Cancer survivorship is a process. More than 8.4 million Americans are living with a cancer diagnosis, and 65% of those diagnosed with any form or stage of cancer have survived for more than five years (American Cancer Society, 2004). Because nurses are aging as a cohort, with an average age of 45.4 years (Buerhaus, Staiger, & Auerbach, 2000), these professionals are in a higher risk group for the diagnosis of cancer. The National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship (2002) defines survivors as people living through and beyond a cancer diagnosis. When nurses are diagnosed with cancer, the process of their survivorship is one of living in two worlds, that of patient and provider. In the age of evidence-based practice, what constitutes evidence for excellent healthcare practice should include the voice of the patient. Research that uncovers missing evidence of the voice of nurses with cancer creates an opportunity to give a voice to nurses who live with this experience. The healthcare community also is responsible for investigating and responding to the needs of special populations of cancer survivors such as healthcare professionals. According to Kayser, Sormanti, and Strainchamps (1999), women in particular experience more positive psychosocial adaptation to cancer when they share their experiences through mutual relationships. Because nurse survivors hold positions as “insiders” as...