

Testicular Cancer - Statistics [1]

This section has been reviewed and approved by the [Cancer.Net Editorial Board](#) [2], 03/2014

ON THIS PAGE: You will find information about how many men learn they have this type of cancer each year and some general survival information. Remember, survival rates depend on several factors. To see other pages, use the menu on the side of your screen.

This year, an estimated 8,820 men in the United States will be diagnosed with testicular cancer. It is estimated that about 380 deaths from this disease will occur this year. These deaths are from cancer that spread from the testicles to other parts of the body and could not be effectively treated with chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and/or surgery or from complications from chemotherapy and/or surgery.

The five-year survival rate is the percentage of people who survive at least five years after the cancer is detected, excluding those who die from other diseases. The five-year survival rate of people with testicular cancer is 95%. What this means is that for every 100 men diagnosed with testicular cancer, there are five additional deaths in the five years after diagnosis compared to the death rate among men the same age in the general population. This number includes all men diagnosed with testicular cancer. The survival rate is higher for men diagnosed with early-stage cancer and lower for men with later-stage cancer. For men with cancer that has not spread beyond the testicles (Stage 1; see [Stages](#) [3]), the survival rate is about 99%. For men with cancer that has spread to the lymph nodes in the back of the abdomen, called the retroperitoneal lymph nodes, the survival rate is about 96% but depends on the size of the lymph nodes with cancer. For men with cancer that has spread to distant areas outside the testicles, the survival rate is 74%.

Cancer survival statistics should be interpreted with caution. These estimates are based on data from thousands of people with this type of cancer in the United States each year, but the actual risk for a particular individual may differ. It is not possible to tell a man how long he will live with testicular cancer. Because the survival statistics are measured in five-year intervals, they may not represent recent advances made in the treatment or diagnosis of this cancer. Learn more about [understanding statistics](#) [4].

Statistics adapted from the American Cancer Society's publication, Cancer Facts & Figures 2014 and the NCI Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) database (1975-2010).

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Links:

[1] <http://www.cancer.net/cancer-types/testicular-cancer/statistics>

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

[3] <http://www.cancer.net/node/19665>

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