

Breast and testicular cancer – the statistics

Breast cancer

There are an estimated 570,000 people living in the UK today who have been diagnosed with breast cancer.

In the UK:

- Breast cancer is the most common cancer
- Around 50,000 women and 400 men are diagnosed with breast cancer each year
- One in eight women will be diagnosed with breast cancer in her lifetime
- Around 12,000 women and 80 men will die from breast cancer each year
- Breast cancer is the second biggest cause of death from cancer in women
- More people are surviving breast cancer than ever before
- More than 80% of women with breast cancer are still alive five years after diagnosis
- Forty years ago, the five year survival rate for breast cancer was around 50 percent
- People are surviving longer thanks to advances in research, new treatments, earlier diagnosis, breast screening and breast cancer awareness

(Source: Breast Cancer Awareness)

Testicular cancer

In the UK:

- Testicular cancer is relatively uncommon, accounting for just 1% of all cancers that occur in men. It is unusual compared to other cancers because it tends to affect younger men. As a result, (although relatively uncommon) testicular cancer is the most common type of cancer to affect men between the ages of 15 and 44.
- The outlook for testicular cancer is one of the best for all cancers. Unlike some other cancers, it is rare for testicular cancer to come back more than 5 years later.
- Of all the men in the UK diagnosed with testicular cancer, more than 97 out of 100 will survive their cancer for at least 5 years (more than 97%).
- Researchers estimate that more than 96 out of 100 will survive their cancer for at least 10 years (more than 96%).
- Each year in the UK around 2,090 men are diagnosed with testicular cancer, according to Cancer Research UK.
- Rates of testicular cancer are five times higher in white men than in black men. The reasons for this are unclear.
- The number of cases of testicular cancer that are diagnosed each year in the UK has roughly doubled since the mid-1970s. Again, the reasons for this are unclear.

(Source: Cancer Research UK)

For further information, please email info@mohs.co.uk, visit mohs.co.uk or call 0121 601 4041