Non-invasive blood tests for early detection and accurate management of cancer

OncoOVARIAN Dx

Non-invasive blood and urine test to help in differential diagnosis of women with suspicious adnexal masses, reducing inappropriate diagnostic tests, unnecessary invasive tissue biopsies, days of hospitalization and morbidity.

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OVARIAN CANCER PROGNOSIS

Survival in Ovarian Cancer is strongly associated with tumor stage: when the cancer is detected at early stages —localized—, the 5-year survival rate (percentage of people who live at least 5 years after being diagnosed), is the highest (92.50%).

However, the lack specific symptoms makes it also known as the “silent murderer” because 75% of patients arrive at an advanced stage —distant—, without having had previous symptoms, where survival rates are the lowest (28.90%), therefore an early diagnosis saves lives.

![Graph showing survival rates](image)

Survival rate at 5 years according to SEER 18 (Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results program based on stage distribution between 2007-2013)

In this sense, when pathology is suspected, a physical examination is performed and then is followed —if palpation enlarged ovary or fluid in the abdomen (ascites)—, by different diagnostic procedures —such as Ultrasound (US)—. Then, if an adnexal mass is found, it should be removed to confirm or discard malignancy.

However, in a similar way to what happens in Lung Cancer, most cases are not cancerous (in the United States each year are removed close to 300,000 of these ovarian masses, most of them unnecessary).