**What You Need to Know About Ovarian Cancer**

### Risk Factors

**Increases Risk**
- Family history of breast, ovarian or colon cancer
- Genetic mutations, like BRCA
- Post-menopausal
- 40+
- Increased age

**Decreases Risk**
- Pregnancy
- Breastfeeding
- Oral contraceptive use

### Statistics

- **19,880 new cases** will be diagnosed this year
- **12,810 women** will die this year
- **1 in 78 women** will develop ovarian cancer in her lifetime
- **Every 23 minutes**, someone in the U.S. is diagnosed with ovarian cancer
- **#1 Cause of**, gynecologic cancer deaths
- **#5 Cause of**, cancer-related death in women
- **#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>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Current Early Detection

- **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 16%** 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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