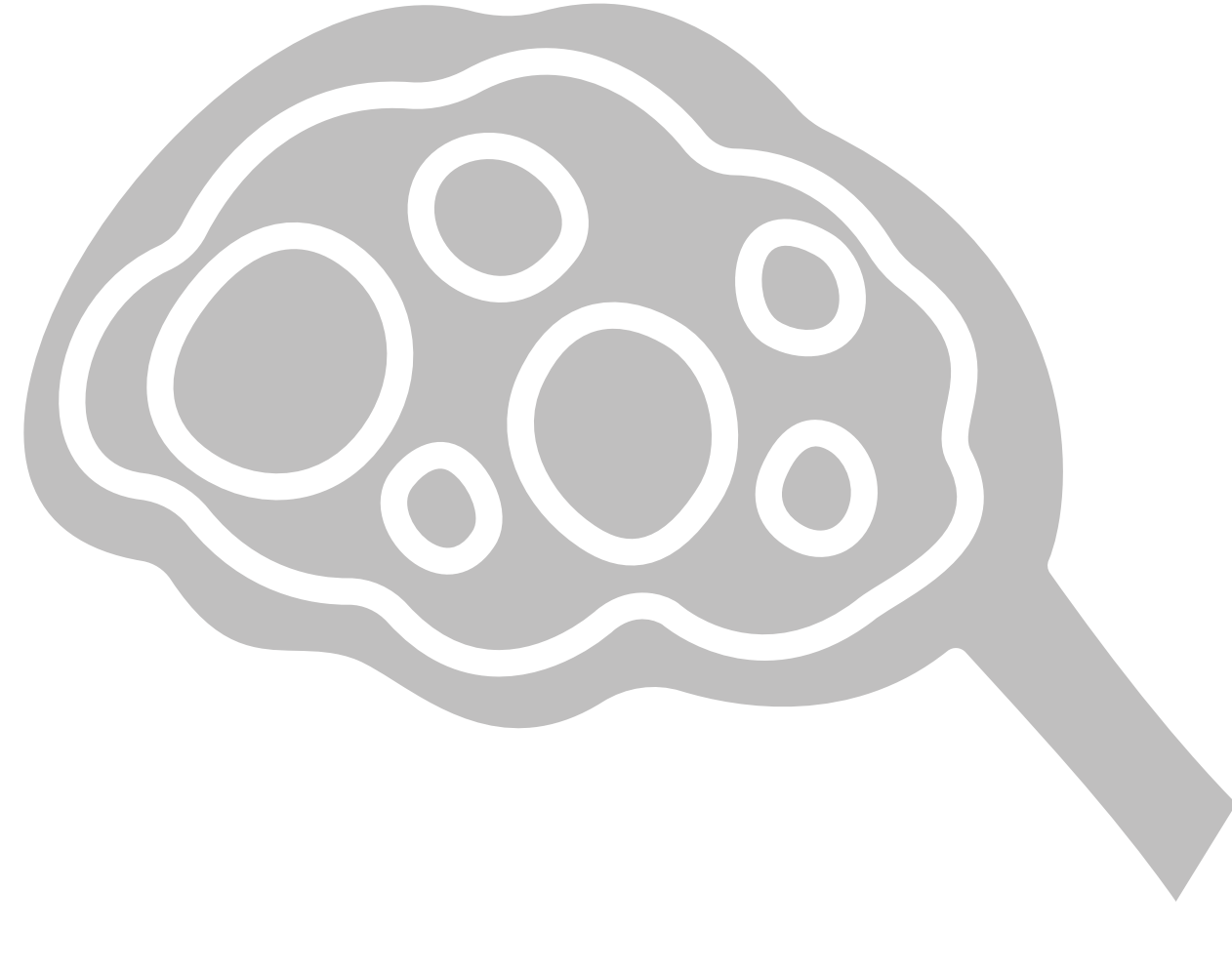


# TOGETHER FOR OVARIAN CANCER AWARENESS: WORLD OVARIAN CANCER DAY



## OVARIAN CANCER

**third most common<sup>(1)</sup> cancer (Indian Scenario) among women and the deadliest gynecological cancer**

Ovarian cancer is often referred to as the "silent killer" because of the non-specific symptoms

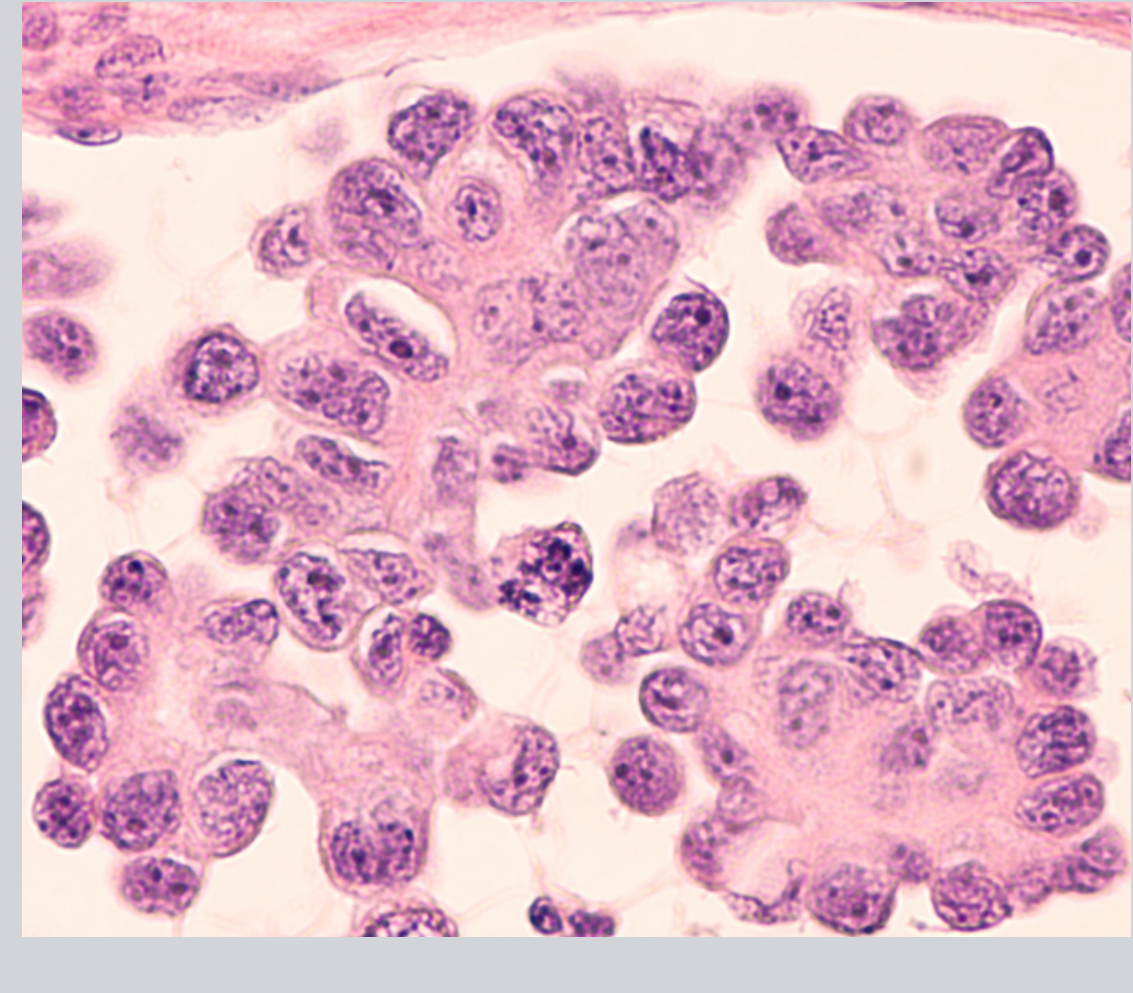


Risk factors include age, family history of breast cancer, inherited genetic mutations, endometriosis, obesity, and hormone replacement therapy



around 313,000 new cases of ovarian cancer are diagnosed worldwide each year<sup>(2)</sup>

## TYPES OF OVARIAN CANCER<sup>(1,2)</sup>



1. Epithelial ovarian cancer arises from the cells covering the ovary's surface.
2. Germ-cell ovarian cancer arises from the cells that produce eggs.
3. Stromal ovarian cancer arises from the connective tissue that holds the ovary together.
4. Small cell carcinoma is a rare and aggressive ovarian cancer, typically in young women.
5. Borderline ovarian tumors are not fully malignant but have the potential to become cancerous

## METHODS FOR DIAGNOSIS<sup>(2,3)</sup>



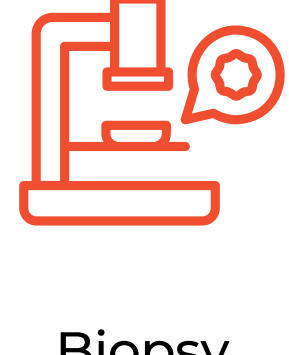
Pelvic examination



Imaging tests such as ultrasound, CT scan, MRI, and PET



Blood tests for tumor markers

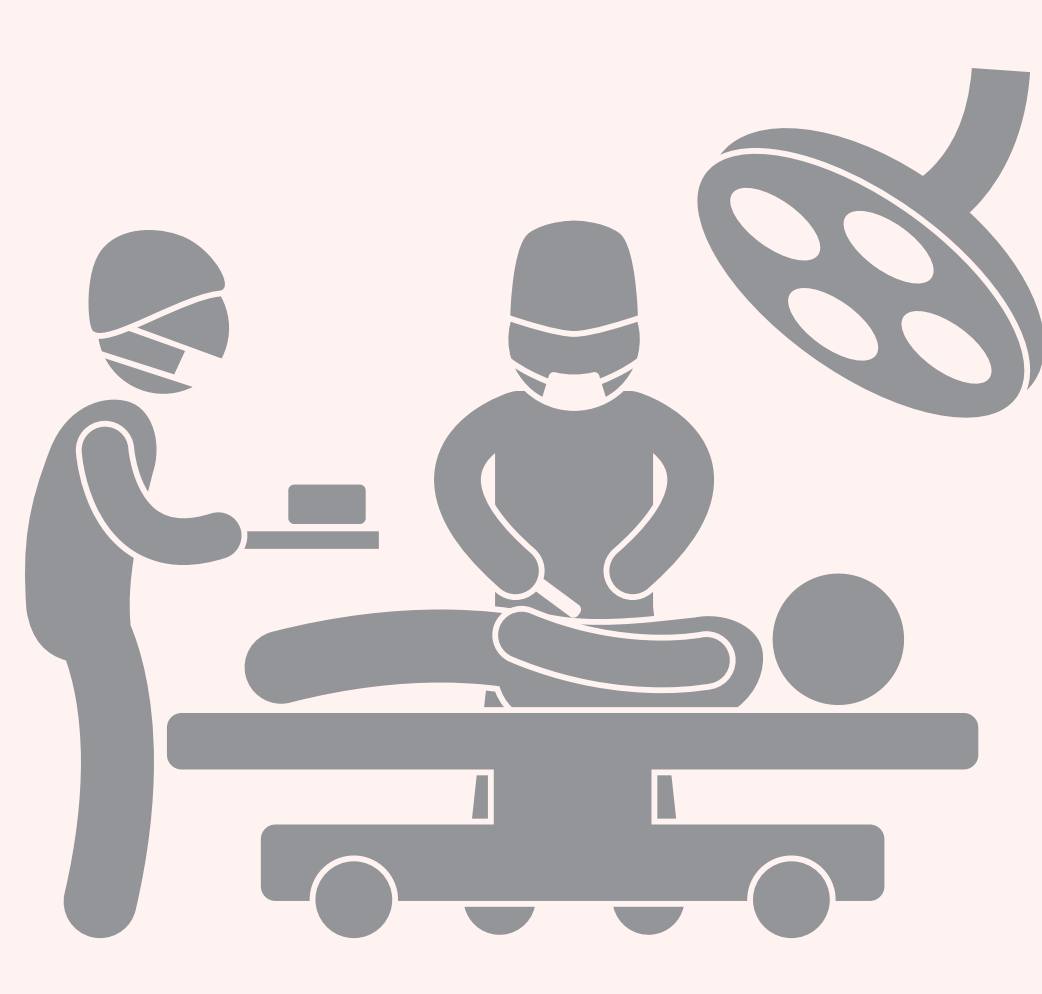


Biopsy

*"Early detection is key to improving outcomes for ovarian cancer. However, routine screening is not recommended for ovarian cancer."*

## HOW IS OVARIAN CANCER MANAGED?<sup>(3)</sup>

*"It is important for patients with ovarian cancer to work closely with their healthcare team to develop a personalized treatment plan that considers their individual needs."*



### SURGERY

primary treatment for ovarian cancer is surgical removal of the tumor, including the ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, nearby lymph nodes, and any other affected tissues or organs

### CHEMOTHERAPY THERAPY

can be given before or after surgery, or both



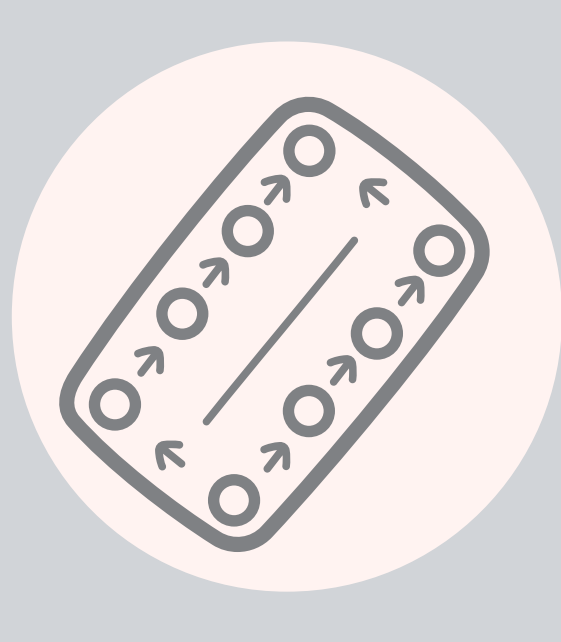
### HORMONE THERAPY

it may be used to block the effects of estrogen or other hormones

### TARGETED THERAPY

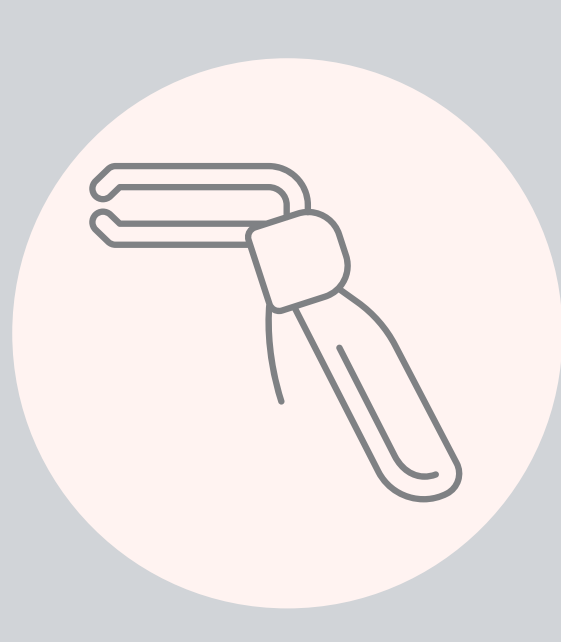
can be used to target specific genes or proteins involved in the growth and spread of cancer cells.

## PRIMARY PREVENTION OF OVARIAN CANCER<sup>(4,5)</sup>



### Birth control pills

Long-term use of birth control pills has been shown to reduce the risk of ovarian cancer



### Tubal ligation or hysterectomy

Surgery to remove the fallopian tubes or the uterus may reduce the risk of ovarian cancer.



### Pregnancy and breastfeeding

Women who have had one or more full-term pregnancies and have breastfed their babies may have a reduced risk of ovarian cancer.



### Genetic testing and counseling

Women with a family history of ovarian or breast cancer may benefit from genetic testing and counselling to determine if they carry a gene mutation that increases their risk.

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