

# 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, UTERINE OR COLON CANCER



GENETIC MUTATIONS, LIKE BRCA



POST-MENOPAUSAL



INCREASED AGE

### DECREASES RISK



PREGNANCY



BREASTFEEDING



ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE USE

**#1** CAUSE OF GYNECOLOGIC CANCER DEATHS

**#5** CAUSE OF CANCER-RELATED DEATH IN WOMEN

**#11** MOST COMMON CANCER IN WOMEN

EVERY 23 MINUTES



another woman is diagnosed with ovarian cancer in the U.S.

22,530 NEW CASES

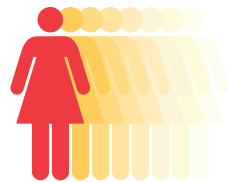
will be diagnosed this year

13,980 WOMEN

will die this year

1 in 78

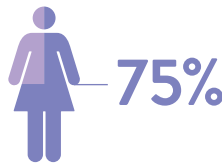
WOMEN will develop ovarian cancer in her lifetime



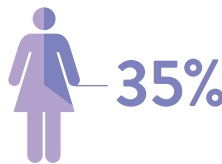
## SURVIVAL RATES

○ MORTALITY ○ SURVIVAL

YEAR 1



YEAR 10



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.