

[Germ Cell Tumor - Childhood - Statistics](#) [1]

This section has been reviewed and approved by the [Cancer.Net Editorial Board](#) [2], 03/2016

ON THIS PAGE: You will find information about how many children are diagnosed with this type of tumor each year. You will also learn some general information on surviving the disease. Remember, survival rates depend on several factors. To see other pages, use the menu on the side of your screen.

Extracranial, extragonadal germ cell tumors are rare.

Extracranial germ cell tumors, including those that occur in the reproductive organs, account for about 3% of all tumors in children younger than 15 and about 14% in adolescents age 15 to 19.

The survival rate tells you what percent of children live after a tumor is found. Percent means how many out of 100. The survival rate for children with a germ cell tumor ranges from 90% for a Stage I tumor to 82% for a Stage IV tumor. Learn more about the [stages of germ cell tumors](#) [3].

It is important to remember that statistics on how many children survive this type of cancer are an estimate. The estimate comes from data based on children with this cancer in the United States each year. So, your own child's risk may be different. Doctors cannot say for sure how long any child will live with a germ cell tumor. Also, experts measure the survival statistics every 5 years. This means that the estimate may not show the results of better diagnosis or treatment available for less than 5 years. Learn more about [understanding statistics](#) [4].

Statistics adapted from the National Cancer Institute and St. Jude Children's Research Hospital.

The [next section in this guide is Risk Factors](#) [5]. It explains what factors may increase the chance of developing this disease. Or, use the menu to choose another section to continue

reading this guide.

Links

[1] <http://www.cancer.net/cancer-types/germ-cell-tumor-childhood/statistics>

[2] <http://www.cancer.net/about-us>

[3] <http://www.cancer.net/node/18888>

[4] <http://www.cancer.net/node/24961>

[5] <http://www.cancer.net/node/18885>