GLIOBLASTOMA MULTIFORME (GBM), A TYPE OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM CANCER, IS THE MOST COMMON AND MOST AGGRESSIVE FORM OF PRIMARY BRAIN CANCER, ACCOUNTING FOR 54% OF NEW GLIOMAS AND 45% OF PRIMARY MALIGNANT TUMORS.

Globally, nearly 189,000 people die each year as a result of brain cancer, with GBM being the most common form of the disease.

Median age:
- At diagnosis: 58
- At death: 64

GBM increases in frequency with age, and affects more men than women.

Globally, nearly 189,000 people die each year as a result of brain cancer, with GBM being the most common form of the disease.

GBM relative survival rates
- 1-year: 35%
- 2-year: 13.7%
- 3-year: 8–10%
- 4-year: 5.8%
- 5-year: 4.7%

GBM survival rates by age group
- 20–44 age: 16.9%
- 45–54 age: 5.9%
- 55–64 age: 3.8%
- 65–74 age: 1.7%

Common brain cancer risk factors
- Radiation exposure
- Family history
- Some genetically inherited syndromes
- Urban residence
- Male gender
- Age

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

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

© 2016 Bristol-Myers Squibb Company