Diagnostic Biomarker for Ovarian Cancer

Researchers at the University of South Florida have discovered a novel method of detecting ovarian cancer by urinary levels of Receptor for hyaluronan-mediated motility (RHAMM).

Ovarian cancer has the highest mortality among gynecological cancers. The lack of early symptoms and the absence of a reliable screening test to detect ovarian cancer result in over 70% of women being diagnosed after the disease has spread beyond the ovary, this results in poor prognosis with approximately 12,000 deaths due to ovarian cancer annually. Currently, physical pelvic examination by a physician, ultrasound, or measuring blood levels for CA125 are the only standard methods available for detection of ovarian cancer. However, none of these methods provides a reliably consistent and accurate means to detect ovarian cancer. For example, while over 80% of women with ovarian cancer will have elevated blood levels of CA125, blood levels of CA125 are only about 50% accurate for detecting early stage disease. Therefore, the development of an alternate and new test to reliably and accurately detect all ovarian cancers is imperative.

Our researchers have invented a reliable biomarker for ovarian cancer which utilizes the level of urinary RHAMM to detect and monitor ovarian cancer in women.

This novel technique is safe, accurate, simple, cost effective, reliable, and detects ovarian cancer both in early and late stages. It is quick and could be used by women at home, in a physicians’ office or at a patient’s bedside.

Urinary RHAMM test will be useful not just for detection of the disease but even for monitoring of the disease progression as well as therapeutic efficacy of treatment applied.

Advantages:
- Cost effective
- Accurate, safe and simple
- Indicates therapeutic efficacy
- Detects early stage symptoms
- Handy and applicable anywhere

Perfectly Simple Ovarian Cancer Detector

Urinary RHAMM Protein Expression is Significantly Higher in Ovarian Cancer

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