Objectives Ovarian cancer (OC) is the second most common gynecological cancer in India but there is paucity of Indian data regarding its treatment and survival outcome. This study is a ten year audit of the disease characteristics, treatment protocols and survival outcomes of OC cases managed at our centre over 10 years.

Methods This prospective and retrospective cohort study was conducted in the department of Obstetrics and gynaecology in collaboration with department of pathology over a period of one year. Ethical clearance was obtained from the institutional ethics committee and informed consent from all patients. Total 360 cases of OC were diagnosed between January 2010 to December 2020. Descriptive statistics were computed for all patients between January 2011 and December 2017 were collected and analysed.

Results Out of 360 cases, maximum were epithelial type (86.3%) and presented in stage III/IV (78.8%). Almost half were treated by primary surgery and half by neoadjuvant chemotherapy. Out of 191 contactable cases 57% had complete response by first treatment, 32.9% developed recurrence and 9.9% had a refractory/resistant disease. About 51.5% were alive and 48.5% had expired. The median overall survival duration was 48 months, and disease free survival duration was 29.94 months. The OS (p = 0.005) and DFS (p=0.012) were significantly more with primary surgery as compared to NACT.

Conclusions Early stage of disease and complete surgical debulking have significantly better survival outcomes.