Cancer Stat Facts: Testicular Cancer

Statistics At A Glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimated New Cases in 2018</td>
<td>9,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of All New Cancer Cases</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Deaths in 2018</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of All Cancer Deaths</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
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</tbody>
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Number of New Cases and Deaths per 100,000: The number of new cases of testicular cancer was 5.7 per 100,000 men per year. The number of deaths was 0.2 per 100,000 men per year. These rates are age-adjusted and based on 2011-2015 cases and deaths.

Lifetime Risk of Developing Cancer: Approximately 0.4 percent of men will be diagnosed with testicular cancer at some point during their lifetime, based on 2013-2015 data.

Prevalence of This Cancer: In 2015, there were an estimated 257,823 men living with testicular cancer in the United States.

Survival Statistics

How Many People Survive 5 Years Or More after Being Diagnosed with Testicular Cancer?

Relative survival statistics compare the survival of patients diagnosed with cancer with the survival of people in the general population who are the same age, race, and sex and who have not been diagnosed with cancer. Because survival statistics are based on large groups of people, they cannot be used to predict exactly what will happen to an individual patient. No two patients are entirely alike, and
treatment and responses to treatment can vary greatly. Based on data from SEER 18 2007-2013. Gray figures represent those who have died from testicular cancer. Green figures represent those who have survived 5 years or more.

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**Survival by Stages**

Cancer stage at diagnosis, which refers to extent of a cancer in the body, determines treatment options and has a strong influence on the length of survival. In general, if the cancer is found only in the part of the body where it started it is localized (sometimes referred to as stage 1). If it has spread to a different part of the body, the stage is regional or distant. The earlier testicular cancer is caught, the better chance a person has of surviving five years after being diagnosed. For testicular cancer, 67.9% are diagnosed at the local stage. The 5-year survival for localized testicular cancer is 99.2%.

**Number of New Cases and Deaths**

How common is this Cancer?

Compared to other cancers, testicular cancer is rare.
In 2018, it is estimated that there will be 9,310 new cases of testicular cancer and an estimated 400 people will die of this disease.

**Who Gets This Cancer?**
Testicular cancer is most common in young adults. The number of new cases of testicular cancer was 5.7 per 100,000 men per year based on 2011-2015 cases.

**Number of New Cases per 100,000 Persons by Race/Ethnicity: Testicular Cancer**
Percent of New Cases by Age Group: Testicular Cancer

Who Dies From This Cancer?
The number of deaths was 0.2 per 100,000 men per year based on 2011-2015.

Number of Deaths per 100,000 Persons by Race/Ethnicity: Testicular Cancer

Percent of Deaths by Age Group: Testicular Cancer
Trends in Rates

Changes Over Time

Keeping track of the number of new cases, deaths, and survival over time (trends) can help scientists understand whether progress is being made and where additional research is needed to address challenges, such as improving screening or finding better treatments.

Using statistical models for analysis, rates for new testicular cancer cases have been rising on average 0.8% each year over the last 10 years. Death rates have been stable over 2006-2015. 5-year survival trends are shown below.

More About This Cancer

Cancer and the Testis

Testicular cancer forms in tissues of one or both testicles. Most testicular cancers begin in germ cells (cells that make sperm) and are called testicular germ cell tumors.
Additional Information


References

All statistics in this report are based on statistics from SEER and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics. Most can be found within:


Suggested Citation

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These stat facts focus on population statistics that are based on the U.S. population. Because these statistics are based on large groups of people, they cannot be used to predict exactly what will happen to an individual patient. To see tailored statistics, browse the SEER Cancer Statistics Review. To see statistics for a specific state, go to the State Cancer Profiles.

The statistics presented in these stat facts are based on the most recent data available, most of which can be found in the SEER Cancer Statistics Review. In some cases, different year spans may be used. Estimates for the current year are based on past data.

Cancer is a complex topic. There is a wide range of information available. These stat facts do not address causes, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, follow-up care, or decision making, although links are provided to information in many of these areas.