Project Report

Abstract

Serous ovarian cancer is the most common type of ovarian cancer. Less than half of all patients with advanced-stage high-grade serous ovarian cancers (HGSC) survive more than five years post-diagnosis, but individuals who can be classified as long-term survivors can provide insight into genetic contributions to long term survival. Using a dataset comprised of 60 patients with advanced-stage, HGSC who survived more than 10 years after diagnosis and 66 short- or moderate-term survivors, we attempted to determine the genetic differences in the two groups. Here we show…

Introduction

Methods

Results

Conclusion