



Up-to-date in ovarian cancer

Cancer of the ovary account for most deaths resulting from cancer of the female genital tract. This relates primarily to the fact that, unlike other common malignant gynecologic neoplasms (cancer of the endometrium and cervix), cancers of the ovary are first seen at relatively advanced stages of disease because of the lack of an effective screening or diagnostic test. According to GLOBOCAN 2018, malignant ovarian tumors represents the 18th malignant neoplasm in the World when we considered both male and female population, but occupies the 8th place in women, with almost 300 thousand cases around the globe. Regarding mortality, represent the 14th cause of death by cancer in the World when considering both sexes, but the 8th place in women, with more than 180 thousand deaths by ovarian cancer in 2018. In China and Mexico, the incidence rates are 5.4 and 6.8 ×100,000 women, respectively.

In the recent years, great advances in the knowledge and treatment of ovarian cancer has been made. In the present series of *Chinese Clinical Oncology*, a complete review of the recent advances in diagnosis and treatment of ovarian neoplasms has been performed. A group of Mexican experts in gynecologic oncology describe the epidemiology and diagnostic advances in ovarian cancer. Other reviews emphasize recent controversies in the management of ovarian neoplasms, like the optimal surgery in no-epithelial ovarian carcinoma, the role of hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy (HIPEC) or fertility-sparing treatment in ovarian cancer and how far should we go in optimal cytoreductive surgery, the use of PARP inhibitors, dose-dense chemotherapy or radiation therapy in this group of neoplasms.

We hope that the extensive review of recent literature be helpful for all the medical specialties involved in the multidisciplinary care of ovarian cancer patients in order we can reduce the fatality rate of this dreadful disease.

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