

1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	The 2020s holds great promise
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ovarian cancer 5-year survival rate is 7% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CA125 is discovered, used as a biomarker to monitor disease The pill is shown to reduce the risk of ovarian cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OCRA is incorporated (originally OCRF) BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations discovered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work begins in decoding the ovarian cancer genome Fallopian tubes found to be the origin for some types of ovarian cancer Ovarian cancer subtypes discovered, paving way for more tailored treatment Intraperitoneal (IP) chemotherapy introduced Preventative surgery is shown to reduce risk of ovarian cancer in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance therapy drugs developed that significantly delay progression of disease Three new targeted therapies, PARP Inhibitors, introduced, ushering in the advent of precision medicine for ovarian cancer Study shows importance of gynecologic oncologist in standard of care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ovarian cancer 5-year survival rate is 48%, a 585% increase from 50 years prior Incredible progress being made in artificial intelligence and gene editing New methods of detection and treatment being identified Great strides made in modernizing clinical trials