# Descriptive Epidemiology of Ovarian Cancer in the United States, 1992-1997 CANCER (Supplement) 2003(May 15);97/10:2615-2706.

# Descriptive Epidemiology of Ovarian Cancer in the United States, 1992-1997

Marc T. Goodman and Holly L. Howe

Ovarian cancer is relatively uncommon, and therefore little has been published to date regarding racial or ethnic variations in the incidence or mortality of this malignancy. As the U.S. population becomes more diverse, the interest in health problems and disparities in outcomes among minority and economically disadvantaged groups will continue to increase. In this supplement, the authors focus on epidemiology, pathology and classification issues, multiple primary tumors, staging, and incidence and mortality for race/ethnic groups. The authors also focused on epidemiologic differences between borderline tumors of low malignant potential and carcinomas.

# Pathology and Classification of Ovarian Tumors

Vivien W. Chen, Bernardo Ruiz, Jeffrey L. Killeen, Timothy R. Coté, Xiao Cheng Wu, and Catherine N. Correa

The authors present a summary of the developmental events and anatomic features that provide information regarding the natural history of ovarian cancers. In addition, they discuss the three main types of ovarian cancer and their subtypes, with special consideration of aspects related to tumor registration and epidemiology.

## Incidence of Extraovarian Primary Cancers in the United States, 1992-1997

Steven D. Roffers, Xiao Cheng Wu, Carol Hahn Johnson, and Catherine N. Correa The authors describe the incidence and distribution of selected extraovarian cancers (specifically, extraovarian primary peritoneal carcinoma, endometrial serous carcinoma, and extraovarian nonperitoneal primary carcinoma) by age, race and ethnicity, histology, grade, and stage.

#### Stage at Diagnosis of Ovarian Cancer in the United States, 1992-1997

Marc T. Goodman, Catherine N. Correa, Ko-Hui Tung, Steven D. Roffers, Xiao Cheng Wu, John L. Young, Jr., Lynne R. Wilkens, Michael E. Carney, and Holly L. Howe
The current study focuses on the stage at diagnosis of ovarian cancer among white, black, Asian and Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Hispanic women in the United States from 1992 through 1997. Racial and ethnic differences in disease stage at diagnosis are discussed.

#### Multiple Primary Cancers of the Ovary in the United States, 1992-1997

Holly L. Howe, Rachel Weinstein, Joellyn Hotes, Betsy Kohler, Steven D. Roffers, and Marc T. Goodman

The current study describes the incidence of multiple primary ovarian malignancies by race and ethnicity among women in the United States during the period 1992-1997. The authors examined the most common primary cancer combinations and compared disease characteristics, such as sequence of occurrence and age at diagnosis of ovarian cancer among racial and ethnic groups. Women with multiple primary ovarian cancers tended to be older than those with a single primary ovarian cancer. Incidence also was higher in white women and in non-Hispanic

women. Among women with multiple ovarian primaries, the ovarian cancer was most often diagnosed in the second of two tumors.

## Incidence of Ovarian Cancer by Race and Ethnicity in the United States, 1992-1997

Marc T. Goodman, Holly L. Howe, Ko-Hui Tung, Joellyn Hotes, Barry A. Miller, Steven S. Coughlin, and Vivien W. Chen

Ovarian cancer is the fifth most commonly diagnosed cancer among women in the U.S. Similar to breast and endometrial cancers, ovarian cancer is more common among women in northern and central Europe, and in North America compared with Africa, South America, and Asia. In the U.S., substantial racial and ethnic variations have been observed in the incidence of ovarian cancer. This analysis substantiates higher risk of ovarian cancer among white women and women who are not Hispanic than among black, American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Hispanic women.

# Race/Ethnic Variations in Ovarian Cancer Mortality in the United States, 1992-1997

Holly L. Howe, Ko-Hui Tung, Steven Coughlin, Rachel Jean-Baptiste, and Joellyn Hotes

Ovarian cancer is reported to be the most fatal malignancy of the female genital tract and the fifth leading cause of cancer deaths among women. In the current study, the authors describe ovarian cancer mortality by race and ethnicity in the U.S. during the years 1992-1997, a period comparable to the ovarian cancer incidence data presented in this supplement.

# Ovarian Cancer in Children and Young Adults in the United States, 1992-1997

John L. Young, Jr., Xiao Cheng Wu, Steven D. Roffers, Holly L. Howe, Catherine N. Correa, and Rachel Weinstein

Ovarian cancer in children and young adults is rare and consequently, little descriptive or analytic research concerning this disease has been conducted in this age group. The purpose of the current study was to describe the incidence of ovarian cancer among girls and young women between birth and 24 years of age based on histology, race, ethnicity, and disease stage. The cases were selected from women and children diagnosed with ovarian cancer between 1992 and 1997 in selected areas of the U.S.

#### Regional Variations in Ovarian Cancer Incidence in the United States, 1992-1997

H. Irene Hall, Ko-Hui Tung, Joellyn Hotes, and Pamela Logan

International comparisons have demonstrated high incidence rates of ovarian cancer among white females in Northern and Western Europe and in North America. To the authors' knowledge, few data are available regarding the geographic variations in incidence rates for ovarian cancer within four U.S. regions from 1992 to 1997.