



Ovarian Carcinoma (OC)

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ABSTRACT:-

Ovarian carcinoma is a fatal disease of women. It is the eighth leading cause of death in the world killing 140,000 women [3]. Ovarian cancer (OC) is the seventh most common cancer in women in the world and the tenth most common in China. Epithelial OC is the most prominent pathologic subtype, with five major histotypes that differ in removal, pathogenesis, molecular modification, risk factors, and prognosis. Genetic orientation is characterized by abnormal genetic variation. With high to moderate penetration, extensive genome studies have identified 29 domains of normal OC tendencies, including specific subtype alleles. Several reproductive and hormonal factors can reduce the risk, including pregnancy, oral contraceptives, and lactation, while others such as aging in menopause and hormone replacement therapy offer increased risks. These associations differ in histotype, especially the shy OC, which may indicate a diversity of etiology. Although multimodality therapies, including cytoreductive surgery and cisplatin containing a combination of chemicals, have survived for a long time, the treatment rate for the disease has not changed much. Ovarian cancer is difficult to eradicate completely with surgery and many patients have an incomplete response to post-surgical chemotherapy and / or many will develop chemical resistance.

Keywords:- Ovarian cancer; epidemiology; risk factors; histology; reproductive history; tumor suppressor; prognosis

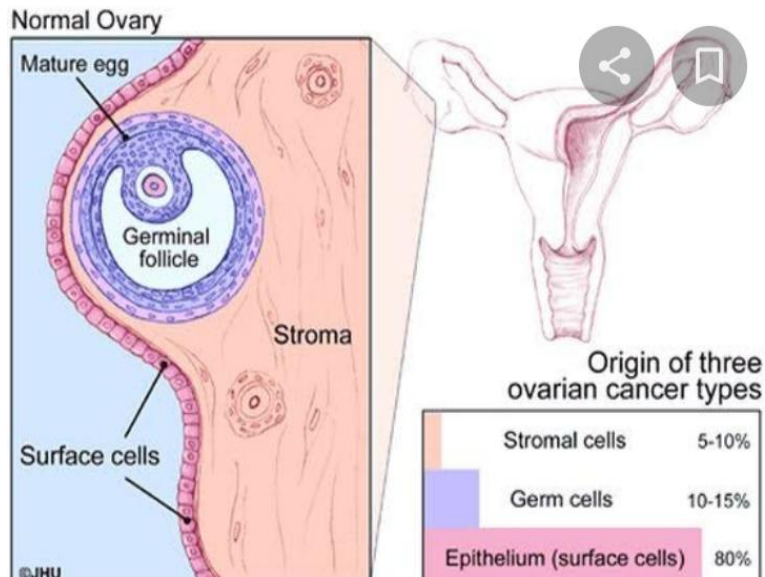
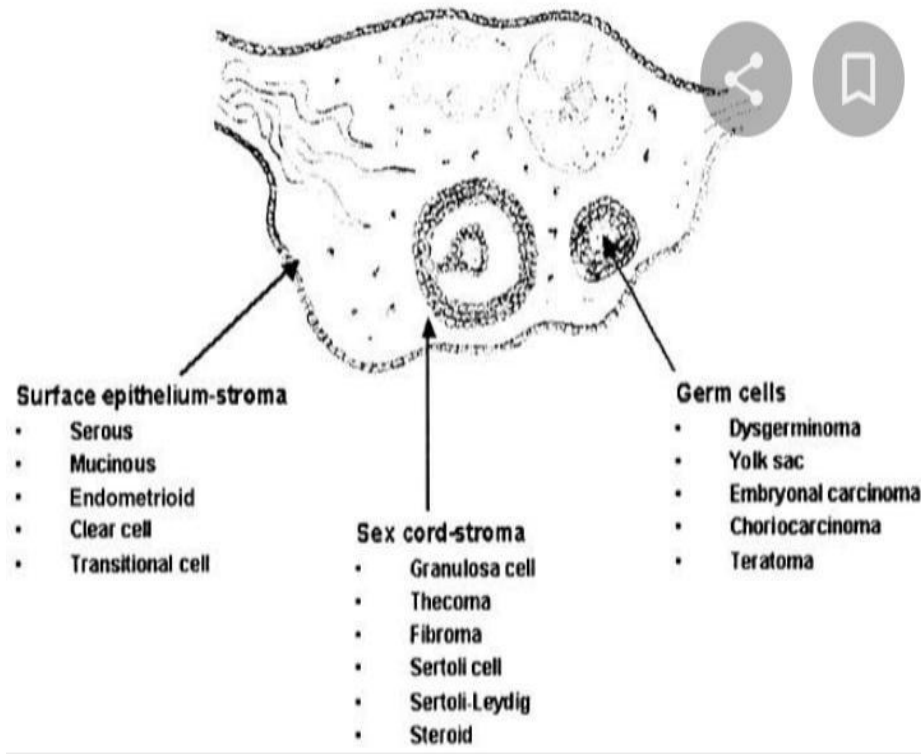
Introduction:-

Ovarian Cancer (OC) accounts for an estimated 239,000 new cases and 152,000 deaths worldwide each year. Higher rates (11.4 per 100,000 and 6.0 per 100,000, respectively) are observed in Eastern and Central Europe. Ovarian cancer has a high frequency of metastasis, but usually remains in the peritoneal space. Due to the lack of early symptoms, about two-thirds of patients will develop a disease that has already spread beyond the ovaries at the time of diagnosis. Severe gastrointestinal infections are difficult to eliminate completely with surgery. The risk of OC's lifespan is 1 in 75, and her chances of dying from the disease are 1 in 1004. The disease usually occurs near the end of the period when the associated five-year survival rate is only 29%. Few cases (15%) were found to have a local tumor (stage 1) where the five-year survival rate is 92% (4). Surprisingly, the five-year related survival rate is generally between 30% -40% worldwide and has seen the smallest increase (2% -4%) since 1995. Ovarian cancer is a collection of various pathogens that can be widely seen

such as epithelial, cell infection, or stromal origin. Normal fatal epithelial tissue causes more than 90% of all ovarian cancer and is thought to originate from the surface of the ovary epithelium and its implanted cysts [Woodruff, 1976; Scully, 1977]. These epithelial neoplasms can be divided into three natural subtypes: malignant, small lethal forces (linear), and malignant and malignant tissue, ovarian surface epithelium may exhibit mullerian variation, i.e., (decreased frequency): serous, mucinous, endometriosis, and clear cell tissue [Ozols et al., 1992].

Types of ovarian carcinoma

The cellular origin and pathogenesis of OC is not well understood and, interestingly, most tumors appear to originate from other gynecological tissues and involve the ovary secondarily.



•The most common ovarian cancers are known as epithelial ovarian cancers (EOC) or ovarian carcinoma.

•Other types of ovarian cancer include ovarian low malignant potential tumor (OLMPT), germ cell tumors, and sex cord-stromal tumors like the granulosa-stromal tumors and Sertoli-Leydig cell tumors

Etiology of ovarian carcinoma:-

Various theories of etiology not well known But there are some causes of ovarian cancer , hereditary or familiar ovarian cancer

- 1) BRCA1&2 mutation
- 2) Ras oncogenes
- 3)p53 mutation

Risk factor:-

- nulliparity
- infertility
- early menarche
- late meno pause
- endometriosis
- family history
- talc use

protective risk factor

- oral contraceptives
- pregnancy
- breast feeding
- tubal ligation
- hysterectomy
- Pro Phylatic salpingo-oophorectomy
- prolonged use of ovulation inducing Hormone

Table 1 Factors related to ovarian cancer in the world

Factors		Protective	Predisposing	Controversial
Demographic	Age		✓	
	Menstrual-related factors		✓	
Reproductive	Age of menarche and menopause			✓
	Parity	✓		
	Pregnancy characteristics			✓
Gynecologic	Higher age of childbirth	✓		
	Pelvic inflammatory disease			✓
Hormonal	Endometriosis		✓	
	Contraceptive methods	✓		
	Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT)			✓
Genetic	Infertility treatments			✓
	Family history		✓	
	BRCA mutations		✓	
Lifestyle	Lynch syndrome		✓	
	Nutrition and Diet			✓
	Obesity and physical activity			✓
Other	Alcohol, caffeine and cigarettes			✓
	Lactation	✓		
	Lower socioeconomic status		✓	

Drug use :- Epidemiological evidence linking PID with endometriosis and increased risk of OC suggests that inflammation plays an important role in ovarian carcinogenesis. In addition, animal and in vitro studies show that aspirin inhibits OC335-337 growth. some studies did not report Association345,346. Prizment and colleagues339 Investigate These drugs use data from a group of approximately 20,000 women from the Iow Women's Health Study. Compared with women who reported not using Aspirin, the average OC risk for those who took aspirin <2, 2-5 times, and 6 times a week was 0.83, 0.77, and 0.61, respectively (P = 0.04) but no relationship was observed Between NSAID use and risk

Socioeconomic status

Socio-economic status is one of the predictors of the incidence and survival of ovarian cancer. 150 Health Access, 151 Patient Awareness on Ovarian Cancer Symptoms, Timely Response, Lifestyle Symptoms, and Primary Illness Proves a Link between Socio-Economic status and Ovarian Cancer.152 The results of a case-control study have shown a negative relationship between education level and and the risk of ovarian Cancer.153 In a 154 study by Brewster et al, Weakness was associated with more advanced morbidity.

Conclusions

OC is the leading cause of cancer and death worldwide.Thisreview describes the magnitude of the Problem and summarizes epidemiological studies that have identified genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors that may increase and decrease the risk of this deadly disease. These factors are likely to contribute to the various patterns and trends of OC Events seen around the world. of the economy.

Findings from this study have shown that there are a variety of factors that affect the development of cervical cancer, from which genetic, environmental and biological factors are among the most important. Many things such as pregnancy, breastfeeding, and oral contraceptives play a role in reducing the risk of the disease.

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