



United States Cancer Statistics (USCS)

Testicular Cancer Incidence by Tumor Type and Age

Testicular cancer can occur at any age, but is most often found among males age 20 to 44 years. The most common tumor type among males younger than 30 years was non-seminoma germinoma. The most common tumor type among older males was seminoma germinoma.

Testicular cancer incidence by age at diagnosis

During 2001 to 2020, 161,969 cases of testicular cancer were reported in the United States. Three out of four testicular cancers occurred among men 20 to 44 years of age.

Table 1. Number, percentage, and rate^a of testicular cancer cases by age at diagnosis, United States, 2001–2020

Age (Years)	Number	Percent	Rate
Younger than 1	329	0.2%	0.847
1 to 4	489	0.3%	0.314
5 to 9	145	0.1%	0.074
10 to 14	451	0.3%	0.220
15 to 19	7,394	4.6%	3.521
20 to 24	20,693	12.8%	9.758
25 to 29	28,864	17.8%	13.984
30 to 34	28,424	17.5%	14.127
35 to 39	23,567	14.6%	11.801
40 to 44	17,896	11.0%	8.837
45 to 49	12,932	8.0%	6.311
50 to 54	8,481	5.2%	4.272
55 to 59	5,224	3.2%	2.885
60 to 64	2,884	1.8%	1.903
65 to 69	1,718	1.1%	1.432

Age (Years)	Number	Percent	Rate
70 to 74	1,006	0.6%	1.104
75 to 79	672	0.4%	1.012
80 to 84	427	0.3%	0.957
85 or older	373	0.2%	1.048
Overall	161,969	100.0%	5.617

^a Rates are per 100,000 population. The overall rate was age adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

Common testicular cancer tumor types

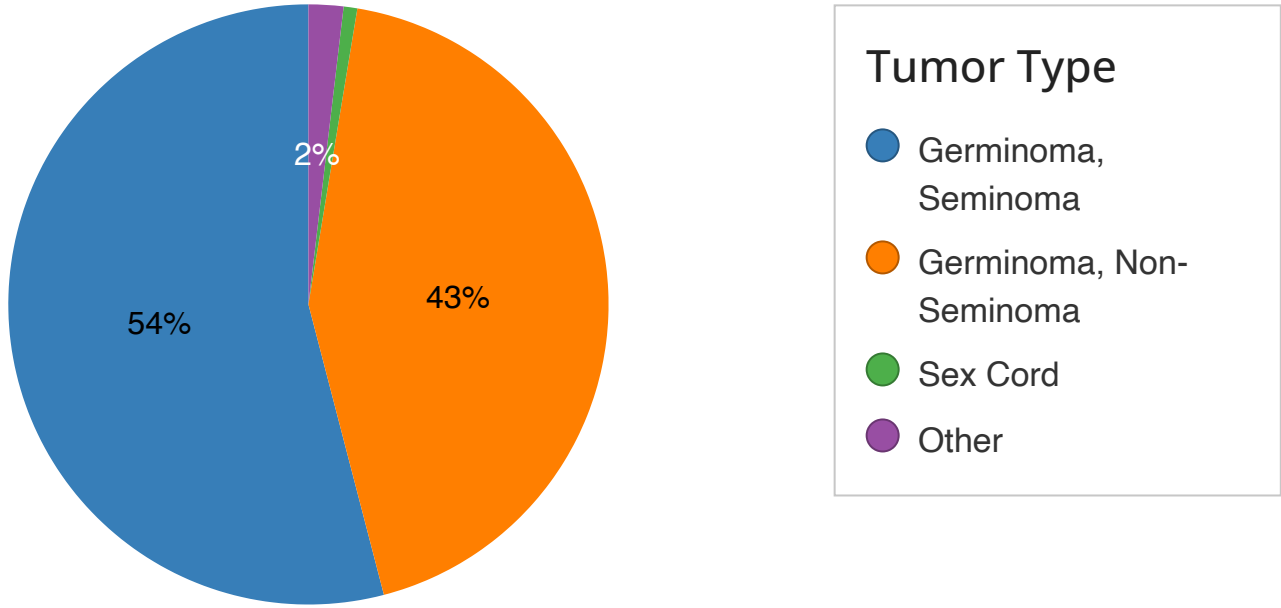
The type of cancer depends on where the cancer started. Inside the testicles, cancer may start in the germ cells (the cells that make sperm). Germ cell tumors are called germinomas. Germinomas are divided into two groups:

- Seminomas grow slowly and often spread from the testicles to the lymph nodes.
- Non-seminomas tend to grow more quickly than seminomas and often spread from the testicles to other parts of the body.

Sex cord tumors are a rarer type of testicular cancer. They are found in the tissues around the testicles (the scrotum and epididymis).

During 2001 to 2020, 54% of testicular cancers were seminoma germinoma, 43% were non-seminoma germinoma, 1% were sex cord tumors, and 2% were other tumor types.

Figure 1. Percentage of new testicular cancers by tumor type^b, United States, 2001–2020



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Data Table	
Tumor Type	Counts
Germinoma, Seminoma	86,633
Germinoma, Non-Seminoma	69,475
Sex Cord	1,179
Other	3,002

^b Tumor types were based on the following *International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, Third Edition* (ICD-O-3) histologic codes:

- **Germinoma, seminoma:** 9060, 9061, 9062, 9063
- **Germinoma, non-seminoma:** 8240, 9064, 9065, 9070, 9071, 9072, 9080, 9081, 9082, 9083, 9084, 9085, 9086, 9100, 9101, 9102, 9104, 9105
- **Sex cord:** 8590, 8591, 8592, 8594, 8620, 8622, 8631, 8634, 8640, 8642, 8650
- **Other:** All other codes including specific and non-specific types

Distribution of testicular cancer tumor types by age at diagnosis

Among boys younger than 15 years, most (68%) testicular cancers were non-seminoma germinoma. Among adolescents and young men (15 to 29 years), two-thirds of testicular cancers were non-seminoma germinoma and a third were seminoma germinoma. Seminoma germinoma was the most common tumor type among men 30 years or older. Sex cord tumors were rare but made up 5% of testicular cancers among men 65 years or older.

Table 2. Number and percentage of testicular cancer cases by tumor type and age, United States, 2001–2020

Age (Years)	Germinoma, Seminoma		Germinoma, Non-Seminoma		Sex Cord		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Younger than 15	55	3.9	964	68.2	29	2.1	366	25.9
15 to 29	18,280	32.1	37,468	65.8	189	0.3	1,014	1.8
30 to 44	44,451	63.6	24,144	34.5	357	0.5	935	1.3
45 to 64	21,623	73.2	6,555	22.2	397	1.3	946	3.2
65 or older	2,393	57.0	581	13.8	212	5.1	1,010	24.1
Overall	86,802	53.6	69,712	43.0	1,184	0.7	4,271	2.6

Figure 2. Rates_c of testicular cancer cases by tumor type and age group, United States, 2001–2020

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Age groups

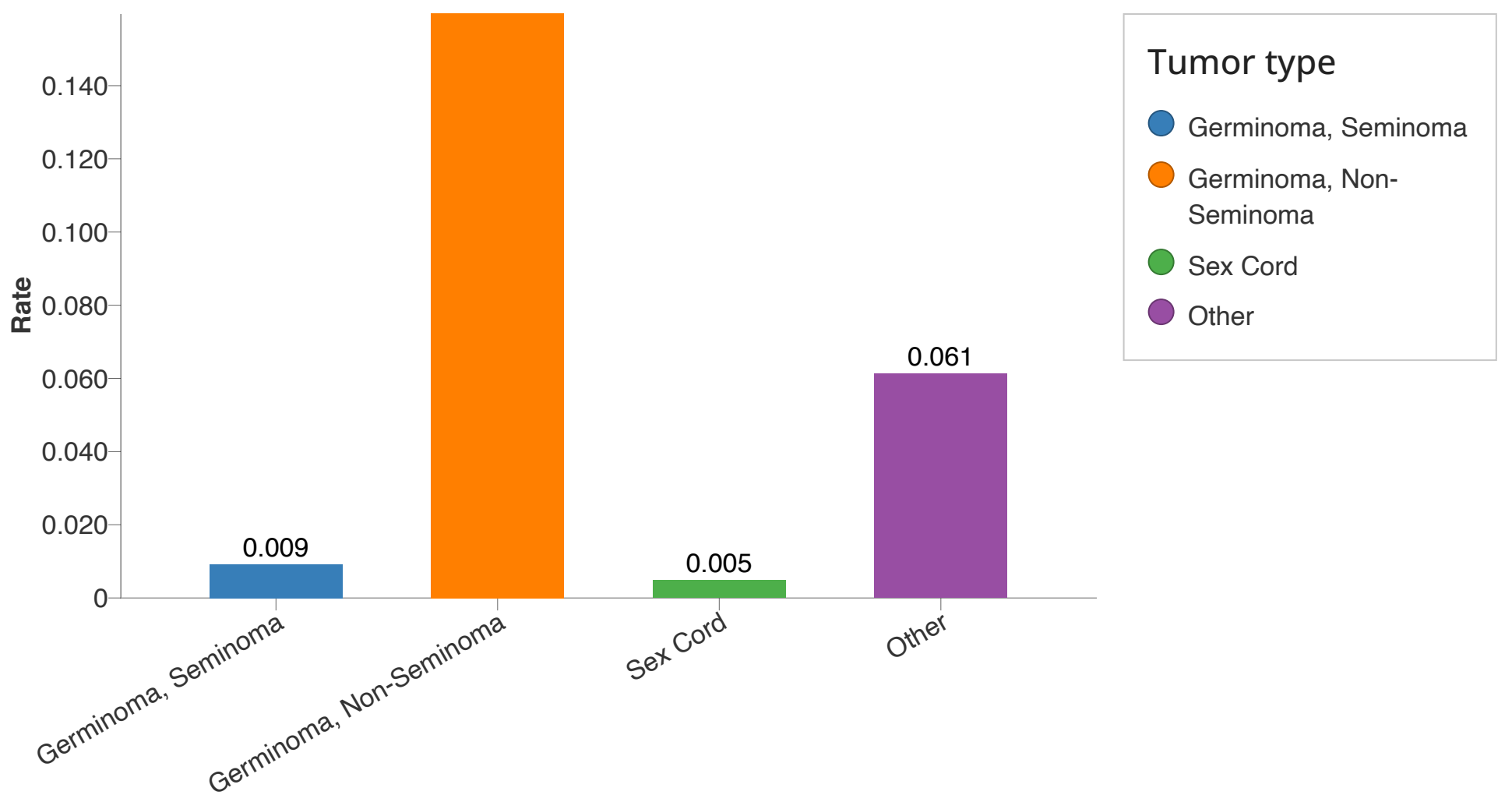
Younger than 15

15 to 29

30 to 44

45 to 64

65 or older



[Download Data \(CSV\)](#)

Data Table	
Tumor type	Rate
Germinoma, Seminoma	0.009
Germinoma, Non-Seminoma	0.160
Sex Cord	0.005
Other	0.061

^cAge-adjusted rate (cases per 100,000 standard population).

Symptoms and screening

Signs and symptoms of [testicular cancer](#) [↗] may include a lump or swelling in a testicle; swelling in the groin area; or pain in a testicle, groin area, or back. Males who have a lump, swelling, or pain for more than 2 weeks should talk with their doctor. The US Preventive Services Task Force [recommends against screening](#) [↗] for testicular cancer.

Data source

Data in this brief come from [US Cancer Statistics](#), the official federal cancer statistics.

U.S. Cancer Statistics incidence data are from population-based registries that participate in CDC’s National Program of Cancer Registries (NPCR) and/or the National Cancer Institute’s Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program and met high-quality data criteria for the 2022 data submission period, covering 96% of the US population (excluding data from Indiana, Mississippi, and Nevada).

Suggested citation

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