

# Ovarian cancer can happen to **any woman**



Ovarian Cancer Australia

**know ovarian cancer**



**4** Australian women **diagnosed EACH DAY**



**3** Australian women **will die EACH DAY**  
Ovarian cancer is the most deadly of all women's cancers.



About **250K** WOMEN **diagnosed worldwide EACH YEAR**

## THE NUMBERS

### THE TYPES

Epithelial



AFFECTS **90%**

Affects around 90% of ovarian cancer patients; occurs in cells that line or cover the ovaries or fallopian tubes, common in women aged over 60 but can develop at any age.

Germ Cell



AFFECTS **5%**

Affects 5% of patients with ovarian cancer; originates in the egg-forming cells, usually impacts only one ovary in adolescents and young women.

Stromal Cell



AFFECTS **5%**

Affects fewer than 5% of patients; begins in the connective cells that hold the ovaries together, occurs with equal frequency in pre- and postmenopausal women.

### THE SYMPTOMS

Excessive fatigue

Appetite loss

Feeling full after eating only a small amount

Need to urinate often or urgently

Changed bowel habits

Indigestion

Unexplained weight loss or gain

Persistent abdominal bloating

Pressure, discomfort or pain in the abdominal or pelvic area

Post-menopausal bleeding or irregular periods

### RISK FACTORS



Family history of ovarian, breast or bowel cancer



Aged over 50



Having endometriosis



Using hormone replacement therapy



Previously having had breast or bowel cancer



Smoking or obesity



Never having children or having children in later life



Having genetic mutations in the BRCA1 or BRCA2 genes



• **NO EARLY DETECTION TEST**  
• **PAP TEST OR CERVICAL SMEAR TEST WILL NOT DETECT OVARIAN CANCER**



Treatment options for most women with ovarian cancer have not changed in 30 years.

Treatment can involve chemotherapy and/or surgical removal of the ovaries and fallopian tubes as well as the uterus and cervix.

## DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT