

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT OVARIAN CANCER

RISK FACTORS

Many factors can increase or decrease someone'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



someone in the U.S. is diagnosed with ovarian cancer

19,880 NEW CASES

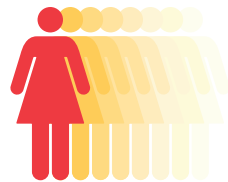
will be diagnosed this year

12,810 WOMEN

will die this year

1 in 78

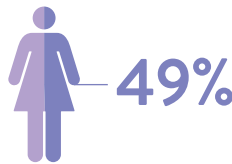
WOMEN will develop ovarian cancer in her lifetime



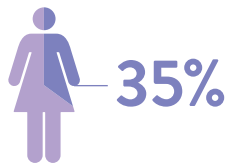
SURVIVAL RATES

MORTALITY SURVIVAL

YEAR 5



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 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.