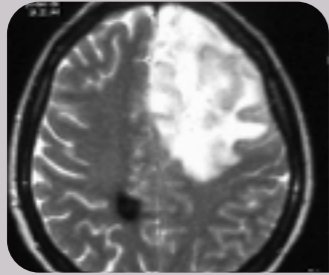
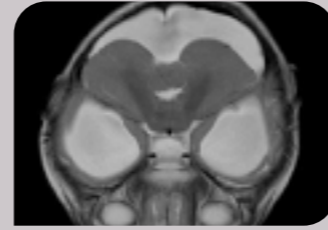


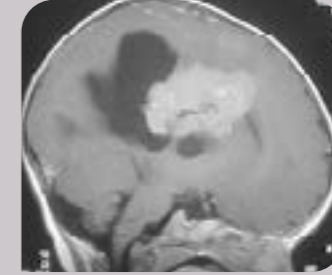
PRESENTING SYMPTOMS OF BRAIN TUMOURS BY SUB-SPECIALTY



Supratentorial tumours can cause change in personality, mood or disinhibition. They can also cause symptoms of anorexia. A brain tumour needs to be considered as part of the differential diagnosis.



A young child with hydrocephalus caused by a brain tumour will have an increasing head circumference and developmental delay or regression.



A supratentorial cortical tumour will present with focal neurological signs such as weakness.

PSYCHIATRY



- Anorexia
- Behavioural change
- Depression
- Psychosis

COMMUNITY

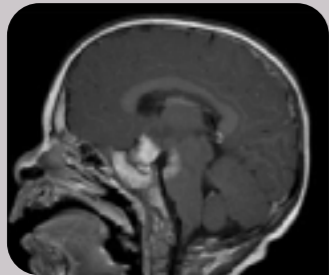


- Developmental delay
- Developmental regression
- Increasing head circumference

NEUROLOGY



- Seizures
- Motor weakness
- CN palsies
- Ataxia/cerebellar
- Focal neurological deficits



Central tumours such as optic pathway glioma are slow growing and will present with progressive visual symptoms that may present to an ophthalmologist.

OPHTHALMOLOGY



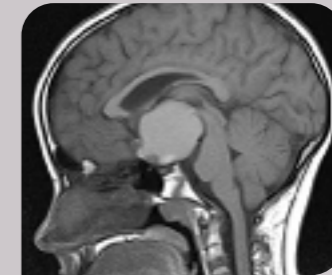
- Papilloedema
- Decreased visual acuity
- Nystagmus/parinauds
- Diplopia
- Squint
- Visual field defect
- Blindness
- Ptosis
- Proptosis
- Ocular palsies
- Ophthalmoplegia



ENDOCRINOLOGY



- Growth problem
- Hypo-pit/pituitary dysfunction
- Diabetes insipidus
- Precocious or delayed puberty
- Menstrual irregularities
- Galactorrhoea
- Gynaecomastia
- Cushing's
- Obesity/weight gain



Central tumours such as a craniopharyngioma are slow growing and will present with abnormal growth or precocious or delayed puberty. These children may also have visual symptoms.



Head tilt or torticollis can be caused by a posterior fossa tumour. These symptoms may present to ENT specialists as head tilt and torticollis have other common ENT causes.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT



- Dizziness
- Vertigo
- Torticollis
- Head tilt
- Hearing loss
- Tinnitus

GASTROENTEROLOGY



- Nausea and vomiting
- Abdominal pain
- Reflux
- Failure to thrive
- Dysphagia

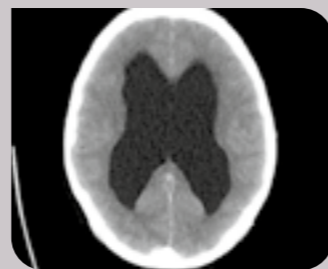
RESPIRATORY



- Recurrent chest infections
- Apnoeas



Recurrent respiratory infections can occur secondary to aspiration caused by a bulbar palsy. This MRI shows a brainstem tumour which causes cranial nerve palsies.



A child with hydrocephalus caused by a brain tumour will have persistent vomiting. In infants where the sutures are not yet fused there will be no other signs of hydrocephalus aside from macrocephaly.

HeadSmart is funded and promoted by The Brain Tumour Charity and run in partnership with the Children's Brain Tumour Research Centre (CBTRC) and the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (RCPCH). The Brain Tumour Charity Registered Charity No. 1150054 (England and Wales) SC045081 (Scotland), CBTRC Charitable Status Inland Revenue No. X15294, RCPCH Registered Charity No. 1057744 (England and Wales) SC038299 (Scotland) © 2017 The Brain Tumour Charity, CBTRC and RCPCH.