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Women at risk of ovarian cancer could be helped to find tumours early by taking a blood test every four months, according to doctors. There is currently no screening programme for the disease, so if it runs in their family, women are advised to have their ovaries and fallopian tubes removed. One in 52 women will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer during their lifetime. More than 7,000 women are diagnosed every year in the UK. 4,200 die of the disease each year. Let's find out more now from gynaecologist, Dr Adeola Olaitan, who joins us from our London studio. you for joining us. Tell us a little bit about how effective this blood

test might be. Good morning. The important thing test might be. Good morning. The important thing to important thing to recognise is ovarian cancer presents late and often women do not have or are not aware they have them. This test is designed for women at high risk of ovarian cancer. The average risk is one in 50 to. Women who have a one in ten chance get a blood test every few months. And an ultrasound once year. This shows that women were detected, nine out of ten women, had cancer detected before they were symptomatic. And presumably, that had good results, did it, for the future? Yes. Absolutely. The earlier you detect the cancer the better the chance of a cure. Nine out of ten women in early stages have the

chance of it cure. It is one in ten at late stages. It depends on whether it is picked up early. How do you know whether you are in the active group? Women are often recognised from a strong history of ovarian cancer. Some may have had a blood test for the mutation popularised by Angelina Jolie. It is really important that this is recognised and people are given appropriate advice. I must emphasise that the safest thing to do is to have fallopian tubes and ovaries removed. But if you are young and do not have a family, this may not be appropriate. And therefore this blood test gives a better option. That is what I wanted to ask you. Having those removed at the moment is the only alternative, isn't it? It is. And it is the only thing that is safe in preventing and reducing

the risk of ovarian cancer in the long-term. But as I said, if you are young and do not want premature menopause, which are removing your fallopian tubes and ovaries will cause, having the blood test and ultrasound scan will help to identify you if your risk goes up. That is when doctors will intervene. As soon as we start talking about anything like this, of course, there is the talk about funding. Is this an effective use of money, do you think? At the moment, if you think about women, I used to be in -- an economist. All this care is expensive and there are economic impacts of not being able to work as a woman. There has to be a cost benefit from early detection as it stops people being taken out of work. Thank you very much for talking to us. Thank you. Loot thank you

A blood test every four months could help women at high-risk of ovarian cancer find tumours early, according to new research. There is currently no screening programme for the disease, so high-risk women are advised to have their ovaries and fallopian tubes removed. However, it is not yet clear if the regular blood test would save lives.