# PERSISTENCE PAYS AN OVARIAN CANCER GUIDE

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## Symptoms

**Ovarian Cancer DOES have symptoms:** 

- B=bloating;
- E=early satiety or feeling full early;
- A=abdominal/pelvic pain;
- C=changes in bowel or bladder habits;
- H=heightened fatigue

Additional symptoms may include indigestion, back pain, constipation, pain with intercourse or menstrual irregularities.

# See a gynecologist if you have symptoms almost daily for 2 or more weeks, especially if these symptoms are new and not normal for you.

Your doctor may recommend a pelvic exam, transvaginal ultrasound, or CA-125 blood test.

### Resources

SHARE Cancer Support: Toll-Free 844-ASK-SHARE (844-275-7427)

### https://www.sharecancersupport.org

SHARE's HealthUnlocked Online Ovarian Cancer Support Community: https://healthunlocked.com/share-ovarian-cancer-support

**The Society of Gynecologic Oncology (SGO) Ovarian Survivorship Plan:** https://www.sgo.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/2018-Ovarian-Cancer-Survivorship-Plan-FWC-SGO.pdf

**National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Guidelines for Patients:** https://www.nccn.org/patients/guidelines/content/PDF/ovarian-patient.pdf

**Ovarian Cancer Research Alliance (OCRA):** https://ocrahope.org/

Foundation for Women's Cancer: https://www.foundationforwomenscancer.org/

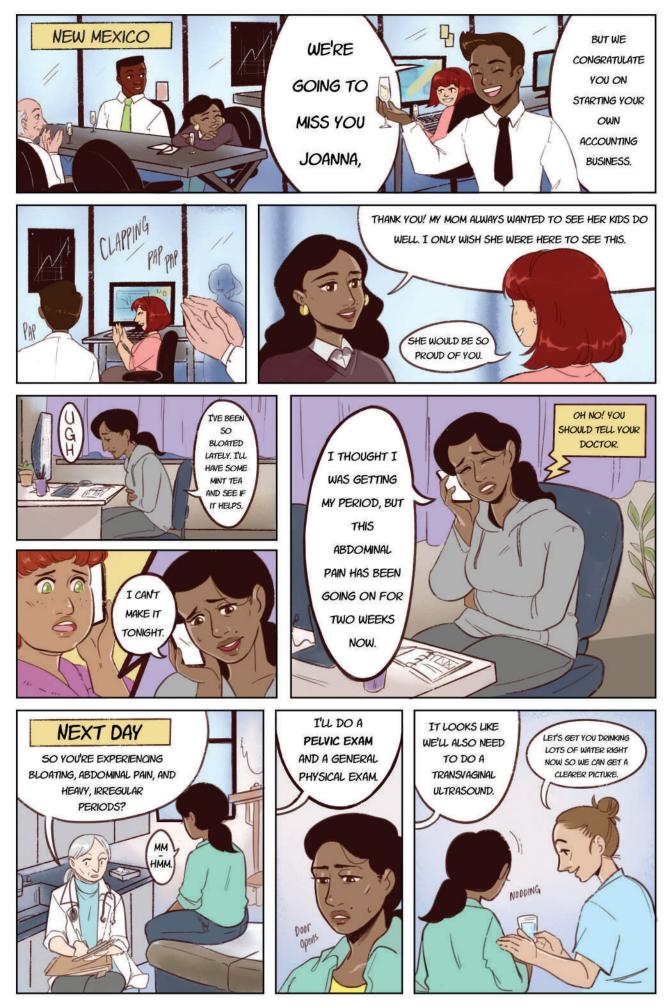
National Ovarian Cancer Coalition: https://ovarian.org/

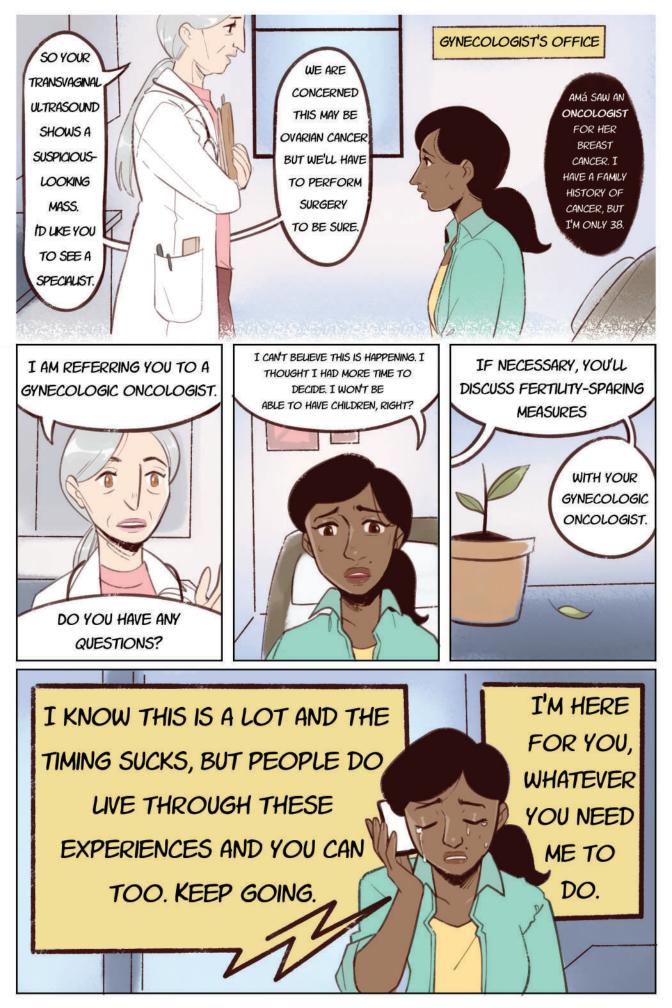




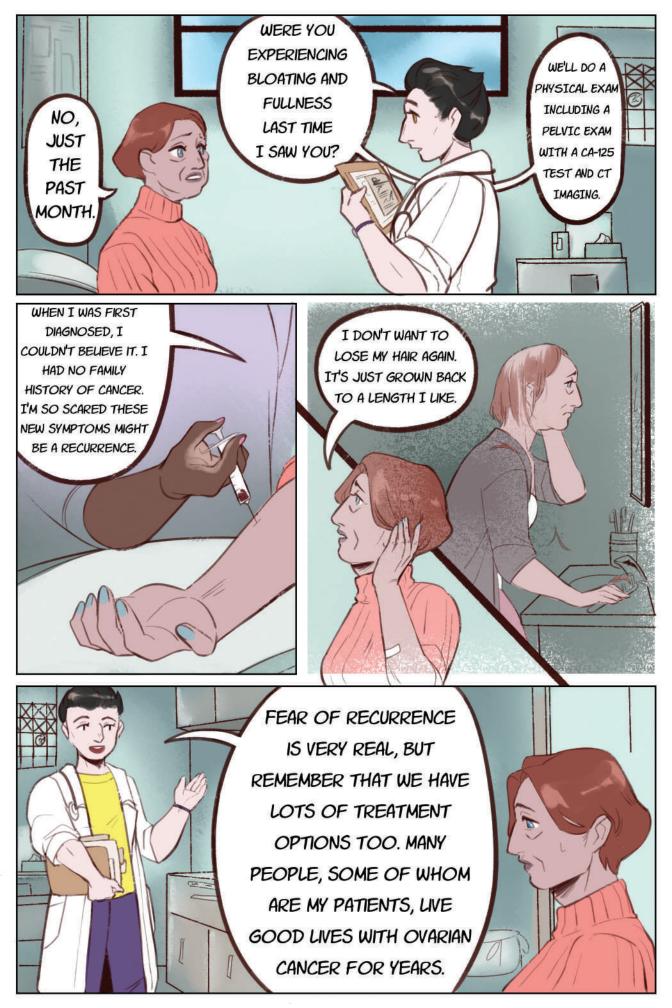
The pages of this novela invite you to follow the stories of three women diagnosed with ovarian cancer. In facing the challenges that come with this serious illness, each woman perseveres and learns the power of advocating for herself. Our characters are fictional, but their stories and emotions reflect the real-life experiences of ovarian cancer survivors who wanted to share their perspectives with you.

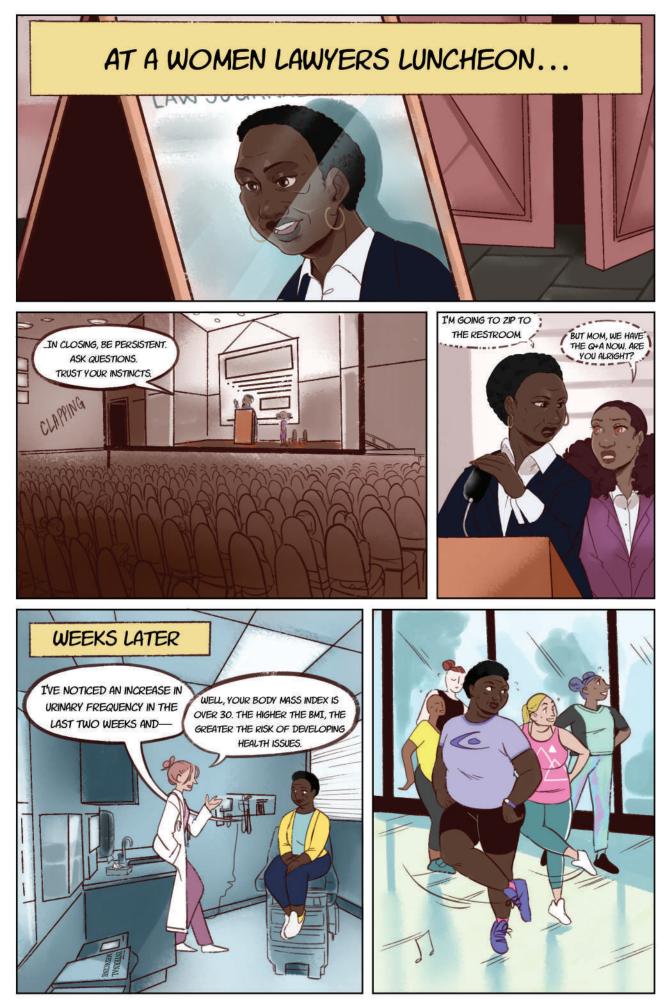
Ovarian cancer is rarer than breast cancer or uterine cancer, but despite considerable advances in research that has led to more and better treatments, it is still often diagnosed at later stages. And, even though women diagnosed with late-stage ovarian cancer may be cured or lead lives of good quality keeping their disease in check with periodic treatment, the best defense is knowing the symptoms and being proactive about your health. Until there is a way to prevent ovarian cancer or a screening test that can catch it early, knowledge is your best defense. We hope the stories of Joanna, Patricia, and Hasina are memorable and inspire you to keep routine check-ups, report symptoms, and persist until a correct diagnosis is reached.

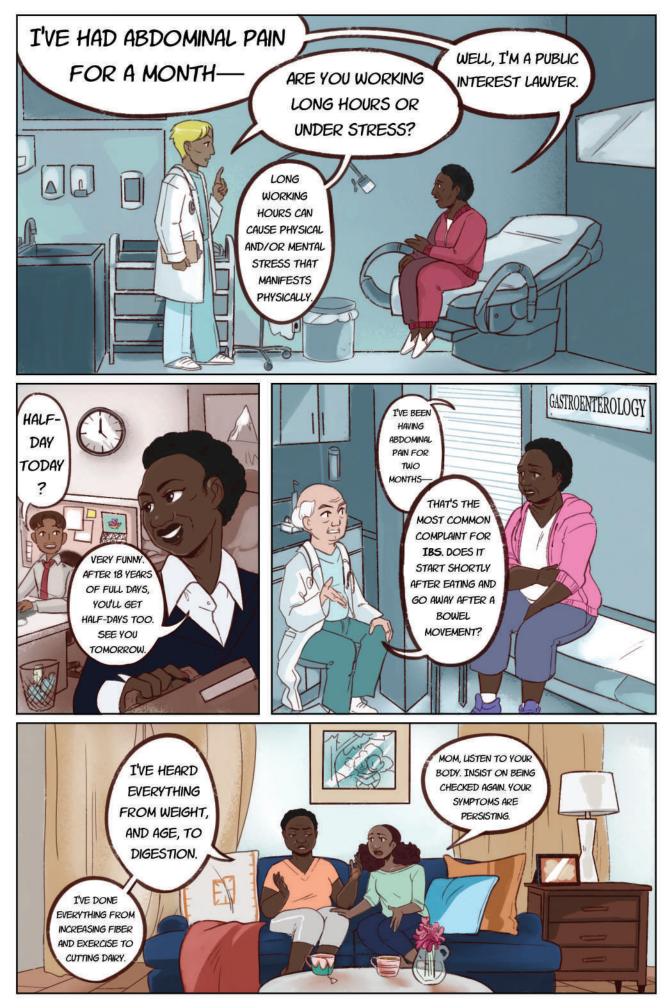










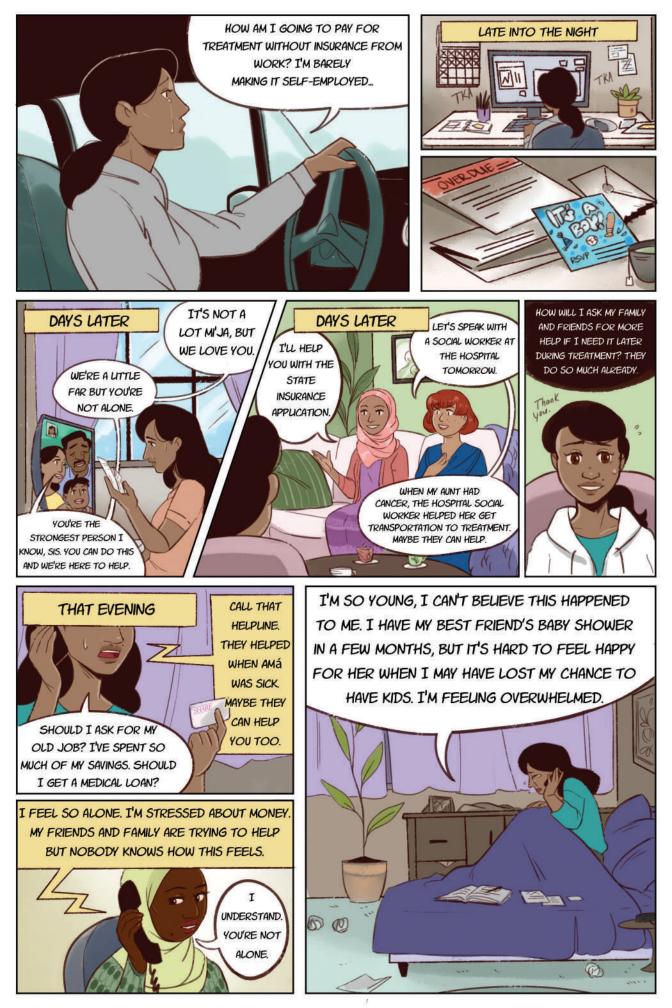


I'M SORRY TO SAY THAT YOUR SURGERY REVEALED OVARIAN CANCER.

> THIS CAN'T BE HAPPENING.

SOME WOMEN EXPERIENCE VAGUE SYMPTOMS BEFORE DIAGNOSIS SUCH AS BLOATING, ABDOMINAL PAIN, AND MENSTRUAL CYCLE CHANGES. BECAUSE NO EARLY DETECTION TEST EXISTS, IT'S IMPORTANT TO REPORT NEW PERSISTENT SYMPTOMS TO YOUR MEDICAL PROVIDER. I KNOW THIS ISN'T WHAT YOU WANTED TO HEAR, BUT WE CAUGHT IT EARLY WHICH IS VERY LUCKY INDEED.

THE STRONGEST RISK FACTOR IS A FAMILY HISTORY OF CANCER, BUT OVARIAN CANCER CAN ALSO AFFECT WOMEN WHO DON'T HAVE ANY FAMILY HISTORY. WHILE LESS COMMON, WOMEN UNDER 50 CAN BE DIAGNOSED WITH OVARIAN CANCER. ALTHOUGH WHITE WOMEN HAVE THE HIGHEST OVARIAN CANCER INCIDENCE RATES, WOMEN OF ALL RACES AND ETHNICITIES CAN BE DIAGNOSED.



I ASKED YOU TO COME IN TODAY BECAUSE UNFORTUNATELY YOUR TESTS AND SCANS SHOWED THAT YOUR OVARIAN CANCER HAS RECURRED.

SYMPTOMS OF RECURRENCE INCLUDE ABDOMINAL PAIN, BLOATING, NAUSEA OR VOMITING, OR CHANGES IN BOWEL OR BLADDER HABITS. SOME WOMEN EXPERIENCE NO SYMPTOMS WHEN THEY RECUR.

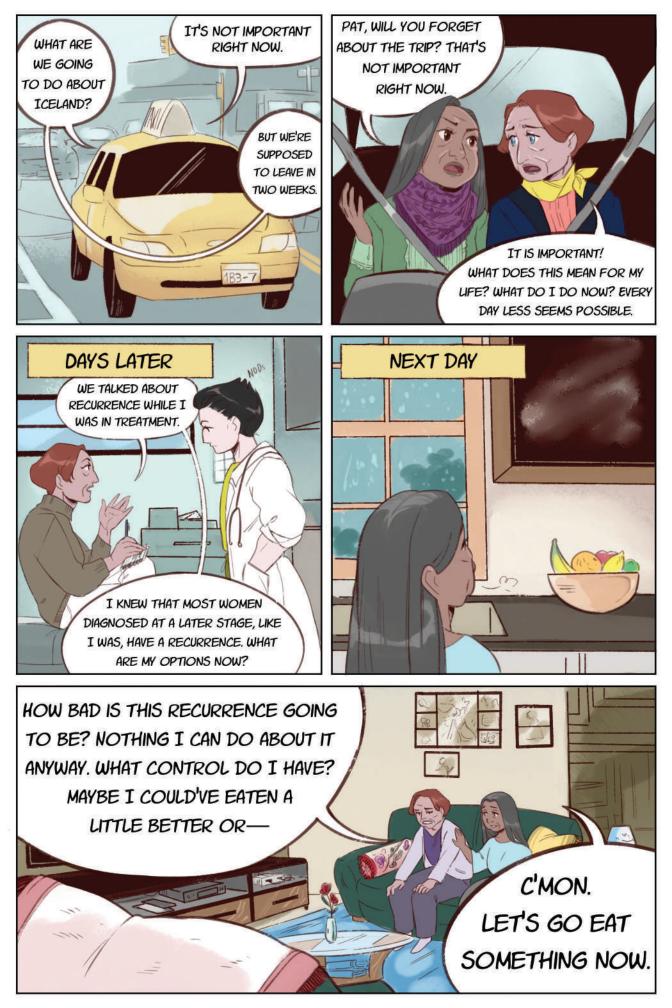
SIGH

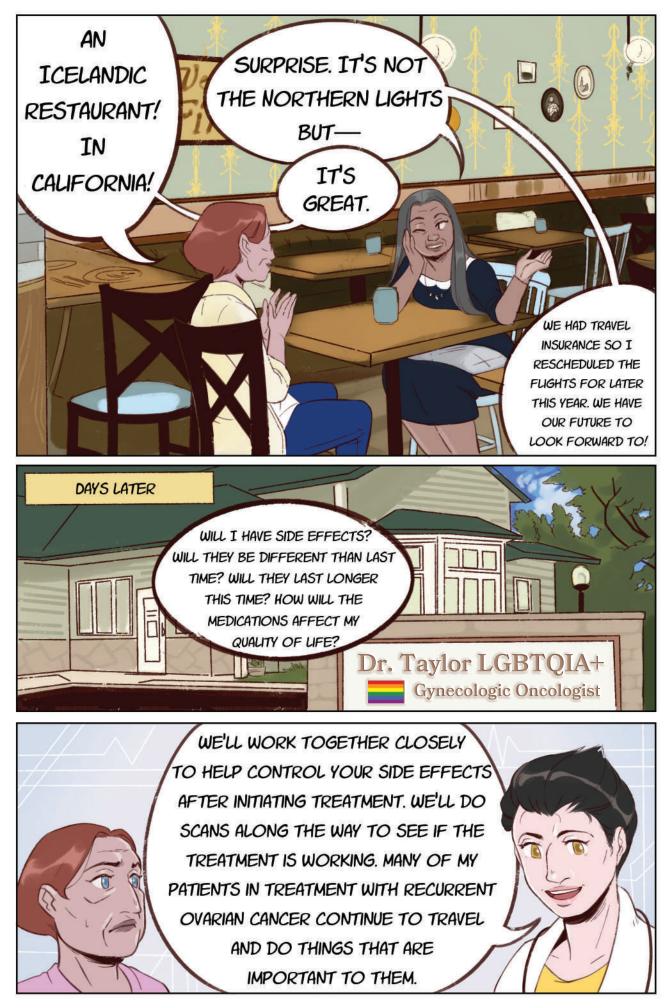
WAITING FOR THE OTHER SHOE TO DROP, BUT I DIDN'T EXPECT IT SO SOON.

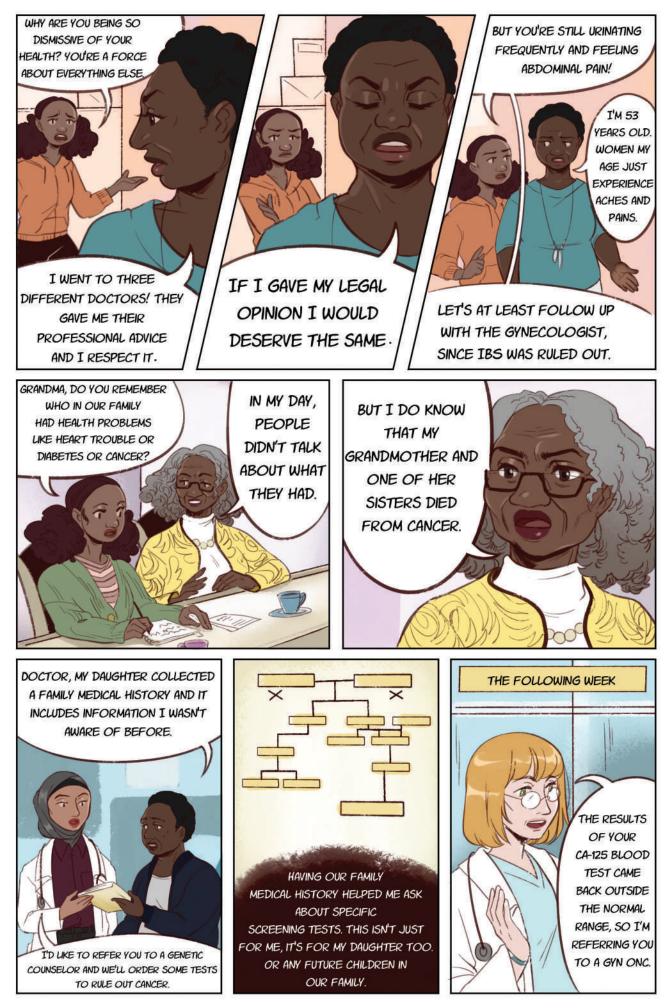
I WAS

ALL WOMEN DIAGNOSED WITH OVARIAN CANCER SHOULD HAVE GENETIC TESTING BECAUSE IT CAN INFLUENCE TREATMENT DECISIONS. IF A GENETIC MUTATION IS FOUND, TESTING FAMILY MEMBERS MAY SAVE LIVES. I'M SORRY. I WISH I WERE GIVING YOU BETTER NEWS. BUT WE HAVE OPTIONS. LET'S WORK TOGETHER TO FIND THE BEST TREATMENT FOR YOU.

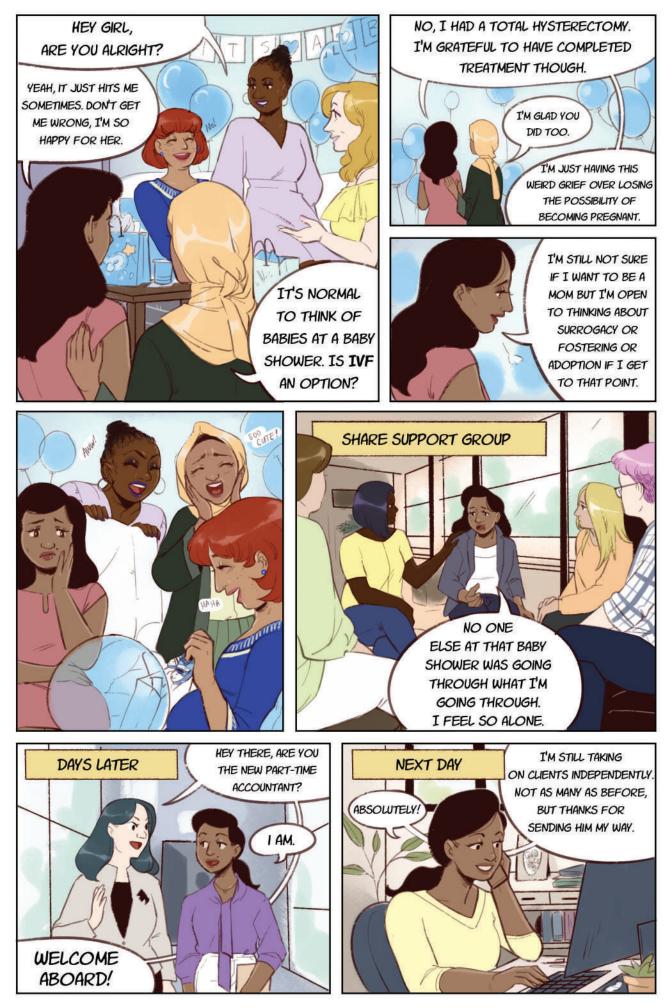
RECURRENT OVARIAN CANCER PATIENTS CAN BE TREATED WITH CHEMOTHERAPY FOLLOWED BY MAINTENANCE THERAPY, SUCH AS PARP INHIBI-TORS OR OTHERS.

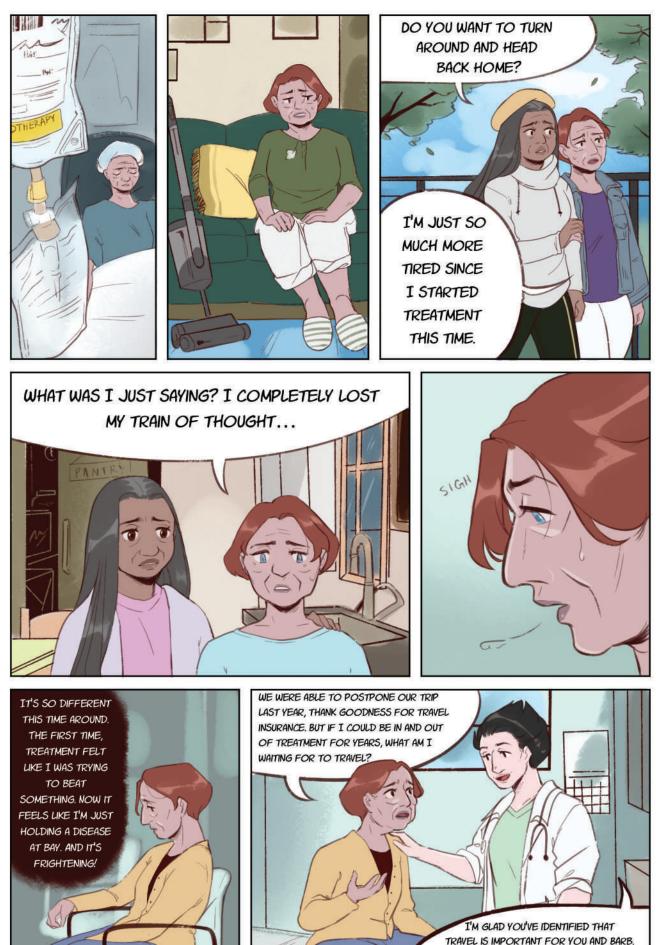




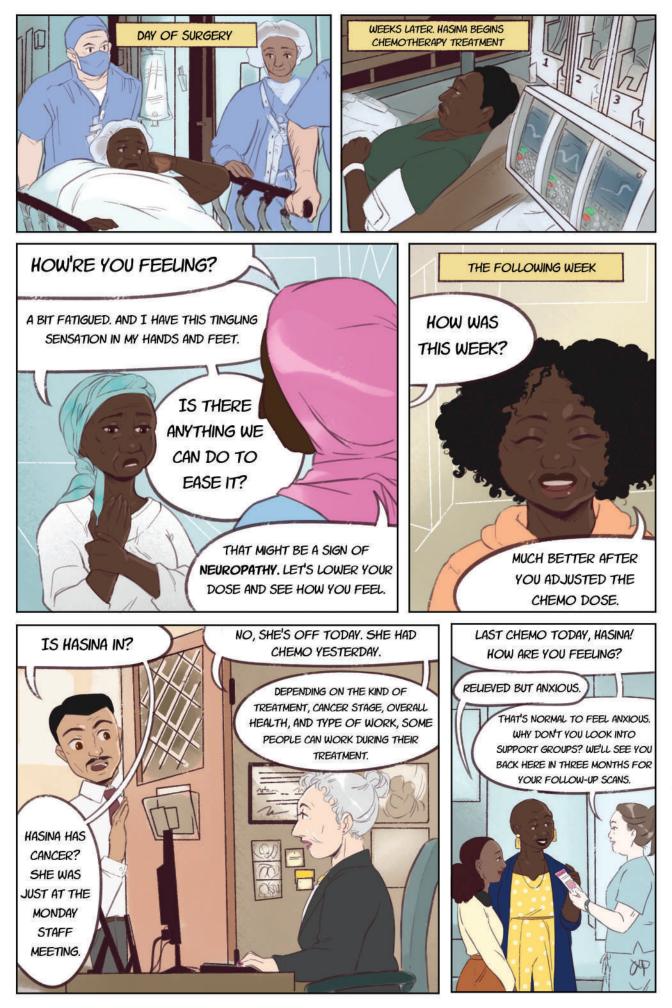








REMEMBER I'M HERE FOR YOU IF YOU NEED HELP MANAGING SIDE EFFECTS OR EVEN IF YOU NEED A BREAK FROM TREATMENT.

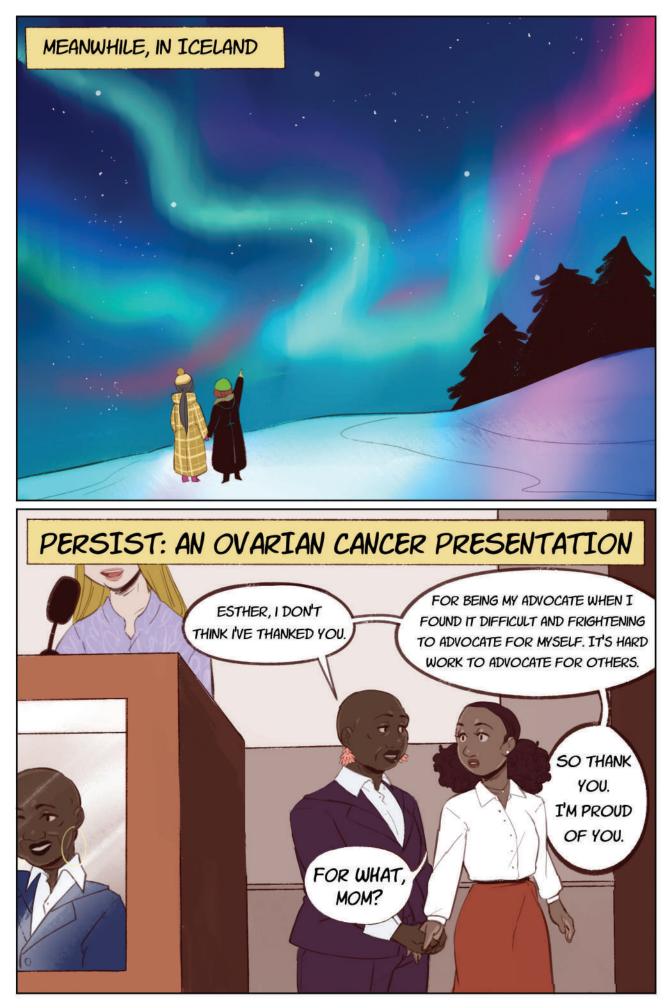


GENETIC TESTING TO FIND OUT IF THEY ARE MUTATION CARRIERS IS IMPORTANT FOR ALL WOMEN DIAGNOSED WITH OVARIAN CANCER AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS. ARMED WITH THIS KNOWLEDGE FAMILY MEMBERS CAN TAKE ACTION TO REDUCE THEIR RISK OF DEVELOPING OVARIAN CANCER.









### Glossary

**BRCA.** Two tumor suppressor genes (BRCA1 and BRCA2) that in mutated form tend to be associated with an increased risk of certain cancers, especially breast and ovarian cancers.

**CA-125.** A protein that may be found in high amounts in the blood of patients with ovarian cancer. The CA-125 test is among the blood tests that a doctor may order if ovarian cancer is suspected, but it is not a screening test.

CT-Scan. A special type of x-ray that can provide cross sectional and 3 dimensional images of organs.

**Endometriosis.** The presence and growth of functioning endometrial tissue in places other than the uterus that often results in severe pain and infertility.

**Fertility Preservation.** The process of saving or protecting eggs, sperm, or reproductive tissue so that a person can use them to have biological children in the future.

Fibroid. A benign tumor that consists of fibrous and muscular tissue, typically developing in the wall of the uterus.

**Genetic Counselor.** A specially trained health professional who helps patients understand gene changes that are related to disease.

**Gynecologic Oncologist.** A specialist trained in the care of women with gynecologic cancers. They are the only specialists trained to perform gynecologic cancer surgery and administer chemotherapy for the management of gynecological cancers.

**Ovarian Cyst.** A fluid filled sac with distinct membranes that develops every month prior to menses. These are called functional cysts and are benign, but in some cases can become malignant over time.

Hysterectomy. A surgery to remove the uterus.

**IBS or Irritable Bowel Syndrome.** A chronic disorder of the colon that is characterized by diarrhea or constipation or diarrhea alternating with constipation, abdominal pain or discomfort, abdominal bloating, and passage of mucus in the stool.

IVF or In Vitro Fertilization. Fertilization of an egg in a laboratory dish or test tube.

**Lynch Syndrome.** A type of inherited cancer syndrome associated with a genetic predisposition to certain cancer types, particularly colorectal and uterine cancers.

**Maintenance Therapy**. Treatment given to help keep cancer from returning after an initial therapy. It may include treatment with drugs, vaccines, or antibodies that kill cancer cells, and it may be given long term.

**NED.** No Evidence of Disease (NED) is a term used with cancer when there is no evidence of the disease on physical examination or laboratory analyses after treatment, which may include both imaging tests and biomarkers. Typically a CT scan or similar imaging test and the CA-125 tumor marker used routinely to monitor patients during follow up will both be within normal limits. NED means complete clinical remission or complete response to treatment; ovarian cancer is tricky and the recurrence rate is high if it is diagnosed at a late-stage. However, some women diagnosed at later stages remain NED for more than a decade and often are considered cured.

Neuropathy. A nerve condition that causes pain, tingling, and numbness in the hands and feet.

Oncologist. A doctor who specializes in the treatment of cancer.

PARP Inhibitors. A targeted therapy that blocks a protein in cells (PARP) that helps repair damaged DNA.

Pelvic Exam. An internal physical exam of the pelvis, the area between the hip bones.

Rectovaginal Exam. A gynecological exam used to supplement a pelvic exam that includes a rectal exam.

**Transvaginal Ultrasound.** A type of pelvic ultrasound used by doctors to examine reproductive organs, including the uterus, fallopian tubes, ovaries, cervix, and vagina.

# **Welcome to SHARE!**

If you've been recently diagnosed with ovarian cancer, or if you're a survivor, we're here to help you.

### **Toll Free Helpline: 866.537.4273**

Have any questions or concerns, or just want to talk? SHARE's trained Helpline volunteers have been diagnosed with and treated for ovarian cancer. We stay up-to-date on current research and treatments and are here to listen. We answer seven days a week.

### **Ovarian Cancer Educational Programs & Webinars**

SHARE's educational programs are designed to give you the information you need to understand your diagnosis, treatment options, and ask good questions. Experts in ovarian cancer treatment, research, wellness, and mental health share their knowledge and address your concerns.

### **Ovarian Cancer Support Groups**

Share your thoughts and feelings in support groups, led by specially trained facilitators who have personal experience with ovarian cancer. In groups for the newly diagnosed, those experiencing a recurrence and women who are post-treatment, we support each other, and share tips, laughter, and tears.

For more information about everything SHARE can do for you visit www.sharecancersupport.org

SHARE is here for you and all of our services are free.



FUNDING AND SUPPORT PROVIDED BY

#### **CREDITS:**

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SHARE is a national nonprofit that was created to support, educate, and empower women affected by breast, ovarian, uterine or metastatic breast cancer.

If you have concerns about, or have been diagnosed with ovarian cancer, or if you're an ovarian cancer survivor, we are here to help you — and all of our services are *free*!

#### SHARE STAFF AND VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTORS:

Andrea Herzberg, Annie Ellis, Elizabeth Johnston, Jennie Santiago, Judi Gordon, Maria Teresa Estrella, Mary Brown, Nefa-Tari Moore, Olympia Cepeda, Patricia Alcivar, Maggie Nicholas-Alexander, Lisbeth Paulino



SHARE CANCER SUPPORT TOLL-FREE 844-ASK-SHARE (844-275-7427)

SHARECANCERSUPPORT.ORG