Ovarian Cancer

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Myth: Ovarian cancer is a "silent killer"

Non-specific

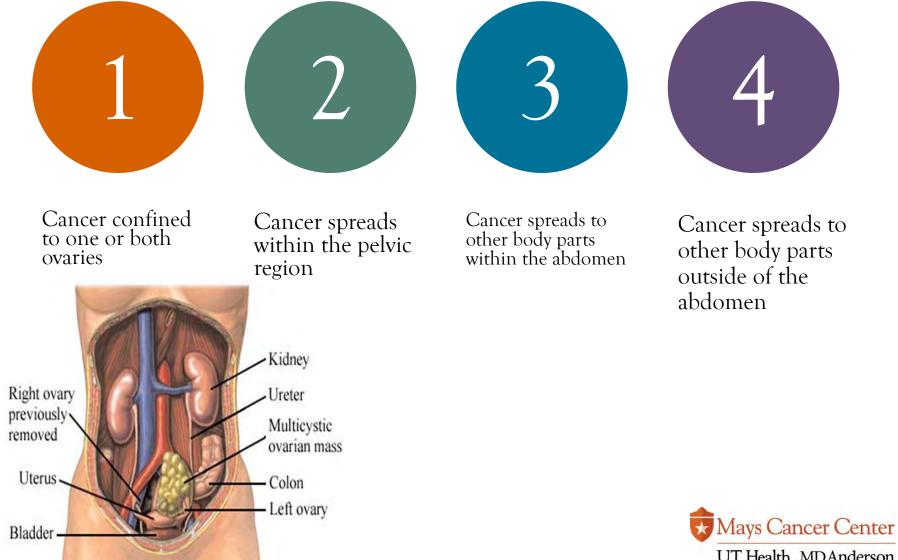
- Abdominal pain, discomfort
- Bloating, back pain
- Urinary urgency
- Constipation
- Tiredness
- Feeling full after light meal
- Loss of appetite
- Difficulty breathing

Specific

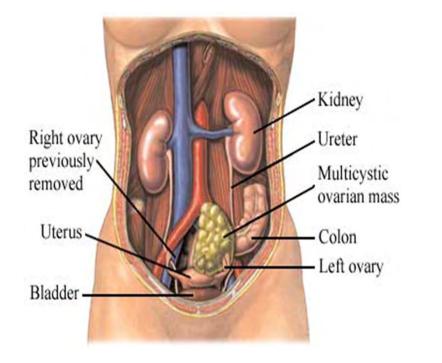
- Pelvic pain
- Abnormal vaginal bleeding
- Involuntary weight loss
- Build up of fluid (ascites) in the abdominal cavity
- Pain or sensation of a mass in the abdomen



Ovarian cancer staging



UT Health MDAnderson San Antonio





Cancer spreads to other body parts within the abdomen

Stage III is the most common stage at diagnosis



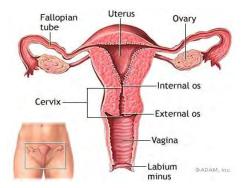
Ovarian cancer risk factors

Increase risk

- BRCA mutation
- Lynch Syndrome
- Family history (?)
- Infertility
- PCOS
- Endometriosis

Decrease risk

- Birth control pills
- Breast feeding (>12 months)
- Previous pregnancy
- Tubal ligation
- Hysterectomy
- Removal of fallopian tubes (?)





Early detection of ovarian cancer

Should you be screened for ovarian cancer?

Are You Eligible?

This study is available for women 50-74 years old who:

- Are post-menopausal (no period for one year or longer)
- No cancer treatment in the past 12 months (talk to study coordinator for exceptions)
- Have at least one ovary
- Have a healthcare provider (whomever provides your yearly well-woman exam)

With this trial, investigators are studying an algorithm using the CA 125 blood test to determine if regular testing can help detect ovarian cancer at an earlier stage.

Study Benefits:

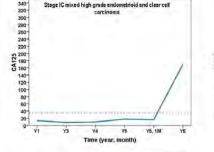
- Receive possible ovarian cancer screening test at no cost.
- By participating in cancer research you may help advance medical science and help others who will battle cancer in the future.

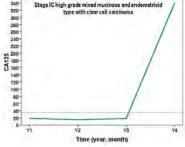
Study Procedures:

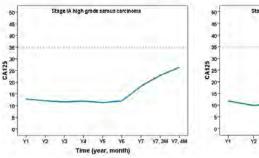
- Phone interview
- · Blood test (annually or more often, if indicated)
- Medical history questionnaire and surveys (optional)
- Transvaginal ultrasounds (only if indicated)

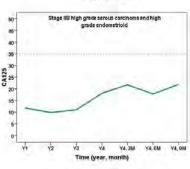
Confidentiality Notice:

All information you provide, as well as your blood sample results, will be completely confidential No one outside this study may have access to your information without your permission.



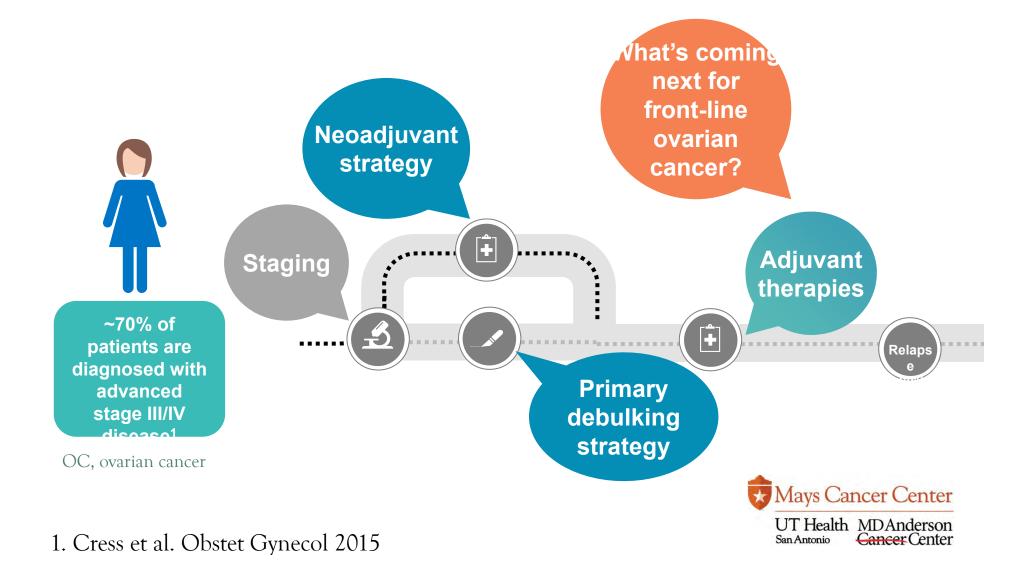








The patient journey



Advancements in front-line therapy June 2018 December 2018

June 13, 2018

Avastin Plus ChemoTx Approved for Advanced Ovarian Cancer After Resection

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Genentech announced that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved Avastin (bevacizumab) in combination with carboplatin and paclitaxel, followed by Avastin monotherapy, for the treatment of women with advanced (stage III or IV) ovarian cancer after initial surgical resection.

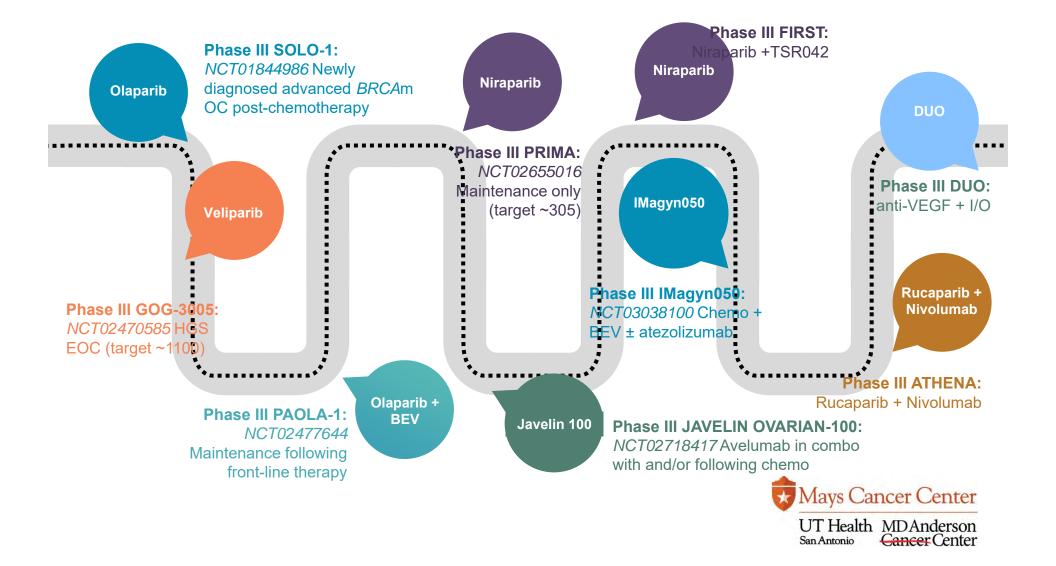
The approval for treating stage III or IV epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube, or primary peritoneal cancer after initial surgical resection is supported by data from the Phase 3, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled GOG-0218 trial. Women were



The approval is supported by data from the Phase 3, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled GOG-0218 trial. Meeting Coverage > ESMO Practice-Changing PARP Inhibitor Study in Ovarian Cancer "Unprecedented" increase in PFS with upfront olaparib maintenance



Trials in front-line therapy



Cancer & Treatment side effects

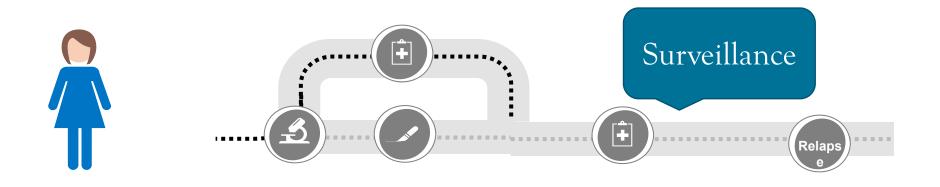
Short term

- Hair loss
- Sleep disturbance
- Fatigue
- Chemo brain
- Joint pain
- Peripheral neuropathy
- Low blood counts
- Nausea/vomiting
- Altered taste

Long term

- Sexuality
- Pain with intercourse
- Menopausal symptoms
- Peripheral neuropathy
- Anxiety/fear
- Secondary cancers





Rest/Recovery

- Let your body heal
- Lingering side effects
- Reflect
- Celebrate

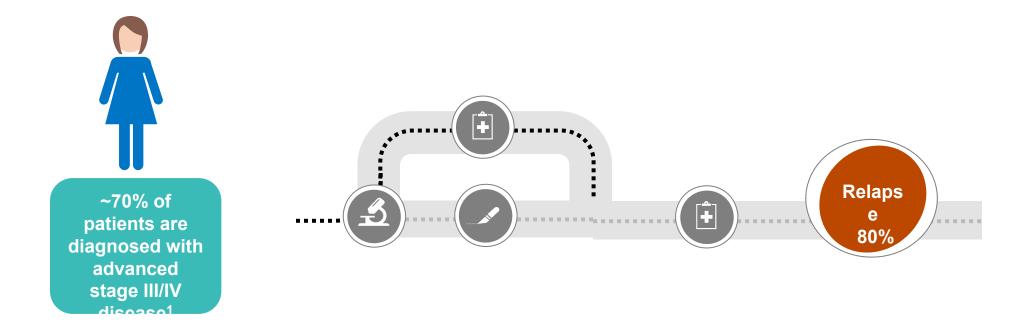
Medical

- Understand diagnosis
- Records
- Genetic testing
- Signs/symptoms recurrence
- Ca125
- Imaging
- Survivorship care plan

Live

- Healthy lifestyle
- New normal
- Intimacy
- Anxiety/depression
- Talk with caregivers
- Support group







1. Cress et al. Obstet Gynecol 2015

Definitions of Platinum Sensitivity Are Based on Platinum-Free Interval

- Platinum-free interval (PFI) defined from the last date of platinum dose until progressive disease¹
- Patient populations^{2,a}:



^a Adapted from definitions established by the 4th Ovarian Cancer Consensus Conference of the Gynecologic Cancer intergroup (GCIG) in 2010.

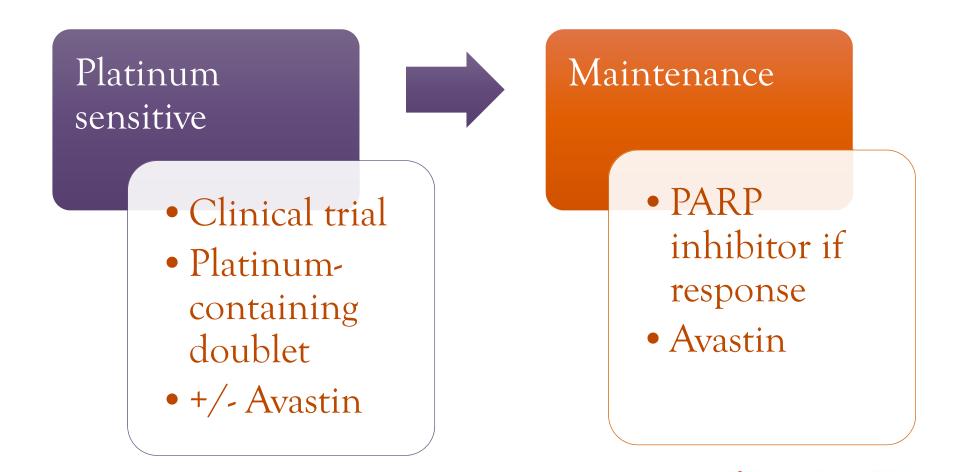
1. Stuart GC, et al. Int J Gynecol Cancer. 2011;21(4):750-5. 2. Wilson MK, et al. Ann Oncol. 2017;28(4):727-32.



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ovarian

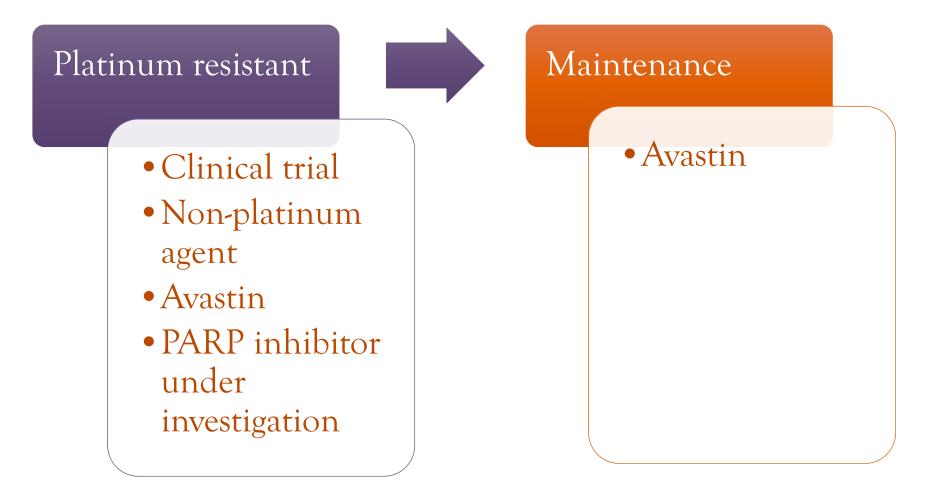
Treatment of recurrent ovarian cancer



Mays Cancer Center

UT Health MDAnderson San Antonio Cancer Center

Treatment of recurrent ovarian cancer





Living with cancer

- Cancer as chronic illness
- New "normal"
- Treatments become part of life
- Managing chemo side effects
- Stay informed
- Ask questions
- Healthy lifestyle
- Support





Build a community

- American cancer society
- National ovarian cancer coalition
- Local fundraising events
- Social media



Purple Heals

A Group for Those Affected by Gynecologic Cancer

UT Health has a group dedicated to those affected by gynecologic cancer, including cervical, ovarian, uterine and vulvar cancer. Survivors and their supporters are encouraged to attend.

UT Health Purple Heals Meetings Third Wednesday of the Month 6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Refreshments will be served.

More information at **uthealthcare.org/purple**



Meeting location: Medical Arts & Research Center Conference Room B (by the H-E-B Pharmacy) 8300 Floyd Curl Drive, San Antonio, TX 78229 Parking is free.

