

Knowledge About Sexual Relationship And Frequency Of Sexual Contact In Pregnant Women In Third Trimester At Pmb Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto

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ABSTRACT

The reduced frequency of sexual intercourse among third trimester pregnant women is due to a lack of knowledge about sexual intercourse during pregnancy and pregnant women are afraid of hurting their fetus. The aim of this research is to analyze the relationship between knowledge about sexual intercourse and the frequency of sexual intercourse among third trimester pregnant women at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari. This research uses design *observational analytics* with *cross sectional* approach. The variables in this research consist of 2 variables, as many as 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 is *simple random sampling* and data collection techniques in this research used the questionnaire method. Statistical tests in this study used *Spearman correlation* with a significant level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The ethics considered in this research consist of: informed *consent* (Respondent consent sheet), *anonymity* (Without a name), *confidentiality* (Confidentiality). The results of the study showed that there was a relationship between knowledge about sexual intercourse and the frequency of sexual intercourse among pregnant women in the third trimester at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto with the value $P \text{ value} < \alpha = 0,05$ ($0,006 < 0,05$). Knowledge about sexual intercourse influences the frequency of sexual intercourse among third trimester pregnant women at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto.

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

INTRODUCTION

During pregnancy, most people's desire for sexual intercourse does not change, and even increases, because it is influenced by the increase in the hormone estrogen. Therefore, sexual intercourse during pregnancy is not a nuisance (*Manuaba, 2013*). Having or not having sex during pregnancy is caused by pregnant women's low knowledge about safe sex during pregnancy. Most couples are worried that having sex during pregnancy, when their response is passionate, will harm the fetus. During pregnancy there are no problems or there is no high risk of miscarriage or birth premature, sexual intercourse will not cause any effect on the fetus (*Suryoprajogo, 2015*).

According to research conducted by Progestian and Junizap regarding the decline in women's sexual function during pregnancy as a result of sexual intercourse before and during pregnancy. Before 1 month pregnant, have sexual intercourse 3-4 times as many as 45%, 4-5 times as many as 23%, and 7-8 times as many as 23%. During pregnancy there is a decrease for 1 month, as many as 1-2 times as many as 33%, 3-4 times as many as 42.5%, 14.5% 5-6

times, 6.5% 7-8 times and 2.5% who did not have sexual intercourse during pregnancy. During pregnancy, most respondents had sexual intercourse in the first trimester, 65%, in the second trimester, 28%, and in the third trimester, 7%.*(Kristiana Alin, 2011)*

Cuningham (2013) 10,000 women who interviewed and participate in research prospective, the vaginal infection and prematurity study group experienced a decrease in the frequency of sexual intercourse with gestational age. At third gestational age, 72% reported the frequency of sexual intercourse was less than 1 x/week. Cuningham (2013) said that this incident occurred due to lack of passion (58%) and anxiety that it would disrupt the condition of the fetus (48%).*(Isnaini N, 2018)*

Research conducted by Annisa (2012) shows that there is a sufficient level of knowledge regarding patterns of sexual relations during pregnancy. This research was conducted with the majority of respondents aged 21 years to 35 years (66.7%). Judging from age 21 – 35 years (33.3%), multiparous parity (72.7%) and elementary or junior high school education (33.3%), most pregnant women in third trimester already have a sufficient level of knowledge about sexual intercourse patterns. during pregnancy.*(Isnaini N, 2018)*

Based on an initial survey conducted in January 2020, of 10 third trimester pregnant women at PMB Noferia Raraswati in Mojosulur Village, Mojosari District, Mojokerto Regency, it was found that 1 (10%) of third trimester pregnant women had good knowledge with a frequency of sexual intercourse of 1- 2 x/week. third trimester pregnant women who have sufficient knowledge are 3 (30%) people with 1 (33.3%) person having a frequency of sexual intercourse up to 1-2 x/week and 2 (66.7%) people never having sexual intercourse with the reason is fear of harming the fetus. Third trimester pregnant women who had less knowledge were 6 people with 1 (16.7%) people having a frequency of sexual intercourse 1-2 times/week and 5 (83.3%) people never having sexual intercourse, with the reason being that 3 of them didn't. know that sexual relations are permitted during pregnancy and 2 of them are afraid of hurting the fetus.

From the survey obtained, the decrease in the frequency of sexual intercourse among third trimester 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 he can help provide information about the problems experienced by pregnant women and their husbands, especially regarding sexual relations during third trimester. Husbands as life partners also have an important role in distributing and providing emotional and psychological support to pregnant women. The increasing awareness of health workers, especially in their role as internal educators give health regarding sexual relations during pregnancy for pregnant women and their partners, it is likely to be applied during pregnancy. On the other hand, if health workers do not provide enough education regarding sexual relations during pregnancy, then pregnant women will be hesitant to implement this during pregnancy.

This study aims to identify mothers' knowledge about sexual intercourse during pregnancy, identify the frequency of sexual intercourse during the third trimester of pregnancy, and 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, researchers are 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.

METHODS

This research is research that uses design *observational analytics* with *cross sectional* approach. The variables in this research consist of 2 variables, as many as 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 is *simple random sampling* and data collection techniques in this research used the questionnaire method. Statistical tests in this study used *Spearman correlation* with a significant level of $\alpha = 0.05$. The ethics considered in this research consist of: *informed consent* (Respondent consent sheet), *anonymity* (Without a name), *confidentiality* (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	Percentage (%)
1.	< 20 years	0	0
2.	20-35 years	21	65,63
3.	> 35 years	11	34,37
	Amount	32	100

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

Education

Table 2

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

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

The research results showed that of the 32 respondents, the majority (68.75%) had secondary education, as many as 22 respondents.

Job

Table 3

Frequency distribution of respondents based on job among third trimester pregnant women at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto.

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

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

Information

Table 4

Frequency distribution of respondents based on information on third trimester pregnant women at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto.

No.	Information	Amount	Percentage (%)
1.	Once	12	37,5
2.	Never	20	62,5
Amount		32	100

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

B. Custom Data

Knowledge

Table 5

The frequency distribution of respondents based on knowledge of sexual intercourse influences the frequency of sexual intercourse among pregnant women in the third trimester at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto.

No.	Knowledge	Amount	percentage (%)
1.	Good	3	9,37
2.	Enough	6	18,75
3.	Less	23	71,88
Amount		32	100

The research results showed that of the 32 respondents, it was found that the majority (71.88%) of the respondents had insufficient knowledge about THIRD TRIMESTER sexual activities, as many as 23 respondents.

Frequency

Table 6

Frequency distribution of respondents based on the frequency of sexual intercourse among third trimester pregnant women at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto.

No.	Frequency	Amount	Percentage (%)
1.	1-2 x/week	6	18,75
2.	> 2 x/week	4	12,5
3.	Never	22	68,75
Amount		32	100

The results of the research showed that of the 32 respondents, it was found that the majority (68.8%) of the respondents had a bad frequency in third trimester sexual relations, as many as 22 respondents.

The relationship between knowledge and frequency

Table 7

Distribution of the relationship between knowledge of sexual relations and frequency of sexual intercourse among pregnant women in the third trimester at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto.

Knowledge \ Frequency	1-2x/ week	>2x/ Sunday	Never	Amount
	Σ %	Σ %	Σ %	Σ %
Good	1 (3,12%)	2 (6,25%)	0	3 (9,4%)
Enough	2 (6,25%)	2 (6,25%)	2 (6,25%)	6 (18,8%)
Less	3 (9,4%)	0	20 (62,5%)	23 (71,8%)
Amount	6 (18,75%)	4 (12,5%)	22 (68,75%)	32 (100%)

The results of the research showed that of the 32 respondents, it was found that the majority (62.5%) of the respondents had insufficient knowledge and the frequency of never having had sexual relations with third trimester pregnant women was 20 respondents.

Statistical Test Results

Table 8

Statistical test results of knowledge of sexual relations and frequency of sexual intercourse in third trimester pregnant women at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto.

Spearman's rho		Knowledge	Frequency
Knowledge	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	-.459"
	Say. (2-tailed)	.	.008
	N	32	32
Frequency	Correlation Coefficient	-.459"	1.000
	Say. (2-tailed)	.008	.
	N	32	32

Data analysis using tests *statistic spearman* value is obtained P value $< \alpha = 0.05$ ($0.008 < 0.05$) so H_0 rejected and H_1 accepted, which means there is a relationship between knowledge about sexual intercourse and the frequency of sexual intercourse in pregnant women in the third trimester at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto.

DISCUSSION

Pregnant Women's Knowledge about Sexual Intercourse

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

Most respondents have insufficient knowledge and the knowledge of these respondents is still at the knowledge level. The knowledge level requires a respondent to be able to remember material that has been studied previously. Included in this level of knowledge is remembering (*recall*) something specific from all the material studied or the stimuli that have been received (Notoatmodjo, 2010). Therefore, this knowledge is the lowest level of knowledge. Verbs to measure that people know about what is being studied include mentioning, describing, defining, stating, and so on. So at this level respondents are able to remember postpartum sexual activity. Respondents have not yet reached the level of understanding, where a respondent is able to explain correctly about known objects, and can interpret the material correctly. People who already understand the object or material must be able to explain, give examples, conclude, predict, and so on regarding the object being studied. The level of knowledge in this research is influenced and researched based on age, education, employment, and information.

Based on age data, of the 32 respondents, it was found that the majority (65.63%) were aged 20-35 years, as many as 21 respondents. An individual's age is calculated from birth to birthday. The older you are, the more mature a person's level of maturity and strength will be in thinking and working. In terms of public trust, someone who is more mature will be more trusted than someone who is not mature enough. This is a result of experience and mental maturity (Azwar, 2009). From the results of research based on age, the majority are of productive age, as many as between 20-35 years. In reality, there are still many mothers who don't know much about postpartum sexual activity. Maybe it's because of the mother's education, which influences the lack of knowledge.

Based on education data, it shows that the majority of the 32 respondents (68.75%) had secondary education, as many as 22 respondents. Education is every effort, influence, protection and assistance given to children aimed at 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, the majority of respondents had a secondary education level so mothers should have sufficient knowledge about sexual relations in the third trimester of pregnancy. In reality, there are still many mothers who lack knowledge, perhaps because the mother's job affects her lifestyle.

Based on job data, it shows that 32 respondents, almost half of the respondents (40.63%) have jobs as housewives, as many as 13 respondents. Working for mothers will have an influence on family life. Working really takes up a lot of time and energy. However, working also has a positive value, as many as that mothers can get sufficient and adequate information and socialize with various groups while they work. From the results of research based on

occupation, almost half of the respondents were housewives. In reality, the respondents, most of whom are housewives, have insufficient knowledge. This may be due to limited information. Where the smaller the scope of the mother's social interactions, the less information she obtains.

Based on information data, of the 32 respondents, the majority (62.5%) had never received information about sexual relations between THIRD TRIMESTER pregnant women, as many as 20 respondents. Information is information or information that adds to someone's knowledge or insight (Azwar, 2009). From the results of research based on information, the majority of respondents had never received information about sexual relations in the third trimester of pregnancy, so respondents had insufficient knowledge. In fact, information is very important because information greatly influences the level of knowledge, where the more information, the better the level of knowledge.

Thus, the category of respondents' level of knowledge obtained in this study was the number of mothers with a poor level of knowledge about sexual relations in the third trimester of pregnancy. Where the results of research at PMB Nofetia Raraswati Mojosari, it was found that there were many mothers with a low level of knowledge, as many as 23 respondents. The level of knowledge in this research is influenced and researched based on age, education, employment, and information.

Frequency of Having Sexual Relations in third trimester

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

The Relationship between Pregnant Women's Knowledge about Sexual Intercourse and Frequency of Sexual Intercourse in Pregnant Women in the Third Trimester

The results of the study showed that of the 32 respondents, it was found that the majority (62.5%) of respondents had insufficient knowledge and bad frequency in third trimester sexual relations, as many as 20 respondents. Based on cross tabulation, it can be concluded that respondents who have less knowledge tend to have a bad frequency in third trimester sexual relations. Data analysis using tests *Statistic Correlation Spearman* value is obtained P value $< \alpha = 0.05$ ($0.008 < 0.05$) so H_0 rejected and H_1 accepted, which means there is a relationship between knowledge about sexual intercourse and the frequency of sexual intercourse in third trimester pregnant women at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-Mojokerto.

Knowledge can influence someone to do something. The existence of knowledge of pregnant women or lack of knowledge of pregnant women depends on the individual's understanding of knowledge of the frequency of sexual intercourse in the third trimester. The frequency of sexual relations affects the quality of a marriage. This is because each partner's needs will not be met and this can cause frustration due to a lack of attention from the partner regarding sex. So that the sexual frequency of pregnant women in the third trimester which is based on good knowledge about sexual frequency in 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 have less knowledge will experience a decrease in the frequency of sexual intercourse. (Harahap, 2010). In this study, researchers only examined the level of knowledge factor. The way to measure

knowledge is divided into 3 criteria, as many as good (76-100%), sufficient (56-75%), and poor (<56%). Meanwhile, measuring frequency is divided into 1 criterion, as many as 1-2x/week.

The results of research from Ngatminah Bonifacia Gatiek Suryowati entitled "The Relationship between Mothers' Knowledge about Sexual Intercourse during Pregnancy and Frequency of Sexual Intercourse in the Second Trimester at BPS Ny. Rosalia Sumbermanjing Kulon, Malang Regency" is research *correlational analytics* with approach *cross sectional*. The population was 32 pregnant women in the second trimester and the sample size was 30 people taken randomly. Data analysts use regression tests. The results of the research can be concluded that the level of knowledge of pregnant women about sexual intercourse during pregnancy for the 30 respondents studied has a value of 15.33, which means that the average of respondents, as many as maternal knowledge about sexual intercourse during pregnancy, has a poor relationship with the frequency of sexual intercourse during pregnancy. Sexual intercourse in the second trimester. The difference from previous research is that previous researchers used respondents from pregnant women in the second trimester and analyzed the data using a simple linear regression test, whereas in my research used respondents from pregnant women in the third trimester, with data analysis using the Spearman correlation test. However, the results have similarities, as many as that the research results show that mothers' knowledge about sexual relations during pregnancy has a poor relationship with the frequency of sexual intercourse. This is because the mother's level of knowledge can influence the frequency of sexual intercourse in pregnant women. If the mother's level of knowledge is less, it is increasingly bad for pregnant women to have sexual relations. And conversely, if the mother's level of knowledge is good, the better it will be for pregnant women to have sexual relations.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents at PMB Noferia Raraswati Mojosari-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 Mojosari-Mojokerto.

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