Neurological Outcomes in Health and Disease

Purpose of this study is to collect clinical data and biological specimens (e.g., blood, tumor, cerebrospinal fluid, urine sample, etc.) from patients with tumors, cancer and/or neurological disorders in order to perform research studies that could advance patient care. Clinical data and biological specimens will be collected from patients as part of their routine medical evaluations when clinically indicated for diagnosis, treatment follow-up, or surgery for oncology and neurosciences services.

The brain is a complicated organ and is susceptible to various insults such as trauma, cancer, stroke, inflammation and neuro-degeneration. One neurological disorder with significant morbidity and mortality is brain cancer. Neuro-oncology deals with the diagnosis and treatment of patients who have primary and metastatic neoplasms of the nervous system, neurologic complications from systemic cancer, and symptoms related to cancer. For brain tumors in particular, this study will provide an important historical dataset against which to compare the addition of novel agents to standard chemoradiation. Despite advancements in surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy, the prognosis of malignant gliomas remains poor. There is an urgent need to improve the standard of care for incurable diseases.

The collection and analysis biological specimens from patients with brain and nervous system disorders will serve as a valuable resource for investigators, with the intention of advancing translational and clinical research. Prognostic models will also provide a guide and platform for studying many other types of cancer and neurological disorders.

Key Inclusion Criteria:
- Age ≥18 years
- Participant is characterized by at least one of the following criteria:
  a. Has a neurological complication from any type of cancer, or is under evaluation for a possible cancer diagnosis or neurologic complication.
  b. Has a neurological disorder, or is under evaluation for a possible diagnosis of a neurological disorder;
  c. Does not meet the characteristic of either a. or b. above. This participant would be considered a “healthy control” for cancer and neurological disorders.