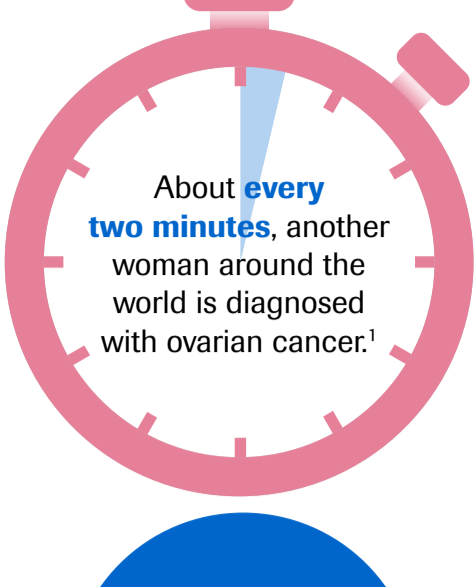


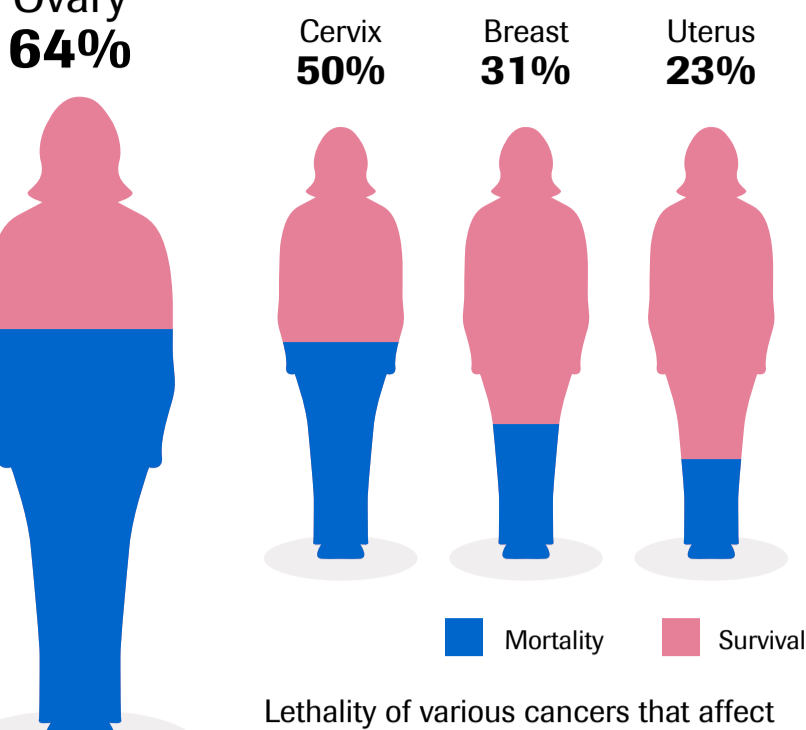
# Ovarian cancer

## Epidemiology

Ovarian cancer is the **most deadly** of all cancers that affect women.<sup>1</sup>



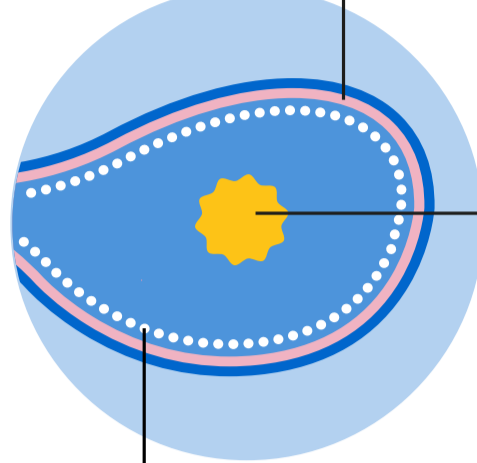
This equates to nearly a **quarter of a million** cases globally each year.<sup>1</sup>



Lethality of various cancers that affect women (deaths / cases per year)

## Types of ovarian cancer

The ovaries are made up of a number of different cells. Ovarian cancer is categorised by the type of cell it originates from.<sup>2</sup>



**Epithelial cancer**, accounting for 90% of malignant ovarian cancers<sup>2</sup>

**Stromal cell cancer** begins in the cells that hold the ovaries together and produce female hormones<sup>2</sup>

**Germ cell cancer** starts from germ cells (cells that are destined to form eggs) within the ovaries<sup>2</sup>

## Risk factors



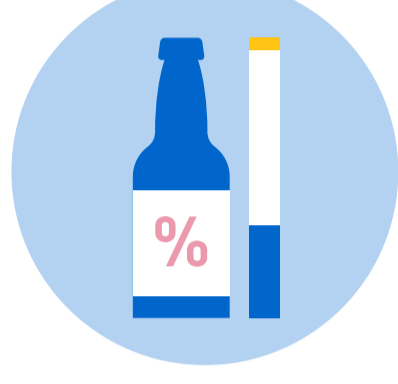
### Family history:

A close relative (mother or sister) who had a gynaecological cancer.<sup>3</sup>



### Age:

Most cases are diagnosed in post-menopausal women.<sup>4</sup>



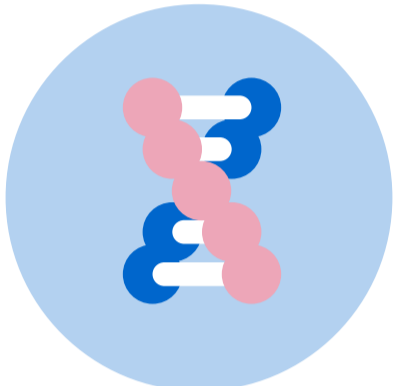
### Lifestyle:

Obesity, smoking and inactive lifestyle.<sup>4</sup>



### Previous gynaecological conditions:

Such as ovarian cysts or endometriosis.<sup>4</sup>



### Genetics:

Certain inherited genetic mutations, most commonly in a type of gene called BRCA.<sup>5</sup>



### Childbirth and menopause:

Women who have not had children, never taken the contraceptive pill, had early menstruation or late menopause.<sup>3</sup>

**BRCA1** mutations can increase the risk by **up to 39%**...

**BRCA2** mutations can increase the risk by **up to 17%**...

...compared to **less than 5%** in the general population.<sup>6</sup>

Some women have so-called 'BRCA-like' mutations, which also increase the risk.



Approximately **50%** of women with the most common type of ovarian cancer, called high grade serous ovarian cancer (HGSOC), have a BRCA or BRCA-like mutation.<sup>7</sup>

HGSOC starts from a specific type of cell called **epithelial cells**.<sup>7</sup>

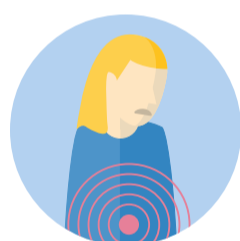
## Symptoms<sup>8,9</sup>



Loss of appetite



Fatigue



Abdominal pain



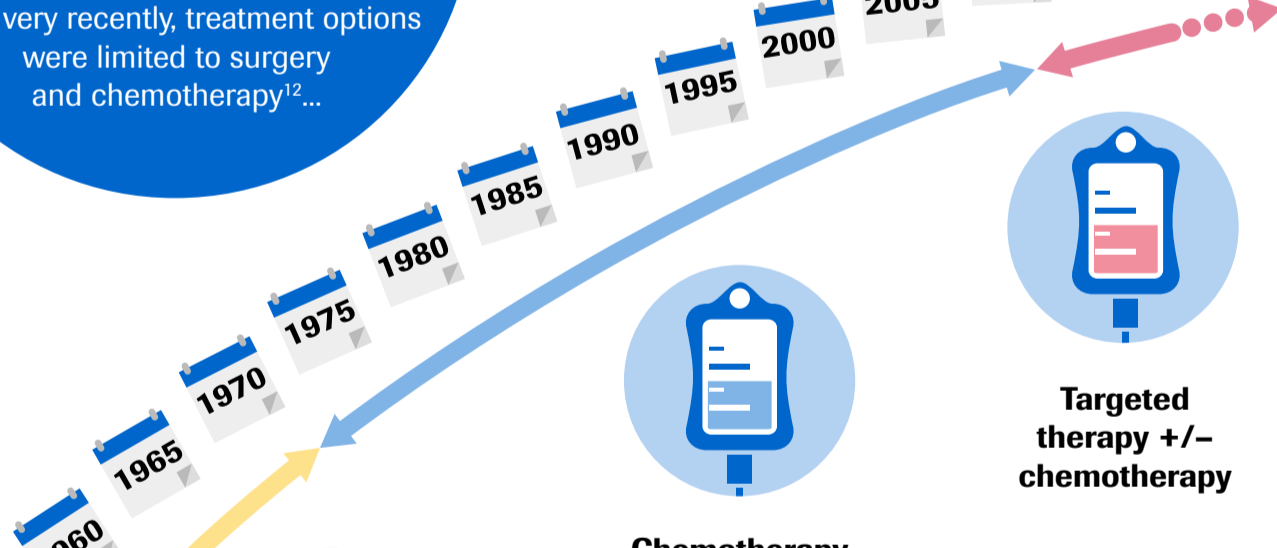
Persistent bloating and / or gastrointestinal symptoms (i.e. constipation, excess wind)

Symptoms are non-specific and can be confused with gastrointestinal complaints, making early diagnosis difficult.<sup>10</sup>

## Treatment

The vast majority of patients are diagnosed at a late-stage, when treatment becomes more difficult.<sup>4,11</sup>

Until very recently, treatment options were limited to surgery and chemotherapy<sup>12</sup>...



Radiotherapy

Chemotherapy

Targeted therapy +/- chemotherapy

...However, recent scientific breakthroughs mean women with ovarian cancer can now also be treated with targeted therapies, a relatively new approach to cancer treatment.

## Therapy options in advanced disease<sup>13,14</sup>

### Newly diagnosed ovarian cancer

Treatment of newly diagnosed patients is known as **front-line treatment**

### Recurrent ovarian cancer

If the disease returns **< 6 months** after last chemotherapy treatment it is known as **platinum-resistant** ovarian cancer

If the disease returns **> 6 months** after last chemotherapy treatment it is known as **platinum-sensitive** ovarian cancer

**Surgery and/or chemotherapy ± targeted therapy**

**Chemotherapy ± targeted therapy**

**Chemotherapy ± targeted therapy**

Roche remains dedicated to the research and development of targeted therapies and immunotherapies, including combinations of these, in front-line and recurrent ovarian cancer, as part of our commitment to continue providing patients with innovative and life-changing treatments.

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