

Testicular Screening

What is it?

- **Testicular Screening**– looking for cancer before a person has any symptoms, finding cancer at an early stage, when abnormal tissue may be easier to treat



- **Testicles**- 2 egg-shaped glands located inside the scrotum), male sex organs involved in the production of sperm, located behind the penis in a pouch of skin called the scrotum, the testicles are the body's main source of male hormones

Symptoms:

- **Symptoms**- a lump in the testicles is the first sign; some have no symptoms until after reaching the advanced stage

Facts:

- **Risk Factors**- most common between the ages of 20 to 24, second most common cancer between ages 35 to 39, and the third most common between the ages of 15 to 19; age, family history, heredity as men born with gonadal dysgenesis or Klinefelter syndrome; men who have already had testicular cancer, white men, testicular cancer is rare
- **Cryptorchidism/an Undescended Testicle**- is the main risk factors
- **70%**- of late-stage testicular cancer is cured



What can I do?

- **See your Health Care Provider**- for more information or if you have an undescended testicle, testicles that form in an unusual way, personal or family history, Klinefelter syndrome, being white, testicular carcinoma in situ; examining a man's testicles should be a part of a general physical examination
 - **Cancer Information Center**- 1-800-422-6237 (1-800-4-CANCER)
- **Self-Examination** – men between ages 15 and 35 should examine themselves monthly, after a warm shower or bath when the scrotum is relaxed; simply roll each testicle between the first two fingers and thumb of both hands; normal testicles feel slightly spongy and smooth, see your health care provider if you detect unusual tenderness, swelling or a lump

