GLIOBLASTOMA AT-A-GLANCE

GLIOBLASTOMA MULTIFORME (GBM), A TYPE OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CANCER, IS THE MOST COMMON AND MOST AGGRESSIVE FORM OF PRIMARY BRAIN CANCER.

GBM IS GENERALLY FOUND IN THE CEREBRAL HEMISPHERES OF THE BRAIN, BUT CAN BE FOUND ANYWHERE IN THE BRAIN.

GLOBALLY, OVER 241,000 PEOPLE DIE EACH YEAR AS A RESULT OF BRAIN OR NERVOUS SYSTEM CANCER, WITH GBM BEING THE MOST COMMON FORM OF THE DISEASE.

MEDIAN AGE

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<th>AT DIAGNOSIS</th>
<th>AT DEATH</th>
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GBM RELATIVE SURVIVAL RATES

- 1-YEAR: 35%
- 2-YEAR: 13.7%
- 3-YEAR: 8%
- 4-YEAR: 5.8%
- 5-YEAR: 4.7%

GBM SURVIVAL RATES BY AGE GROUP

- 20–44 AGE: 19%
- 45–54 AGE: 8%
- 55–64 AGE: 5%

COMMON BRAIN CANCER RISK FACTORS

- RADIATION EXPOSURE
- FAMILY HISTORY
- SOME GENETICALLY INHERITED SYNDROMES
- MALE GENDER
- ADULTS AGES 45-65

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

The signs and symptoms of GBM can vary depending on the size and location of the tumor in the brain. The following are common symptoms:

- Headache
- Blurred vision
- Balance problems
- Seizures
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Drowsiness
- Weakness on one side of the body
- Memory and/or speech difficulties

POTENTIAL & AVAILABLE TREATMENT OPTIONS

TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR GBM VARY DEPENDING ON A NUMBER OF FACTORS—TUMOR SIZE, POSITION, WHETHER IT HAS SPREAD TO OTHER REGIONS OF THE BRAIN AND THE OVERALL HEALTH OF THE PATIENT. SEVERAL TYPES OF TREATMENT MAY BE CONSIDERED BY A HEALTH PROFESSIONAL TO TREAT THIS TYPE OF CANCER, INCLUDING:

- Surgery
- Radiation Therapy
- Chemotherapy
- Targeted Therapy
- Immunotherapy