

## 188 - SYSTEMATIZING SCIENTIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WHAT'S SEXUALITY DURING THE PREGNANCY: A REVIEW

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### INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy is a biological process that impacts on the social, economic, emotional, psychological and sexual man and woman. In addition, pregnancy can have different meanings for each partner and the couple. Caridade (1995) states that having a child is the great man's attempt to overcome their ephemeral existence, is the pursuit of immortalization and clear rejection of death.

Pregnancy, as well as a biological phenomenon of low risk where 90% of pregnancies start, evolves and ends without complications, is a process of transformation of the couple, due to the nature of its impact on the lives of both partners. For women who experience more intimate and participatory, this process represents a critical period, a life crisis. Therefore, management is an important experience to be desired, thought, and not just an act to perform, it deserves the commitment of partners and professionals to follow (MOREIRA, 1997).

Belo and Silva (2004) emphasized that among the current concerns, are the difficulties that pregnant adolescents face during pregnancy process.

Thus, taking the complexity and importance of sexuality as points of departure, it is observed that during the consultations of the pregnant nursing guidelines regarding sexuality in pregnancy has occurred insufficiently. In many situations, the woman know her own body, not knowing how to experience the changes offered by the pregnancy and its impact on female sexuality (SILVA; TONETE, 2006).

It is believed that the systematic survey of publications dealing with women's sexuality during the pregnancy is important for healthcare professionals are exploited so that they know the national and international reality and the way how this object of study is being published in order to provide the customers with a holistic care, especially in regard to prenatal care, aiming at promoting health in the family.

In this light, emerged the following questions: what has occurred involving the publication of "sexuality" and "pregnancy" in the database of the Virtual Health Library / Regional Library of Medicine (BVS / BIREME)? What are the years that most published studies? What types of studies used? What are the main methods used in research? How available? What are the categories most researched? And what are the pioneers in researching this topic?

To answer these questions, we elaborated the following objective: to characterize the scientific literature on pregnancy and sexuality published in the BVS / BIREME, nationally and internationally, as the database, year of publication, study type, method, form of publication, category and country of publication

### METHODS

The research is exploratory and descriptive study with prospective data and a quantitative approach, carried out in electronic databases of Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences (LILACS), International Literature in Health Sciences (MEDLINE), Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), Database of Nursing (BDENF), Adolescence and Health in Brazil (PubMed), all available in the Virtual Health Library (BVS / BIREME). In this sense, it was decided to develop a literature that is appropriate to review publications and identify, among other things, their frequency, regularity, type, matters considered, and methods (LEOPARDI, 2001).

Data collection was performed during the months of March and April 2009, from vast literature in electronic databases previously mentioned; the descriptors were "gravidez" and "sexualidade" (pregnancy and sexuality, embarazo y sexualidad) according to the classification of the Descriptors in Health Sciences (DECS).

The criteria for inclusion of articles point to studies on the topic of sexuality in pregnancy published between 2005 and March 2009 in English, Portuguese, Spanish as full-texts or abstracts.

The exclusion criteria have focused for the studies that did not respond to questions and they were published in more than one database. The cohort of the study period is justified for ensuring the timeliness of the data, focusing on trends in research analyzed.

During the collection, we found a total 102 articles distributed as follows: 18 in LILACS, 68 and 36 in MEDLINE in PubMed; in SciELO and BDENF did not find articles that met the study. Data were collected by using a structured form, covering issues consistent with the research proposal, recorded and analyzed in Microsoft Excel 2007, using descriptive statistics and presented as tables and graphs.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

At first, there will be a presentation of the results of Table 01 with data on the distribution of publications according to type of study, method and form of publication.

TABLE 01 - Characteristics of studies on sexuality and pregnancy, published in the BVS / BIREME 2005 to March 2009, about the type of study, method and form of publication. Natal / RN - 2009.

VARIÁVEIS	MEDLINE		ADOLEC		LILACS		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Way of study								
Descriptive	34	33,3	24	23,5	13	12,7	71	69,6
Theoretical review	11	10,8	10	9,8	4	3,9	25	24,5
Transversal study		0,0	2	2,0	1	1,0	3	2,9
Case study	3	2,9	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	2,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47,1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35,3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17,6</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Method								
Qualitative	28	27,5	18	17,6	10	9,8	56	54,9
Quantitative	12	11,8	8	7,8	1	1,0	21	20,6

Quali-quantitative	8	7,8	10	9,8	7	6,9	25	24,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47,1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35,3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17,6</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Way of publication</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Abstract	40	39,2	25	24,5	2	2,0	67	65,7
Full-text	8	7,8	11	10,8	16	15,7	35	34,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47,1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35,3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17,6</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100,0</b>

As can be seen in Table 01, most of the papers surveyed used the descriptive study (69.9%), with a qualitative approach (54.9%) and published in an abstract form (65.7%).

Some authors relate the qualitative approach not only as allowing greater interaction between researchers and research by promoting greater understanding of the studied object, but also should increase the use of qualitative methods by the researchers, an approach that has to be inserted in the Post Graduation, after the 80 (MOURA et al., 2005).

It is believed that this trend to the qualitative approach has been developed influenced by emerging paradigms that are opposed to positivism, which has proven to be inadequate for understanding and explanation of social phenomena, giving rise to new methodological approaches in scientific research.

In a study that investigated trends in scientific publication in the health of women in the years 2001 to 2005, found results similar to this research, when the authors showed a qualitative approach (57.50%) as a research method more found in selected studies (MOURA et al., 2005).

Regarding the type of study, dominated the description, which observes, records, analyzes and correlates the physical world events occurring in the universe perceived by man, describing their structure and function without interference from the researcher. Find out exactly how often the phenomenon occurs, their relationship and connection with others (CRUZ, RIBEIRO, 2004).

TABLE 02 - Characteristics of studies on sexuality and pregnancy, published in the BVS / BIREME 2005 to March 2009, about year, language and country of publication. Natal / RN - 2009

VARIÁVEIS	MEDLINE		ADOLEC		LILACS		TOTAL	
Ano	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2005	11	10,8	7	6,9	2	2,0	20	19,6
2006	18	17,6	17	16,7	5	4,9	40	39,2
2007	11	10,8	10	9,8	6	5,9	27	26,5
2008	7	6,9	2	2,0	5	4,9	14	13,7
2009	1	1,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47,1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35,3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17,6</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Idioma</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Português	0	0,0	11	10,8	15	14,7	26	25,5
Inglês	48	47,1	25	24,5	2	2,0	75	73,5
Espanhol	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,0	1	1,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47,1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35,3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17,6</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>País</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Canadá	3	2,9	0	0,0	0	0,0	3	2,9
Irlanda	1	1,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,0
Inglaterra	13	12,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	13	12,7
EUA	20	19,6	0	0,0	0	0,0	20	19,6
Brasil	6	5,9	12	11,8	16	15,7	34	33,3
Tailândia	1	1,0	22	21,6	0	0,0	23	22,5
República Tcheca	1	1,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,0
Austrália	1	1,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,0
Holanda	1	1,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,0
França	1	1,0	1	1,0	0	0,0	2	2,0
Kênia	0	0,0	1	1,0	0	0,0	1	1,0
Cuba	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	2,0	2	2,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47,1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35,3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17,6</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100,0</b>

According to Table 02, we see that the electronic scientific literature on sexuality and pregnancy had a great speech in 2006 (39.3%), decreasing in 2007 (26.5%) and decreased further in 2008 (13.7%). Although the topic is very current and important, realize that the studies are decreasing with the years.

The language in which the works were published, 73.5% were available in English, Portuguese 25.5% and 1.0% in Spanish. Among the languages in which the articles were published, most were available in English. Although considered a universal language, most of the people of the world does not speak or read English, since it is in underdeveloped countries and has access to other language than that spoken in your country. This fact restricts access to information.

Taking into account the country where the research was published, the main sites are: Brazil 33.3%, Thailand 22.5% and the United States of America (USA) which accounted for 19.6%.

TABLE 03 - Characteristics of studies on sexuality and pregnancy published in the BVS / BIREME 2005 to March 2009, about the study categories. Natal / RN - 2009.

CATEGORIES	MEDLINE		ADOLEC		LILACS		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Adolescence	13	12,7	13	12,7	6	5,9	32	31,4
Sexual Education	6	5,9	11	10,8	3	2,9	20	19,6
Existing Diseases	7	6,9	3	2,9	3	2,9	13	12,7
Ethical-moral issues	10	9,8	0	0,0	2	2,0	12	11,8
Sex Abstinencel	5	4,9	4	3,9	0	0,0	9	8,8
Abortion	2	2,0	1	1,0	3	2,9	6	5,9
Health Professionals	3	2,9	2	2,0	0	0,0	5	4,9
Violência contra mulher	1	1,0	2	2,0	1	1,0	4	3,9
Puerpério	1	1,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	1,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47,1</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35,3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17,6</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100,0</b>

According to Table 2 it is noticed that most of the work was about adolescence (31.4%), followed by sex education (19.6%), existing diseases during or after pregnancy (12.7%) and ethical dilemmas moral (11.8%). The diseases found in the existing studies were HIV / AIDS and STDs (5.9%), dematomiositis (2.0%), uterine prolapse, urinary infection, Parkinson's disease, psychological disorders and endocrine diseases (with 1.0% each).

Since the Christian era, sexuality is seen as something potentially dangerous, therefore, requires control and provides punishments for those who infringe its rules, which contrasts and complements the idea of disruption or lack of limits, related to adolescence and youth, making that the practice of sex among young people is seen as a fear (SILVA; TONETE, 2006).

The risk of pregnancy or HIV infection among young people should be considered in terms of its real possibilities, but also in relation to the speeches that are elaborated around the exercise of their sexuality (MOURA et al., 2005).

The HIV epidemic is a real threat, not just for young people. The unplanned pregnancies also, at any age. This calls for public health policies and education to minimize the risks related to their sexuality by people at any age (MOURA et al., 2005).

Studies suggest that higher levels of education are associated with lower rates of teenage pregnancy and teenage pregnancy was associated with an increase in the dropout rate and increase the likelihood that the severe economic and social differences (SING, 1998).

With regard to ethical and moral dilemmas, although the biological determinism select the sex of the person, address sexuality from sex-role concept, which refers to how a person expresses her sexual identity, should not be misplaced. In this sense, it emphasizes the masculinity and femininity as an expression of behavior, defined in the light of sociocultural characteristics such as strength, aggressiveness, independence and rationality, approaching what is expected of a man and weakness, submission, dependence, emotion, approaching the expected behavior of said female (SING, 1998).

Since pregnancy is a physiological process, a woman need not abstain from sexual activity, except when the pregnancy is at risk for some other factor present, and the exercise of their sexuality goes beyond the sexual act (ORIA, ALVES; SILVA, 2004)

### CONCLUSIONS

Most of the papers surveyed were used in the study, descriptive, and qualitative and published in summary (abstract) form.

The work had great publication in 2006, decreasing gradually in 2007 and 2008

Regarding the language in which the works were published, more than 70.0% of articles were published in English and the rest in Portuguese, practically.

Developed countries like USA and Brazil had more than 50.0% of publications. The categories addressed most of the work was about adolescence, sex education, existing illnesses during or after pregnancy and ethical and moral dilemmas. The diseases found in the existing studies were mainly HIV / AIDS and STDs.

It is scarce studies that deal with pregnancy and sexuality in the context of public health is therefore a priority to continue to conduct research on these issues and at the same time invests in the development of research, directed to those little-studied so far.

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## REVIEW SYSTEMATIZING SCIENTIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WHAT'S SEXUALITY DURING THE PREGNANCY: A

### ABSTRACT

Pregnancy is a biological process that impacts on the social, economic, emotional, psychological and sexual man and woman. In addition, pregnancy can have different meanings for each partner and the couple. Thus, this study is important because health professionals can be exploited in order to know the national and international reality and the way of how this object of study is being published in order to give the customer a holistic care, especially in regard to prenatal care, aiming at promoting health in the family. This is a literature, whose aim is to characterize the scientific literature on pregnancy and sexuality published in the BVS / BIREME, national and international level in cutting time from 2005 to 2009 in English, Portuguese, Spanish and in text full or summary, as the database, year of publication, study type, method, form of publication, category and country of publication. 102 studies were found, of this total, most of the papers surveyed were used in the study, descriptive, and qualitative and published in summary form. The work had great publication in 2006, as the language in which the works were published; more than 70.0% of the

articles were in English. Countries like USA, Brazil and Thailand relied on more than 50.0% of publications. The categories addressed most of the work was about adolescence, sex education, existing illnesses during or after pregnancy and ethical and moral dilemmas. It is scarce studies that deal with pregnancy and sexuality in the context of public health is a priority on continuing investigations in relation to these issues.

**KEY WORDS:** Pregnancy, Sexuality, nursing.

### **SYSTÉMATISATION DE LA BIBLIOGRAPHIE SCIENTIFIQUE QUI TRAITE LA SEXUALITÉ FÉMININE PENDANT LE CYCLE DE GROSSESSE: UNE RÉVISION RÉSUMÉ**

La grossesse est un procès biologique qui répercute l'aspect social, économique, émotionnel, psychologique et sexuel de l'homme et de la femme. En plus, la grossesse peut avoir de différents signifiés pour chaque partenaire et pour le couple. Dans ce sens, cette étude devient pertinente une fois que les professionnels de santé pourront être instrumentalisés de façon à connaître la réalité nationale et internationale, ainsi comme la façon de comment cet objet d'étude est en train d'être publié dans le but de proportionner à la clientèle un soin holistique, spécialement à ce qui concerne l'assistance pré-natal, afin de promouvoir la santé en famille. Il s'agit d'une recherche bibliographique dont l'objectif est caractériser la production scientifique sur grossesse et sexualité publiée dans la BVS/BIREME, nationale et internationale, dans un lapsus de temps de 2005 à mars 2009 dans les langues anglaise, portugaise, espagnole et sous forme de texte complet ou résumé, selon la base de données, an de publication, type d'étude, méthode, forme de publication, catégories et pays de publication. 102 études ont été rencontrées, de ce total, on a utilisé l'étude descriptive dans la plupart des articles scientifiques recherchés avec l'approche qualitative et publication sous la forme de résumé. Les travaux ont eu une grande publication dans l'an 2006, selon la langue dans laquelle les travaux ont été publiés, plus de 70,0% des articles étaient dans la langue anglaise. Les pays comme les EUA, le Brésil et la Thaïlande avec plus de 50,0% des publications. Selon les catégories abordées, la plupart des travaux parlait d'adolescence, éducation sexuelle, maladies existantes pendant et après la grossesse et dilemmes éthiques-moraux. On considère très peu les études qui parlent de la grossesse et sexualité dans le contexte de la santé publique, étant prioritaire la continuité dans la réalisation d'investigations à ce qui concerne ces thématiques.

**MOTS-CLÉS:** Grossesse; Sexualité; Infirmerie.

### **SISTEMATIZACIÓN DE LA BIBLIOGRAFÍA CIENTÍFICA QUE TRATA DE LA SEXUALIDAD FEMENINA DURANTE EL CICLO DEL EMBARAZO: UNA REVISIÓN RESUMEN**

El embarazo es un proceso biológico que repercute en el aspecto social, económico, emocional, psicológico y sexual del hombre y de la mujer. Además, el embarazo puede tener diferentes significados para cada uno de los compañeros y para la pareja. En este sentido, este estudio se vuelve relevante una vez que los profesionales de la salud podrán ser perfeccionados de forma que conozcan la realidad nacional e internacional, bien como la forma de como ese objeto de estudio está siendo publicado, en el intuito de proporcionar a la clientela un cuidado holístico, especialmente en lo que se refiere a la asistencia prenatal, objetivando la promoción de la salud en la familia. se trata de una pesquisa bibliográfica, cuyo objetivo es caracterizar la producción científica sobre embarazo y sexualidad publicada en la BVS/BIREME, nacional e internacional, en un corte temporal de 2005 a marzo de 2009 en idiomas inglés, portugués, español y en forma de texto completo o resumen, en cuanto a la base de datos, año de publicación, tipo de estudio, método, forma de publicación, categorías y país de publicación. Fueron encontrados 102 estudios, de ese total, la mayoría de los artículos científicos investigados se utilizó del estudio descriptivo, con abordaje cualitativo y publicación en la forma de resumen. Los trabajos tuvieron gran publicación en el año de 2006, en cuanto al idioma en el cual los trabajos fueron publicados, más del 70,0% de los artículos estaban en el idioma inglés. Los países como EEUU, Brasil y Tailandia contaron con más del 50,0% de las publicaciones. En cuanto a las categorías abordadas, la mayor parte de los trabajos versaba sobre adolescencia, educación sexual, enfermedades existentes durante o después el embarazo y dilemas ético-morales. Se considera escaso los estudios que versan sobre el embarazo y sexualidad en el contexto de la salud pública, siendo prioritaria la continuidad en la realización de averiguaciones en lo que dice respeto a esas temáticas.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** Embarazo; Sexualidad; Enfermería.

### **SISTEMATIZAÇÃO DA BIBLIOGRAFIA CIENTÍFICA QUE TRATA DA SEXUALIDADE FEMININA DURANTE O CICLO GRAVÍDICO: UMA REVISÃO RESUMO**

A gravidez é um processo biológico que repercute no aspecto social, econômico, emocional, psicológico e sexual do homem e da mulher. Além disso, a gravidez pode ter diferentes significados para cada um dos parceiros e para o casal. Neste sentido, este estudo torna-se relevante uma vez que os profissionais da saúde poderão ser instrumentalizados de forma que conheçam a realidade nacional e internacional, bem como a forma de como esse objeto de estudo está sendo publicado, no intuito de proporcionar à clientela um cuidado holístico, especialmente no que se refere à assistência pré-natal, objetivando a promoção da saúde na família. Trata-se de uma pesquisa bibliográfica, cujo objetivo é caracterizar a produção científica sobre gravidez e sexualidade publicada na BVS/BIREME, nacional e internacional, num corte temporal de 2005 a março de 2009 em línguas inglesa, portuguesa, espanhola e em forma de texto completo ou resumo, quanto à base de dados, ano de publicação, tipo de estudo, método, forma de publicação, categorias e país de publicação. Foram encontrados 102 estudos, desse total, a maioria dos artigos científicos pesquisados utilizou-se do estudo descritivo, com abordagem qualitativa e publicação na forma de resumo. Os trabalhos tiveram grande publicação no ano de 2006, quanto ao idioma no qual os trabalhos foram publicados, mais de 70,0% dos artigos estavam na língua inglesa. Os países como EUA, Brasil e Tailândia contaram com mais de 50,0% das publicações. Quanto às categorias abordadas, a maior parte dos trabalhos versava sobre adolescência, educação sexual, doenças existentes durante ou após a gravidez e dilemas ético-morais. Considera-se escasso os estudos que versam sobre a gravidez e sexualidade no contexto da saúde pública, sendo prioritária a continuidade na realização de investigações no que diz respeito a essas temáticas.

**PALAVRAS CHAVE:** Gravidez; Sexualidade; Enfermagem.

PUBLICAÇÃO NO FIEP BULLETIN ON-LINE: <http://www.fiepbulletin.net/80/a2/188>