Abstract

Despite significant progress in our understanding of the pathophysiology of cancer as a whole, ovarian cancer is still remains as one of the most intractable forms of the disease with only 30% cure rate with the conventional therapy. It is also one of most common gynecologic cancer among women. One histologic variety is the epithelial ovarian cancer that constitutes more than 90% of the cases; also develop resistance to chemotherapeutic agents. Recent studies have demonstrated the role of micro RNA (miRNA) in the evolution and progression of ovarian cancer. Furthermore, aberrant expression of miRNA has been implicated in the development of resistance to chemotherapy in such cases. This review compiles recent advances in the role of miRNA in chemoresistant ovarian cancer and approaches to tackle the problem and design therapy that is more effective.