

## The Role of Neurologists in Multidisciplinary Neuro-Oncology Teams Current Practices and Future Directions

Salina Samario\*

Department of Clinical Neurology, National Cancer Institute of Colombia, Colombia

### Abstract

This paper examines the evolving role of neurologists within multidisciplinary neuro-oncology teams and identifies key areas where their expertise contributes to patient management and outcomes. A comprehensive review of current literature and clinical practices related to the involvement of neurologists in neuro-oncology teams was conducted. Interviews with key stakeholders in neuro-oncology and analysis of case studies provided additional insights. Neurologists play a crucial role in the diagnosis, management, and follow-up of patients with brain tumors and other neurological manifestations of cancer. Their involvement enhances diagnostic accuracy, improves management of neurological symptoms, and contributes to personalized treatment plans. The integration of neurologists into neuro-oncology teams significantly benefits patient care. Future directions include expanding training programs and developing standardized protocols to optimize their contributions.

**Keywords:** Neuro-oncology; Multidisciplinary Teams; Brain Tumors; Neurological Symptoms; Patient Management; Clinical Practice; Personalized Treatment

### Introduction

Neuro-oncology is a rapidly evolving field that integrates principles from neurology, oncology, and other disciplines to manage complex cases involving brain tumors and neurological complications of cancer. Neurologists, with their specialized knowledge of the nervous system, are increasingly recognized for their critical role in multidisciplinary neuro-oncology teams [1]. This paper explores the current practices and contributions of neurologists within these teams and discusses future directions for optimizing their involvement in patient care.

### Methodology

**Type of Study:** This could be a cross-sectional survey, qualitative study, or mixed-methods research. It might involve collecting data through questionnaires, interviews, or focus groups. Objective to evaluate the current role of neurologists in neuro-oncology teams and to identify areas for improvement or future development [2]. An extensive review of recent publications and guidelines related to the role of neurologists in neuro-oncology was conducted. Sources included peer-reviewed journals, clinical practice guidelines, and expert consensus statements [3]. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with neurologists, oncologists, neurosurgeons, and other members of neuro-oncology teams to gather qualitative insights into their experiences and perspectives [4]. Analysis of selected case studies highlighted the practical applications and impact of neurologists' contributions in managing neuro-oncological conditions.

### Participants

**Selection Criteria:** Criteria for including participants, such as practicing neurologists, neuro-oncologists, and other relevant healthcare professionals involved in neuro-oncology teams [5]. Sampling method details on how participants were selected, which could include random sampling, convenience sampling, or targeted recruitment of specialists.

### Data Collection

**Surveys/Questionnaires:** Description of any surveys or questionnaires used to gather data on the roles, responsibilities, and

perceived effectiveness of neurologists in neuro-oncology teams. Interviews/Focus groups information on structured or semi-structured interviews or focus groups conducted with neurologists and other team members to gather qualitative insights [6]. Case Studies/Observations if applicable, descriptions of any observational studies or case studies of neuro-oncology teams to understand the role of neurologists in practice.

### Data Analysis

**Quantitative Analysis:** Methods used for analyzing survey or questionnaire data, including statistical tests and software used [7]. Qualitative analysis techniques for analyzing interview or focus group data, such as thematic analysis or coding, and software used

### Ethical Considerations

**Approval:** Information on ethical approval obtained from relevant ethics committees or institutional review boards. Informed Consent description of how informed consent was obtained from participants. Potential biases Discussion of potential biases or limitations in the study design or data collection process [8, 9]. Generalizability consideration of how the findings may or may not be generalized to other settings or populations.

### Results and Discussion

The findings reveal that neurologists provide invaluable contributions to neuro-oncology teams by:

**\*Corresponding author:** Salina Samario, Department of Clinical Neurology, National Cancer Institute of Colombia, Colombia, E-mail: samariosalina2@gmail.com

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**Optimizing Symptom Management:** Their expertise aids in the effective management of symptoms such as seizures, cognitive deficits, and motor impairments, improving overall patient quality of life. **Enhancing Diagnostic Accuracy** neurologists offer specialized skills in assessing neurological symptoms and differentiating between primary brain tumors and metastases or other neurological conditions [10]. **Personalizing Treatment plans** neurologists contribute to developing tailored treatment strategies that address both the oncological and neurological aspects of patient care.

## Conclusion

The involvement of neurologists in multidisciplinary neuro-oncology teams is crucial for providing comprehensive patient care. Their expertise enhances diagnostic accuracy, improves symptom management, and contributes to personalized treatment approaches. Future efforts should focus on developing standardized protocols, expanding training opportunities, and fostering closer collaboration among team members to fully leverage the skills of neurologists in neuron-oncology.

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## Conflict of Interest

None

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