

Sex and intimacy

Sex and intimacy are an important part of life for many people. You do not have to be in a relationship or having sex to have questions or need support.

Cancer and cancer treatment can affect many areas of sexual well-being. They may cause changes that are:

- **Physical** – you may have side effects or symptoms that change how your [body works or looks](#). This could include problems getting or [keeping an erection](#), or changes to the vagina. Or you may [feel too tired](#) for sex.
- **Emotional** – you may be dealing with stress, worry or other difficult feelings.
- **Practical** – your usual routines or roles may change.

Many changes caused by cancer treatment are temporary and usually get better after treatment finishes. As you recover, you may find your sex life goes back to the way it was. Sometimes you may have to adjust to changes that last longer, or are permanent.

Sexual issues can sometimes be forgotten because there are other things to cope with when you have cancer. But it is important to remember there are ways to [improve your sexual well-being](#) and to manage any problems.

Tips for dealing with sex and intimacy problems

- It can be difficult to start a conversation with someone from your healthcare team about sex. You may feel embarrassed or uncomfortable talking about something so personal. But it is important to get the right information when you need it. You can ask your healthcare team about anything before, during or after cancer treatment.
- You may worry about whether it is safe to have sex. Sexual touching, penetration or close physical contact cannot pass cancer onto a partner. It will not affect the cancer and does not make cancer more likely to come back. If you feel like having sex, then it is usually safe to do so.
- Your cancer doctor or nurse will tell you if you need to make changes to your sex life because of a treatment. They can also help you cope with side effects.
- Do not put pressure on yourself to have sex or be intimate with a partner. You may not feel interested in sex, or ready to have sex for a time before, during or after treatment.
- If you have sex during cancer treatment, it is important to use contraception to prevent a pregnancy. Some cancer treatments can be harmful to an unborn baby.
- It is also important to protect your partner, as small amounts of chemotherapy or other drugs can get into your body fluids. Your cancer doctor or specialist nurse can tell you what type of protection you should use.
- If your sexual well-being is affected, it does not mean your sex life is over. Talk to your GP, cancer doctor, specialist nurse or local sexual health service. They may offer advice or treatments that can help you. Or they may suggest you see someone else if you need more help.
- Sometimes it helps to talk about sexual problems. Your healthcare team may arrange for you to talk to a counsellor, psychologist, psychiatrist or sex therapist. These professionals work in slightly different ways. But they can all help you understand and cope with your feelings or any changes.

Macmillan Cancer Support resources

We have more information on our [website](#), including audiobooks. Or you can order our free booklets and leaflets on [be.macmillan.org.uk](#) such as:

- [Body image and cancer](#)
- [Cancer and your sex life.](#)

We produce information in a [range of formats](#) and [languages](#). To order these, visit our website or call our support line.

Further Macmillan support

If you have more questions or would like to talk to someone, call the Macmillan Support Line free on **0808 808 00 00**, 7 days a week, 8am to 8pm. Or visit [macmillan.org.uk](#) where you can [chat to us online](#).

Deaf or hard of hearing? Call using NGT (Text Relay) on **18001 0808 808 00 00**, or use the NGT Lite app. Speak another language? Telephone interpreters are available. Please tell us in English the language you would like to use.

Or if you want to share your experiences or ask questions, you can find others who understand on our [Online Community](#).

Other useful contact details

- College of Sexual and Relationship Therapists (COSRT) – visit [www.cosrt.org.uk](#)
- LGBT Foundation – visit [www.lgbt.foundation](#)
- Sexual Advice Association – visit [www.sexualadviceassociation.co.uk](#)

Notes and questions

