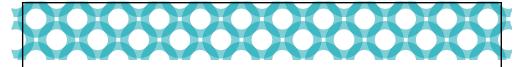


OVARIAN CANCER WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW





OVARIAN CANCER: THE FACTS

- •Eleventh most common cancer in women.
- •Deadliest of all gynecologic cancers and the fifth leading cause of cancer deaths among American women.
- •Almost 22,000 American women will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer in 2014.
- •Over 14,400 women will die from ovarian cancer in the United States each year.
- •1 in 75 women will develop ovarian cancer in her lifetime



Source: Statistical information from the American Cancer Society: Cancer Facts and Figures 2012



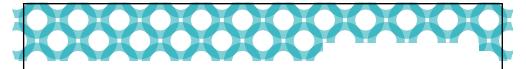
EARLY DETECTION IS CRITICAL.... ...BUT DIFFICULT

- 90% of women DO report symptoms, even at early stages
- When ovarian cancer is detected before it has spread beyond the ovaries, 9 out of 10 women will survive for more than five years.
- Only 15% of cases in the US are diagnosed early

Symptoms:

- Bloating
- Urinary frequency or urgency
- Pelvic or abdominal pain
- Difficulty eating or feeling full quickly





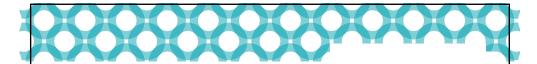
RISK FACTORS Increases Risk

• Family/personal history of certain cancers:

breast, ovarian, uterine, colon cancers

- Genetic mutation (i.e. BRCA1/BRCA2 mutation, lynch syndrome)
- Hormone replacement
- More menstrual cycles
- Increased age
- Obesity

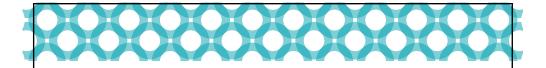




RISK FACTORS Decreases Risk

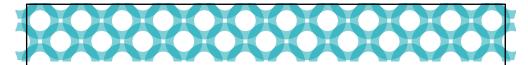
- Removal of ovaries/fallopian tubes
- Childbearing
- Breastfeeding
- Oral contraceptive use
- Tubal ligation/salpingectomy





A Pap smear <u>does not</u> screen for ovarian cancer.



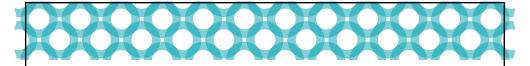


WHEN TO TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR

Talk to your doctor when the symptoms:

- Occur frequently, approximately 12 times in a month
- Are persistent over the course of 2 or more weeks
- Are unusual for you and are unexplained by other causes



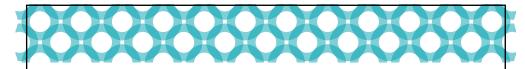


IF OVARIAN CANCER IS SUSPECTED

The following should be performed:

- Pelvic and rectal examination
- Transvaginal or pelvic ultrasound
- CA-125 blood test if an irregularity is found on the above exams or if the patient is symptomatic
- Always see a gynecologic oncologist Studies have shown that women diagnosed with ovarian cancer generally have a better likelihood of prolonged survival if treated by a gynecologic oncologist

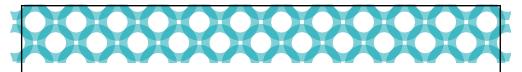




TESTING FOR OVARIAN CANCER

Ultrasound CT Scan MRI PET Scan Blood Test





AGE AT DIAGNOSIS

Under age 20 years 0.7%

Between 20 and 34 years 2.1%

Between 35 and 44 years 4%

Between 45 and 54 10%

Between 55 and 64 **16.4%**

Between 65 and 74 years 23.9%

Between 75 and 84 years 28.4%

85+ years **14.5%**

OCRFA
Ovarian Cancer
Research Fund Alliance