X-RAYS
• Small amounts of radiation used to take pictures of organs and tissues inside body
• Tumors change radiation absorption rates
• Can show cancer presence, growth or response to treatment

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY (CT)
• Large machine with a tunnel; takes picture of the inside of the body
• Can show cancer presence, growth or response to treatment
• Fast & painless; to show one structure from another a physician may order contrast dye; given with a small needle in hand or arm

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING (MRI)
• Radio waves and magnets take pictures of the inside of the body
• Large machine with narrow tunnel; loud and noisy; patient screened
• Can show cancer presence, growth or response to treatment
• Can involve a contrast dye
• Takes 30-60 minutes or longer to complete

POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY (PET)
• Radio waves and magnets take pictures of the inside of the body
• Large machine with narrow tunnel; loud and noisy; patient screened
• Can show cancer presence, growth or response to treatment
• Can involve a contrast dye
• Takes 30-60 minutes or longer to complete

ULTRASOUND (US)
• Use of sound waves to produce pictures of the inside of the body
• Shows size, shape, location of body parts and nearby tissues
• Can show masses and whether mass is solid or filled with fluid
• Physician may order a trans-vaginal US in the diagnosis of ovarian CA

GASTRIC INTESTINAL (GI) EVALUATION
• Any test that looks at the rectum, large and small bowel & stomach for cancer
• Most definitive tests are Colonoscopy and/or endoscopy: use of scope to view and/or biopsy the inside the gastrointestinal tract
• Other common but less invasive tests are X-rays, CT and PET scans

BLOOD TESTS
• Genetic Testing – checks family history
• CA-125 – tumor marker test for ovarian cancer
• CBC – complete blood count (e.g. hemoglobin, platelets)
• Chemistry profile – electrolytes (e.g. sodium, potassium)
• Liver function (e.g. enzymes)

TISSUE BIOPSY
• Sample of tissue removed from body often during surgery
• Can be done before surgery; tissue is removed with a very fine needle
• Sent to a pathology lab for testing