

The relationship of husband's knowledge and attitude to sexual pattern of menopause wife in the work area of Pematang Raya Puskesmas, Simalungun district

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ABSTRACT

Menopause is a life process that every woman experiences and occurs at an average age of 51 years. Many women are overwhelmed by a sense of anxiety before menopause. The desire for sex usually decreases during menopause, but may recover after symptoms disappear. Even for some husbands menopause is used as an excuse to remarry because the wife is considered to be no longer capable of having sexual relations. This study aims to look at the relationship between knowledge and attitudes of husbands about sexual activity in postmenopausal wives in the working area of the Pematang Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency. This study used a correlation descriptive research design, the population and sample in this study were husbands who had menopausal wives in the working area of the Pematang Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, with 34 samples. Sampling using total sampling. The research was conducted in July. The results of the analysis by looking for frequency and percentage showed that the majority of husbands' knowledge about sexual activity in menopausal wives was sufficient, namely 73.5%. And the attitude of husbands about sexual activity in menopausal wives is negative, namely 91.2%. The relationship between knowledge and attitudes was analyzed using the product moment, which obtained a p value of 0.034. There was a significant relationship between knowledge and attitudes of husbands about sexual behavior in postmenopausal wives, and also obtained a value of $r = 0.043$. The better the husband's knowledge, the better the husband's attitude about sexuality in menopausal wives. It is hoped that it can increase the knowledge of midwives/health workers so that they can provide counseling to married couples about sexual relations during menopause so that they can become the basis for overcoming sexual relations problems faced by married couples during menopause.

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INTRODUCTION

Menopause is not a health disorder, menopause is a life process that every woman experiences. Various conditions that arise as a result of menopause are reduced function of the hormone estrogen produced by the ovaries and the average age of menopausal women is 51 years (Caroline, 2001).

Many women are overwhelmed by a sense of anxiety before menopause. They are afraid of losing their femininity, losing their desire and ability to coitus, and losing their husband's love (Prawirohardjo, 2009).

A myth that is still widely circulated says that a woman's sexual life ends when the woman enters menopause, so that husbands stay away from their wives who have experienced menopause. Even for some husbands menopause is used as an excuse to remarry because the wife is considered to be no longer capable of having sexual relations. This wrong assumption often has bad consequences, such as old couples divorcing because of sexual problems or men remarrying to women who are much younger (Djamhoer, 2005).

From the initial survey of researchers in the working area of the Pamatang Raya Health Center, there were 1311 husbands who had menopausal wives. In the initial interview with husbands who had menopausal wives, statements were obtained according to which 2 out of 5 husbands said that their sexual activity was still not a problem, while 2 husbands said that sexual activity with their wives was decreasing because the wife felt sick to have sex. There was one husband who said that at the age of menopause, sex is not important to talk about.

Based on this description, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title "The Relationship of Husband's Knowledge and Attitudes to the Sexual Patterns of Menopausal Wives in the Work Area of the Pamatang Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2016",

Formulation of the problem, The formulation of the problem in this study is "How is the Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Husbands on Sexual Patterns of Menopausal Wives in the Work Area of the Pamatang Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2016"?

RESEARCH METHOD

Research design

The research design is descriptive correlation with a cross sectional approach. This design is used to determine the relationship between husband's knowledge and attitudes towards menopausal wife's sexual patterns in the working area of the Pamatang Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2016.

Population And Sample

The population in this study were husbands who had menopausal wives aged 50-54 years in the working area of the Pematang Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, as many as 34 husbands. The sample is part of the population that represents the population. The sampling technique used a total sampling approach, namely the entire population was used as a sample of 34 husbands.

Research sites

The location of this research was carried out in the Working Area of the Pematang Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency with the consideration that this location was easily accessible to researchers, there was sufficient population to serve as respondents, and this location had never had similar research before.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the results of the research and discussion regarding the relationship between husband's knowledge and attitudes towards menopausal women's sexual patterns in the working area of the Pamatang Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, are presented in this chapter.

The Relationship between Knowledge and Sexual Patterns of Menopausal Wives

There is a significant relationship between knowledge and patterns of sexuality with a value of $P = 0.334$ where good knowledge of a good husband will also have a good pattern of sexuality and sufficient knowledge will not carry out a menopausal wife's sexuality patterns. This research is in line with the theory (Sunaryo, 2004) Knowledge is the result of knowing that occurs through sensory processes, especially the eyes and ears of certain objects.

Relationship of Attitudes to Menopausal Wife's Sexual Patterns

There is a significant relationship between attitudes and patterns of sexuality with a value of $p = 0.043$ where a positive husband's attitude will also have a good pattern of sexuality and a negative attitude will not follow a menopausal wife's sexual pattern. This research is in line with Sarlito Wirawan Sarwono's theory (2004), which states that attitude is a person's readiness to act on certain things. From this understanding, the notion of attitude is a relatively settled mental condition to respond to a certain object or stimulus that has meaning, either positive, or neutral or negative, elevating aspects of cognition, affection and tendency to act (Sunaryo, 2004).

CONCLUSION

There is a significant relationship between knowledge and patterns of sexuality with a p-value of 0.334 where knowledge of a husband who is good will also have good sexual patterns and sufficient knowledge will not engage in sexual patterns of menopausal wives. There is a significant relationship between attitudes and patterns of sexuality with a value of $p = 0.043$ where a positive husband's attitude will also have a good pattern of sexuality and a negative attitude will not have a menopausal wife's sexuality pattern.

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