Sexuality in Irish Women With Gynecologic Cancer

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Advancements in cancer detection and treatment have led to increased survival rates among patients with cancer (Tierney, 2008), but cancer survivorship is associated with distressing long-term side effects that can negatively influence patients’ sexual health (Stilos, Doyle, & Daines, 2008). According to the National Cancer Institute (2010), sexual dysfunction is the most common side effect of cancer treatment, affecting 50% of gynecologic cancer survivors. However, Sheerin and McKenna (2000) proposed that the nursing literature is lacking in a holistic conceptualization of sexuality that has contributed to a dominant focus on the physical aspect of sexual functioning with a neglect of broader dimensions of sexuality in nursing research. Nursing research exploring the sexuality of patients with a diagnosis of cancer within an Irish context is scarce (Lavin & Hyde, 2006). In addition, traditional Irish culture and the influence of strong religious beliefs may have contributed to the consideration of sexuality as a taboo subject among Irish women (Lavin & Hyde, 2006). However, since the mid-1990s, the influence of the Catholic Church has declined, resulting in a change of attitudes toward sexuality (Higgins, Barker, & Begley, 2009; Lavin & Hyde, 2006), enabling nurses and healthcare professionals in Ireland to address sensitive issues such as sexuality more easily.

Literature Review

A review of the literature surrounding the construct of sexuality in female cancer care highlights a lack of consensus. Although numerous definitions of the term sexuality exist (Butler, Banfield, Sveinsson, & Allen, 1998; Krebs, 2006; Thaler-DeMers, 2001; Tierney, 2008), few theoretical frameworks aim to provide a deeper understanding of the construct of sexuality in cancer care. However, Woods’ (1987) conceptualization of sexuality has been acknowledged by various researchers in cancer-related studies (Bruner & Boyd, 1999; Butler et al., 1998; Gamel, Hengeveld, & Davis, 2000). Woods (1987) proposed a multidimensional view of sexuality composed of three inter-related concepts: sexual self-concept, sexual relationships, and sexual functioning. Through an examination of empirical and theoretical literature surrounding sexuality in a female cancer