



THINK YOU'VE BEEN CHECKED FOR THE MOST FATAL WOMEN'S CANCER? THINK AGAIN.

THERE IS NO RELIABLE SCREENING TEST FOR OVARIAN CANCER, AND NO VACCINE TO PREVENT IT.

HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

All women are at risk for developing ovarian cancer. However, a woman is at higher risk if:

- She is over 50 years of age
- Her family has a history of ovarian, breast, endometrial (uterine), or colorectal cancer
- She is of Ashkenazi Jewish descent
- She has a genetic mutation associated with ovarian cancer

The following factors reduce the risk of ovarian cancer:

- Use of oral contraceptives
- Full-term pregnancy
- Tubal ligation
- Removal of the fallopian tubes, and ovaries

HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO DO

Speak to your doctor about your risk for developing ovarian cancer to determine whether preventive action is right for you.

OVARIAN CANCER IS DIFFICULT TO DETECT

Signs of this disease are easily overlooked because they can signal a variety of conditions. Common symptoms are:

- Bloating
- Abdominal discomfort
- Difficulty eating
- Change in urinary habits

Speak to your doctor if you notice new symptoms that persist for three weeks or longer. If ovarian cancer is suspected, see a gynecologic oncologist for specialized care.

For further information, visit
ovariancanada.org

