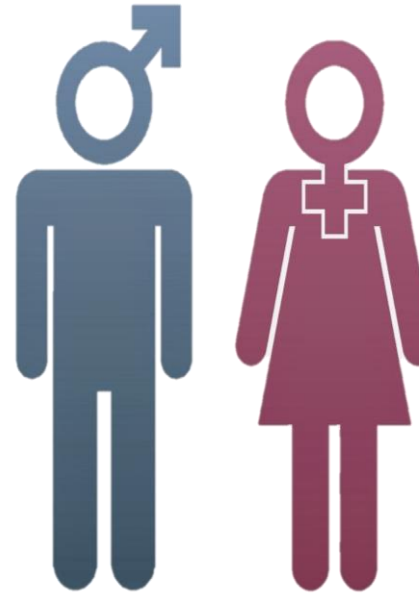
LEVEL OF CONFRONTATION AND ADAPTATION IN MEN AND WOMEN.

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BACKGROUND

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 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.



OBJECTIVES

The objective of this study is to estimate the level of coping and adaptation in the people with cancer and to make comparisons between genders and types of cancer.

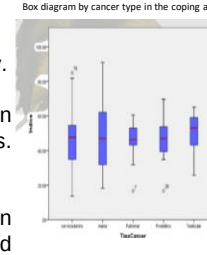
MATERIALS AND METHODS

1. Realization of a convenience sampling
2. The sampling size stated was 120 participants, through a potential analysis to prove the differences between two or more means with a confidence level of 95%, an estimation limit error of 10%(a.01), power of .70 and the effect magnitude of .40.
3. 60 men and 60 women were intentionally selected to facilitate statistical comparisons, considering 20 participants for each type of cancer in men and 30 for cervical cancer and 30 for breast cancer.

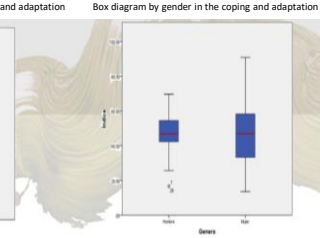
RESULTS

Age
The age avarage between men and women was X=46.7± 18.7 v.s. X=53.4 ± 11.4.
Schooling rate
The schooling : X=9.4 ±5.4 v.s. X=7.0 ±7.0 respectively.
Coping and adaptation
Comparing the means of coping and adaptation between men and women, the report was: X=47.42 ± 11 v.s. 47.12 ±17
Comparations means
To compare the means of coping and adaptation ANOVA was applied obtaining very similar avarages and not significant between the different caner types. (p=.952).

Box diagram by cancer type in the coping and adaptation



Box diagram by gender in the coping and adaptation



CONCLUSIONS

The level of coping and adaptation of cancer by gender and type of cancer are not statistically different; which indicates the importance of observe closely to this people and include other variables as social and familiar support to keep the attachment to treatment.

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