

# ADVANCED OVARIAN CANCER MANAGING A RECURRING DISEASE



## THE EVOLVING TREATMENT PARADIGM

Women with advanced ovarian cancer have had few to no treatment options to reduce the risk of disease recurrence and extend the time they live without the disease worsening.



Platinum-based chemotherapy remains the foundation of treatment.

- > A woman is treated with a platinum-regimen until she achieves a partial or complete response — either the cancer shrinks or can no longer be seen.<sup>1</sup>



Historically, patients would then watch and wait for the disease to recur.

- > Without an active treatment following chemotherapy, the standard of care is “watchful waiting” — a period during which a patient and their doctor watch and passively wait for the disease to recur before treating again.<sup>2,3</sup>
- > **Studies have shown that ovarian cancer may begin to grow again shortly after achieving a response to platinum-based chemotherapy in the recurrent setting.**<sup>4</sup>

“Watchful Waiting” in between cycles of chemotherapy may cause fear and anxiety.

80%

of women living with OC may experience a fear of cancer recurrence.<sup>3</sup>



Effectiveness of platinum-based chemotherapy diminishes over time.

- > Each time the disease recurs, another round of platinum-based treatment is most often prescribed.<sup>5</sup>
- > With each platinum-based regimen, the time until the disease recurs gets shorter and response rates decrease. **Eventually all women stop responding to platinum-based therapy.**<sup>4</sup>



Lengthening the time until the disease recurs addresses an unmet therapeutic need.

- > After a patient responds to the most recent platinum-based chemotherapy, an active treatment to slow or avoid the growth of cancer would provide an alternative to watching and waiting for the ovarian cancer to return this type of therapy is called maintenance therapy.<sup>6</sup>
- > A therapy that lengthens the time women live without the disease growing not only extends the benefit achieved from platinum-based therapy but also has the potential to actively control recurrent ovarian cancer.<sup>6</sup>

# ADVANCED OVARIAN CANCER THE URGENT NMET NEED



## OVARIAN CANCER IN EUROPE

Ovarian cancer is an aggressive and often fatal type of cancer<sup>4</sup>. The most common symptoms of ovarian cancer, including abdominal or pelvic pain, bloating, difficulty eating, and urinary urgency, are often easily mistaken for less serious conditions. By the time ovarian cancer is diagnosed, the disease has often spread — at which time it is considered advanced ovarian cancer.<sup>7</sup>

Europe has one of the highest incidences of ovarian cancer in the world.<sup>8</sup>

Approximately

**45,000** women

are diagnosed across Europe every year<sup>9,10</sup>

**FIFTH MOST DEADLY** cancer in women<sup>11</sup> and has one of the highest mortality rate of all gynaecological cancers.<sup>12</sup>

**60%** of women are diagnosed at an advanced stage,<sup>13</sup> when prognosis is poor



4 WOMEN DIE FROM OVARIAN CANCER EVERY HOUR<sup>13</sup>

Each year there are

**42,700** deaths

in Europe from ovarian cancer

The disease **WILL RECUR** (return) after treatment in **MORE THAN 8 OUT OF EVERY 10 WOMEN**



at which point, their disease may be incurable.<sup>4,5</sup>

### REFERENCES

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