


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 COLORECTAL 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

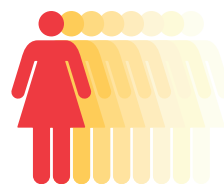


19,710 NEW CASES will be diagnosed this year

13,270 WOMEN will die this year

1 in 78 WOMEN

will develop ovarian cancer in her lifetime



SURVIVAL RATES

● MORTALITY ● SURVIVAL

YEAR 5  50%

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 17% 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.