



# Therapeutic Strategies in the Management of Intracranial Neoplasm

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## DESCRIPTION

Management of intracranial neoplasm requires careful coordination of multiple therapeutic approaches aimed at controlling abnormal growth while preserving neurological function. Because these growths develop within a limited cranial space that houses highly sensitive tissue, treatment decisions must consider both disease behavior and the potential impact on cognitive, motor and sensory abilities. Therapeutic planning is influenced by lesion type, location, rate of expansion, patient age and overall health status. Surgical intervention is often considered when physical removal of the lesion is expected to relieve pressure on surrounding brain tissue or improve neurological symptoms. Advances in imaging and operative planning have improved the ability to define lesion boundaries and reduce damage to healthy tissue. In many cases, surgery serves both diagnostic and therapeutic purposes by providing tissue for laboratory analysis while decreasing mass effect. However, complete removal is not always possible, particularly when abnormal growth is located near regions responsible for speech, movement or vital autonomic functions. In such situations, partial removal may be chosen to balance symptom relief with functional preservation.

Radiation-based treatment is frequently used either after surgery or as a primary option when surgical access is limited. This approach aims to reduce the ability of abnormal cells to divide and expand. Treatment schedules are designed to limit exposure to surrounding tissue while targeting the area of concern. Over time, radiation may slow or stop further growth, contributing to symptom stabilization. Careful monitoring is required to assess response and manage potential effects on normal brain tissue. Medication therapy plays an important role in both disease control and symptom management. Certain drugs are used to limit abnormal cell activity, while others address secondary effects such as swelling, seizures or pain. Reducing swelling around the lesion can significantly improve neurological function and comfort. Seizure control is especially important, as

uncontrolled events can interfere with daily activities and safety. Medication plans are adjusted over time based on response and tolerance.

Combined therapeutic approaches are commonly used to improve overall effectiveness. Surgery may be followed by radiation or medication therapy to address remaining abnormal cells. In some cases, non-surgical treatment is initiated first to reduce lesion size or stabilize symptoms before considering an operative approach. Ongoing assessment ensures that treatment remains appropriate as disease behavior changes. Rehabilitation services are an essential part of comprehensive management. Physical therapy supports recovery of strength and coordination, while occupational therapy assists patients in adapting to changes in daily function. Speech and cognitive therapy may be required when communication or memory is affected. These supportive measures contribute significantly to maintaining independence and quality of life. Psychological and emotional support is also an important component of care. Living with intracranial neoplasm can be stressful for patients and their families due to uncertainty, functional changes and long-term treatment needs. Counselling and support services help individuals cope with emotional challenges and adjust to lifestyle changes associated with the condition. Follow-up care is critical in managing intracranial neoplasm. Regular clinical evaluations and imaging studies are used to assess treatment response and identify changes in lesion behavior. Adjustments to therapy are made as needed to address progression or side effects. Long-term observation allows healthcare providers to respond promptly to new symptoms or complications. Therapeutic strategies continue to evolve as understanding of disease biology improves. Integration of clinical experience with ongoing research supports refinement of existing approaches and development of new options. Effective management of intracranial neoplasm relies on individualized planning, continuous monitoring and collaboration among specialists to support both disease control and patient well-being.

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