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

CAUSE OF GYNECOLOGIC CANCER DEATHS
- #1:
- #5:
- #11:

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

SURVIVAL RATES
- YEAR 5: 48%
- YEAR 10: 35%

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.