patients with general memory or reasoning defects. Plus, drugs used to treat Alzheimer's disease, such as donepezil, have been shown to improve cognitive function in brain tumor patients following radiation therapy.

Vision and hearing defects are not uncommon in brain tumor patients. In one tumor-associated vision disorder, known as hemianopia, half the field of vision in each eye is lost. Recently, special glasses have been designed that use prisms to fill in the missing images. More advances of this sort are expected as research and technology improve.

Speech and language problems are a frequent and frustrating side effect of brain

tumors. Patients often know what they want to say but have trouble putting their thoughts into words. Speech therapy is used to help restore language abilities.

Susan Chang, MD, of the University of California, San Francisco, says more research is needed to address quality-of-life issues for brain tumor patients and to determine if current rehabilitation programs are actually helpful. “The aim for most research is to give these patients more time,” she says. “But we need to balance that with the quality of that time. To get research dollars for that, we first need to show that rehabilitation programs work.”

The [American Brain Tumor Association](#) provides information on side effects and relevant rehabilitation services.