

Ovarian Cancer

Serous Carcinoma

What is Ovarian Serous Carcinoma?

Serous carcinoma is a type of epithelial ovarian cancer, which is the most common kind of ovarian cancer. According to the American Cancer Society, ovarian cancer accounts for 6 percent of all cancers among women. The five-year survival rate for women with advanced ovarian cancer is 15 to 20 percent. If the disease is found at an early stage, survival approaches 90 percent.

Who is most likely to have Ovarian Serous Carcinoma?

Women with a personal or family history of breast, ovarian, endometrial, prostate or colon cancer have the highest risk of having Ovarian Serous Carcinoma, especially if their mother or sister had ovarian cancer. Other risk factors include age; use of high-dose estrogen

for long periods without progesterone; or uninterrupted ovulation due to infertility, no pregnancies or no use of birth control. Jewish women and women inheriting a defect in the BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene also have an increased risk.

What characterizes Ovarian Serous Carcinoma?

Unfortunately, because ovarian cancer does not present clear physical symptoms, most women with Ovarian Serous Carcinoma are not diagnosed until the disease is advanced and has spread into the abdomen or beyond. Some signs of ovarian cancer include persistent (more than two weeks) symptoms such as pelvic or abdominal pain or discomfort; bloatedness, gas, nausea and indigestion; vaginal bleeding; frequent or urgent urination with no infection; unexplained weight gain or loss; fatigue; and changes in bowel habits.

How does a pathologist diagnose Ovarian Serous Carcinoma?

In addition to having regular rectal and vaginal pelvic examinations, women should have a comprehensive family medical history taken by a physician knowledgeable about the risks of ovarian cancer. In addition, a *rectovaginal examination* conducted by your primary care physician may detect abnormalities. If any irregularities are found, your primary care physician may prescribe a *transvaginal ultrasound* or a tumor marker blood test called the *CA-125*. Higher than normal levels of CA-125 can point to ovarian cancer.

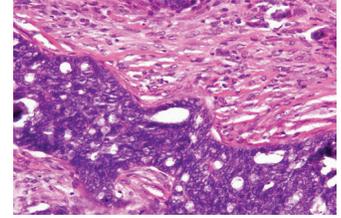
If you have a family history of ovarian cancer, you may have a higher genetic risk. Your primary care physician or specialist may recommend that you take advantage of other new blood marker tests in the developmental stages.

What does the pathologist look for?

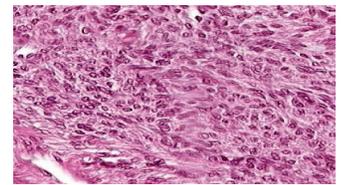
The pathologist studies under a microscope the *biopsy specimens* removed during an initial diagnostic surgical procedure. These specimens typically include ovary samples and tissue from other parts of the abdomen. By examining these samples, the pathologist can confirm whether or not the tumor is cancerous and, if so, what kind of cancer it is and whether or not it has spread.

After reviewing the results of all your tests and procedures, your pathologist assigns a pathologic *stage* to your ovarian cancer. Stage 1 Ovarian Serous Carcinomas are confined to one or both ovaries, and stage 4 tumors have spread far away from the ovary. Stages between 2 and 3 describe conditions in between these two extremes.

For more information, go to: www.cancer.gov (National Cancer Institute) or <http://lovariancancer.jhmi.edu> (Johns Hopkins). Type the keywords *ovarian serous carcinoma* or *ovarian cancer* into the search box.



Ovarian Serous Carcinoma (above) often does not present clear physical symptoms.



Normal ovarian cells (above).

Definitions

Serous:

Relating to serum, the clear liquid part of the blood.

Carcinoma:

A type of cancerous, or malignant, tumor originating in the internal lining or surface of an organ, such as the ovary.

Epithelial:

Relating to the epithelium, the tissue that lines the internal surfaces of body cavities or external surface of some organs, such as the ovary.

Malignant:

Cancerous and capable of spreading.

Pathologist:

A physician who examines tissues and fluids to diagnose disease in order to provide essential information for patient prognosis and assist in making treatment decisions.



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