Testis - Number of Diagnosed Cancers and Average Annual Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity, Geographic Area, and Time Period, USA 2002-2006 and Colorado 2002-2006 and 2007

	USA[1] 2002-2006			Colorado 2002-2006			Colorado 2007	
	N	Rate		N	Rate		N	Rate
Male								
All Races	33326	5.3		718	5.8	▲	142	5.5
White/Non-Hispanic	26789	6.6		589	6.6		118	6.5
White/Hispanic	4361	3.8	○	108	4.4	○	21	4.5
Black	984	1.3	○	7	1.2	○	2	1.7

[1] USA rates are from NAACCR; USA rates for "White/Hispanic" category include Hispanics of any race.

▲ Rate is significantly higher than corresponding rate in column to the left.
▽ Rate is significantly lower than corresponding rate in column to the left.
● Rate is significantly higher than White/Non-Hispanic rate for this sex, geographic area and time period.
○ Rate is significantly lower than White/Non-Hispanic rate for this sex, geographic area and time period.

Testis - Number of Deaths and Average Annual Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity, Geographic Area, and Time Period, USA 2002-2006 and Colorado 2002-2006 and 2007

	USA[1] 2002-2006			Colorado 2002-2006		Colorado 2007	
	N	Rate		N	Rate	N	Rate
Male							
All Races	1811	0.3		27	0.2	3	0.1
White/Non-Hispanic	1363	0.3		19	0.2	*	*
White/Hispanic	261	0.3		8	0.4	*	*
Black	129	0.2	○	*	*	*	*

[1] USA mortality data based on all 50 states combined. *Fewer than 3 events in this category.

▲ Rate is significantly higher than corresponding rate in column to the left.
▽ Rate is significantly lower than corresponding rate in column to the left.
● Rate is significantly higher than White/Non-Hispanic rate for this sex, geographic area, and time period.
○ Rate is significantly lower than White/Non-Hispanic rate for this sex, geographic area, and time period.

HIGHLIGHTS

- In Colorado, the cumulative lifetime risk of testicular cancer is 1 in 237.
- The 2002-06 testicular cancer incidence rate in Colorado was 9% above the U.S. rate.
- During 2002-06 in Colorado, Hispanics and blacks had 33% and 82% lower incidence rates of testicular cancer, respectively, than non-Hispanic whites.
- Early detection of testicular cancer in Colorado improved from 2002-06 to 2007, except for later detection among Hispanics, though based on small numbers.
- The five-year survival rate for testicular cancer in Colorado was 95% during 1996-99 and 96% during 2000-03 with a marked increase of 20 percentage points in survival for distant stage cases over this time period.

Testis
5-Year Relative Survival Rates by Stage and Race/Ethnicity for Colorado Males, 1996-99 and 2000-2003

	1996 -1999		2000 - 2003	
Stage and Race/Ethnicity	Cases	5-Year Relative Survival Rate(%)	Cases	5-Year Relative Survival Rate(%)
All Stages				
All Races	478	95	553	96
White/Non-Hispanic	409	96	461	97
White/Hispanic	54	84	81	91
Black	10	*	1	*
Localized				
All Races	337	98	397	98
White/Non-Hispanic	290	99	331	98
White/Hispanic	37	88	57	96
Black	6	*	0	*
Regional				
All Races	80	96	97	96
White/Non-Hispanic	70	97	79	97
White/Hispanic	8	*	16	85
Black	2	*	1	*
Distant				
All Races	49	66	50	85
White/Non-Hispanic	38	64	42	88
White/Hispanic	8	*	8	*
Black	2	*	0	*

* Fewer than 10 cases or standard error of rate over 10%.

Testis - Stage of Disease at Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity and Time Period, Colorado, 2002-2006 and 2007

	Cases N	In situ %	Localized %	Regional %	Distant %	Unknown %	% "Early" Detection[1]
All Races							
2002-2006	718	0.0	71.0	18.5	8.9	1.5	72.1
2007	142	0.0	75.4	14.1	9.9	0.7	75.9
White/Non-Hispanic							
2002-2006	589	0.0	71.0	18.5	9.2	1.4	71.9
2007	118	0.0	76.3	13.6	9.3	0.8	76.9
White/Hispanic							
2002-2006	108	0.0	71.3	17.6	9.3	1.9	72.6
2007	21	0.0	66.7	19.0	14.3	0.0	66.7
Black							
2002-2006	7	0.0	71.4	14.3	0.0	14.3	83.3
2007	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

[1] "Early" detection is percent in situ + localized of staged cases (unknown stage excluded).