

ABOUT LOW-GRADE SEROUS OVARIAN CANCER (LGSOC)



What is LGSOC?

Low-grade serous ovarian cancer (LGSOC) is a subtype of ovarian cancer that is characterized by younger age at diagnosis and resistance to chemotherapy. It occurs in the epithelial cells that line the surface of the ovary.¹

- Represents **6-8%** of all ovarian cancers¹
- Typically diagnosed in women **45-55 years of age**¹
- Associated with slow tumor growth¹
- Associated with variations in mutations in the BRAF and RAS genes²
- Mutations in the KRAS gene (KRAS positive) are present in **35-57% of cases of LGSOCs**¹
- **85% of patients** who achieve full remission following first-line therapy will develop recurrent disease³



Symptoms

Ovarian cancer is usually asymptomatic, meaning that no symptoms present themselves in early stages, which may be why most women aren't diagnosed until their cancer has progressed.²

Symptoms may include:

- Abdominal bloating^{2,4}
- Pelvic or abdominal pain⁴
- Unintended weight loss²
- Feeling full quickly⁴
- Constipation and other changes in bowel habits²



Risk Factors²

Factors that may increase one's risk of developing ovarian cancer include:

- Genetics
- **Low functioning** immune system
- **Environmental factors** such as infertility, long-term hormone therapy (estrogen replacement therapy), use of an intrauterine device (IUD), increasing age, having never given birth, endometriosis, and polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS)



Treatments & Experimental Therapies

- The initial management strategy for treating LGSOC and recurrent LGSOC consists of surgery to remove all visible signs of cancer, followed by chemotherapy¹
- **Potential treatments** for recurrence also include hormone inhibitors and MEK inhibitors¹
- LGSOC is a difficult to treat disease and current treatments are associated with:
 - **Low** response rates¹
 - Sub-optimal efficacy⁵
 - **High toxicity, making it difficult** for patients to stay on therapy⁵
- Experimental targeted therapies that have the potential to stop or slow the growth of tumors with less toxicity are currently being investigated. Click here to learn more: [RAMP201study.com](https://www.ramp201study.com)

References: 1. Grisham, R. Low grade serous carcinoma of the ovary. *Oncology*. 2016. 30(7):650-652. Available at: <https://www.cancernetwork.com/view/low-grade-serous-carcinoma-ovary>. Accessed December 3, 2020. 2. National Organization for Rare Disorders. Ovarian Cancer. Available at: <https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/ovarian-cancer/>. Accessed December 3, 2020. 3. Corrado G, Salutari V, Palluzzi E, Distefano MG, Scambia G, Ferrandina G. Optimizing treatment in recurrent epithelial ovarian cancer. *Expert Rev Anticancer Ther*. 2017;17:1147-1158. doi: 10.1080/14737140.2017.1398088. 4. American Cancer Society. Signs and Symptoms of Ovarian Cancer. Available at: <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/ovarian-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/signs-and-symptoms.html>. Accessed December 3, 2020. 5. Slomovitz, Gourley, Carey, Malpica, Shih, Huntsman, Fader., Grisham et al, Low-Grade serous ovarian cancer: State of the Science; *Gynecol Oncol*; 2020.