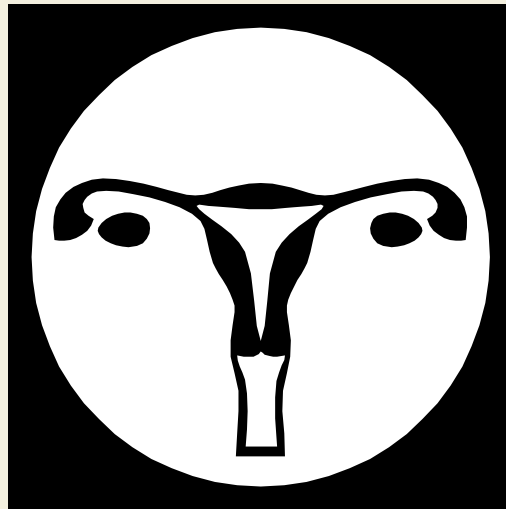
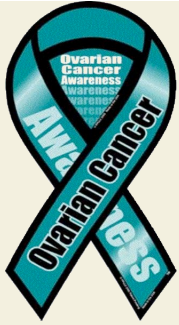


Ovarian Cancer





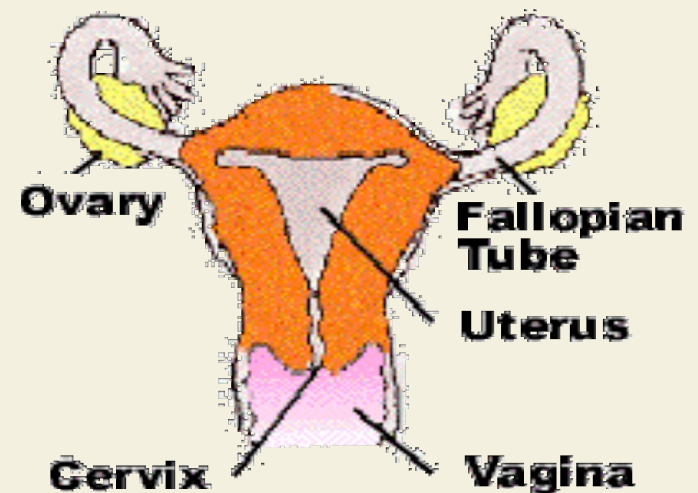
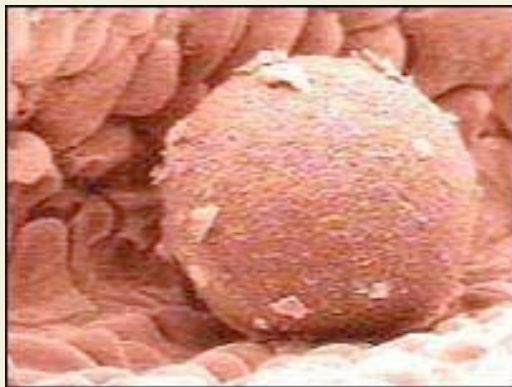
Objectives

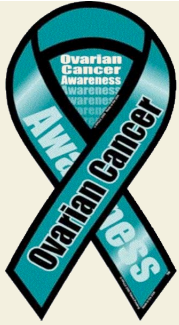
- *Students should be able to define Ovarian Cancer*
- *Students should be able to list three symptoms*
- *Students should be able to list three risk factors*
- *Students should be able to identify the treatment for Ovarian Cancer*



Definition

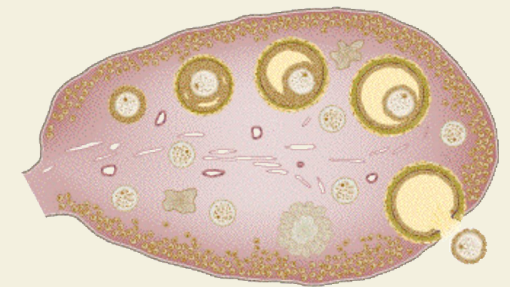
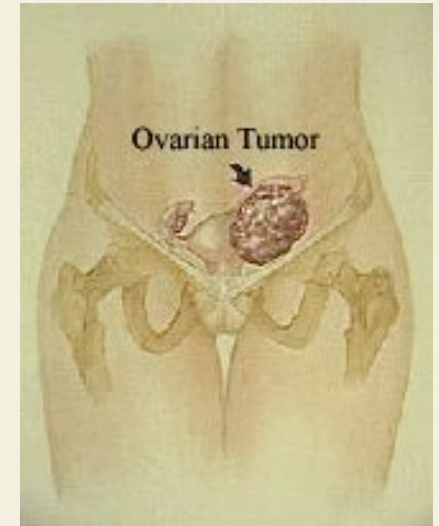
- *Ovarian Cancer is when ovarian cells grow uncontrollably creating tumors*
- *An ovary is a small almond size organ in a woman's body*
- *It produces eggs and the hormones estrogen and progesterone*

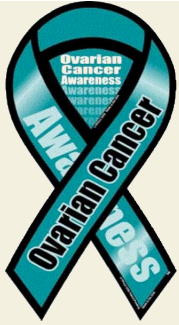




Cause

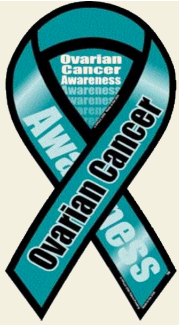
- *Still not sure of exact cause*
- *Some hypotheses are:*
 - *Repairing the ovary wall where the egg has ruptured through*
 - *Change of hormones before and during ovulation*
- *Three types of tumor:*
 - *Epithelial tumor*
 - *85%-90%*
 - *Tumor is on the outer covering of the ovary*
 - *Usually in post menopausal women*
 - *Germ cell tumors*
 - *tumors in the egg producing cells*
 - *usually in younger women*
 - *Stromal tumors*
 - *Tumors in the estrogen and progesterone producing cells of the ovaries*





Risk factors

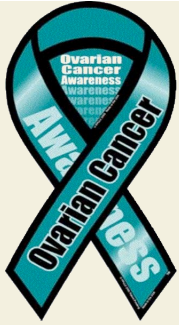
- *Inherited gene mutations- inheriting the mutation of the breast cancer I gene or breast cancer II gene*
- *Family history- if more than one person in your family had ovarian cancer you are at high risk*
- *Age: after menopause*
- *Child bearing status: having at least one pregnancy lowers the risk*
- *Infertility: having trouble conceiving can be a risk*
- *Ovarian cysts: having ovarian cysts. Greater risk when they are post menopausal ovarian cysts*
- *Hormone replacement therapy: Slight increased risk for women taking estrogen after menopause*
- *Obesity in early adulthood*



Symptoms

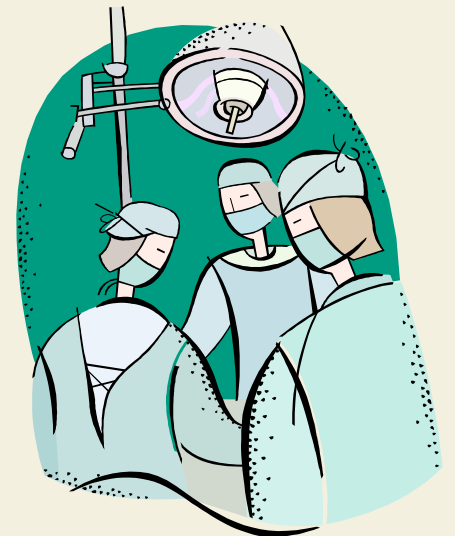
- *Similar symptoms of digestive and bladder disorders this is why it is hard to diagnose ovarian cancer*
- *Abdominal pressure*
- *Urinary urgency*
- *Pelvic discomfort*
- *Persistent indigestion, gas or nausea*
- *Unexplained changes in bowel habits*
- *Changes in bladder habits*
- *Unexpected weight loss or gain*
- *Loss in appetite*
- *Lower back pain*
- *Persistent lack of energy*
- *Pain during intercourse*

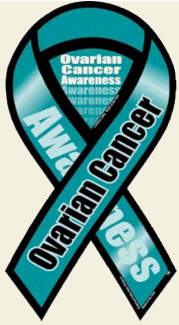








Treatment

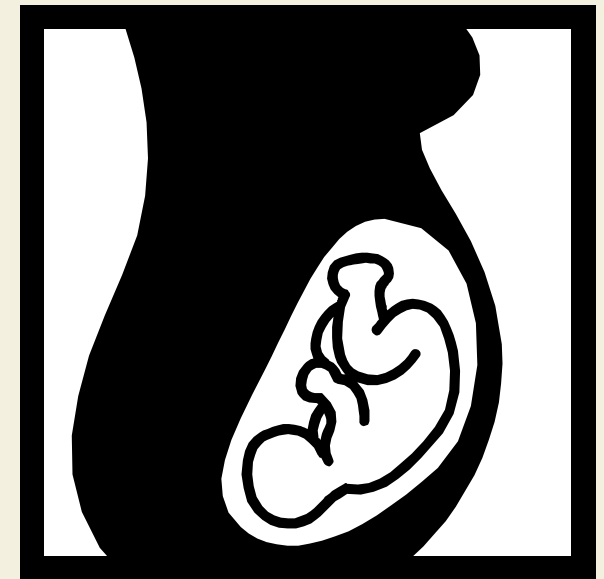
- *Usually a combination of surgery and chemotherapy*
- *Usually removal of both ovaries, fallopian tubes and uterus*
- *Also removes cancer from abdomen*





Prevention

-  *Oral contraceptive: use of three years or more reduces the risk by 30%-50%*
-  *Pregnancy and breast feeding: Having at least one child lowers your risk*
-  *Tubal ligation or hysterectomy*
-  *Women that are at high risk can have their ovaries removed (this also reduces the risk for breast cancer)*

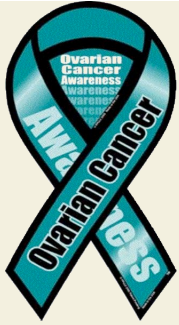




Statistics

- *5th highest death caused by cancer in women*
- *About 20,000 women will develop ovarian cancer this year in the U.S.*
- *15,000 will die from Ovarian Cancer*





Review

- *Symptoms of ovarian cancer are easily identified. T F*
- *The older you are the less chance you have of getting ovarian cancer. T F*
- *Being pregnant at least _____ time(s) will help lower the risk of ovarian cancer.*
- *Ovarian cancer is the _____ leading cause of death in women.*
- *The cause for ovarian cancer is _____.*