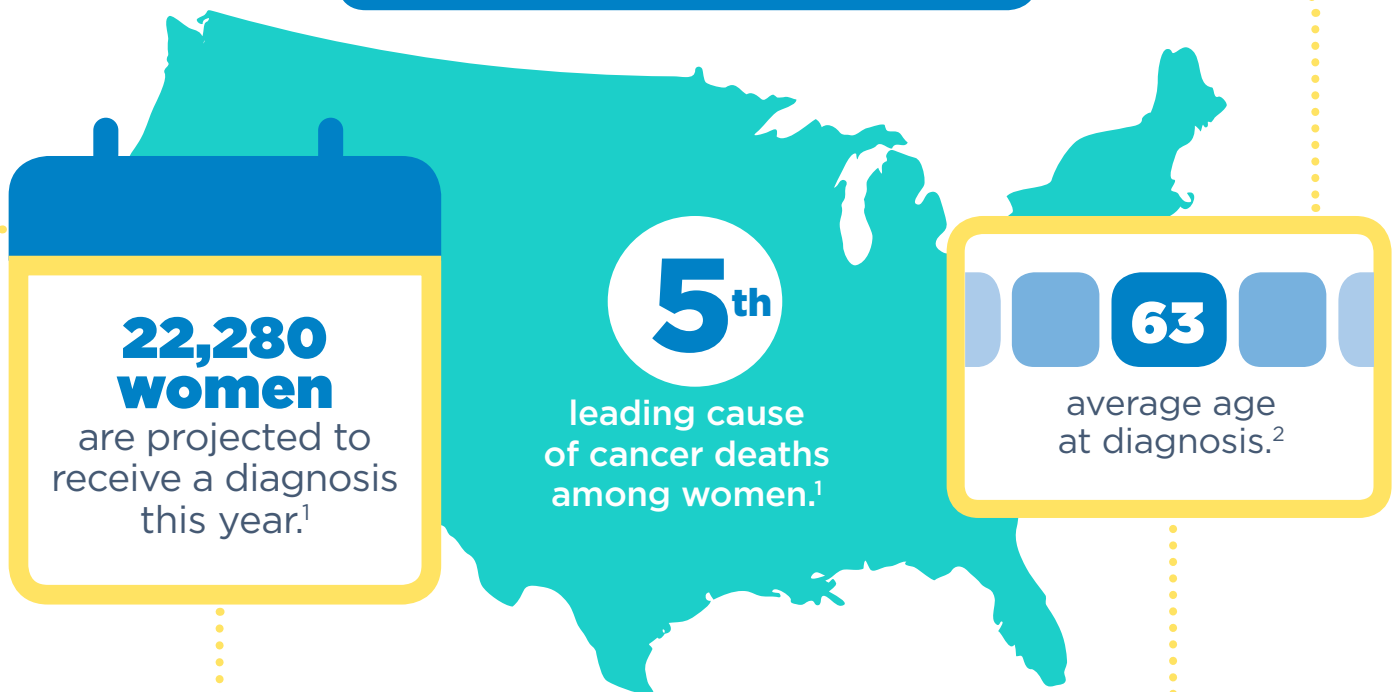


# Beyond the Stats: Understanding Ovarian Cancer

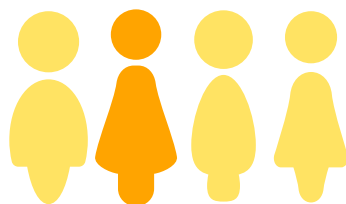
## In the United States



## Women with Ovarian Cancer are More Than a Statistic

Ovarian cancer has often been called the **“silent killer,”**

due to difficult -to-detect symptoms.<sup>3</sup>

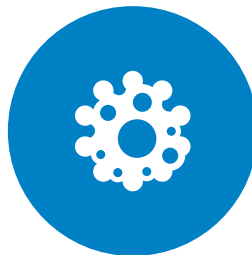


Approximately **1 in 4 women** with ovarian cancer has a **BRCA mutation**.<sup>8</sup>

Only **15-20%** of women

are diagnosed before the cancer has spread.

After this stage, it is more difficult to treat.<sup>4,5,6</sup>



**Somatic BRCA** mutations are acquired and are only found within tumor cells.<sup>9</sup>



**Germline BRCA** mutations are inherited and are present in every cell in the body, including in the tumor.<sup>10</sup>

### Risk factors include:<sup>7</sup>

- Age<sup>6,7</sup>
- *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* genetic mutation<sup>2,6,7</sup>
- Family history of cancer<sup>3,7</sup>
- Obesity<sup>6,7</sup>
- Hormone replacement therapy<sup>6</sup>

There has been a need for more treatment options, particularly for women with *BRCA* mutated advanced ovarian cancer. Tumor DNA testing can detect both germline and somatic *BRCA* mutations to help target the right treatment, and the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) recommends that genetic testing be offered to all women with ovarian cancer.<sup>11,12</sup>

For more information, visit [www.ClovisOncology.com](http://www.ClovisOncology.com)



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