Men ages 20 to 40 are the primary group diagnosed with testicular cancer. While highly treatable, early detection can affect outcomes.

**TIMOTHY LYON, M.D.\nUROLOGIC ONCOLOGY\nMayo Clinic**

"The majority of testicular cancers are actually painless. Men should not be reassured if they’re not having pain. If something feels abnormal, it still needs to be evaluated."

Start with monthly self-examinations to make sure there are no abnormal ridges, bumps or masses on either testicle.

Risk factors include if a testicle did not fully descend at birth, or if there is family history or a previous personal history of testicular cancer.

"We are able to cure almost all men affected with testicular cancer, no matter what stage of disease they present with."

Treatment starts by removing the affected testicle, and may require chemotherapy, radiation or additional surgery.

Many patients ask whether they can still have children after testicular cancer.

"Many men with particularly with early-stage testicular cancer are able to preserve their fertility and not have any change in their likelihood of being able to father a child. But of course, every situation is different."

For the Mayo Clinic News Network, I'm Alex Osiadacz.