



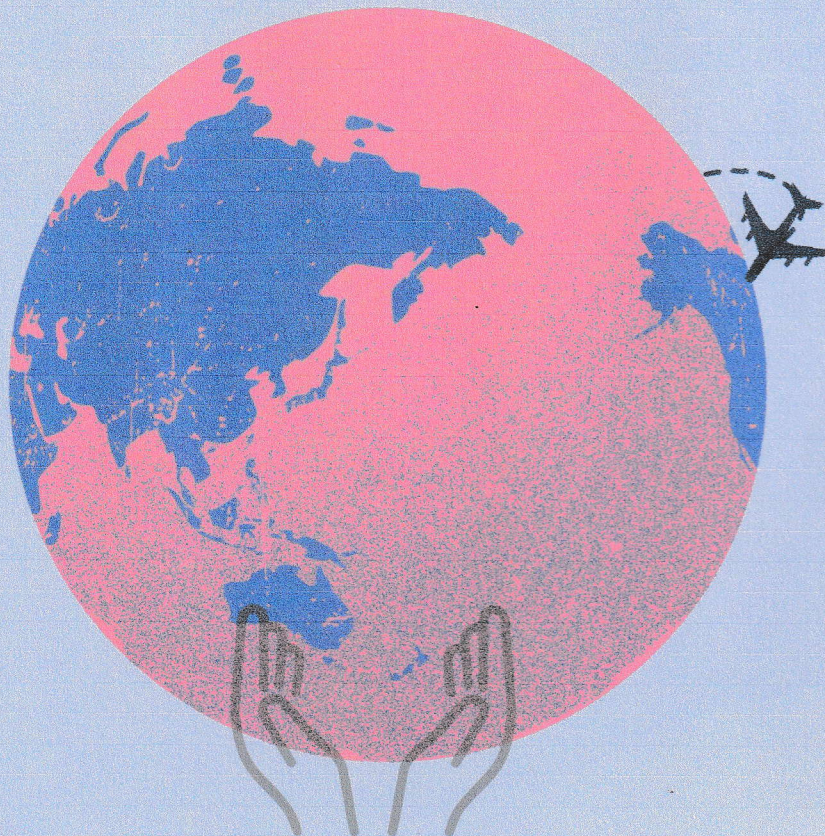
วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข
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OP30

Relationship Between Gender Roles and Maternal Characteristics With Sexual Activity in Pregnancy at Sirampog Village, Brebes District, Central Java, Indonesia

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Introduction

Indonesia still upholds customs and culture. Gender roles relate to a person's attitudes and behavior that are shaped by the social environment. The traditional model views femininity and masculinity as two contradictory differences. Meanwhile, the modern model views that a woman or a man can have both femininity and masculinity (androgynous) traits, which are hereinafter referred to as sex roles. Masculine and feminine are also said to be stereotypes, attachments to individuals / groups. Gender inequality where many roles that must be carried out by women compared to men. Women are considered as obligations and do not even have protection at work even women's productive roles are less valued than men's productive roles, this causes complications during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum such as bleeding and prolonged labor due to anemia in pregnancy, pre-eclampsia, abortion, infection and other comorbidities. Lack of knowledge in pregnant women can cause several psychological conditions when carrying out sexual activities during pregnancy, for fear of hurting the fetus or causing abortion, besides that some women feel embarrassed if they want to invite their partners to have sexual activities while pregnant. Several factors related to sexual activity are maternal characteristics including education, parity, employment status and gestational age.

What is meant by gender roles in sexual activity during pregnancy are: the nature of women based on gender roles (feminine and masculine) especially in starting sexual activity during pregnancy and based on maternal characteristics.

Objectives

To estimate the prevalence of sexual needs during pregnancy in Sirampog village, Brebes district, Central Java, Indonesia, and identify gender roles and maternal characteristics.

Methods

The research method uses quantitative analytics with a correlational research design and a cross-sectional approach. The population was as many as 146 pregnant women and sample technique using total sampling. The instrument uses a questionnaire. Univariate analysis was carried out with frequency distribution and bivariate with Spearman Rank analysis.

Results

The results of univariate analysis: from 146 pregnant women, most of them have the nature of women based on gender roles feminine as much as 129 (88.4%), low education as many as 78 (53.4%), parity multipara 74 (50.7%), pregnant women did not work 82 (56.2%), and most of in the 2nd trimester of pregnancy, 64 (43.8%), the sexual activities were carried out 1-2x/week (82.2%). The results of the bivariate analysis: gender roles and sexual activity (p-value = 0.504), characteristics: education (p-value = 0.462), occupation (0.398) and parity (p-value = 0.958), and gestational age (p-value=0.002).

Conclusion

Based on these results, there is no relationship between gender roles and characteristics of pregnant women (education, parity, employment status) with sexual activity during pregnancy, and there is a relationship between gestational age and sexual activity during pregnancy. Suggestions for pregnant women can increase knowledge about sexual activity during pregnancy through information media such as the internet so that they can carry out healthy sexual activities. Health workers provide health services regarding the fulfillment of sexual needs for pregnant women, such as counseling or health education

Keywords: Gender roles, characteristics, sexual activity

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Certificate of Achievement

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