



Information for you

Ovarian cysts before the menopause



Royal College of
Obstetricians
and Gynaecologists

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About this information

This information is for you if you are premenopausal (have not gone through the menopause) and your doctor thinks you might have a cyst on one or both of your ovaries. It tells you about cysts on the ovary and the tests and treatment you may be offered.

This information aims to help you and your healthcare team make the best decisions about your care. It is not meant to replace advice from a doctor about your situation.

What are ovaries?

Ovaries are a woman's reproductive organs that make female hormones and release an egg from a follicle (a small fluid-filled sac) each month. The follicle is usually about 2–3 cm when measured across (diameter) but sometimes can be larger.

What is an ovarian cyst?

An ovarian cyst is a larger fluid-filled sac (more than 3 cm in diameter) that develops on or in an ovary. A cyst can vary in size from a few centimetres to the size of a large melon. Ovarian cysts may be thin-walled and only contain fluid (known as a simple cyst) or they may be more complex, containing thick fluid, blood or solid areas.

There are many different types of ovarian cyst that occur before the menopause, examples of which include:

- a **simple cyst**, which is usually a large follicle that has continued to grow after an egg has been released; simple cysts are the most common cysts to occur before the menopause and most disappear within a few months
- an **endometrioma** – endometriosis, where cells of the lining of the womb are found outside the womb, sometimes causes ovarian cysts and these are called endometriomas (for further information see the RCOG patient information leaflet *Endometriosis: What You Need to Know*, available at: www.rcog.org.uk/womens-health/clinical-guidance/endometriosis-what-you-need-know)
- a **dermoid cyst**, which develops from the cells that make eggs in the ovary, often contains substances such as hair and fat.

Other types of cyst on the ovary are less common.

Almost all ovarian cysts that occur before the menopause are benign. Cancer of the ovary before the menopause is rare.

How common are ovarian cysts?

Ovarian cysts are common. Most women will be unaware that they have a cyst as they often cause no symptoms and disappear spontaneously with time. However, up to 1 in 10 women may need surgery for an ovarian cyst at some point in their lives.

What symptoms might I have?

Most cysts are diagnosed by chance, for example during a routine examination, or if you have an ultrasound scan for another reason. Therefore you may have no symptoms at all.

However, you may experience one or more of the following:

- lower abdominal pain or pelvic pain
- painful periods, or a change in the pattern of your periods
- pain during sex
- pain related to your bowels
- a feeling that you want to pass urine urgently and more frequently
- a change in appetite or feeling full quickly
- a distended (swollen) abdomen
- difficulty in becoming pregnant which may be linked to endometriosis.

What happens if my doctor thinks I might have an ovarian cyst?

You will normally be asked questions about your general health, your periods, whether you have any pain in your lower abdomen, your sex life and any contraception that you may be using. You may also be asked if there is a family history of ovarian or breast cancer.

You will usually have an examination of your abdomen as well as an internal (vaginal) examination.

You should be offered an ultrasound scan to look at your ovaries. This is likely to include an abdominal scan and one through your vagina. In the majority of cases, the ultrasound scan will be normal and a cyst on the ovary will not be a cause of your symptoms.

If you do appear to have a cyst, the sonographer will check whether it is in your ovary. One in 10 suspected ovarian cysts actually involve other nearby structures, such as the fallopian tube or bowel. The scan will check the size and appearance of the cyst and look at your other ovary.

If your scan suggests that you have a complex cyst, you might be offered blood tests, which can help to determine what type of cyst it is. You do not need blood tests if a simple cyst is diagnosed.

What happens next?

If your scan is reassuring and you have no symptoms, you may not need any treatment.

If you have symptoms or if the ultrasound has shown a large or a complex cyst, you are likely to be referred to the hospital. In the unlikely event that the tests suggest the possibility of cancer, you will be referred to a gynaecological cancer specialist for further investigation.

What treatments might I be offered?

Treatment options include 'watching and waiting' or an operation to remove the cyst if it is getting bigger or is complex. Your choice depends on your symptoms, the appearance and the size, and the results of any blood tests. You should be given information about the choices in your individual situation, including information about the risks and benefits of each option.

I have a simple cyst on my ovary that causes no pain – what are my options?

- **A simple cyst that measures less than 5 cm in diameter**
Normally, treatment is not necessary. These cysts usually disappear on their own after a few months. You are unlikely to need a follow-up appointment.
- **A simple cyst that measures 5–7 cm in diameter**
You should be offered follow-up, usually an ultrasound scan a year later.
- **A simple cyst that measures more than 7 cm in diameter**
You may be offered further tests, such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and/or surgery.

I have been advised to have surgery to remove the cyst – what type of operation will it be?

You will usually be offered laparoscopic (keyhole) surgery, which is less painful afterwards than a laparotomy (open surgery) and usually means that you can leave hospital earlier and will recover more quickly.

A laparotomy (open operation) may be recommended if the cyst is very large or, rarely, if there is a suspicion of cancer. Your gynaecologist should discuss these procedures with you, explaining the benefits and risks, and advise you which procedure is best for your situation.

Will my ovaries be removed if I have an operation?

Your ovaries are unlikely to be removed. The ovaries produce important hormones before the menopause and therefore in most cases only the cyst is removed.

However, there are some circumstances where the ovary may need to be removed, for example if the cyst is very large or has completely replaced the entire ovary. The ovary may

also need to be removed if the cyst has twisted so much that the ovary's blood supply has been cut off, or, rarely, if there is a suspicion that the cyst may be cancerous.

Your gynaecologist should discuss the pros and cons of removing ovaries before surgery.

What if I am pregnant and my ultrasound scan has shown that I have a cyst?

Simple ovarian cysts are often found on the ultrasound scan during pregnancy and most will disappear as pregnancy progresses. If the cyst is large or complex, you may be offered further scans during pregnancy and a scan after your baby is born. An operation to remove the cyst during pregnancy would only be recommended if you have pain thought to be due to the cyst, or, very rarely, if cancer is suspected.

Is there anything else I need to know?

- Taking the combined oral contraceptive pill will **not** help a simple cyst disappear although taking the pill may stop further cysts developing in the future.
- Removing fluid from a simple cyst (aspiration) is of little benefit as the cyst is likely to fill up again, although it may be done to help to determine what type of cyst it is.

Key points

- Ovarian cysts are common in women before the menopause.
- Ovarian cancer is rare in women before the menopause.
- An ultrasound scan should provide reassurance.
- Small simple ovarian cysts usually require no treatment.
- If you have surgery, this will usually be keyhole with removal of only the cyst.

Making a choice

Shared Decision Making

If you are asked to make a choice, you may have lots of questions that you want to ask. You may also want to talk over your options with your family or friends. It can help to write a list of the questions you want answered and take it to your appointment.



Ask 3 Questions

To begin with, try to make sure you get the answers to three key questions if you are asked to make a choice about your healthcare.

1. What are my options?
2. What are the pros and cons of each option for me?
3. How do I get support to help me make a decision that is right for me?

These resources have been adapted with kind permission from the MAGIC Programme, supported by the Health Foundation

* Ask 3 Questions is based on Shepherd HL, et al. Three questions that patients can ask to improve the quality of information physicians give about treatment options: A cross-over trial. Patient Education and Counselling, 2011;84: 379-85

Sources and acknowledgements

This information has been developed by the RCOG Patient Information Committee. It is based on the RCOG guideline *Management of Suspected Ovarian Masses in Premenopausal Women* (November 2011). The guideline contains a full list of the sources of evidence we have used and is available at: www.rcog.org.uk/womens-health/clinical-guidance/ovarian-masses-premenopausal-women-management-suspected-green-top-62.

The RCOG produces guidelines as an educational aid to good clinical practice. They present recognised methods and techniques of clinical practice, based on published evidence, for consideration by obstetricians and gynaecologists and other relevant health professionals. The ultimate judgement regarding a particular clinical procedure or treatment plan must be made by the doctor or other attendant in the light of clinical data presented by the patient and the diagnostic and treatment options available.

This means that RCOG guidelines are unlike protocols or guidelines issued by employers, as they are not intended to be prescriptive directions defining a single course of management. Departure from the local prescriptive protocols or guidelines should be fully documented in the patient's case notes at the time the relevant decision is taken.

This information has been reviewed before publication by women attending clinics in Cheltenham, Winchester and Gillingham.

A glossary of all medical terms is available on the RCOG website at: www.rcog.org.uk/womens-health/patient-information/medical-terms-explained.

A final note

The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists produces patient information for the public. This information is based on guidelines which present recognised methods and techniques of clinical practice, based on published evidence. The ultimate judgement regarding a particular clinical procedure or treatment plan must be made by the doctor or other attendant in the light of the clinical data presented and the diagnostic and treatment options available.