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In The 4th International Nursing Conference

"Safety for all: protect patients, personnel, and environment. A multidiscipline approach."

The Grand Inna Bali Beach, Bali, Indonesia

September 12-14, 2013

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The 4th International Nursing Conference

"Safety for all: protect patients, personnel, and environment. A multidiscipline approach."

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2. Dr. Yati Afyanti, SKp., MN
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The Grand Inna Bali Beach
Bali, Indonesia
September 12-14, 2013

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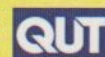
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THE 4TH INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE 2013
“Safety for All: Protect Patients, Personnel, and Environment.
A Multidiscipline Approach”
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P E N E R B I T



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THE 4TH INTERNATIONAL NURSING CONFERENCE 2013

“Safety for All: Protect Patients, Personnel, and Environment.

A Multidiscipline Approach”

September 12-14, 2013

**The Grand Inna Bali Beach Hotel
Bali, Indonesia**

Organized by:

The Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Indonesia

Indonesian National Nursing Association (INNA)

The Association of Indonesian Nurse Education Center (AINEC)

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Conference Program
The 4th International Nursing Conference 2013
“Safety for All: protect patients, personnel, and environment. A Multidiscipline Approach”
September, 12-14th 2013

Thursday September 12, 2013

Pre Conference Workshop (Legom Pendet Room)

11.00-12.00	Registration
12.00-13.00	Lunch Break
13.00-13.30	Presentation 1: Patient safety: comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention (Gabriel Culbert, PhD)
13.30-14.00	Presentation 2: Safety in Disaster management System (Prof. Gerry FitzGerald)
14.00-14.30	Presentation 3: Safety construction environment for patient with disability (Ir. Anthony Sihombing, PhD)
14.30-15.00	Coffee Break
15.00-17.00	Group discussion: formulating POA
17.00-19.00	Dinner Break
19.00-19.15	Presentation POA Group A
19.15-19.30	Presentation POA Group B
19.30-19.45	Presentation POA Group C
19.45-20.45	Input from resource persons (Group A, B, C)
20.45-21.00	CLOSING

Friday September 13, 2013

Conference (Rama Sinta Room)

07.00-08.00	Registration
08.00-08.30	Keynote 1: Patient Safety Management system & Regulation by Prof. dr. Ali Ghufon Mukti, M.Sc., PhD, Vice Minister, Ministry of Health, Indonesia
08.30-09.15	Welcome Speech from President of INC, Dean of FON, President of Universitas Indonesia, WHO Representative
09.15-10.00	Opening Ceremony from Bali governor and Minister of Education and Culture, Indonesia
10.00-10.30	Pers Conference
10.30-12.30	Coffee break
12.30-13.30	Paper Presentation Lunch Break
13.30-14.00	Keynote 2: Patient safety: comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention by Gabriel Culbert, PhD, University of Illinois at Chicago, USA
14.00-15.30	Paper Presentation
15.30-16.00	Coffee Break
16.00-17.00	Network HIV Research International by Gabriel Culbert, PhD

Saturday September 14, 2013

07.30-08.00	Registration
08.00-08.15	Opening
08.15-08.45	Keynote 3: Patient Safety and Information Management system by Prof. Nami Kobayashi, PhD, Kitasato University, Japan
08.45-09.15	Keynote 4: Disaster and emergency management system by Prof. Gerry FitzGerald, Queensland University of Technology, Australia
09.15-09.30	Coffee Break
09.30-12.30	Paper Presentation
12.30-13.00	Closing Ceremony By Dean FON UI
13.00-14.00	Lunch

Concurrent Session Schedule

DAY / DATE	TIME	PLACE CLUSTER		Author(s)	TITLE
Friday /Sept 13, 2013	Sesi 1	Rama 14 & 9	1	Ika Widi Astuti, Setyowati, Yati Afyanti	The Experience of Teenage Mothers in Implementing the Early Initiation and Providing the Exclusive Breastfeeding in Denpasar
			2	Francisca Shanti, Yeni Rustina, Siti Chodidjah	Effect of Kangaroo Care Health Education to Mother Skills and Confidence for Breastfeeding In Low Birth Weight Infant
			3	Heni Setyowati	Maternal Necessity To Overcome Pain During Labor Process
			4	Herlina, Yeni Rustina, Kuntarti	Better weight gain and oxygen saturation in low-birth-weight infants with 'kangaroo mother care'
			5	Istianna Nurhidayati, Junaiti Sahar, Henny Permatasari	A Self-Help Group Experience in Motivating Members to provide exclusive breastfeeding at the health center in East Jakarta Ciracas : A Phenomenology Studies
			6	Ni Made Sintha Pratiwi, Sulisnadewi, Kadek Cahya Utami	The effect of health promotion through the medium of comics snacks on snacks behavior grade IV and V in SD Negeri 3 Senganan.
			7	Denny Paul Ricky, Budi Anna Keliat, Dewi Gayatri	Achieving Development of Preschool-age Children Initiative
			8	Setyowati, R.Koestoer, Heni. S.	Title: The development of Pain Digital Acupressure (PDA) and its effectiveness to reduce the pain during latent stage of labor in the mother
Friday /Sept 13, 2013	Sesi 1	Sinta 11	1	Atik Hodikoh, Azru Azwar, Setyowati, Sabarinah Prasetyo	Cultural values and maternal habits associated with post cesarean care
			2	Bayu Anggileo Pramesona, Elsy Maria Rosa	Nurse Behavior In Preventing Decubitus Ulcer As An Effort Toward Patient Safety Implementation
			3	Blacius Dedi	Patterns Culture Sensitive Communication in Nursing Services at Priangan Areas in West Java Indonesia
			4	Etty Rekawati	A Descriptive Study of Social Support and Family Coping for Indonesian Elderly
			5	Debie Dahlia, Elly Nurachmah, Bambang Wispriyono	The Effect of Topical Bromelain on Wound Healing in Diabetic Rat
			6	Guido Valdizan1, Ina Debora R.L.2, Roswita Victoria R.R.3	Physical exercise effect on decreasing level of glucose on diabetes mellitus patient in St. Carolus Borromeus Kupang Hospital in 2013
Friday /Sept 13, 2013	Sesi 1	Laksmana 13, 2	1	Grace Solely, Hanny Hadiyani, Tuti Nuraini,	Peningkatan Pengetahuan Dan Kepatuhan Melakukan Kebersihan Tangan Melalui Pelatihan Dengan Fluorescence Lotion
			2	Wardani Arsyad, Rr.Tutik Sri Hariyati, Kuntarti	The Medication Administration Error: the frequency and the type of error In General Hospital In Indonesia
			3	Ni Komang Ari Sawitri	The Effectiveness of the WHO South East Asia Regional Guidelines on Dengue/Dengue Haemorrhagic Prevention and Control, 1999
			4	Setyowati1, Irna Nursanti2, Sabi'ah Khairi3, Maria. M. Setyaningsih, Isyti' aroh5, Elvia Metti6	Prevention and Control of Infection In Hospital
			5	Juliana G.E.P Massie	Factors Associated to Nurses' Knowledge About Pressure Ulcer Prevention in Mitra Keluarga Kelapa Gading Hospital
Friday /Sept 13, 2013	Sesi 1	Wibisana 3,4,5,7, 8,10	1	Evangeline Hutabarat	The Effect of Passive Leg Raising towards Hemodynamics on Patient with Hipovolemic Shock at the Emergency Ward of Dustira Cimahi Hospital
			2	Monika Ginting	Quality Of Life Of The First Attack Coronary Artery Disease Patients Post-Treated At The Bandung Immanuel Hospital
			3	Nana Rochana, Virginia Plummer, Julia Morphet	An Analysis of the Triage System in Emergency Departments in Indonesia
			4	Nur Intan Hayati	Effect of Discharge Planning to Patient Coping Mechanisms of Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) in the High Care Unit RS Immanuel Bandung

			5	Uki Noviana , Yayoi Iwasaki, Elsi Dwi Hapsari, Fitri Haryanti	Daily Life and Mental Health of The Survivors in The Relocation Area after Mt. Merapi Eruption in Indonesia
			6	Wiwit Kurniawati* , Yeni Rustina**, Yati Afiyanti***	Women's Experience During Labor And Birth At Home Attended By Health Professionals (A Phenomenology Study At Singosari Public Health Center, Malang Regency, East Java Province)
Friday /Sept 13, 2013	Sesi 2	Rama 14 & 9	1	Meiyeriance Kapitan , Setyowati, Hening Pujasari	Effect of "Healthy Mothers Package" on knowledge and behavior of overcoming clinical symptoms during malaria attack among pregnant women in Southwest Sumba.
			2	Neli Husniawati , Setyowati, Sutanto Priyo	Effect of breastfeeding education through social networking on the status of exclusive breastfeeding among Cesarean section postpartum mothers with in the area of East Jakarta
			3	Andin Sefrina , Allenidekania, Elfi Syahreni	The Effect of Expressive Writing to Stress in Mothers Who Has Special Needs Children at Sekolah Dasar Luar Biasa (SDLB)
			4	Rita Dewi Sunarno , Setyowati, Yati Afiyanti	Factors Influencing Pregnant Women's Motivation to Perform Pregnancy Exercises in Semarang
			5	Fauziah Rudhiati , Fajar Tri Waluyanti, Dewi Gayatri	Effect of Acupressure Therapy to the Children's Appetite Age 1-3 Years which has malnutrition in Depok Residence.
			6	Aries Chandra , Allenidekania, Elfi Syahreni	Toilet Learning in Mental Retardation Children with Picture Book Story
			7	Rahmah	Health education as determinant factor for breast milk promotion in hospital
			8	Rizka Ristriyani ; Siti Nur Hayati; Sri Pujilestari; Sumarni Widyatutitil	Relationships Between Mass-Media And Menarche-Age That Experienced By The Junior-High School Students
Friday /Sept 13, 2013	Sesi 2	Sinta 11	1	Rahmaya Nova	Effect of Swimming and Asthmatic Exercise to Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 Second, Levels of The Cortisol Hormone and frequency of asthma attacks in Asthmatics.
			2	Dewi Gayatri , Elly Nurachmah, Muhtarudin Mansyur	Student of Faculty of Nursing Perception about Discomfort Feeling in Patient with Diabetic Ulcer
			3	Ni Luh Putu Eva	Junior High School Students' Perception in The Implementation of Clean and Healthy Behavior (CHB) at The School Setting in Kelurahan Tugu and Kelurahan Pasir Gunung Selatan
			4	Muhammad Hadi	Model Collaboration Between The Nursing Education Institutions And Hospital In Competence Achievements of Nursing Students
			5	Desak Made Widyantari , Dewi Irawaty, Lestari Sukmarini	Effects of continue walking and interval walking on blood glucose levels in type II diabetic patients
Friday /Sept 13, 2013	Sesi 2	Laksmiana 13, 2 *	1	Henni Kusuma , Elly Nurachmah, Dewi Gayatri	The Relationship Between Depression And Family Support Towards Quality Of Live Among HIV/AIDS Patients Who Take Health Care At Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital In Jakarta
			2	M. Khotibul Umam	Correlation of Demographic Characteristic and Therapy Duration With Number of Lymphocyte T-CD4 in Patient with HIV / AIDS Who Leading Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) Lini 1 at Bunga Harapan VCT Clinic of Banyumas Regional Public Hospital
			3	Komang Ayu Henny Achjar	The Effectiveness Of Peer And Lecture Method In Improving The Knowledge Of Junior High School Students About HIV/ AIDS
			4	Nyoman Agus Jagat Raya , Ni Luh Putu Eva Yanti, A.A. Ngurah Taruma Wijaya	Health Services Seeking Behavior On Self Care Concept Related HIV AIDS And STIS Among Men Who Have Sex With Men
			5	Nurharlinah , Dwi Anggraini	The Relationship Of Family's Affective Function With Preschool Age Children Development (3-6 years) in Pelita Babat Toman Kindergarten In 2013
Friday /Sept 13, 2013	Sesi 2	Wibisana 3,4,5,7, 8,10	1	Khusnul Aini , Budi Anna Keli-at, Tuti Nuraini	The Influence of Assertive Training Therapy to Husband's Assertiveness Ability and Risk of Domestic Violence
			2	Juliawati , Yeni Rustina, Happy Hayati	The experience of parents caring for children with sexual violence

			3	Retno , Purwandari, Rr. Tutik Sri Hariyati, Efy Afifah	Completeness of Documentation with "SIMPRO" for Patient Safety in Non Profit Hospital Bogor
			4	Yulia , Tuti Herawati, Lestari Sukmarini	Correlation of nurses' knowledge about patient safety and their perception about implementation of patient safety culture in an inpatient unit in a public hospital in Jakarta
			5	Cut Sarida Pompey , Melissa Selviany	The Mother's Knowledge of Child's Autonomy Development in Parenting and How to Discipline Toddler
Saturday /Sept 14, 2013	Sesi 3	Rama 14 & 9	1	Anggorowati , Setyowati	Technology Needs Increase Milk Production in the Mother Worker
			2	Putu Widhi , Nursalam, Ni Ketut Alit	The Relation Between Tradition of Lombok Community
			3	Deisy Sri	Effectiveness Malay Instrumental Music and Music Mozart on Oxygen Saturation and Sleep-Waking Behavior Low Birth Weight Infants in RSUD Dr. Soedarso Pontianak
			4	Patricia Olenick	Assessment and intervention for battering during pregnancy
			5	Afriani Susiatiningsih.; Denissa Faradita Aryani ; Dewi Anggar Jati; Dwi Nurviandari	Anxiety's Influencing Factor Before Menopause On Perimenopausal Working Female
			6	Jantakan , Pichakarn Wichiankanyarat, Sirinanta Thitisap	Development of the Desired Healthcare System Model Enhancing Health Promotion in Adolescent Mothers and Their families
Saturday /Sept 14, 2013	Sesi 3	Sinta 11	1	Suryani Hartati	Factors that Effect The Post Caesarean Section of Mothers to Do Early Mobilization in RSUPN Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo
			2	Nur Jannatun Na'im , Waras Budi Utomo	Relation Family Support With Level Of Anxiety Primipara Mom (Mother) Facing Childbirth In Health Society Center Of Pamulang South District Of Tangerang
			3	Zahara Farhan , Kusman Ibrahim, Aat Sriati	Stress in The Family Members Predictors With Families Treated in General Intensive Care Unit
			4	Widyatuti , Mustikasari, and Budi Santoso	A phenomenological study: the spiritual child drug users using neuro linguistic programming approach.
			5	Sigit Mulyono	Disaster Health Education and Training Framework in Indonesia
		Laksmiana 11	1	Susiana Nugraha , Yuko Hirano	The length of language study and preparedness for the migration. A study from fourth and fifth batch of EPA nurse and care worker candidates
			2	Jum Natosba , Setyowati, Yati Afiyanti	Husbands' experience and Perception of Early-Stage cervical Cancer Patients about Sexual Needs
			3	Yuko Ohara	Migration of Indonesian nurses to Japan under the Japan-Indonesia Economic Partnership Agreement – Trends and Challenges through Sociological Perspective
			4	Ni Ketut Guru Prapti , Wongchan Petpichetchian, Wimonrat chongchareon	Massage for relieve nausea and vomiting in patients with cancer: A Literature Review
			5	Tri Kurniati	Experience Of Nurses In Providing Spiritual Nursing Care To The Patients With Chronic Physical Illness That Hospitalized At Rumah Sakit Islam Jakarta 2012
			6	Fery Agusman Motuho Mendrofa , M. Jamaluddin, Trio Cahyanto	The Effectiveness of Walking Therapy to Decrease Level of Depression in the Elderly in a Nursing Home Rindang Asih II Semarang
		Wibisana 3,4,5,7,8,10	1	Ira Rahmawati , Yeni Rustina, Kuntarti	Improvement of Maternal Satisfaction With Discharge Planning Model Information-Based Technology
			2	Susilawati Hartanto , Elly Nurachmah, Dewi Gayatri	The effect of early mobilization on backpain scale in patients undergoing cardiac catheterization in RSPAD Gatot Soebroto
			3	Nani Nurhaeni	The family's empowerment experience in caring the children under five with pneumonia during hospitalization
			4	Dwi Nurviyandari , Kusuma Wati, Junaiti Sahar	Fall Prevention Program For Elderly in Social Institution in Jakarta
			5	Allenidekania , Rahmitha Sari	The Effectiveness of Exercise: Progressive Muscle Relaxation (PMR) to reduce Cancer-Related Fatigue in Children Receiving Chemotherapy at RS Adam Malik, Medan
			6	Yati Afiyanti , Budi Ana Keliat, Ida Ruwaida, Nur Agustini	Evaluation on psychosexual health care training for Indonesian nurses as a contribution to improve the quality of life of cancer patient
			7	Rr. Tutik Sri Hariyati , Achir Yani S Hamid, Zainal A Hasibuan, Tris Eryando	Recording and reporting patient safety incidents using nursing information system "simpro"

HUSBAND'S EXPERIENCE AND PERCEPTION OF WOMEN WHO UNDERWENT EARLY STAGE CERVICAL CANCER ABOUT SEXUAL NEED SATISFACTION

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Abstract

There are some sexual problems related womens was diagnosed with cervical cancer and disrupt the husbands' sexual need. This study aimed to obtain an overview of husbands' sexual needs of early-stage cervical cancer patients. This research used a qualitative design. Focus group discussions were conducted to 13 participants. This study found seven themes namely (1) pattern of sexual relationship (2) reason for not having sexual intimate (3) hold sexual desire (4) coping to the hold sexual desire (5) communication between the spouses and their wives (6) husbands' expectation in maintaining marital harmony (7) lack of information about sexuality from health workers. Based on these findings, it is suggested that maternity nurses can provide adequate information about sexuality to women with cervical cancer and their spouses.

Keywords: Sexual needs; husbands' experiance and perceptions; early-stage cervical cancer patients

Introduction

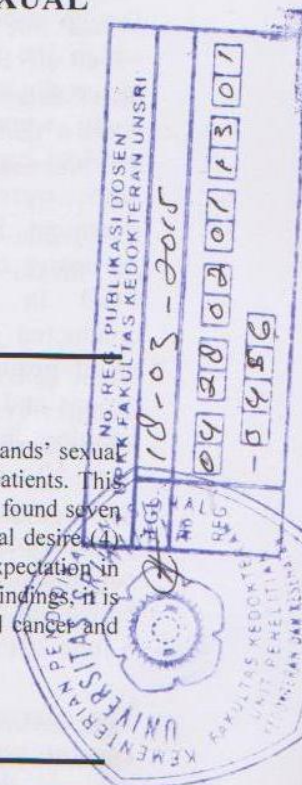
The incidence of cervical cancer is still high when compared with ovarian and breast cancers suffered by women all over the world, particularly Indonesia¹²³⁴⁵⁶. This situation resulted in a disruption of the quality of life of cancer patients in emotional, coping, psychosocial and sexual senses⁷.

Sexual problems in patients with early-stage cervical cancer in the first year may include decreased interest and desire for sexual activity with their husbands; pain during sexual intercourse causes a decrease in frequency of intercourses done, and decreased vaginal lubrication and orgasm quality. Adverse effects arising from changes in the vagina after undergoing cervical cancer treatment can cause changes in sexual behavior, decreased intercourse satisfaction, decreased sexual confidence and decreasing concern for the relationship with her husband^{7,8,9,10,11,12}.

Variety of unpleasant effects occurs in the marital relationship after being diagnosed

with cervical cancer. Divorce from cervical cancer is higher compared with other cancers that can cause biological defects on the wife because of a chronic illness¹³. Women suffering from sexual changes due to cancer and its therapy experienced domestic violence from her husband, among others, husband did want to talk with her, the threat that he will leave her or divorce, infidelity and being abandoned by her husband for marrying another woman^{8,11}

Phenomenon of husband sexual fulfillment in patients with cervical cancer is still rarely revealed in the research. Provision of nursing cares and health care has focused on cervix cancer patients only, while fulfilling the sexual needs of husbands which has changed due to changes in cancer patients still received less attention from health workers. Health workers will be waiting for patients to begin talks first and then provide interventions related to sexual changes that will occur in the patient and her husband. Based on this phenomenon, this study was aimed at finding out answers on experiences and perceptions of husband with wife who underwent early-stage cervical cancer.



Methodology

Design used in this study is qualitative in which the research method used was *focus group discussion* (FGD). Participants in this study were the husbands of early stage cervical cancer patients newly diagnosed or who were undergoing cervical cancer treatment in Bandung region selected by *purposive sampling* technique. Regarding the FGD in this research, the researcher conducted *focus group discussions* in three small groups with four participants in two groups and five participants in one group. In addition, the group consists of 2 groups aged over 50 year with nine participants and 1 group aged under 50 year with four participants. The research began to be conducted in February 2013, and data collection was carried out on 17 May through 3 June 2013.

The data analysis was done using *thematic content* analysis. In the process of data analysis, the researcher noticed a few things related to the times of doing research, namely while performing the FGD, immediately after completion of the FGD, soon a few hours after the FGD, a few days after completion of FGD and preparation in reporting FGD¹⁴.

Results

A total of 13 participants were involved in this study. Stages of cervical cancer experienced by the wives were mostly stage 2a and only one person with stage 1b. Participant ages were in range of 36 to 60 years. Risk factors in the study showed that the large parts of participants married more than once or age at first marriage was still young.

Theme.1. Sexual intercourse pattern after their wives were diagnosed with cervical cancer

Six of the 13 participants revealed that they had not engaged in sexual intercourse with their wives in the range of four months to a year. Here's an example of participant statement:

".....Sejak kerasa sakit ini aja adalah kali mungkin 5 bulan berjalan akhir ini....."(P6)

In addition, two of the 13 participants did not have sex after their wives were diagnosed with cervical cancer. Here's an example of participant statement:

"..... Sejak istri sakit tidak sama ibu lagi,. Sejak ibu sakit saya dapet kerja jaga malem, dan ditambah lagi sejak tau ibu sakit gak pernah...."(P1)

Only one of the 13 participants revealed that before his wife got cancer, he had sex once every 3 month but after her wife got cancer, he had no sex at all. Here's participant statement:

".....Wah sudah lama, ada kali sudah lama weh pokoknya. Kalo tidur nyampur sudah lama gak lagi, pokoknya mah ada kali cuman 3 bulan sekali dari dulu juga, udah jauh dah. Sejak sakit mah enggak sama sekali kesian....."(P9)

Only one of the 13 participants revealed that before his wife got cancer, he often had sex with his wife, but after his wife got cancer, he had no sexual intercourse at all. Here's participant statement:

".....Sebelum sakit istri saya suka minta juga hehehe (nutupi mulut), kalo urusan kamar yani hebat bu hehehehe Sebelum sakit masih sering tapi setelah sakit gak lagi..... (P2)"

In addition, a participant aged 46 year said that after her wife underwent surgery, he had sexual intercourse. However, after his wife experienced radiotherapy treatment, he had no sexual intercourse anymore. Here's participant statement:

".....Kan november istri saya dioperasi, sempet puasa 5 bulanan lah trus pernah nyampur lagi setelah 5 bulanan itu. Tapi sejak disinar jadi puasa lagi sayanya hehehehehe adalah sekitar 3 bulanan sejak yang waktu campur itu.....(P12)"

A participant aged 53 year said that he did not engage in sexual intercourse for one month ago, but he often had sexual intercourse with his wife before she got cancer. Here's participant statement

".....Saya juga sebenarnya baru tau stadiumnya naik jadi 2a saya sama istri baru tidak campur jadi sekitar sebulan ini aja, karena kitakan baru nikahnya sekitar 3 tahun ini jadi sebelumnya masih banyak mengeksplor karena mungkin saking cintanya ya.....(P7)"

Theme.2. Reasons for Not Doing Sexual Intercourse after Wife Diagnosed with Cervical Cancer

Cause for a husband of not engaging in sexual intercourse after his wife was diagnosed with cervical cancer was the refusal of the wife to have sexual intercourse. Participants showed some forms of rejections from their wives, for instance, the wives felt uncomfortable having sex while getting cancer. Here's example of participant statement.

"..... Bagaimanapun juga kalo ada darah yang keluar kan sama-sama gak nyaman, ya merasa gak nyaman aja, saya liat istri saya gak nyaman ya jadi kitanya juga merasa gak nyaman, lebih baik kita gak lakukan gitu loh.....(P5)"

Two of the 13 participants disclosed the reason of not engaging in sexual intercourse because their wives worried about getting pain when having sex with husbands.

".....pas ditanya katanya ada sih sakit karena mungkin ngerasa pengobatannya belum tuntas makanya kayaknya pikirannya dia juga itu makanya jadi sakit..... (P12)"

Four of the 13 participants revealed that their wives worried about recurrence of her cancer when having sexual intercourse while being diagnosed with cervical cancer. Here's an example of participant statement:

".....Mungkin karena istri saya takut, takut penyakitnya kambuh lagi mungkin ya makanya gak ngasih.....(P6)"

Six of the husbands revealed the presence of blood that came out while having sex and after having sex when they did not know about cervical cancer experienced by their wives. This bleeding made husbands not engage in sexual intercourse with their wives. Here's an example of participant statement:

".....Minta saya, mah (istri partisipan) minta.....sok aja maen, taunya udahan maen keluar darah banyak.....(p2)"

Only two participants revealed that they were much disturbed by their wives' watery vaginal discharge when having sexual intercourse. Here's the quote of participant statement:

".....ada kecairan sampe keluar, sedikit-sedikit tapi keluar tiap hari, kentel tapi gak gatel, gak bau, gak enak aja kalo lagi dipakeknya lengket-lengket gitu.....(P11)"

About ten of the 13 participants revealed that they felt sorry about their wife condition so that they did not have sexual intercourse. Here's example of the participant statement.

".....takut dan kasian, bukan takut ketularan tapi takut liat kondisi istri klo kebanyakan mens ya.....ya pak ya.....(P3)"

In addition, four of the 13 participants also assumed that when they had sex now with their wives, the wife's illness might become more severe. Here's participant statement:

".....Gak belum pernah bu, takut juga sayanya nanti malah makin parah lagi jadi susah ngobatinya jadi mending ditahan aja....(P11)"

Two of 13 participants said that they did not want to force their wives to have sex and wait for their wives readiness in sexual intercourse back. They expressed this as a form of empathy towards them. Here's an example of participant statement:

".....Kalo begitu apa kita mau memaksakan. Kan manusia punya perasaan dan gak ngejer nafsu aja tanpa memikirkan ini....(P5)"

Condition of wives who were still sick also became the reason from eight of 13 participants for not having sex after their wives diagnosed with cervical cancer. Here's participant statement:

".....Bulannya selama 4 bulan gak campurnya, ya gak we namanya juga perempuan lagi sakit hehehe.....(P4)"

A 55-year-old participant showed another empathy by declining his wife's invitation of having sexual intercourse for fear of pain experienced by the wife during intercourse. Here's the quote of participant statement:

".....Tapi kalo dia ngasih yang itu saya gak mau, walaupun dia bilang gak papa dan gak bakal sakit tapi sayanya yang gak mau bu, saya yang nolak. Ya namanya orang sudah dirasain ya, saya ngerasain duluan walaupun gak ngebadanan ya, pasti itu sakit, itu alasannya.....(p6)"

Physical change of the wife also became the reason of one participant for not having sexual intercourse with his wife after being diagnosed with cervical cancer. Form and condition of the body became the reason of one participant for not having sex related to the wife's physical changes.

".....Sekarangkan lemes badannya, kurus, jd gak punya tenaga lagi, jadi sayanya juga gak mau minta lagi, sesekali aja bu.....(p2)"

One participant felt guilty over cervical cancer that affected his wife. This became a cause for not having sexual intercourse with his wife. Here's participant statement:

".....Karna rasa bersalah saya juga, saya tidak mau memberikan penyakit lagi sama istri saya, makanya sebisa mungkin saya tidak campur sama istri.....(P5)"

Two of the 13 participants revealed that old age became a reason for not having sex once their wives were diagnosed with cervical cancer. Here's participant statement:

".....yah boleh tanya ibulah kalo masih mudanya gimana, kalo sekarang kan umur

sudah tua umur sudah 56 tahun, ngeliat ibunya sakit, ya jadi ketemu cewe biasa-biasa aja.....(P8)"

Theme.3. Restraint of sexual desire after their wives were diagnosed with cervical cancer

Five of the 13 participants revealed their restraint of sexual desire while their wives were ill and undergoing treatment for cervical cancer. Here's participant statements related to their restraint of sexual desire:

".....Pengen mah pengen, ya pengen tapi ya.....ditahan aja bu, sudah 28 tahun menikah masa gak bisa nahan bu hahahahaha...."(P1)"

In addition, one participant intentionally considered that his sexual desire was absent for a while. Here's participant statement:

".....Selama ini kalo kepengen seksual ni sudah gak ada aja untuk sementara.....(P8)"

The 57-year-old grandfather revealed that since her wife felt pain complaint, he did not want to have sex with the wife. Here's participant statement

".....Kan kadang kalo lagi kepengen kita kan ngeliat nenek-nenek lagi baring tapi ah kesian lagi sakit, jadi gak jadi....."

One of the 13 participants restrained his sexual desires because of the story about the sexual intercourse while the wife underwent cervical cancer. Here's participant statement:

".....Ah enggak bukan githu bu, ya udah tunggu aja 2 tahun biar sembuh. soalnya kan ada yang orang yang bilang sampe 3 tahun 2 tahun baru sembuh total dan baru bisa dipakek lagi.....(P13)"

Two of the 13 participants revealed their disappointment due to unfulfilled sexual needs when their wives were sick and undergoing treatment. Here's participant statement:

".....karena itu kan sebenarnya kebutuhan suami juga, kalo lagi capek kerja, kalo dikerjakan kan mumet terus

kalo lagi stress ya ngilanginnya sebenarnya paling ampuh pakek itu, cuman butuh yang itulah.....(P12)"

Theme.4. Coping for restraint of sexual desire after their wives were diagnosed with cervical cancer

Due to their wives' sickness, four of the 13 participants revealed that they occupied themselves by watching TV and drinking coffee as a way to cope with their sexual desires. Participant's statement revealing this phenomenon is given below.

".....Kalo pengen malem-malem nonton bola aja, nonton tv sampe pagi sampe ngantuk, ngajak cucu jalan-jalan atau pas lagi kerja jaga malem sampe rumah pagi ngantuk tidur.....(P1)"

One of the 13 participants occupied himself by taking care of grandchildren as a diversion of his sexual desire. Here's participant statement:

".....Saya sudah punya cucu sudah 6 gak kepikiran buat nyari, ya tidur sama cucu aja.....(P3)"

Busyness of the four of 13 participants with jobs allowed them to divert sexual desires to another activity. Here's participant statement.

".....dagang sampe malem siangnya belanja jadi gak pernah mikirin itu(P3)"

Additionally, the participant who liked traveling said that efforts to meet the needs of everyday life of his wife served as a diversion of sexual desire. Here's participant statement.

".....Apa karena sibuk mengurus ibu ya, jadi pikiran kesana rada jauh gitu, ya sudah biasalah, bayangan tu gak macem-macem....(P8)"

Four of the 13 participants chose sleeping in another bedroom away from their wives's room, namely sleeping with their grandchildren or in front of the TV or in a different room, separate from his wife. Here's participant statement:

".....Saya tidur dengan cucu saya didepan tv, ibu dikamar sendiri, saya sama cucu saya didepan sambil nonton tv.....(P1)"

In addition to separating the bedroom, two of the 13 participants deliberately avoided their wives in the sense of not having sex to reduce sexual desires as expressed in the following statement:

".....Sekarang tinggal keputihan saja, ya kalo saya sudah lama sudah saya hindari, sejak sakit mulai dari awal sudah ada enam bulan.....(P5)"

Three of 13 participants revealed that they chose doing positive activities to address the emerging sexual desires when their wives were diagnosed with cervical cancer. One of these participants revealed that he went to worship outside the home to address the emerging sexual desire. The participant statement was describe below.

".....Tiap Kamis malam ada tahlilan isi waktu ibadah aja bu.....(P3)"

The remaining two of the 13 participants sought positive entertainment outside by hanging out with people in their neighborhood.

".....Saya sebisa mungkin menghindar dari istri saya selama enam bulan ini dengan cari hiburan dengan kumpul-kumpul dengan bapak-bapak dikomplek saya, sampai saya siapkan tempat ngobrol diteras rumah saya pakek organ tunggalnya biar sambil nyanyi-nyanyi ngobrol-ngobrol jadi kalo sudah malem, istri saya sudah tidur jadi gak kepikiran lagi untuk ngedeketin istri saya.....(P5)"

Theme.5. Sexual Communication between Husband and Wife

This study illustrated that five of the 13 participants revealed that they never did verbal sexual communication since their wives were diagnosed with cervical cancer. Here's the quote of participant statement:

".....Sejak itu saya selalu mencari cara untuk tidak terjadi komunikasi biar

menjaga perasaan istri saya. Komunikasi biasa, tapi masalah itu gak pernah diomongi.....(P5)"

Additionally, this study described the husband's feeling first related to the expression of sexual desire. Here are the quotes of statements from five of 13 husbands to their wives:

".....saya yang bilang karena kamu lagi sakit dan pengobatan kita gak usah dulu tapi yang cara lain itu jalan terus.....(P7)"

Eight of 13 participants showed the wives's suggestion to remarry or seek sexual need fulfillment as revealed in the following statement:

".....Sering nenek-nenek bilang dosa, waktu itu ditanyain oleh nenek-nenek duluan emang aki gak pengen, kan dosa kalo gak ngasih. Trus kata aki teh, ulah nek kan bogah penyakit. Aki juga pengen tapi kasian sama nenek-nenek kan lagi sakit.....(P9)"

This study found one participant who carried out open communication with wife related to their sexual needs. Here's the quote of participant statement:

".....ya kami berusaha memodifikasi sendiri aja saling kasih tau maunya apa.....(P7)"

The participant expressed non-verbal communication which was more romantic since his wife got cervical cancer. One of the 13 participants expressed this communication. Here's the participant's expression:

".....Tapi kalo ditanya romantis atau gak nya saya ngerasa kayaknya jadi lebih romantis sekarang daripada sebelum sakit juga hehehehe.....(P13)"

In addition, one of the 13 participants expressed non-verbal sexual communication with his wife by giving a sign of body language to one another when sexual desires arose. Three of the 13 participants expressed non-verbal sexual communication using a form of body language by rubbing their wives's back. Here's a form of the expression:

".....Sejak sakit mah enggak sama sekali kesian. Kalo lagi kepengen liat nenek lagi baring ya paling kita usap-usapin aja sebentar, trus kitanya keluar kamar ya ngejauhin....(P9)"

One of the participants expressed nonverbal disappointment about his wife who had no initiative to cuddle and did not understand his sexual desire. Here's an example of the participant statement:

".....Kan selama ini apalagi pas sakit saya terus yang perhatiin dia, dia mah diem aja, ditanya gak ditanya diem aja gak ada inisiatif untuk manja-manjaan laki-bini ya.....(P6)"

Theme.6. Husband's Hopes in Maintaining Household Harmony with Wife

Five of 13 husbands in this study expressed the desire to give affection each other. Here's an example of the participant statement:

".....Pengennya saling diperhatikan selebihnya gak pengen apa-apa, pengennya ibu sembuh sehat aja biar bisa kayak dulu lagi. Cuman kita dampangi terus.... (P3)"

Eight of the 13 participants wanted their wives recovered from cervical cancer and saw their physical health restored to normal as illustrated in an example of the following statement:

".....Sabar aja nunggu sampai sembuh. Berdoa sampai sembuh, terus fokus ke istri saya.....(P2)"

Only one of the 13 participants wanted to maintain their marital relationship and wished to live together with his wife to the old as described below:

".....Saya gak akan ninggalin pengen sehatnya aja itu gila bu. Justru saat sakit gini kita harus berjuang, jangan kita lagi menor aja sayang klo sudah tua dibiarin aja(P1)"

One of the participants acknowledged the sins ever done before that caused him to feel guilty because of his wife's illness now. Here's the quote of his statement:

".....Klo nanti ibunya siap dan waktunya juga siap saya akan membuat pengakuan didepan kakak istri, istri dan anak-anak saya tentang kelakuan saya yang terdahulu bu.....(P5)"

Seven of the 13 participants expressed desires to engage in sexual intercourse with their wives at a later date after they recovered from cervical cancer. Here's the example of participant statements:

".....Nanti klo sudah sembuh total, dikasih sama Allah swt umur ya.....siap hehehehee kalo ibunya gak siap ya kitanya nunggu aja ridhonya dia kapan.....(P1)"

Participants were resigned to the condition related to fulfillment of sexual desire in the later days given seeing their wives' illness. This was also disclosed in this study. Participants made some forms of expressions, saying that husband and wife were like brothers, likens the situation now as wandering to another place and considered the state of his wife and the unfulfilled sexual desires as the destiny of life. Three of the participants expressed this feeling, as illustrated in the following statement:

".....Ya kan kalau merantau kan jauh dari istri ya, diibaratkan sama ajalalah antara kondisi ibu yang masih sakit ini dengan keadaan merantau istrinya jauh githu.....(P10)"

In addition, two participants did not believe their wives were able to provide satisfaction in sexual intercourse when they recovered from cervix cancer. Here's the example of participant statement:

".....Tapi saya yakin perempuan saya gak bakal lagi, soalnya sudah bilang kita kayak sodara aja, tapi kan belum tau gimana nanti aja(P3)"

Theme.7. Participants did not Receive Information about Sexuality from Health Workers

Five of the 13 participants said that the health workers did not give any information about

sexuality to patients and husbands. Here's the participant statement:

".....Belum pernah, gak ada bu, malah awalnya aneh kok ada yang ngebahas masalah-masalah kayak ini bu. Saya juga pengen tau sebenarnya masih boleh campur gak sama istri saya bu.....(P2)"

One participant said that he had difficulty finding out information about sexuality as reflected in the following statement:

".....Sebenarnya kan pasti jadi tandatanya juga bagi kita yang nganter ini, masalah ini banyak tapi sama siapa mau bertanya kita bingungkan.....(P7)"

Only one of the 13 participants wanted the health workers provide counseling about sexuality as quoted following statement:

".....kalo petugas kesehatannya yang mulai duluan ngomong kita kan jadi enak untuk nanya-naya selanjutnya kan ya pak, kalo ini kita Cuma dikasih tau ibu sakit ini dan mesti dilakukan ini.....(P7)"

Discussion

Some descriptions about experiences given above show that participants did not engage in sexual intercourse due to factors derived from the wife and also from the mind and feelings of participants. This result is consistent with Afyanti, Anwar, Setyowaty & Andrijono (2011) stating that some physical complaints experienced by patients with cervical cancer include a decrease in vaginal lubrication and pain. In associated with results of this study, some participants said that their wives felt pain when having sexual intercourse. This represents a physical complaint of wives who expected adaptation from their husbands. Changes due to physical complaints in patients with cervical cancer will bring about changes in sexual desire, arousal, pleasure, orgasm, vaginal lubrication, sensitivity and frequency of sexual intercourse¹⁵.

This research is well supported by Stead, Fallowfield, Selby & Brown (2007) demonstrating that many husbands have no longer sexual intercourse due to the absence of sexual desire anymore so that there is

reluctance and no desire for sexual intercourse, and a decrease in enjoyment. In addition, the results of this research are consistent with study by Hawkins (2009) stating that a decrease in the frequency of sexual intercourse and intimacy is reported to occur in 79% of cancer patients.

Kritcharoen, Suwan & Jirojwong (2005) indicate in their study that there is a decrease in sexual intercourse after a diagnosis of cervical cancer in 65% of patients with cervical cancer and 67% of husbands who consider sex as important thing in a marital relationship. The results also showed almost the same results where participants revealed that once their wives were diagnosed with cervical cancer, the husbands' desires to have sexual intercourses decreased completely and thought it as their destiny.

The results showed adaptive coping mechanisms. On the whole, coping which they took here did not result in stress because it did not reduce their capabilities as husbands of the cervical cancer patients. A person will respond with an effective coping when dealing with stressor. He will make adaptive measures such as increased social support and low levels of depression. This works in reverse^{16,17}. Ineffective coping in husbands will elicit potential emotional problems and complex distress in social circumstances¹⁸.

Husband and wife will understand feelings each other easily through frank communication. Sexual intercourse between patient with cervical cancer and her husband become easier in a presence of good communications¹⁹. Good communication and support from husband are significantly related to the improvement of the patients' coping capability in dealing with changes in sexuality¹⁵. According to Afyanti, Anwar, Setyowaty & Andrijono (2011), open communication to express feelings and emotions and give each other, including in sexual senses, can improve marital sexual relations. This openness is also expressed by the participants in this study where husbands expressed a wish related to sexual issues but was accompanied by broad-mindedness to accept their wives' responses to

accept or reject husband's solicitation on the grounds of physical health.

The results also provide an overview of some of the expectations expressed by the husbands about the importance of wife's attention toward husband, the husband's expectation toward wife healing, husband's wishes to wife in the future and want to be able to have sex again with wife. The results are consistent with the results of the studies by Rahayu, Afyanti & Permatasari (2011) and Zahlis & Lewis (2011) suggesting that husband's expectations toward his wife may include disease healing, taking role as wife and mother, harmony in the household, and achieving their goals in family. Such expectations may arise for various reasons, among others, because a place where she was treated is far from where husband lived, the husband's desire to be accompanied in their life period and to continue the sexual relationship when they recovered later.

Sexual problems may result from the side effects of the physical and psychological changes of cancer and its therapies. Only few patients discuss sexual risks they may face before, during, and after cancer treatment with the health workers. About 10% of patients discuss their sexual issues with physicians and 37% of patients discuss sexual issues with other health workers²⁰. Patients may feel uncomfortable and have difficulty talking about sexual problems with health workers and not get information about sexual problems from health workers^{21,22}.

This study has weaknesses in data collection with FGD method. In the data collection with FGD method, data are often obtained from participants, which represent the opinion of the group, thereby participants often reveal what is disclosed in accordance with issue within the group, combined with minimal experience of the researcher as FGD moderator to explore experiences and perceptions of participants

Conclusion

This study found 7 themes of husbands' experiences with wives who got cervical cancer in satisfying their sexual needs. These themes are (1) sexual intercourse pattern after their wives were diagnosed with cervical cancer; (2) reasons for not doing sexual intercourse after wife diagnosed with cervical cancer; (3) restraint of sexual desire after wives were diagnosed with cervical cancer; (4) coping to restrain sexual desire; (5) communication between husband and wife after being diagnosed with cervical cancer; (6) the husband's expectations of maintaining household harmony with his wife; and (7) participants do not obtain information about sexuality from health workers.

As a whole, phenomenon found in the study provides an overview of the experience and perceptions of husbands of the cervical cancer patients about their sexual needs since their wives got cancer. Information support provided through counseling related to issues of sexuality and emotional support from husband constitute a form of nursing cares which highly influence the husband's quality of life thereby promote husband adaptation after his wife was diagnosed with cervical cancer. Furthermore, habituation of investigating sexuality using a specific study format about sexuality will help nurses provide nursing care in a holistic manner.

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