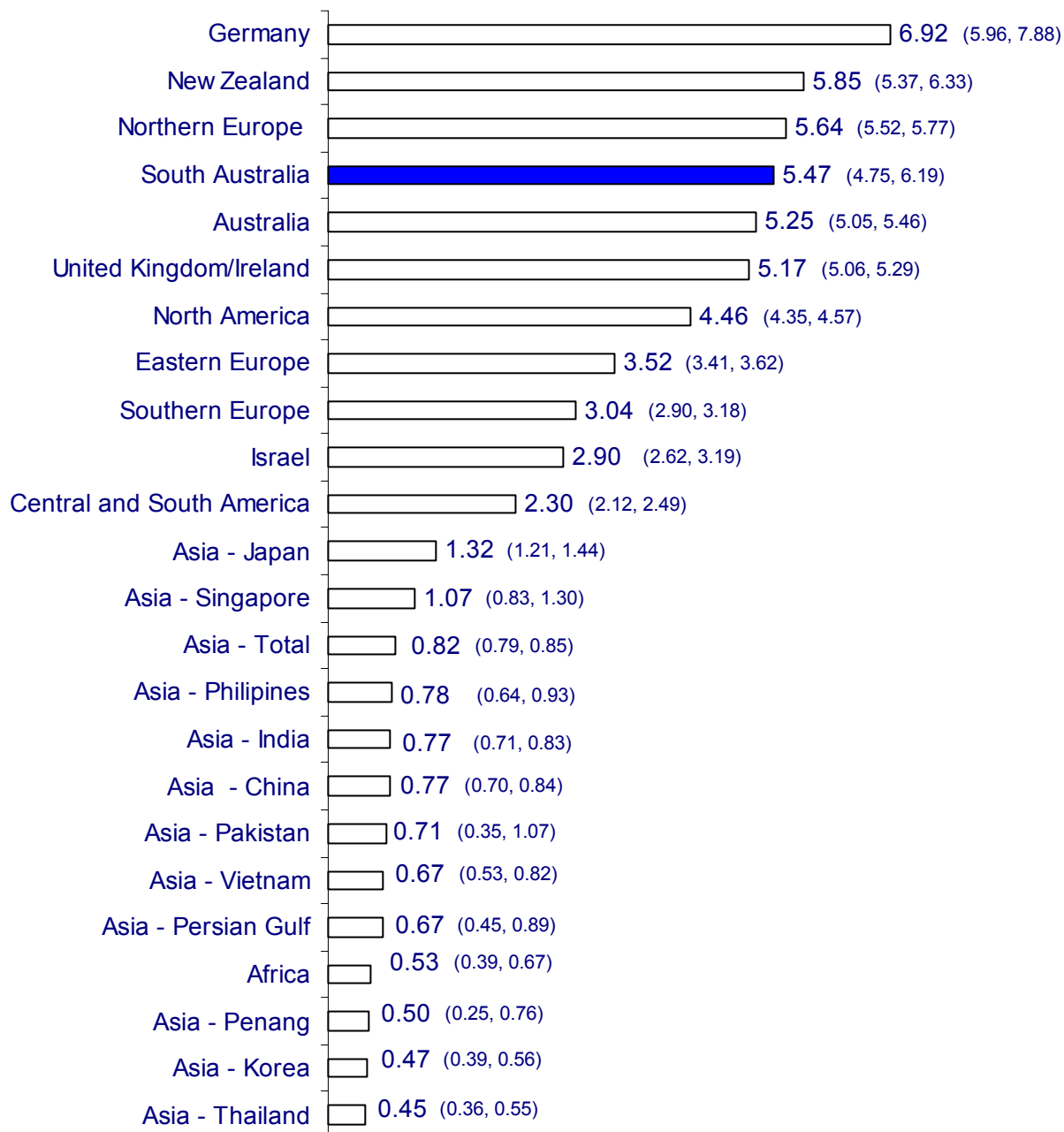


**Annual incidence of cancer per 100,000 circa 1993-97 by region of the world (age-standardized to World Population)**

Cancer site: **Testis**

Males

Incidence (95% confidence limits)



## TESTIS

- **South Australians had a middle to high ranking incidence of testis cancer in 1993-97, which was similar to the incidence for Australia more generally, but higher than for Africa, Asia, Central and South America, Southern Europe, Eastern Europe, and North America. The incidence varied about 13 fold around the world during that period.**
- Within South Australia, the overseas born had an incidence during 1977-2000 about three quarters that of the Australian born, due in part to low incidence rates for residents born in Asia and Southern Europe.
- A socio-economic gradient in testicular cancer incidence was not evident by residential area of South Australia in 1977-2001, nor was there convincing evidence of a difference by region of residence, although a comparatively low incidence was suggested for the Lower North.
- Increases in incidence have been reported for many western populations. In South Australia, an increase of about 53% was recorded between 1977-81 and 1997-2001. The reasons for this are not known. Meanwhile, the mortality rate reduced by about 70%, probably due to advances in chemotherapy.
- Possible risk factors include sedentary lifestyles, and pre-natal exposures to female sex hormones or irradiation. Undescended testes have long been a recognized risk factor.