Ovarian cancer is a form of cancer that occurs due to the abnormal and uncontrolled growth of cells from the ovaries, fallopian tubes or peritoneum. It's not clear what causes ovarian cancer, but risk factors include:

- Family history of ovarian or breast cancer
- Deleterious gene mutations including the BRCA gene
- Previous history of endometriosis
- Increasing age
- Infertility
- Smoking
- Lynch syndrome (genetic disorder)

Epithelial Ovarian Cancer (EOC) is the most common type of ovarian cancer, which accounts for 90% of all cases of ovarian cancer. In the US, ovarian cancer impacts nearly 222,000 women annually. In general, treatment for ovarian cancer may include a combination of the following:

- Surgery
- Targeted therapy
- Chemotherapy

Many women with early ovarian cancer have no signs or symptoms and when present, they are similar to other, more common and benign conditions. This can make for a challenging and late diagnosis. Some early symptoms are:

- Abdominal pain, swelling or bloating
- Changes in bowel movements
- Pelvic and lower back pain
- Fatigue
- Frequent or urgent need to urinate

Outlook for ovarian cancer (EOC) is poor in advanced stages. In the US, ovarian cancer is the 5th most frequent cause of death among women.