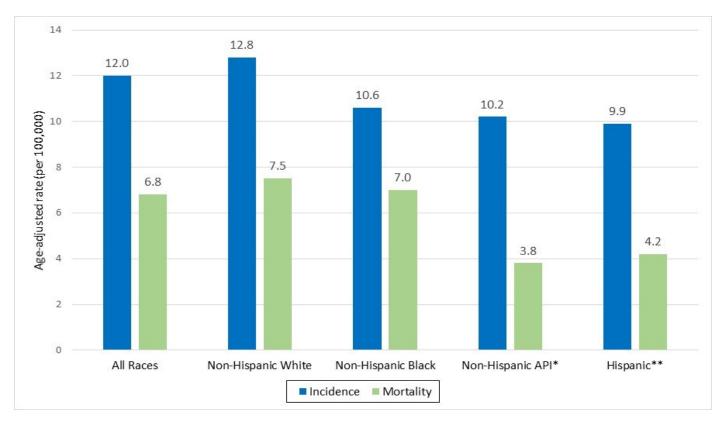# Ovarian Cancer

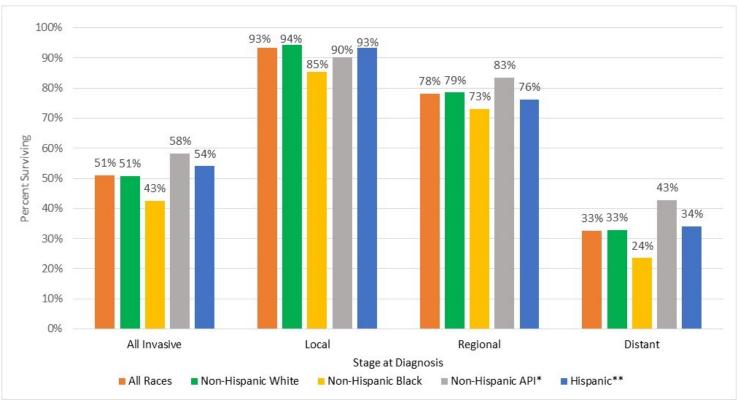## Rates of New Cases and Deaths in New Jersey Women, 2012-2016

Data Source for Incidence: New Jersey State Cancer Registry December 2018 file, New Jersey Department of Health.
Underlying mortality data are provided by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) (www.cdc.gov/nchs).
Average annual rates are per 100,000 and age-adjusted to the 2000 US population standard. Rates for individuals of other and unknown race are not shown due to small numbers. They are included in the rates for all races.
*Asian or Pacific Islander. **Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race or combination of races.

- Ovarian cancer is the ninth most common cancer diagnosed among women in New Jersey and the fifth leading cause of cancer death. Each year there are approximately 690 new cases diagnosed in New Jersey and 410 deaths due to the disease.

- Non-Hispanic White women had the highest ovarian cancer incidence rates, while Hispanic women had the lowest rates.

- Non-Hispanic White women had the highest ovarian cancer mortality rates, and Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander women had the lowest rates.

- Risk factors for ovarian cancer include older age, being obese or overweight, having a first child after age 35 or never having children, taking hormone therapy after menopause, and a family history of ovarian or breast cancer.[1]

- Women who have had children before age 26 and women who have used oral contraceptives have a lower risk of ovarian cancer. Breastfeeding may also lower risk of ovarian cancer.[1]

1. American Cancer Society. Ovarian Cancer Risk Factors. https://www.cancer.org/cancer/ovarian-cancer/causes-risks-prevention/risk-factors.html

Ovarian Cancer

Five-Year Relative Survival^ in New Jersey, 2009-2015

Percent Surviving (y-axis) vs **Stage at Diagnosis** (x-axis)

Stage	All Races	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic API*	Hispanic**
All Invasive	51%	51%	43%	58%	54%
Local	93%	94%	85%	90%	93%
Regional	78%	79%	73%	83%	76%
Distant	33%	33%	24%	43%	34%

Data Source: New Jersey State Cancer Registry December 2018 file, New Jersey Department of Health.

Individuals of other and unknown race are included in the all races group.

*Asian or Pacific Islander. **Persons of Hispanic ethnicity may be of any race or combination of races.

- Overall, the 5-year relative survival for New Jersey women diagnosed with ovarian cancer from 2009-2015 was 51%, which is low compared to women diagnosed with other types of gynecologic cancer[2]. Approximately 80% of women with ovarian cancer were diagnosed with late stage cancer.

- The 5-year relative survival for women diagnosed with localized ovarian cancer was 93%, compared to 33% for those diagnosed with distant stage ovarian cancer, highlighting the importance of early detection.

- Non-Hispanic Black women diagnosed with ovarian cancer had lower survival (43%) than the other racial/ethnic groups in New Jersey.

- Improvements in methods to accurately detect ovarian cancer at early stages and to treat ovarian cancer are needed to increase survival for women diagnosed with ovarian cancer.

^Relative survival is the ratio of the observed survival of cancer patients to the expected survival of individuals without cancer. The expected survival tables used in these analyses were state- and race/ethnicity-specific life tables for the U.S. population, available from the National Cancer Institute.

2. Howlader N, Noone AM, Krapcho M, Miller D, Brest A, Yu M, Ruhl J, Tatalovich Z, Mariotto A, Lewis DR, Chen HS, Feuer EJ, Cronin KA (eds). SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2016, National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, https://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2016/, based on November 2018 SEER data submission, posted to the SEER web site, April 2019.

Looking for more data? Data Guidelines and Reports can be found at:

https://www.state.nj.us/health/ces/cancer-researchers/surv-research/