The testicular self-exam – 30 seconds that can save your life

Testicular cancer – the most common form of cancer in men between the ages of 20 and 40 – can be completely cured if it’s detected early and treated promptly, but can be deadly if it’s not. The best way to detect it begins with a testicular self-exam.

HOW DO I PERFORM THE EXAM?

Follow these simple steps for a thorough TSE:

- Examine one testicle at a time, repeating the process described here.
- Use both hands to examine each testicle
- Hold the testicle between the fingers and thumbs of the hands.
- Roll the testicle between the thumbs and fingers with a gentle pressure that causes no pain or discomfort
- Examine both testicles regularly

WHAT AM I LOOKING FOR?

Normal testicles usually feel smooth and spongy. It is normal for the testicles to be different in size. What you are trying to feel is any pea-sized lumps or other irregularities at the front and sides of the testicles. Learn to recognize the ropelike, tubular feel of the epididymis, a naturally occurring structure running from top to bottom along the back of each testicle, so that you don’t confuse it with an abnormal growth.

When should I do the TSE? The exam is easy to carry out and works best if you do it during or after a shower, when the skin of the scrotum is smooth and relaxed and it’s easy to feel the testicles.

Some men are at an increased risk for testicular cancer. Those with a history of:

- An undescended testicle
- A family member with testicular cancer
- A personal history of testicular cancer

Does every lump in a testicle mean cancer? Not all lumps are cancerous. Chances are you are quite healthy or have a condition that can readily be treated. But remember, if cancerous growth is indeed present, any delay in detection and treatment gives it time to spread to other parts of your body, at which point it is much more difficult to treat successfully than it would have been earlier.

So be sure to perform the TSE regularly, and see your doctor if you have any questions about this or any other aspect of your health.

Approved by the UHS Patient Education Committee
Revised 10/10/12