

Statistics

testicular cancer



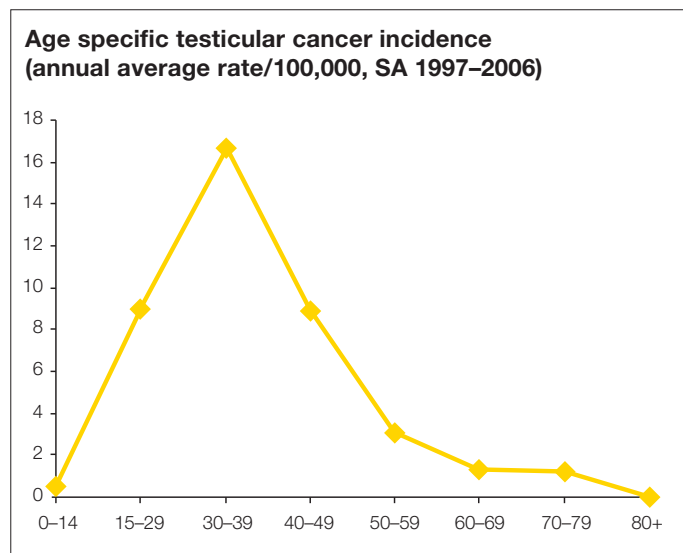
South Australia 2006 figures	males
number of cases	48
number of deaths	2
incidence/100,000 (ASR* Aust 2001 population)	6.4
mortality/100,000 (ASR* Aust 2001 population)	0.3
risk of developing testicular cancer (by age 75 years)	1 in 217

*ASR – Age Standardised Rate

Patterns in incidence and mortality

Age

Unlike most other cancers that are common among older age groups, testicular cancer most often affects younger men between 15 and 50 years of age. From the age of 60 years testicular cancer is relatively rare.

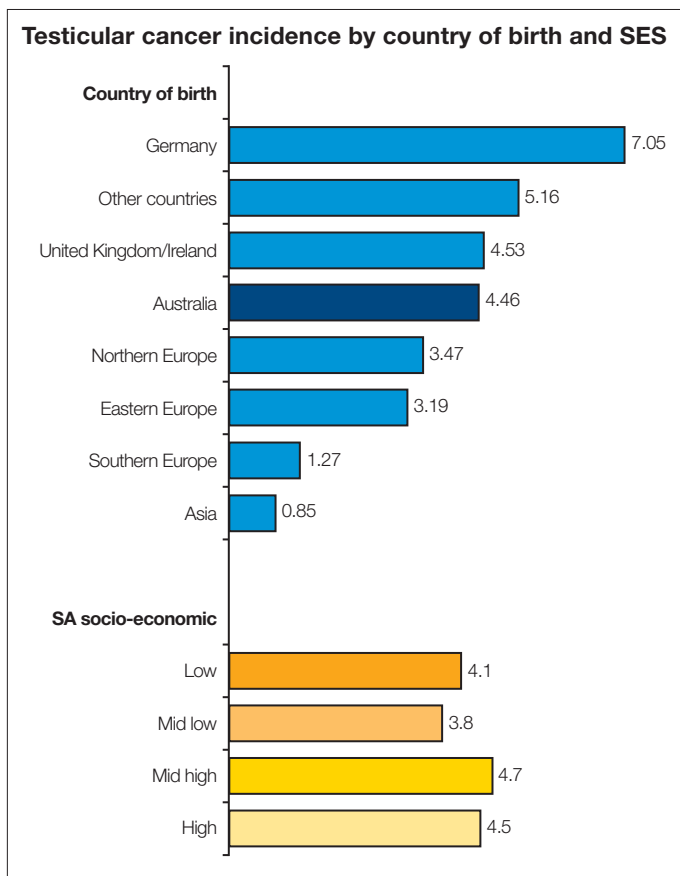


Country of birth

Within South Australia, overseas born men had an incidence rate about three quarters that of Australian born men, due in part to the lower incidence rates among Asian and Southern European born men.

SES/region

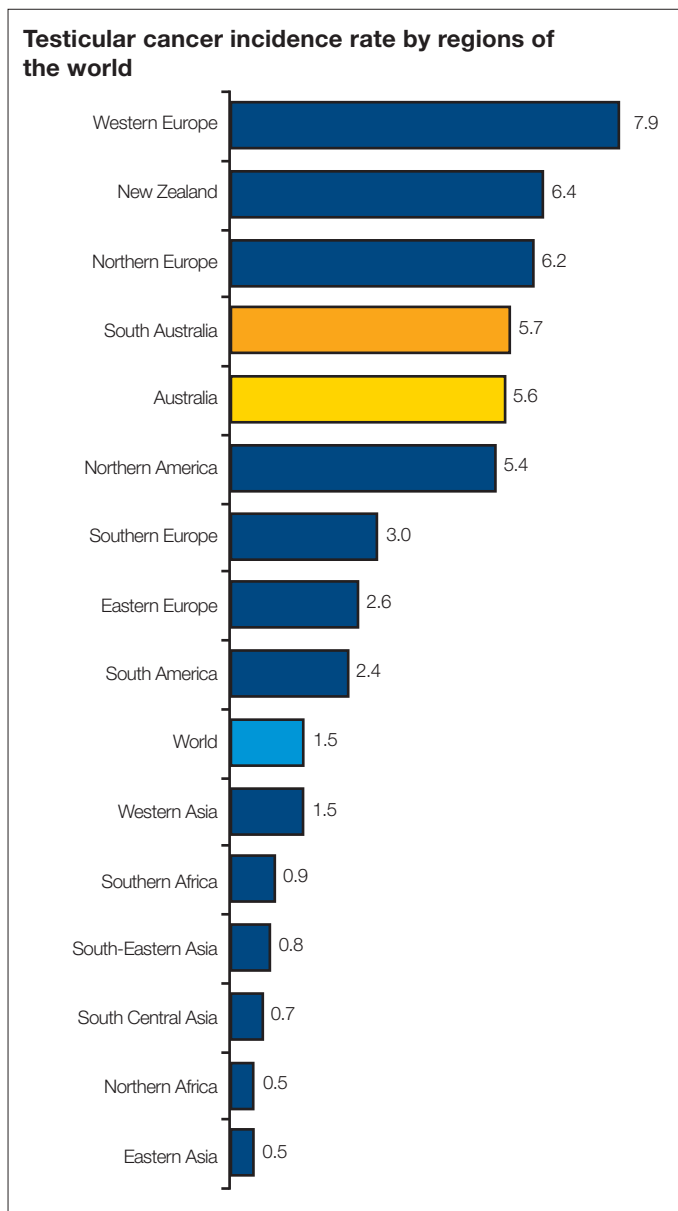
There is no evidence of a socio-economic gradient in the incidence of testicular cancer in South Australia. Nor is there any evidence of differences in incidence according to region of residence, although there has been relatively lower incidence in the lower north region of the state.



(annual rate/100,000 – SA 1977-2001 – ASR World Pop.)

Global comparisons

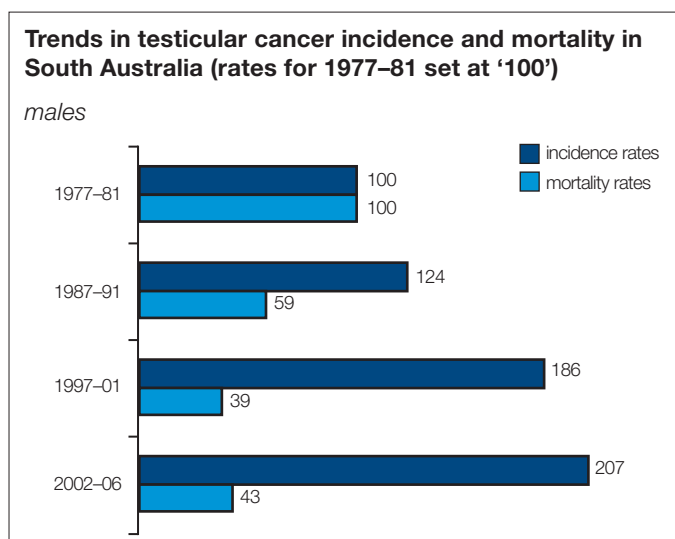
Testicular cancer incidence rates in South Australia and Australia are relatively high by international standards. Incidence rates are higher in Western Europe, New Zealand and Northern America. The incidence of testicular cancer is lowest among developing countries particularly across Africa and Asia.



(rate/100,000 ASR World Pop. Globocan 2002)

Trends

Increases in the incidence of testicular cancer have been reported in many western countries. In South Australia incidence rates have increased twofold between 1977–1981 and 2002–2006. At the same time mortality has declined substantially, probably as a result of improvements in chemotherapy.



Survival

Survival outcomes from testicular cancer are extremely good, with approximately 95% of those diagnosed with testicular cancer surviving the disease five years from diagnosis.

Risk factors

Possible risk factors for testicular cancer include

- a sedentary lifestyle
- prenatal exposure to female sex hormones or irradiation
- undescended testes
- family history
- some genetic disorders (e.g .Down syndrome).

Updated March 2009 based on latest SA data (2006)

Data source:
Cancer Registry Reports, SA Dept Health
Globocan 2002, IARC