



# Unmet Clinical Need



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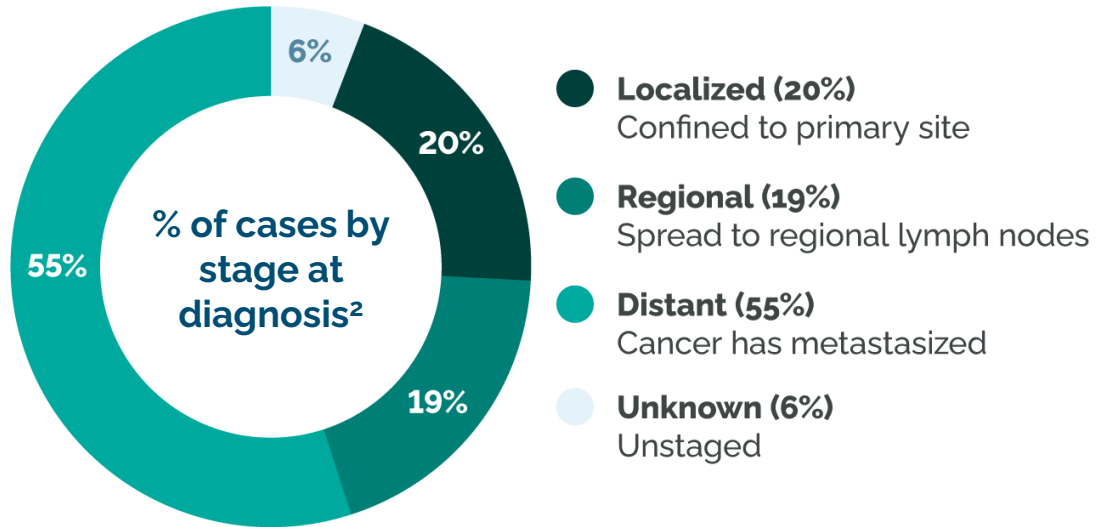
# Clinical Burden of Ovarian Cancer

Ovarian cancer is the **most common cause of death among gynecologic cancers** in the US. There were an estimated 12,730 deaths from ovarian cancer in the US in 2025.<sup>1</sup>



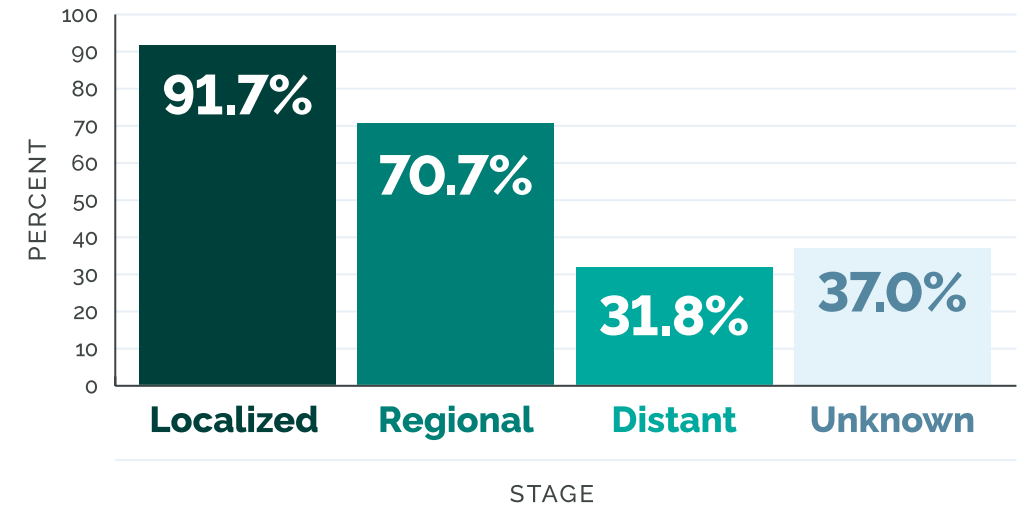
**More than half** of patients present with disease that has spread to distant parts of the body.<sup>2</sup>

Percent of cases by stage at diagnosis<sup>2</sup>



Patients with distant disease **have poorer outcomes.**<sup>2</sup>

5-year survival by stage<sup>2</sup>



1. American Cancer Society (ACS). Cancer Facts & Figures 2025. Accessed July 4, 2025. <https://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/annual-cancer-facts-and-figures/2025/2025-cancer-facts-and-figures-acf.pdf>.

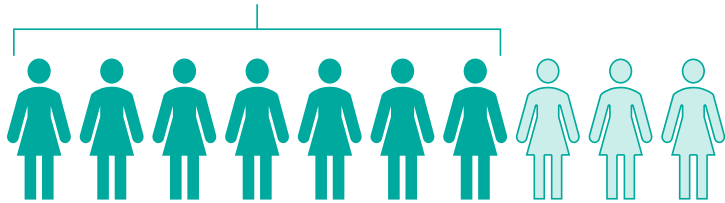
2. National Cancer Institute (NCI). SEER Cancer Stat Facts: Ovarian Cancer. Accessed June 30, 2025. <https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/ovary.html>.

# Risk of Recurrence in Advanced Ovarian Cancer

Most patients with ovarian cancer **respond to first-line platinum-based chemotherapy.**<sup>1</sup>

However, in the absence of maintenance therapy, **70% of patients relapse within 3 years.**<sup>1,2</sup>

70% relapse after first-line chemotherapy

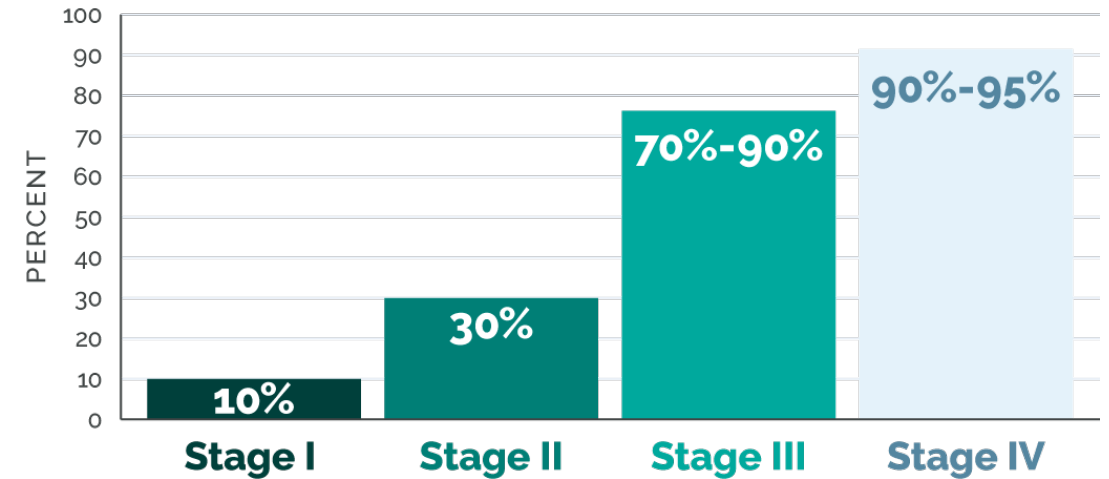


Therefore, **patients with advanced ovarian cancer are at risk of relapse.**<sup>2</sup>

The stage of cancer at diagnosis influences the risk of recurrence.

**70–95% of patients** with advanced (stage III or IV) ovarian cancer **will experience recurrence.**<sup>3</sup>

Patients experiencing recurrence, by stage\*



\*Study description, sample size, and patient population were not reported on the Ovarian Cancer Research Alliance website.

1. Caruso G, Tomao F, Parma G, et al. Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitors (PARPi) in ovarian cancer: Lessons learned and future directions. *Int J Gynecol Cancer*. 2023;33(4):431-443.
2. Ledermann JA, Raja FA, Fotopoulou C, Gonzalez-Martin A, et al. Newly diagnosed and relapsed epithelial ovarian carcinoma: ESMO clinical practice guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol*. 2013;24(suppl 6):vi24-vi32.

3. Ovarian Cancer Research Alliance. *Recurrence*. Revised: 2025. Accessed July 4, 2025. <https://ocrahope.org/patients/about-ovarian-cancer/recurrence/>.

# Consequences of Recurrent Advanced Ovarian Cancer

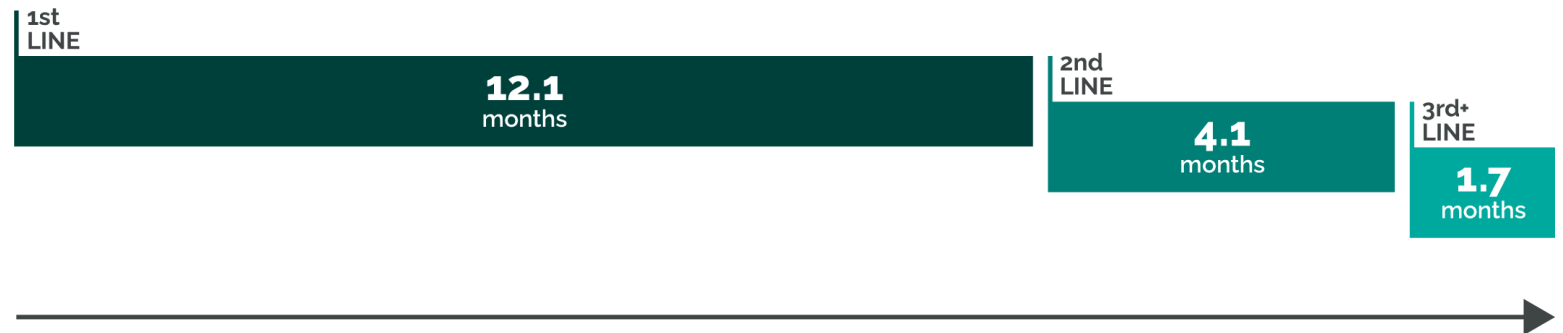
Relapsed ovarian cancer is considered **incurable** and most patients will die from the disease.<sup>1,2</sup>

Patients tend to experience **multiple relapses** and undergo **multiple rounds of therapy**.<sup>3</sup>

Following the first relapse, each subsequent line of therapy is characterized by:

- **Shorter treatment-free intervals**<sup>4</sup>
- **Increased resistance to platinum-based chemotherapy**<sup>5</sup>
- **Cumulative toxicity**<sup>6</sup>

## Treatment-free intervals in patients with advanced ovarian cancer after first relapse<sup>4</sup>



From a retrospective analysis of 461 patients with high-grade serous ovarian cancer diagnosed between 1996 and 2009 that used secondary data from multiple centers participating in the Cancer Genome Atlas Study.

1. Lorusso D, Mouret-Reynier M-A, Harter P, et al. Updated progression-free survival and final overall survival with maintenance Olaparib plus bevacizumab according to clinical risk in patients with newly diagnosed advanced ovarian cancer in the phase III paola-1/ENGOT-OV25 trial. *Int J Gynecol Cancer*. 2024;34(4):550-558.
2. Moore K, Colombo N, Scambia G, et al. Maintenance olaparib in patients with newly diagnosed advanced ovarian cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2018;379(26):2495-2505.
3. Bolívar PS, Gonzalez-Benitez C, Carbonell López M, et al. Prognostic factors after the first

recurrence of ovarian cancer. *J Clin Med*. 2025;14(2):470.

4. Eng KH, Hanlon BM, Bradley WH, Szender JB. Prognostic factors modifying the treatment-free interval in recurrent ovarian cancer. *Gynecol Oncol*. 2015;139(2):228-235.
5. Gupta S, Nag S, Aggarwal S, et al. Maintenance therapy for recurrent epithelial ovarian cancer: Current therapies and future perspectives – A Review. *J Ovarian Res*. 2019;12(1):103.
6. Dunton CJ. Management of treatment-related toxicity in advanced ovarian cancer. *Oncologist*. 2002;7(S5):11-19.

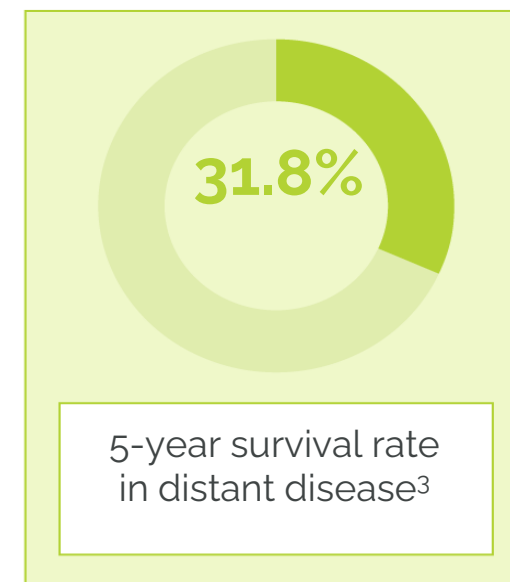
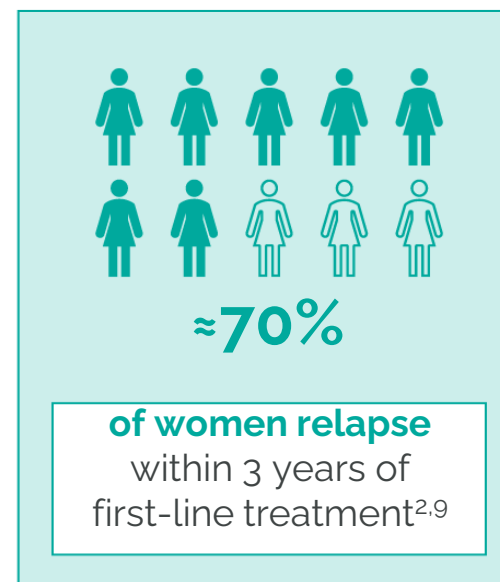
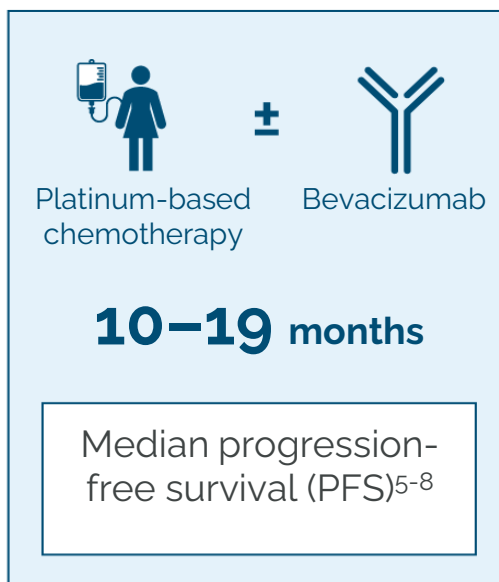
# Unmet Need in Patients With Newly Diagnosed Advanced Ovarian Cancer

Standard **first-line treatment** for advanced epithelial ovarian cancer is cytoreductive surgery with **chemotherapy with or without bevacizumab** either after surgery (primary surgery) or before and after surgery (interval surgery).<sup>1</sup>

However, **most of these patients will relapse, and 7 in 10 will die within 5 years.**<sup>2,3</sup>



There is a need to **help prolong duration of remission** in newly diagnosed advanced ovarian cancer.<sup>2,4</sup>



1. González-Martín A, Harter P, Leary A, et al. Newly diagnosed and relapsed epithelial ovarian cancer: ESMO clinical practice guideline for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol.* 2023;34(10):833-848.
2. Caruso G, Tomao F, Parma G, et al. Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitors (PARPi) in ovarian cancer: Lessons learned and future directions. *Int J Gynecol Cancer.* 2023;33(4):431-443.
3. National Cancer Institute (NCI). SEER Cancer Stat Facts: Ovarian Cancer. Accessed June 30, 2025. <https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/ovary.html>.
4. Lorusso D, Mouret-Reynier M-A, Harter P, et al. Updated progression-free survival and final overall survival with maintenance Olaparib plus bevacizumab according to clinical risk in patients with newly diagnosed advanced ovarian cancer in the phase III paola-1/ENGOT-OV25 trial. *Int J Gynecol Cancer.* 2024;34(4):550-558.
5. Burger RA, Brady MF, Bookman MA, et al with Gynecologic Oncology Group. Incorporation of bevacizumab in the primary treatment of ovarian cancer. *N Engl J Med.* 2011;365(26):2473-2483.
6. Perren TJ, Swart AM, Pfisterer J, et al; ICON7 Investigators. A phase 3 trial of bevacizumab in ovarian cancer. *N Engl J Med.* 2011;365(26):2484-2496.
7. du Bois A, et al. Role of surgical outcome as prognostic factor in advanced epithelial ovarian cancer: a combined exploratory analysis of 3 prospectively randomized phase 3 multicenter trials: by the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Gynaekologische Onkologie Studiengruppe Ovarialkarzinom (AGO-OVAR) and the Groupe d'Investigateurs Nationaux Pour les Etudes des Cancers de l'Ovaire (GINECO). *Cancer.* 2009;115(6):1234-1244.
8. Bookman MA, Brady MF, McGuire WP, et al. Evaluation of new platinum-based treatment regimens in advanced-stage ovarian cancer: a Phase III Trial of the Gynecologic Cancer Intergroup. *J Clin Oncol.* 2009;27(9):1419-1425.
9. Ledermann JA, Raja FA, Fotopoulou C, Gonzalez-Martín A, et al. Newly diagnosed and relapsed epithelial ovarian carcinoma: ESMO clinical practice guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol.* 2013;24(suppl 6):vi24-vi32.

# Take Home Message



Patients with advanced ovarian cancer are at risk of relapse.<sup>1</sup>



There is a need to help prolong duration of remission in newly diagnosed advanced ovarian cancer.<sup>2,3</sup>

1. Ovarian Cancer Research Alliance. *Recurrence*. Revised: 2025. Accessed July 4, 2025. <https://ocrahope.org/patients/about-ovarian-cancer/recurrence/>.

2. Caruso G, Tomao F, Parma G, et al. Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitors (PARPi) in ovarian cancer: Lessons learned and future directions. *Int J Gynecol Cancer*. 2023;33(4):431-443.

3. Lorusso D, Mouret-Reynier M-A, Harter P, et al. Updated progression-free survival and final overall survival with maintenance Olaparib plus bevacizumab according to clinical risk in patients with newly diagnosed advanced ovarian cancer in the phase III paola-1/ENGOT-OV25 trial. *Int J Gynecol Cancer*. 2024;34(4):550-558.