

Chapter II

13

OVARY

ICD-10 C56

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Ovarian cancer is one of the leading problems in gynecologic malignancy worldwide. High incidence rates occur in developed countries (e.g. Europe, North America) and low in developing countries (e.g. Asia, Africa). In Thailand between 1995 and 1997, ovarian cancer is the sixth most common cancer in women, after cervix, breast, liver, lung, and co-

lon & rectum. The age-standardized incidence rates (ASR) of ovarian cancer is 5.2 per 100 000 women per year, or 1 655 new cases are found. It is almost the same as previous report. Comparing to the different registries, highest incidence rate of ovarian cancer is in Bangkok (ASR = 5.9 per 100 000) and lowest in Lampang (ASR = 3.7 per 100 000) (Figure 2.13.1).

Figure 2.13.1 Ovarian cancer in different regions, 1995-1997

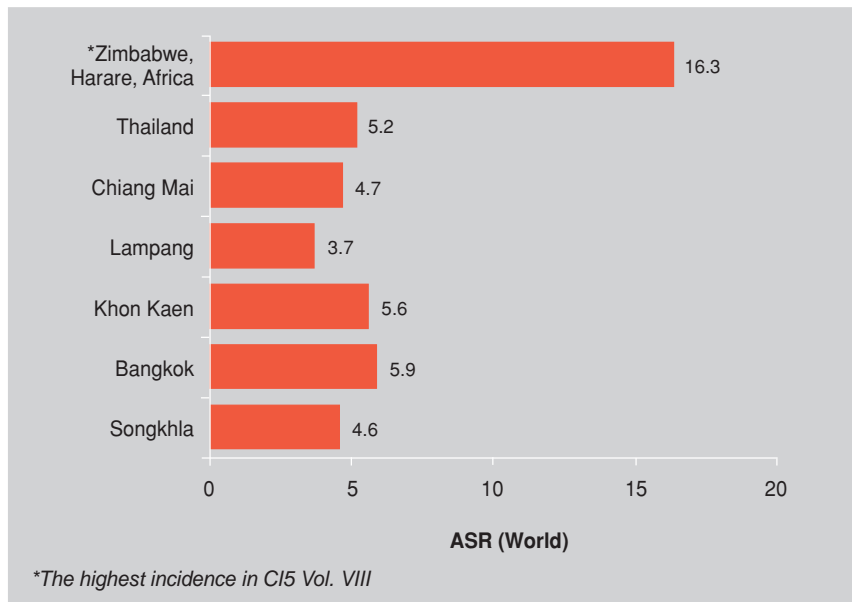
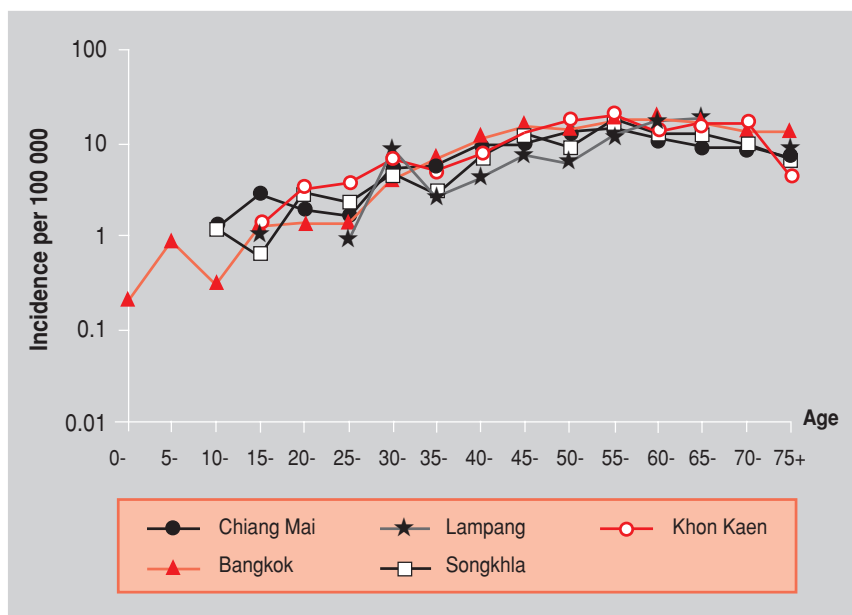
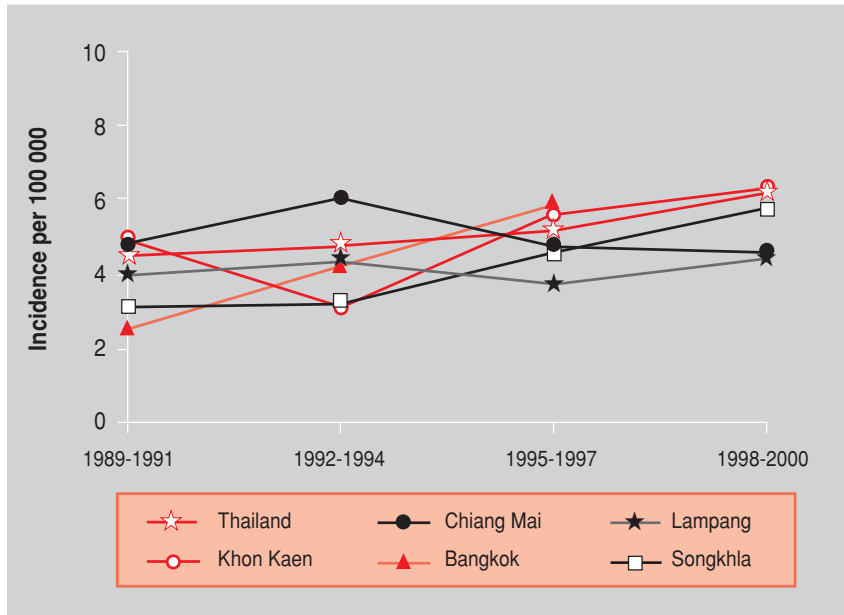


Figure 2.13.2 Age-specific incidence rates of ovarian cancer, 1995-1997



**Figure 2.13.3** Trend in incidence of ovarian cancer



Peak incident of ovarian cancer is around age 55, which is slightly increasing from the previous report. Ovarian cancer is found less than 30% under age 40 (Figure 2.13.2).

The most common histological subgroup of ovarian cancer in Thailand is epithelial ovarian cancer, which is found over 80% of cases; followed by germ cell tumor and sex-cord stromal tumor.

The incidence of ovarian cancer is slightly increasing in the past decade (Figure 2.13.3).