



Intimacy and Sex

A guide for people with cancer and their partners

Key points

- Your health care team can help you with any concerns you have about your sexual wellbeing.
- Counselling can help you feel better about changes to your body and your sex life.
- Be open and honest about sex when talking to your partner and your health care team.
- There are solutions to many of the sexual problems you may be having.

Sex and intimacy may change when you have cancer

- You may be used to thinking about sex as just intercourse. Sex can be any type of touching or intimate activity that makes you and your partner feel good and connected.
- Cancer and treatments will change your body.
- Your sex life will probably be different after having cancer. With time and effort you can have a good sex life again.

Coping with changes in your sex life

When your body goes through changes from cancer and its treatment you may feel grief or loss.

The following are changes that could impact your sexual life:

- Loss of a body part, like a breast or prostate
- Problems with erectile function (getting or keeping erections)
- Loss of pleasure from intercourse because of pain or discomfort during sex
- Loss of spontaneity and naturalness in sexual activity because of needing to use things like erection pills or vaginal lubricants
- Dry mouth and mouth sores

Give yourself time to adjust if you need to grieve any changes to your body and your sex life.

Talking about sex

Talking to your partner and health care team about sex is an important first step to making things better.

Talking about sex may not be easy or comfortable for you. Many people do not like to talk about sex.

Here are some tips for talking to your partner about sex:

- If you are nervous or uncomfortable, try writing down your thoughts first.
- Speak openly with your partner. It might be scary at first but if you share what you are feeling you can work through any issues together.
- Tell your partner what you want and what feels good or does not feel good.

Here are some tips for talking to your health care providers about sex:

- Feel comfortable talking to your health care providers about sexual concerns. They are used to talking about how our bodies work.
- Make a list of questions or concerns before your appointment so you do not forget them. If you prefer, you can even give your health care team the list instead of saying the words.

Counselling can help

A counsellor can help you understand and cope with changes in:

- how you feel sexual pleasure
- how your body functions during sex
- how your body looks and feels
- how your relationships work

If you have a partner, getting counselling together can help you work through sex and relationship concerns as a team.

Sex and your treatment choices

- Different treatment options can impact your sexual function in different ways.
- There may not be a lot of treatment choices for the cancer you have.
- For some types of cancer there may be more than one treatment option.
- Ask about your treatment's impact on sexual function so that you know what to expect before you begin.

Body Image

Body image is how you see your body and feel about the way you look.

When cancer changes your body you may feel unhappy and worry about how others see you.

Here are some ways to stay positive about your body:

- Remember that while your body is part of what makes you unique, it is only a small part of what defines you.
- Be kind to yourself. You are likely more critical of your body than others will ever be.
- Some changes to your body are only temporary and will improve over time.
- For everything you find wrong with your body, look for something good.

Caregivers and sex

When your sexual partner has cancer your role as a caregiver can be confusing and conflicted. Some partners find that cancer brings them closer together and others find it can drive them apart.

What to do when your sexual partner has cancer:

- Be open with your partner about your feelings.
- Be patient with your partner. They may need time to heal or rest before sex feels good again.
- Talk about your sexual wants and needs with your partner. It is okay for you to have wants and needs even if your partner is sick.
- Take care of your own health. Eat well, take breaks, get help with things like cooking, and make sure you get enough sleep.

Having sex cannot make your partner's cancer get worse. For most people with cancer, sex can be safe and enjoyable.

Physical problems that can impact sex

Problems with the penis:

Erectile dysfunction

Erectile dysfunction is when you have trouble getting or keeping an erection.

How to manage erectile dysfunction:

- Keep trying to get an erection. Any type of blood flow to the penis is helpful. Keep up with any kind of touching, either by yourself or with your partner.
- Talk to your doctor about therapies to help you get an erection. Medications and devices like erection pills or vacuum erection devices may help.
- Try having fun with sexual activity that does not focus on intercourse.
- Remember that it is likely that you can reach climax/orgasm even when your penis is not firm.

Changes in size and shape

- Some cancer treatments can cause your penis to get shorter and smaller. This can be upsetting for some people.
- Changes in size and shape may or may not happen with erectile dysfunction.

How to manage changes in size and shape:

- Keep trying to get erections either with or without a partner. Blood flow to the penis can help to prevent the penis from getting smaller.
- Talk to your health care provider about using medications or devices to help with changes in shape and size.

Problems with the vagina:

Narrowing of the vagina (vaginal stenosis)

Narrowing can make putting anything into the vagina difficult or impossible.

It can be caused by:

- spasms of the muscles in the walls of the vagina (vaginismus)
- radiation therapy to the pelvis
- surgery to the pelvis

How to manage narrowing of the vagina:

- Use a vaginal dilator to help stretch and open the vagina slowly over time.
- A dilator is a device or a set of devices that you put inside the vagina to keep it open for a period of time.
- Use the dilator several times each week until about 6 months after treatment ends.
- Ask your health care team how often to use your dilator and what type to buy.

Dryness:

- Cancer treatments like chemotherapy, radiation therapy and surgery to the pelvis can cause vaginal dryness.
- Dryness can make it painful to get pelvic exams or have sex. It can also make you more prone to vaginal infections.

How to manage vaginal dryness:

Vaginal moisturizers can help to keep your vagina moist on a daily basis. They are usually put in your vagina every couple of days on a regular basis.

They can be:

- creams or gels
- suppositories

Vaginal lubricants are put on or into the vagina just before sex or before inserting a tampon or a vaginal dilator. They give your vagina extra moisture to help make sex feel better, or to make inserting things into the vagina more comfortable.

Do not use these products inside the vagina:

- petroleum-based products like Vaseline
- hand or body lotions
- massage oils

Other problems

Hot flashes:

- Hot flashes make you suddenly get very warm, flushed and/or sweaty.
- The flush may appear on your chest, neck and face.
- After the hot flash you may feel cold.
- Hot flashes can happen to both men and women during cancer treatment.

How to manage hot flashes:

- Dress in cool layers and avoid hot drinks.
- Breathe deeply and slowly when you are having a hot flash.
- For women, hormone treatment may also help, as long as you do not have hormone-sensitive cancer.
- For men, there are some other medications that can help.

Low sex drive:

- A low sex drive can be caused by cancer treatment, from the cancer itself or from treatment side-effects like fatigue, nausea or painful intercourse.
- The cause of your low sex drive may be short-term or long-term.

How to manage low sex drive:

- For short-term causes, you and your partner may be satisfied with non-sexual affection like holding hands, hugs, massages, and cuddling.
- For long-term causes, you and your partner may need a plan to handle your low sex drive. A sexual health specialist can help.

Incontinence:

Cancer and treatments can sometimes cause incontinence (a loss of control of your bladder or bowel functions).

Incontinence can make you feel awkward, embarrassed or anxious about sex.

How to manage sex and incontinence:

- Plan to have sex at a time of day when you are the least tired. The muscles that control your bladder and bowels may work best when you feel most awake.
- Go to the bathroom to empty your bladder and bowels before you have sex.
- Do Kegel exercises to strengthen the muscles that control your bladder and bowels.

Safe sex during cancer treatment

During cancer treatment you and your partner may have to do things differently or not have sex for a short period of time.

Here are some safety tips:

- Wear a condom during sex until 7 days after your last chemotherapy treatment.
- Use birth control if there is any chance you or your partner may become pregnant. Ask your health care team if your treatment may harm an unborn baby.
- If you have had surgery on your pelvis, wait until your doctor says you have healed enough before you have sex.
- If you have anal sex, use a condom, try gentle positions with partner and ask your health care provider if there are any other safety concerns you should think about.
- If you have oral sex, use a condom or a dental dam.

All of the general rules for safe sex still apply when you have cancer:

- Use condoms to prevent sexually transmitted infections.
- Use effective birth control if you do not want to become pregnant.
- Choose sexual partners who make you feel safe.

Where to get more information

Canadian Cancer Society

www.cancer.ca
Sexuality and Cancer

American Cancer Society

www.cancer.org
Sexuality for the Man with Cancer
Sexuality for the Woman with Cancer

Acknowledgements

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This patient guide was created by Cancer Care Ontario to provide patients with information about intimacy and sex when you have cancer. It should be used for information only and does not replace medical advice. This guide does not include all information about intimacy and sex when you have cancer. Always ask your health care team if you have questions or concerns. The information in this guide does not create a physician-patient relationship between Cancer Care Ontario and you.

Need this information in an accessible format?

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