Objectives Fertility-sparing approaches in ovarian cancer treatment represent remarkable advances in gynecologic oncology. However, the number of ovarian cancer survivors becoming pregnant after such treatment remains unknown. The objective of this study is to find out the oncologic and fertility outcome of young ovarian cancer patients treated with fertility sparing approach.

Methods A descriptive study was done on ovarian cancer patients with fertility concerns attending Civil Service Hospital, Kathmandu, Nepal from 2015 to 2021. Clinical data were collected from hospital registry and telephonic inquiry followed by in-person interviews were done in all the participants regarding their present status, oncologic and fertility outcome.

Results Twenty-six ovarian cancer patients with fertility needs were included in the study. Age range was 8 – 35 years, 11 were married and 15 were unmarried. Histologically, 15% were epithelial origin, 15% were Sex Cord- Stromal tumor and 70% were Germ cell tumor among which 92% had early-stage. Twenty-seven percentage patients underwent fertility sparing surgery (FSS) only, 46% underwent adjuvant chemotherapy after FSS and 27% underwent NACT followed by FSS and adjuvant chemotherapy also. Three had menstrual issue of few months of amenorrhea. Nine patients (35%) conceived and had term delivery after treatment. Eighty-five percent are in complete remission. Among four that had recurrence one died during chemotherapy, one defaulted treatment, one is on remission after chemotherapy, and one had completion surgery followed by chemotherapy.

Conclusions The present study supports fertility-sparing treatment to be safe for ovarian cancer patients with favorable histology in terms of both oncologic as well as fertility outcome.