María de las Mercedes Nuri Reyes- Vázquez[1], Rosario Guadalupe Ramírez- Machorro[2.]

1. Full Time Professor in Nursing, and Mentor of Health Research"
2. Student of Nursing Career.

Introduction. Cancer leads not only enconomic problems for the family and the health systems, also implies confrontation and adaptation to problems for patients and their families. Although several articles of nursing have studied the concepts of confrontation and adaptation derived from the Roy´s Model, the results it seems to be generals without making specifications or comparisons by gender or type of cancer. The gender could benefit or not to the confrontation or adaptation process against different types of Cancer and this knowledge could be used for the practice of the healthcare science. **Objective:** Estimate confrontation and adaptation level in people with cancer, make comparison between genders and cancer types. **Methodology:** A descriptive, comparative and transversal study was made in persons that attend to an Oncology Unit of Puebla State. The sampling size was estimated with 95% of confidence, resulting in n=120 (60 woman with Mama Ca or Uterine-Cervix Cancer and 60 men with Cancer of prostate, lung and testicle). The average age between men and women was $\bar{X}$=47.42±11 v.s. $\bar{X}$=47.12±17 respectively. Comparing the confrontation and adaptation averages between men was reported $\bar{X}$=47.42±11 v.s. $\bar{X}$=47.12±17 respectively. To compare the confrontation and adaptation averages, an ANOVA was applied obtaining very similar averages and not significative difference was found between the different types of cancer (p=.952). **Discussions and Conclusions:** The confrontation and adaptation level to cancer by gender and cancer type are not statistically different; which lies on the importance of observing this persons with major thoroughness and including other variables like social and familiar support to follow the attachment to the treatment.

Key words: Stress, Adaptation, Cancer, Gender.