# WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT OVARIAN CANCER

## RISK FACTORS

Many factors can increase or decrease a woman’s risk of developing ovarian cancer.

**INCREASES RISK**
- Family history of breast, ovarian or colon cancer
- Genetic mutations, like BRCA
- Post-menopausal
- Increased age

**DECREASES RISK**
- Pregnancy
- Breastfeeding
- Oral contraceptive use

## CAUSE OF GYNECOLOGIC CANCER DEATHS

- **#1**: Every 23 minutes, another woman is diagnosed with ovarian cancer in the U.S.
- **#5**: 22,000 new cases will be diagnosed each year.
- **#11**: 14,000 women will die each year.

## SURVIVAL RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Mortality</th>
<th>Survival</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>35%</td>
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</tbody>
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## CURRENTLY THERE IS NO EARLY DETECTION TEST FOR OVARIAN CANCER

- A Pap test will not detect ovarian cancer.
- Most ovarian cancer cases are diagnosed when the disease is advanced.
- Only 15% of cases are diagnosed in the early stages.

## KNOW THE SYMPTOMS

- Bloating
- Difficulty eating
- Pelvic / abdominal pain
- Urinary frequency

If these symptoms occur for more than 2 weeks and these symptoms are new or unusual for you, see a gynecologist and ask about ovarian cancer. Research shows that seeing a gynecologic oncologist for surgery and treatment significantly improves outcomes.

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OCRFA Ovarian Cancer Research Fund Alliance


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