

Level of confrontation and adaptation in men and women with cancer

María de las Mercedes Nuri Reyes- Vázquez, *University of the Americas Puebla, Mexico.*

Rosario Guadalupe Ramírez- Machorro, *University of the Americas Puebla, Mexico.*

Abstract

Introduction: Cancer leads not only economic 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 general 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 $\bar{X}=47.42\pm11$ v.s. $\bar{X}=47.12\pm17$ respectively. Comparing the confrontation and adaptation averages between men was reported $\bar{X}=47.42\pm11$ v.s. $\bar{X}=47.12\pm17$ 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.

Biography

María de las Mercedes Nuri Reyes Vázquez is a full time professor in nursing, and mentor of health research, University of the Americas Puebla, Mexico. She completed her undergraduate program in Nursing at the School of Nursing of the BUAP. She was titled with Honors and subsequently, completed a master's degree in Nursing at the BUAP performing theses with theoretical Nursing support. She worked in First Level Clinics of IMSS, as well as in Second Level Hospitals (ISSSTE); in Mental Health and Addiction Centers and currently in Third Level Unit (Oncology), General Hospital North Zone Bicentennial of the Republic (HGZN) as nurse and nurse supervisor. She has also made academic stays within and outside the country (Colombia, Jlapa, Veracruz, Chihuahua, and México among others). She has participated as a

judge of seminars in postgraduate scientific projects within BUAP and has direct research projects in postgraduate and undergraduate. She collaborated in the Sub coordination of clinical and community fields of UDLAP. She belongs to the Mexican College of Graduates in Nursing (COMLE), pertaining to the Commission of External Academic Pairs (CIEES).Currently participates in the update of CIFRUHS, COMACE and is a Sub-Coordinator of Social Service of the Education Program in UDLAP. Specialty areas are Oncology Nursing, addictions and health research.

Rosario Guadalupe Ramirez Machorro is a student of nursing in University of Americas Puebla in Mexico and she is member in the student organization “Borders of health research” at the same university.

maria.nuri@udlap.mx