

Knowledge About Sexual Relationship With The Frequency Of Having Sexual Relationship In Trimester Iii Pregnant Women In Pmb Noferia Raraswati Mojokerto

Indah Triningsih¹, Anggrawati Wulandari²

Institut Ilmu Kesehatan STRADA Indonesia, Kediri, Indonesia

Corresponding author: indahtriningsih97@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The decreased frequency of sexual intercourse in TM III pregnant women is due to a lack of knowledge about sexual intercourse during pregnancy and pregnant women are afraid of hurting their fetus. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between knowledge about sexual intercourse and the frequency of sexual intercourse in third trimester pregnant women at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojokerto. This study is a study using an observational analytic design with a cross sectional approach. The variables in this study consisted of 2 variables, namely the dependent variable and the independent variable using an ordinal scale. The population in this study were all third trimester pregnant women who visited PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojokerto in April-May 2020 with a sample of 32 third trimester pregnant women. The sampling technique used was simple random sampling and the data collection technique in this study used a questionnaire method. The statistical test in this study used Spearman's correlation with a significant level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The ethics considered in this study consisted of informed consent, anonymity, confidentiality. The results showed that there was a relationship between knowledge about sexual intercourse and the frequency of sexual intercourse in third trimester pregnant women at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojokerto with a P value $< \alpha = 0.05$ ($0.006 < 0.05$). Knowledge of sexual intercourse affects the frequency of sexual intercourse in third trimester pregnant women at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojokerto.

Keywords: Frequency, Knowledge, Third Trimester Pregnant Women, Sexual Relations.

BACKGROUND

During pregnancy most of the desire for sexual intercourse does not change, it even increases, because it is influenced by the increase in the hormone estrogen. Therefore, sexual intercourse during pregnancy is not a disorder (Manuaba, 2013). Doing or not having sex during pregnancy is due to the low knowledge of pregnant women about safe sex during pregnancy. Most couples worry that having sex during pregnancy, when their response is passionate, will affect the fetus. As long as the pregnancy does not have problems or does not have a high risk of miscarriage or premature birth, sexual intercourse will not have any effect on the fetus (Suryoprajogo, 2015).

According to research conducted by Progestian and Junizap on the decline in women's sexual function during pregnancy in the results of sexual intercourse before and during pregnancy. Before 1 month pregnant, 45% had sex 3-4 times, 23% had 4-5 times, and 23% had 7-8 times. During pregnancy there is a decrease for 1 month, namely 1-2 times as much as 33%, 3-4 times as much as 42.5%, 5-6 times as much as 14.5%, 7-8 times as much as 6.5% and there are 2.5 % who did not have sexual intercourse during pregnancy. During pregnancy most of the respondents had sexual intercourse in the first trimester 65%, 28% in the second trimester, and 7% in the third trimester. (Kristiana Alin, 2011)

Cuningham (2013) 10,000 women who were interviewed and participated in the prospective study, vaginal infection and prematurity study group experienced a decrease in the frequency of sexual intercourse with gestational age. At TM III gestational age, 72% reported the frequency of sexual intercourse less than 1 x/week. Cuningham (2013) said that this event occurred due to a lack of arousal (58%) and anxiety about disturbing the condition of the fetus (48%). (Isnaini N, 2018)

Research conducted by Annisa (2012) shows that the level of knowledge is sufficient in terms of patterns of sexual intercourse during pregnancy. This research was conducted with the most respondents aged 21 years to 35 years (66.7%). Judging from the age of 21-35 years (33.3%), multipara parity (72.7%) and elementary or junior high school education (33.3%), most pregnant women in TM III already have an adequate level of knowledge about patterns of sexual relations during pregnancy. (Isnaini N, 2018)

Based on an initial survey conducted in January 2020, 10 third trimester pregnant women at PMB Noferia Raraswati in Mojokusur Village, Mojosari District, Mojokerto Regency found TM III pregnant women who had good knowledge, there were 1 (10%) people with a frequency of sexual intercourse 1- 2 x/week. TM III pregnant women who had sufficient knowledge there were 3 (30%) people with 1 (33.3%) people having sexual intercourse frequency up to 1-2 x/week and 2 (66.7%) people never having sexual intercourse with fear of harming the fetus. TM III pregnant women who had less knowledge were 6 people with 1 (16.7%) having sexual intercourse frequency 1-2 x/week and 5 (83.3%) people never having sexual intercourse, with the reason 3 of them were not know if sexual intercourse is permissible during pregnancy and 2 of them are afraid of hurting the fetus.

From the survey obtained, the decreased frequency of sexual intercourse in TM III pregnant women is due to a lack of knowledge about sexual intercourse during pregnancy and pregnant women are afraid of hurting their fetus. For this reason, as a health worker it is hoped that they can help provide information about the problems experienced by pregnant women and their husbands, especially about having sex during TM III. Husbands as life partners also have an important role in channeling and providing emotional and psychological support to pregnant women. The higher the concern of health workers, especially in their role as educators in providing health about sexual intercourse during pregnancy to pregnant women and their partners, the more likely it will be applied during pregnancy. Conversely, if health workers do not provide education about sexual relations during pregnancy, pregnant women will hesitate to apply this during pregnancy.

This study aims to identify the mother's knowledge about sexual intercourse during pregnancy, identify the frequency of sexual intercourse during the third trimester of pregnancy, analyze the relationship between knowledge about sexual intercourse and the frequency of sexual intercourse among pregnant women in the third trimester. Based on the background above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on Knowledge about sexual intercourse influencing the frequency of sexual intercourse in third trimester pregnant women at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto.

METHOD

This research is a study that uses an observational analytic design with a cross sectional approach. The variables in this study consisted of 2 variables, namely the dependent variable and the independent variable using an ordinal scale. The population in this study were all third trimester pregnant women who visited PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto in April-May 2020 with a sample of 32 third trimester pregnant women. The sampling technique used was simple random sampling and the data collection technique in this study used a questionnaire method. The statistical test in this study used Spearman's correlation with a significant level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The ethics considered in this study consisted of informed consent, anonymity, confidentiality.

RESULT

A. General Data

- **Age**

Table 1 Frequency distribution of respondents based on age in third trimester pregnant women at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto.

No.	Age	Amount	Presentase (%)
1.	< 20 years	< 20 years	0
2.	20-35 years	20-35 years	65,63
3.	> 35 years	> 35 years	34,37
	Amount	Amount	Amount

The results showed that of the 32 respondents, the majority (65.63%) were aged 20-35 years, namely 21 respondents.

- **Education**

Table 2 Frequency distribution of respondents based on education in third trimester pregnant women at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto.

No.	Education	Amount	Presentase (%)
1.	Elementary (SD)	6	18,75
2.	Intermediate (junior high school/vocational school/high school)	22	68,75
3.	Height (Academy/College)	4	12,5
	Amount	32	100

The results showed that of the 32 respondents, it was found that the majority (68.75%) had secondary education, namely 22 respondents.

- **Profession**

Table 3 Frequency distribution of respondents based on occupation in third trimester pregnant women at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto.

No.	Profession	Amount	Presentase (%)
1.	Housewife	13	40,63
2.	Self-employed	9	28,13
3.	Private	7	21,87
4.	civil servant	3	9,37
	Amount	32	100

The results showed that of the 32 respondents, almost half of the respondents (40.63%) had jobs as housewives, namely as many as 13 respondents.

- **Informasi**

Tabel 4 The frequency distribution of respondents was based on information on third trimester pregnant women at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto.

No.	Informasi	Jumlah	Presentase (%)
1.	Once	12	37,5
2.	Never	20	62,5
	Jumlah	32	100

The results showed that of the 32 respondents, it was found that the majority (62.5%) had never received information about sexual intercourse in the third trimester of pregnant women, namely as many as 20 respondents.

B. Special Data

- **Knowledge**

Tabel 5 The frequency distribution of respondents based on knowledge of sexual intercourse affects the frequency of sexual intercourse in third trimester pregnant womendi PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto.

No.	Pengetahuan	Jumlah	Presentase (%)
1.	Well	3	9,37
2.	Enough	6	18,75
3.	Not enough	23	71,88
	Jumlah	32	100

The results showed that of the 32 respondents, it was found that the majority (71.88%) of respondents had less knowledge about TM III sexual activity, namely as many as 23 respondents.

DISCUSSION

Knowledge of Pregnant Women About Sexual Relations

The results showed that of the 32 respondents, it was found that the majority (71.88%) of respondents had less knowledge about TM III sexual activity, namely as many as 23 respondents. Knowledge is the result of "knowing" and this occurs after people sense a certain object. Sensing occurs through the human senses, namely: sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. Knowledge is a guide in shaping one's actions (Notoatmodjo, 2010). The lack of knowledge of pregnant women about third trimester sexual intercourse obtained in this study is because most third trimester pregnant women have never received education/information about sexual intercourse.

Most of the respondents have less knowledge and the knowledge of these respondents is still at the know level at the knowledge level. The knowing level requires a respondent to be able to remember a material that has been studied before. Included in this level of knowledge is recalling something specific from all the material studied or the stimuli that have been received (Notoatmodjo, 2010). Therefore, knowing is the lowest level of knowledge. Verbs to measure that people know about what is learned include mentioning, describing, defining, stating, and so on. So at this level the respondent is able to remember about post-partum sexual activity. Respondents have not reached the level of understanding, where a respondent is able to explain correctly about a known object, and can interpret the material correctly. People who already understand the object or material must be able to explain, cite examples, conclude, predict, and so on about the object being studied. The level of knowledge in this study was influenced and researched based on age, education, occupation, and information.

Based on age data, the majority of the 32 respondents (65.63%) were aged 20-35 years, namely 21 respondents. The age of the individual is calculated from the time of birth until the birthday. The more mature the level of maturity and strength of a person will be more mature in thinking and working. In terms of public trust, someone who is more mature will be trusted more than someone who is not yet mature enough. This is as a result of the experience and maturity of his soul (Azwar, 2009). From the results of research based on age, most of the productive age is between 20-35 years. In fact, there are still many mothers who do not know about post-partum sexual activity. Maybe because of the mother's education so that it affects the lack of knowledge.

Based on educational data, it shows that the majority of 32 respondents (68.75%) have secondary education, namely 22 respondents. Education is every effort, influence, protection and assistance given to children that is directed towards maturity. Education is needed to obtain information, for example things that support health so that it can improve the quality of life. In general, the higher a person's education, the easier it is to receive information (Azwar, 2009). From the results of research based on education, most of the respondents with secondary education level so mothers should have sufficient knowledge about sexual relations in third trimester pregnant women. In fact, there are still many mothers who have less knowledge, maybe because of their work, which affects their lifestyle.

Based on employment data, it shows that 32 respondents, almost half of the respondents (40.63%) have jobs as housewives, namely 13 respondents. Working for mothers will have an influence on family life. Work is quite time-consuming and energy-intensive. However, work also has a positive value, namely the mother can get quite a lot and adequate information and socialize with various groups while she is working. From the results of research based on work, almost half of the respondents are housewives. In fact most of the respondents who are housewives have less knowledge. This may be due to limited information. Where the smaller the circle of mothers associating, the less information is obtained.

Based on information data, most of the 32 respondents (62.5%) had never received information about sexual intercourse with TM III pregnant women, namely 20 respondents.

Information is information or news information that adds to one's knowledge or insight (Azwar, 2009). From the results of research based on information, most of the respondents had never received information about sexual intercourse in third trimester pregnant women so that the respondents had insufficient knowledge. Even though information is very important because information greatly influences the good level of knowledge, where the more information, the better the level of knowledge.

Thus the category of respondents' knowledge level obtained in this study is the number of mothers with less knowledge about sexual intercourse in third trimester pregnant women. Where are the results of research at PMB Nofetia Raraswati Mojosari, it was found that there were 23 respondents with a lack of knowledge. The level of knowledge in this study was influenced and researched based on age, education, occupation, and information.

Frequency of Having Sexual Relations in TM III

The results of the study showed that of the 32 respondents, it was found that the majority (68.75%) of respondents had a bad frequency of TM III sexual relations, namely as many as 22 respondents. From the results of the study based on the frequency of having TM III sexual intercourse at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari, there are still many mothers who have a bad frequency of post-partum sexual intercourse seen from the factors of age, education, occupation, information, and level of knowledge. From the results of the study based on the frequency of sexual intercourse in the third trimester of pregnant women obtained in this study, the frequency was not good because many pregnant women and their husbands were afraid of hurting their fetuses when having sexual intercourse, no sexual arousal, discomfort because the stomach was getting bigger.

Relationship between Knowledge of Pregnant Women About Sexual Relations and Frequency of Having Sexual Relations in Third Trimester Pregnant Women

The results showed that of the 32 respondents, it was found that the majority (62.5%) of respondents had less knowledge and the frequency was not good in TM III sexual relations, namely as many as 20 respondents. Based on cross-tabulations, it can be concluded that respondents who have less knowledge tend to have a bad frequency in TM III sexual relations. Data analysis using the Spearman Correlation Statistical test obtained a P value $< \alpha = 0.05$ ($0.008 < 0.05$) then H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted which means that there is a relationship between knowledge about sexual intercourse and the frequency of sexual intercourse in third trimester pregnant women in PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto.

Knowledge can influence someone to do something. The existence of knowledge of pregnant women and the lack of knowledge of pregnant women depends on individual understanding of knowledge about the frequency of sexual intercourse in the third trimester. The frequency of sexual intercourse affects the quality of a marriage. This is because each partner's needs will be unfulfilled and can cause frustration due to the lack of attention from the partner for sex. So that the sexual frequency of pregnant women in the third trimester based on good knowledge about sexual frequency during the third trimester is more regular than pregnant women who have less knowledge. Pregnant women who have good knowledge will have sexual intercourse about 1-2 times a week, while pregnant women who are less knowledgeable about the frequency of sexual intercourse will experience a decrease. (Harahap, 2010). In this study, researchers only examined the level of knowledge factor. The way to measure knowledge is divided into 3 criteria, namely good (76-100%), sufficient (56-75%), and poor (<56%). Meanwhile, to measure frequency, it is divided into 1 criterion, namely 1-2x/week.

The results of the research from Ngatminah Bonifacia Gatiek Suryowati entitled "The Relationship between Mother's Knowledge of Sexual Relationships During Pregnancy and the Frequency of Sexual Practice in the Second Trimester at BPS Ny. Rosalia Sumbermanjing Kulon Malang Regency" is a correlational analytic study with a cross sectional approach. The

population is 32 second trimester pregnant women and the total sample is 30 people taken randomly. Data analysis uses the regression test. The results of the study can be concluded that the level of knowledge of pregnant women about sexual intercourse during pregnancy conducted on the 30 respondents studied has a value of 15.33, which means that the average of the respondents, namely the mother's knowledge of sexual intercourse during pregnancy, has a bad relationship with the frequency of sexual intercourse. sex in the second trimester. The difference from previous studies is that previous researchers used respondents in the second trimester of pregnancy with data analysis using a simple linear regression test, while in my study using respondents in the third trimester, with data analysis using the Spearman correlation test. However, the results have similarities, namely that it lies in the results of research on maternal knowledge about sexual intercourse during pregnancy, which has an unfavorable relationship with the frequency of sexual intercourse. This is because the level of knowledge of the mother can affect the frequency of sexual intercourse in pregnant women. If the level of knowledge of the mother is less, it is increasingly bad to have sexual intercourse with pregnant women. And vice versa if the mother's level of knowledge is good, the better it is to have sexual intercourse with pregnant women.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojokerto have insufficient knowledge about the frequency of sexual intercourse in third trimester pregnant women, while from the results of data analysis there is a significant relationship between knowledge of sexual intercourse and the frequency of sexual intercourse in third trimester pregnant women at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojokerto.

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