prior anti-cancer regimens, wherein said chemotherapeutic is paclitaxel, wherein said anti-VEGF antibody comprises a variable heavy chain (VH) and a variable light chain (VL), wherein said VH has an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 and said VL has an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, ~~and~~ wherein said treatment prolongs said patient's median progression-free survival time as compared to a platinum-resistant ovarian cancer patient receiving said chemotherapeutic alone, and wherein said patient has abdominal ascites. In one embodiment, the platinum-resistant ovarian cancer is an epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC), a fallopian tube carcinoma (FTC), or a primary peritoneal carcinoma (PPC). In another embodiment, the patient is not refractory to previous platinum

We claim:

1. Use of an anti-VEGF antibody in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a patient diagnosed with a platinum-resistant epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC), fallopian tube carcinoma (FTC), or primary peritoneal carcinoma (PPC), wherein an effective amount of said anti-VEGF antibody and a chemotherapeutic is to be administered to said patient, wherein said patient received two or fewer prior anti-cancer regimens, wherein said chemotherapeutic is paclitaxel, wherein said anti-VEGF antibody comprises a variable heavy chain (VH) and a variable light chain (VL), wherein said VH has an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 and said VL has an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, and wherein said treatment prolongs said patient's median progression-free survival time as compared to a platinum-resistant ovarian cancer patient receiving said chemotherapeutic alone, wherein said patient has abdominal ascites.
2. The use of claim 1, wherein said patient is not refractory to previous platinum treatment.
3. The use of claim 1, wherein said patient has measurable disease according to RECIST 1.0 or CA-125 assessable disease according to the GCIG criteria.
4. The use of claim 1, wherein said patient has an ECOG performance status of 0-2 and a life expectancy of at least 12 weeks.
5. The use of claim 1, wherein said effective amount of said paclitaxel is to be administered at 80 mg/m2 as a 1 hour intravenous infusion on days 1, 8, 15 and 22 every four weeks.

10. The use of claim 1, wherein said patient has a platinum free interval (PFI) of less than 3 months.

~~11. The use of claim 1, wherein said patient has abdominal ascites.~~

~~12.~~11. The use of claim 1, wherein said treatment further improves said patient's objective response rate (ORR) as compared to a platinum-resistant ovarian cancer patient receiving said chemotherapeutic alone.