

# PRIMARY CARE 10 TOP TIPS

## Early diagnosis of ovarian cancer

More women are being diagnosed with ovarian cancer following a GP referral and survival rates are improving.

This follows the publication of national clinical guidelines which set out the symptoms of ovarian cancer and the appropriate diagnostic pathway.

These top tips will support you in your day-to-day practice, helping you to consider ovarian cancer as a possible diagnosis and recap recommendations from relevant guidelines.

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Next planned review: March 2020

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**1** Some symptoms are particularly significant: take note of persistent bloating, pain in the pelvis or abdomen, early satiety, or urinary urgency and/or frequency.

**2** Other symptoms experienced by women that could also indicate ovarian cancer include unexplained weight loss, changes in bowel habit, unexplained fatigue and loss of appetite.

**3** Be alert for any single symptom, or combinations of symptoms, that are frequent, persistent and unusual for the patient, particularly if they occur more than 12 times in a month.

**4** Consider asking your patient to use a diary to record the frequency of their symptoms, this may help in assessing them. You or your patient can download Target Ovarian Cancer's Symptoms Diary at [targetovariancancer.org.uk/symptomsdiary](https://targetovariancancer.org.uk/symptomsdiary)

**5** A family history, both maternal and paternal, of ovarian and/or breast cancer can be significant.

**6** Ovarian cancer may be misdiagnosed as irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) or urinary infection. First presentation with IBS in the over 50s is rare. Unexplained urinary symptoms can be a sign of ovarian cancer. Repeat clear mid-stream urine should be considered with caution.

**7** Any suspicious mass or suggestion of ascites on exam should trigger an urgent suspected cancer referral. Abdominal and pelvic examinations in women with symptoms are important but can miss ovarian cancer. Arrange a CA125 blood test and, if raised, request an urgent ultrasound scan. Consider an ultrasound scan even if CA125 is normal but symptoms persist.

**8** Both CA125 and ultrasound scans can be falsely reassuring so always proactively reassess women and refer to secondary care if concern persists.

**9** Be clear to the patient in what circumstances you might want to see them again. If you want to see the patient within a specific timescale, make the appointment there and then.

**10** General practice nurses are ideally placed to give information about ovarian cancer symptoms. 31 per cent of women mistakenly believe that a normal smear test rules out ovarian cancer. Talk to women about ovarian cancer symptoms during cervical screening appointments.

**For more information on symptoms and tests, go to [targetovariancancer.org.uk/GP](https://targetovariancancer.org.uk/GP)**

To access free accredited online CPD modules about diagnosing ovarian cancer visit [targetovariancancer.org.uk/CPD](https://targetovariancancer.org.uk/CPD)



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