RISK FACTORS

Many factors can increase or decrease 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. #1
- 58% of gynecologic cancer deaths

CAUSE OF CANCER-RELATED DEATH IN WOMEN

5. #5
- 35% of cancer-related death in women

MOST COMMON CANCER IN WOMEN

11. #11
- Most common cancer in women

SURVIVAL RATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>MORTALITY</th>
<th>SURVIVAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>48%</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>35%</td>
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</tbody>
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1 in 78 women will develop ovarian cancer in her lifetime

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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