

- Ovarian cancer is not one single disease, but has **subtypes** that have different **risk factors, prognoses, and treatments** ¹
- Ovarian cancers **cause more deaths** than cervical, uterine, vaginal, or vulvar cancers ¹
- Ovarian cancers are **the fifth leading cause of cancer-related deaths** and are the eighth most common cancer diagnosis among Michigan women ²
- 755 Michigan women were diagnosed with ovarian cancers in 2012 ³
- 544 Michigan women died from ovarian cancers in 2013 ³
- 760 Michigan women are expected to be diagnosed with ovarian cancers in 2016 ²
- 480 Michigan women are expected to die from ovarian cancers in 2016 ²

What puts a woman at risk for ovarian cancer? ¹

- 45 years of age or older
- A **personal or family history of ovarian cancer** on either the mother or father's side
- **Inherited genetic mutations** for hereditary cancer syndromes like hereditary breast and ovarian cancer syndrome, Lynch syndrome, and Li-Fraumeni syndrome
- **Obesity**
- **Never** having given birth
- Use of **hormone replacement therapy**
- A history of **endometriosis**
- Increased number of **lifetime ovulatory cycles**

Genetic Testing and Counseling for Inherited Genetic Mutations¹

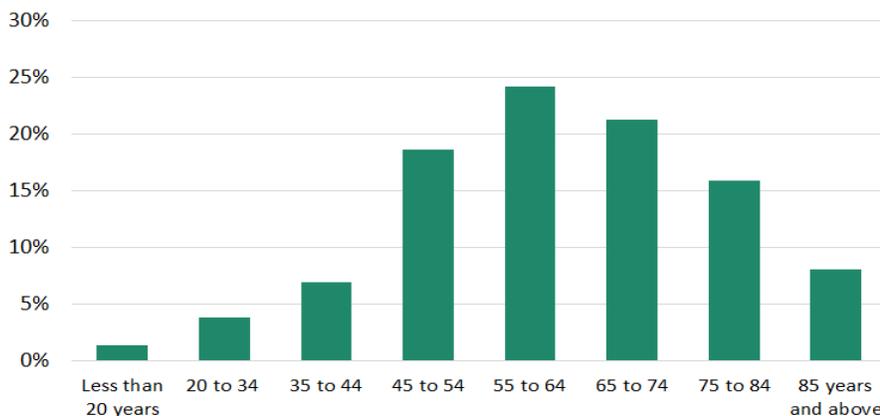
Women with a personal or family history of breast and ovarian cancer should **consult their healthcare provider** about genetic counseling and testing for inherited genetic mutations.

Inherited genetic mutations, such as mutations in *BRCA1/BRCA2*, are rare in the general population, but are more prevalent in specific populations ¹:

0.2% of the US population have ***BRCA1/BRCA2*** mutations but **10% to 15%** of women diagnosed with **invasive ovarian cancers** have the mutations.

Other hereditary cancer syndromes can increase risk for ovarian cancers.

Percent of New Cases of Ovarian Cancer by Age at Diagnosis



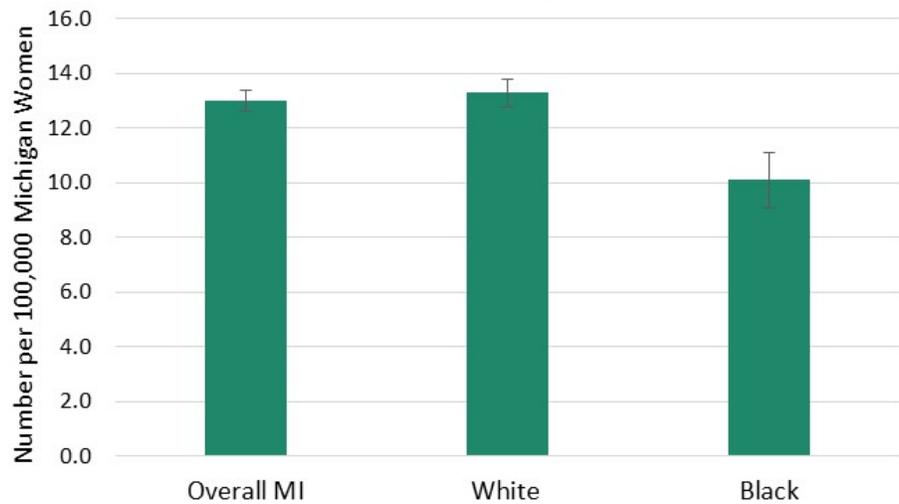
Source: Fast Stats: An interactive tool for access to SEER cancer statistics. Surveillance Research Program, National Cancer Institute. <http://seer.cancer.gov/faststats>. (Accessed on 6-21-2016)

Current evidence suggests many ovarian cancers originate in the fallopian tubes.¹

The number of new cases of ovarian cancers have fallen from 17 cases per 100,000 Michigan women in the 1980's to about 12 cases per 100,000 Michigan women in 2012.³

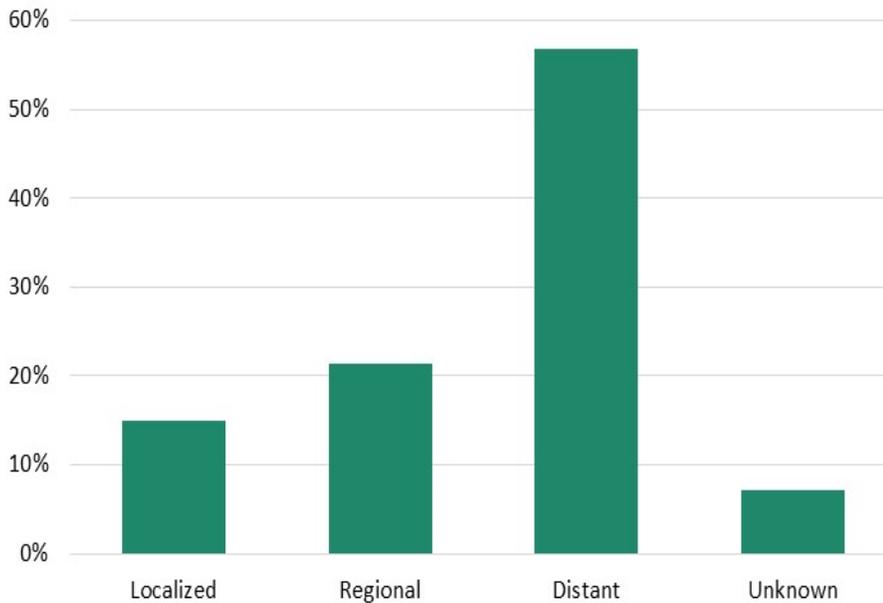
The number of deaths caused by ovarian cancers have also decreased in Michigan since the 1980's.³

Incidence Rate of Cancers of Ovaries and Fallopian Tubes 2009-2013 by Race



Source : Michigan Resident Cancer Incidence File. Includes cases diagnosed in 2009- 2013 and processed by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics by November 30, 2015.

Stage of Ovarian and Fallopian Tube Cancers at Time of Diagnosis, Michigan 2009-2013



Source : Michigan Resident Cancer Incidence File. Includes cases diagnosed in 2008 - 2012 and processed by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics by November 30, 2015.

Early detection of ovarian cancer is important for survival.

Between 2008 and 2012, , only **14.9%** of the ovarian cancers diagnosed in Michigan were caught in the **localized stage**, when 5-year survival is 92.1%.⁴

21.3% were diagnosed in the **regional stage**, when 5-year survival drops to 73.1%.⁴

56.7% of the ovarian cancers diagnosed in Michigan were diagnosed in the **distant stage**, when 5-year survival drops to 28.8%.⁴

At this time, there is no screening test for ovarian cancer in the general population.⁵

1) National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2016. *Ovarian Cancers: evolving paradigms in research and care*. Washington DC: The National Academies Press. 2) American Cancer Society. *Cancer Statistics Center: Michigan at a Glance 2016*. Retrieved at: <http://cancerstatisticscenter.cancer.org/#/state/Michigan>. 3) Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program. *Invasive Ovarian Cancer Incidence and Ovarian Cancer Mortality Trends Michigan Female Residents, 1985-2012*. Michigan Department of Health and Human Services., Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics. Retrieved at: <http://www.cancer-rates.info/mi/index.php>. 4) Fast Stats: An interactive tool for access to SEER cancer statistics. Surveillance Research Program, National Cancer Institute. <http://seer.cancer.gov/faststats>. (Accessed on 6-21-2016) 5) American Cancer Society. Can ovarian cancer be found early. Ovarian cancer. Available at <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/ovariancancer/detailedguide/ovarian-cancer-detection>. Updated February 2016. Accessed 23 June 2016.