

Ovarian Cancer in Minnesota

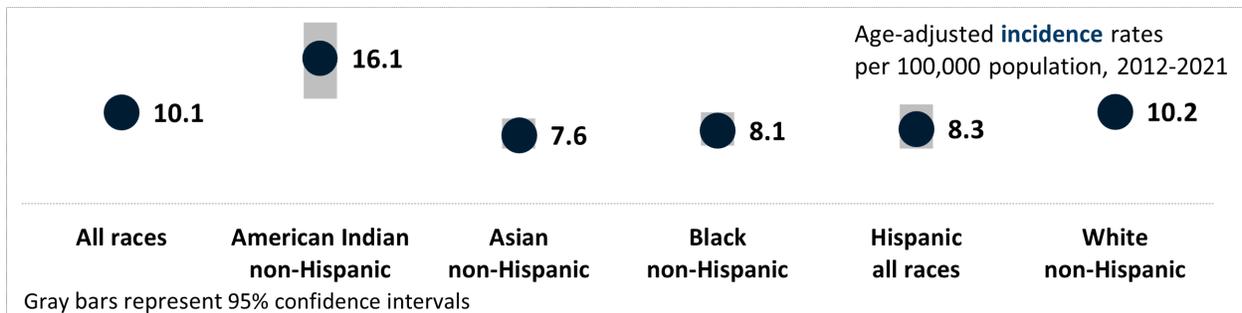
FACT SHEET

Ovarian cancer was the 13th most common cancer diagnosed in Minnesota females and the 5th most common cause of death from cancer in 2021. Ovarian cancer is widely known as “the silent killer” because it is often diagnosed at an advanced stage due to the lack of early symptoms and early screening procedures.

Quick facts

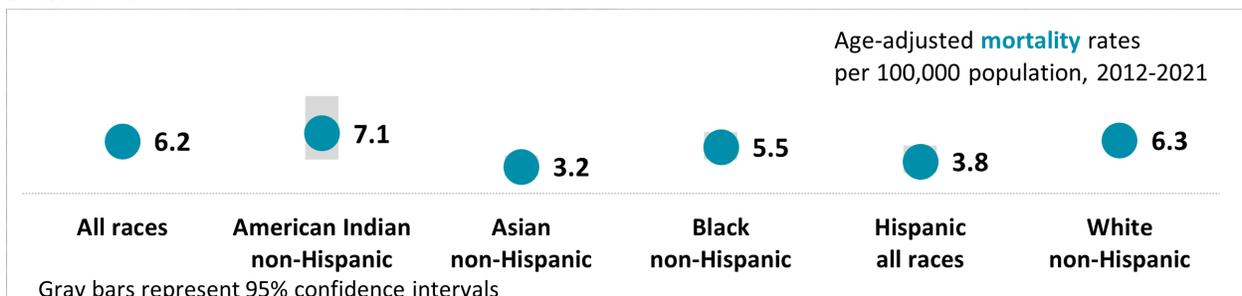
- In 2021, more than 80% of females diagnosed with ovarian cancer in Minnesota were over age 50.
- Each year, about 333 females living in Minnesota will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer and 222 will die from the disease.
- As of 2021, there were an estimated 3,850 females in Minnesota living with an ovarian cancer diagnosis.

The rates of new ovarian cancer diagnoses (incidence) were highest among American Indian non-Hispanic females.



Ovarian cancer age-adjusted incidence rates ranged from 7.6 for Asian non-Hispanic females to 16.1 per 100,000 population for American Indian non-Hispanic females.

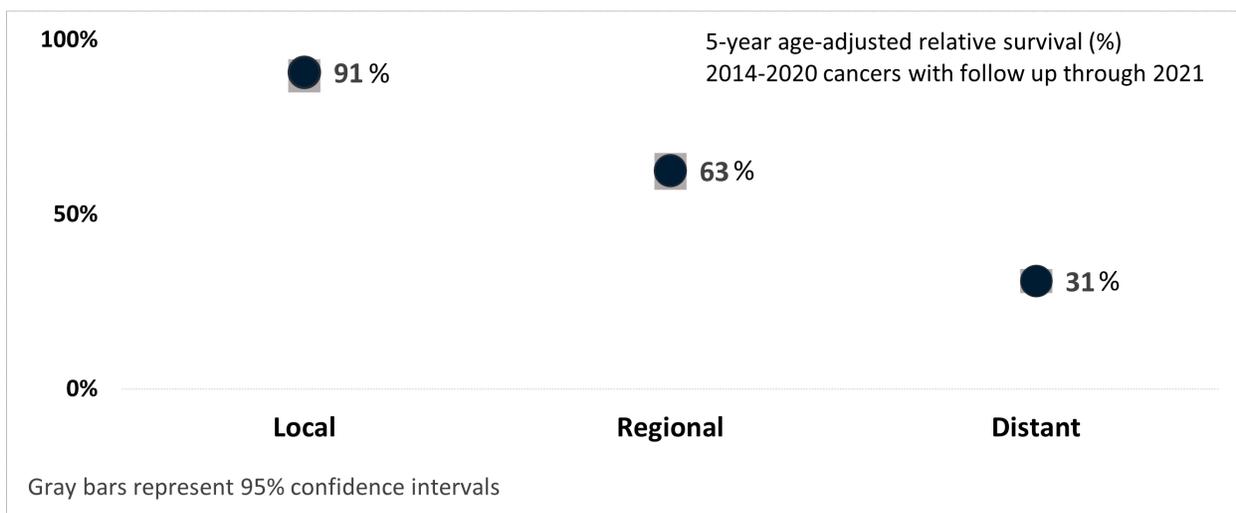
The ovarian cancer mortality rate was highest for American Indian non-Hispanic females.



OVARIAN CANCER IN MINNESOTA

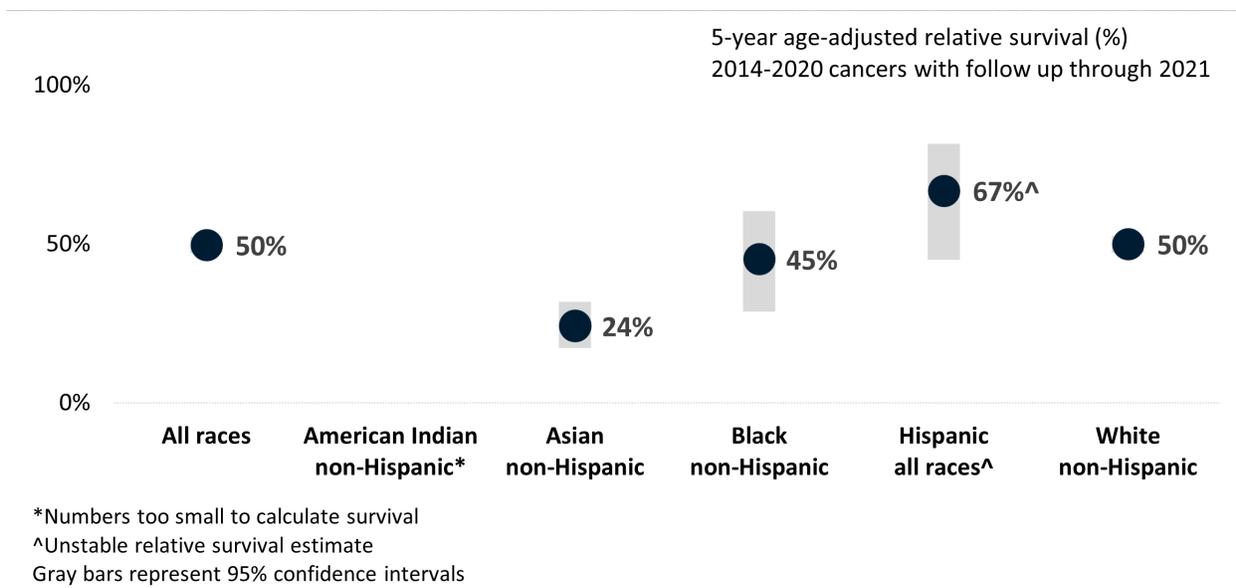
Ovarian cancer age-adjusted mortality rates ranged from 3.2 for Asian non-Hispanic females to 7.1 per 100,000 population for American Indian non-Hispanic females.

Five-year relative survival for ovarian cancer is highest when diagnosed at a local stage.



An estimated 91% of Minnesota females with local-stage ovarian cancer will survive for at least five years after diagnosis, whereas only 31% of those diagnosed with distant-stage ovarian cancer will reach the same milestone.

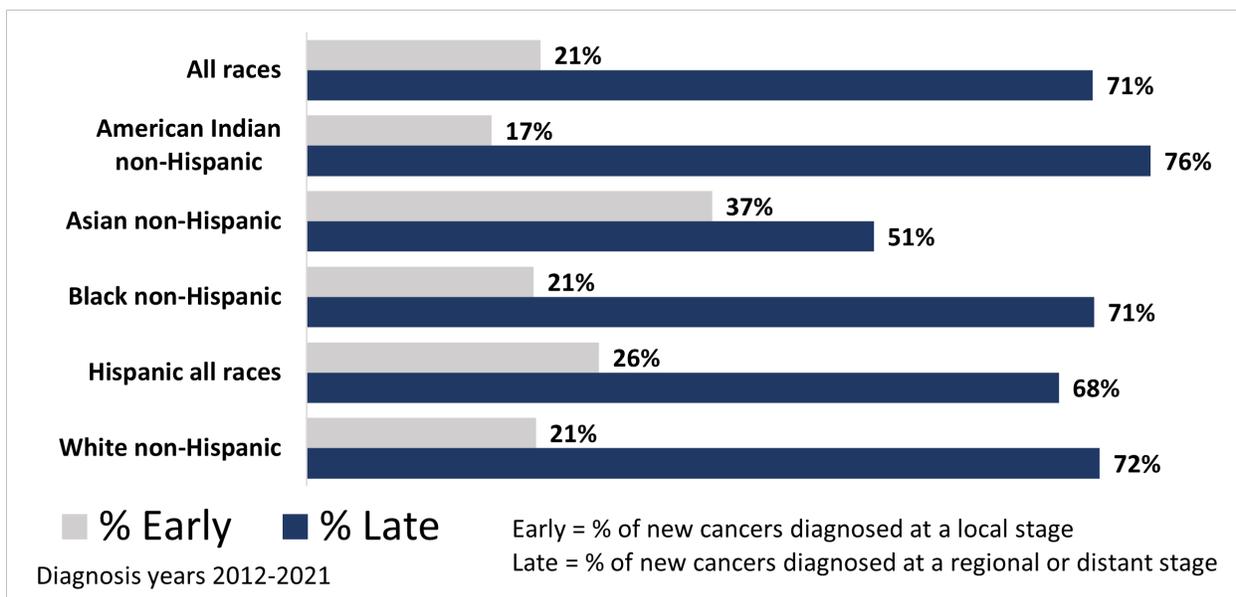
Five-year relative survival varies by race and ethnicity in Minnesota.



OVARIAN CANCER IN MINNESOTA

An estimated 24% of Asian non-Hispanic females diagnosed with ovarian cancer will survive at least five years after diagnosis, whereas an estimated 50% of females of all races will reach the same milestone.

Most ovarian cancer diagnoses in Minnesota occur at a late stage.



Between 2012 and 2021, American Indian non-Hispanic females had the lowest proportion of early-stage (local stage) ovarian cancers and the highest proportion of late-stage (regional or distant stage) ovarian cancers diagnosed.

Data and sources

- [MCRS Cancer Technical Notes \(https://www.health.state.mn.us/data/mcrs/technicalnotes.html\)](https://www.health.state.mn.us/data/mcrs/technicalnotes.html)
- American Indian refers to American Indian/Alaska Native; Asian refers to Asian/Pacific Islander.
- Relative survival based on cases diagnosed 2014-2020 with follow-up through 2021.

The collection of Minnesota Cancer data was supported by Cooperative Agreement Number, NU58DP007128 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The contents of this work are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the Department of Health and Human Services.

Minnesota Department of Health
Minnesota Cancer Reporting System
PO Box 64975
St. Paul, MN 55164-0975
651-201-5900
health.mcrs@state.mn.us
www.health.state.mn.us

06/27/24

To obtain this information in a different format, call 651-201-5900.