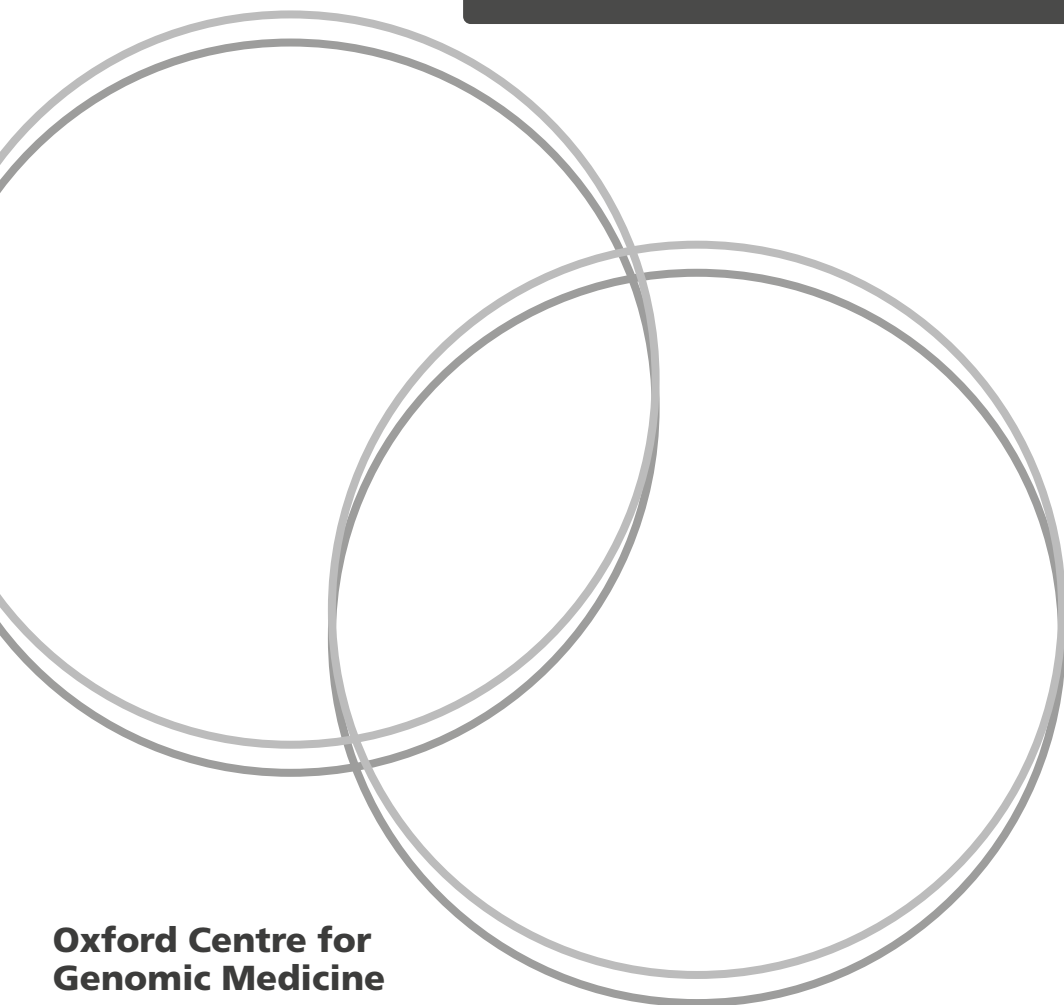


Family History of Ovarian Cancer

**Information for women without
a significantly increased risk of
ovarian cancer**



This leaflet aims to answer some of the questions that you may have about your family history of ovarian cancer. You may have had cancer yourself. If you have, this leaflet may be relevant for your family members.

How common is ovarian cancer?

Ovarian cancer is not one of the more common cancers. The chance of being diagnosed with it is less than for cancers of the breast, lung or large bowel. In the UK the lifetime risk of developing ovarian cancer is about 1 in 48 or 2%. The lifetime risk of breast cancer is about 1 in 8 or 12%.

How often is cancer inherited?

As cancer is common, most people will have relatives who have had cancer. Most cancers occur by chance. It is rare for cancer to be inherited in a family. It is thought only 5% or less is inherited.

How do we recognise inherited ovarian cancer?

It is rare to have an inherited tendency to develop cancer. We only suspect an inherited tendency in families where:

- Several close relatives on the same side of the family have had ovarian cancer or related cancers. This may include breast, womb, or bowel cancer.
- Someone has had more than one of these types of cancer.

In families like this, there may be an altered gene which means that people are more likely to develop cancer than usual. These genes can be passed down from one generation to the next. We can sometimes offer these families a genetic test.

Does the history of cancer in my family mean it is inherited?

When we look at your family history we look at the number of relatives who have had cancer, and their ages when they developed it. Cancers occurring at older ages are less likely to be inherited. The types of cancer relatives have had is also important as only certain types of cancer are related to each other. Many cancers, such as lung cancer and cervical cancer, are usually due to environmental rather than genetic effects.

From the information you have given us, the cancers in your family are unlikely to be due to an inherited tendency. It is more likely that the cancers in your family occurred due to chance.

This may be because you only have one or two relatives who have had related types of cancer, or because the cancers have occurred at older ages. If the cancers in your family are in more distant relatives, the risk for you is less likely to be increased, especially if your close relatives have not developed cancer.

Should I be having extra screening?

The effectiveness of routine ovarian cancer screening in the general population is not currently proven, and therefore not recommended for women at low risk.

From the information you have provided, your risk of ovarian cancer is unlikely to be significantly increased compared to that of the general population. This means that routine ovarian screening is likely to have some benefits for those women at high risk of developing ovarian cancer.

Do I need to take any other action?

No, but we would stress the importance of general healthcare.

All women in the UK are offered breast and cervical screening through national screening programmes aimed at picking up breast and cervical cancer at an early stage. Although cervical screening with a smear test is not intended to detect ovarian cancer, it is still important.

What symptoms should I look out for?

The symptoms of ovarian cancer are quite vague and are all more likely to be caused by conditions other than ovarian cancer. However, if you experience any of the following key symptoms on most days of the month, ask your GP if they have considered ovarian cancer:

- Persistent pelvic and stomach pain
- Increased stomach size or persistent bloating
- Difficulty eating or feeling full too quickly

Any other sudden onset, frequently recurring or numerous symptoms should also be reported to your doctor. Other symptoms of ovarian cancer can include:

- Needing to wee suddenly or more often
- Change in bowel habit
- Excessive tiredness
- Back pain

Remember that most women with symptoms like these will not have cancer.

Can I do anything to reduce my risk?

Maintaining your weight within normal limits may help. Evidence indicates that obesity does increase ovarian cancer risk, particularly before the menopause. Smoking may also increase the risk of ovarian cancer. If you have used the oral contraceptive pill, your risk of ovarian cancer will be reduced. We wouldn't recommend you use the pill for this specific reason but it is a beneficial side effect.

Can I have a genetic test for ovarian cancer inheritance?

It is quite unusual for us to be able to identify a genetic cause even when several people in the family have been diagnosed with ovarian cancer. Genetic testing is now available for many forms of ovarian cancer. If you have a close relative who has had ovarian cancer they could ask for a referral to their local genetic clinic to discuss if genetic testing is appropriate for them. If they have genetic testing and a gene alteration is identified then we would be able to test you to see if you carry the same gene alteration found in your relative.

It is more likely that we will identify a gene alteration if three or more close relatives on the same side of the family have developed ovarian cancer, or sometimes breast and ovarian cancer or bowel, womb and ovarian cancer. These will usually have occurred at younger ages (before the age of 60).

As the cancers in your family are unlikely to be inherited, genetic testing is not likely to be helpful in your family.

What about my children?

We have assessed that the cancers in your family are unlikely to have an inherited cause. It is therefore unlikely that your children will inherit an increased tendency to develop cancer from you.

If there is a history of cancer on your partner's side of the family then they may wish to discuss with their GP whether they would also like to be referred to us for assessment of their cancer risk.

What if the family history changes?

If any other members of your family develop cancer, or if you uncover any information about cancers further back in the family, it is important to update us as this may change our advice to you.

Further Information

For further information about ovarian cancer, you may find the following organisations useful:

Ovarian Cancer Action

Website: www.ovarian.org.uk

Macmillan Cancer Support

Website: www.macmillan.org.uk

Ovacome

Website: www.ovacome.org.uk

If you need more advice please contact:

Oxford Cancer Genetics Service

Oxford Centre for Genomic Medicine
ACE building (Room 33G16)
Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre
Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
Windmill Road
Headington
Oxford OX3 7HE

Tel: **01865 226 034**

Email: orh-tr.churchill-clinicalgenetics@nhs.net

Website: www.ouh.nhs.uk/clinical-genetics

Further information

If you would like an interpreter, please speak to the department where you are being seen.

Please also tell them if you would like this information in another format, such as:

- Easy Read
- large print
- braille
- audio
- electronic
- another language.

We have tried to make the information in this leaflet meet your needs. If it does not meet your individual needs or situation, please speak to your healthcare team. They are happy to help.

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This leaflet is based, with permission, on a leaflet produced by the West Midlands Regional Genetic Service.

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charity@ouh.nhs.uk | 01865 743 444 | hospitalcharity.co.uk

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