

Abstrak
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH JEMBER
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Hubungan Persepsi dengan Pola Seksual Pada Ibu Primigravida di Wilayah Puskesmas Ajung Kabupaten Jember
xi + 68 halaman + 13 tabel + 15 lampiran

Abstrak

Persepsi ibu tentang pola seksual saat ini masih banyak yang belum mengerti bahwa pola seksual selama masa kehamilan dapat mengurangi stres dan memperkuat ikatan kasih sayang dengan suami, tetapi kebanyakan wanita mengaku bahwa alasan ibu hamil tidak mau melakukan hubungan seksual selama masa kehamilan karena mereka merasa takut membahayakan kondisi janin. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan persepsi dengan pola seksual pada ibu primigravida di wilayah Puskesmas Ajung. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain korelasi dengan pendekatan *Cross Sectional*. Populasi yang sesuai sejumlah 64 responden ibu primigravida. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *Simple Random Sampling*, sedangkan teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner skala likert. Penelitian didapatkan 62 responden (96,9%) mempunyai persepsi yang tepat, sedangkan pada pola seksual didapatkan 61 responden (95,3%) termasuk dalam kategori adaptif. Hasil uji statistik *Spearman Rho* di dapat nilai p 0,002 $< \alpha$ 0,05 artinya Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara persepsi dan pola seksual dengan $r = 0,385$ artinya keeratan hubungan dapat di kategorikan hubungan moderat dengan arah korelasi positif (+). Diskusi ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa sebagian besar responden mempunyai persepsi yang tepat tentang pola seksual selama kehamilan yaitu 62 responden (96,9%). Hal ini dipengaruhi oleh umur, pendidikan, dan informasi yang didapat.

Kata kunci: Persepsi, Pola Seksual pada Ibu Primigravida.

Abstract

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The Relation between Perception and Sexual Pattern on Primigravida Women at
Ajung Clinic Area in Jember Regency

xi + 68 pages + 13 tables + 16 appendices

Abstract

Mothers' perceptions of sexual patterns are still many who do not understand that sexual patterns during pregnancy can reduce stress and strengthen the bond of affection with husbands, but most women claim that the reason pregnant women do not want to have sex during pregnancy because they feel afraid of harm fetal condition. The purpose of this study was to identify the relationship of perceptions with sexual patterns in primigravida mothers in the Ajung Health Center area. This research uses correlation design with Cross Sectional approach. The appropriate respondents are 64 primigravida women. Cluster Sampling is used as the sample collection technique while likert scale questionnaire is used as the data collection data. In this research, The study found 62 respondents (96.9%) had the right perception, while in the sexual pattern 61 respondents (95.3%) were included in the adaptive category. The results of the Rho Spearmen statistical test were p value $0.002 < \alpha 0.05$, meaning that there was a significant relationship between sexual perception and pattern with $r = 0.385$ meaning that the closeness of the relationship could be categorized as a moderate relationship. The direction of positive (+) correlation. This discussion can be concluded that the majority of respondents had the right perception of sexual patterns during pregnancy, namely 62 respondents (96.9%). This is influenced by age, education, and information obtained.

Key Word: Perception, Sexual Pattern on prigmigravida women.