



SETTING UP ONCOSEXUALITY: WHAT LESSONS CAN WE LEARN FROM 20 YEARS OF FRENCH EXPERIENCE:  
Pierre BONDIL, Fadila FARSI , Eric HUYGHE and the members of “Cancer & sexuality & fertility AFSOS group”.



**Introduction** : Sexual health and intimate/sexual life are **important cancer survivorship issues** but confronted to **daily problems** : specific health care offer, navigation, knowledge/skills of health care professionals (HCPs).

**Objectives and method** : To analyze the problems observed during the **setting up of “oncosexuality” since 2005** for drawing the lessons and **recognize the best brakes and action levels**. We have distinguished **4 phases**: inventory (2005-2008), operative (2009-2013), reinforcement/expansion (2014-2020) and consolidation (2021-in progress).

**Results:**

- A) *inventory phase*: the main problem concerned the **specific health care offer**. The **semantic** was a **highly important brake**, the key-words being “cancer” and “supportive care” and not “sexuality”. In fact, the response was mainly based on the engagement of few motivated persons although our surveys have shown a **real awareness of HCPs** to the sexual dimension,
- B) *operative phase*: an optimal setting up requires a **progressive and multi-target process** by organizing and coordinating the supportive care pathway and by providing **clinical practice guidelines** (CPGs) for HCPs,
- C) *reinforcement / expansion phase*: two relevant steps are to **inform** and to **screen as soon as possible**, and to **reinforce** the politics of information/training (**CPGs implementation**),
- D) *consolidation*: **all HCPs may be involved** for the care and cure the sexual health/intimate difficulties thanks to a **gradual and stepped supportive care approach**. Key-issue, to correct the unmet sexual problems is mainly on the **responsibility of primary care HCPs**.



**Conclusions** : The **appropriation** of oncosexuality by HCPs is an **individual and collective challenge**. To offer better routine and equal health care access to cancer patients/couples requires: a) to **sensitize and train all concerned HCPs**, b) to **organize the supportive cancer care offer** all along the cancer care pathway, c) to develop and **implement specific CPGs as cornerstone of quality care**, d) the care approach must be **multi and transdisciplinary** and **based on patients/couple needs**. Our 20 years’ experience may help other countries willing to set up this supportive care, while **respecting the carcinological imperatives**.

