89 - MEANINGS OF SEXUALITY FOR YOUNG AND ITS CONSEQUENCES IN PREVENTIVE BEHAVIOR

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INTRODUCTION

The sexual initiation has been increasingly early and has to have happened without adequate maturity to develop it responsibly. In recent decades there has been that there has been a major change in the use of condoms and contraceptives by adolescents (LAUSZUS et al, 2010; NIC et al, 2009). However, the knowledge, despite being an important element in the prevention, has no direct relationship with the rate of use of preventive methods (BELO et al, 2004; CHEDRAUI et al, 2007).

Actions to reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy should consider multifactorial aspects involving the meanings of sexuality and prevention. The multiple dimensions involved in this reality are subordinated to the cognitive, affective and social as well as the dynamism of these meanings that change as a result of the social context in which they lived (CASTRO; ABRAMOVAY; SILVA, 2004).

These reflections point to the importance of considering the diversity of meanings and their influence on the study of teenage pregnancy.

Considering the multiplicity of meanings and dynamism, the research focuses on the importance of social consensus and that is reflected in their everyday practices, as it investigates what the conventional wisdom among youth and adolescents about issues involving the sexual sphere.

Thus, it has as objective to identify the social representations of sexuality constructed by young women and the psychosocial aspects involved in the use of preventive methods, and to verify the social construction of these representations from social relations.

METHODOLOGY

This is an exploratory study using a multimethod approach, and theoretically-based Theory of Social Representations which examines the symbolic and cognitive activities from the processes of social interaction and communication studies and social theories and practices that guide behavior (VALA; MONTEIRO, 2002; JODELET, 2001).

Participants 29 women aged 15 to 24 years, randomly selected in health care public and private.

This research met the ethical recommendations established by Resolution 196 of the Ministry of Health (BRASIL, 1996), with the approval of the Ethics Committee of the University Hospital Lauro Wanderley, UFPB under number: 083/05.

Lexical analysis was performed with the help of Alceste software according to the variables: age, education level, age of sexual initiation and socio-emotional bond with the first and the current sexual partner and number of pregnancies, grouped into six classes or categories thematic.

RESULTS AND COMMENTS

The material produced from interviews with 29 women treated at public and private service, called the results obtained by Alceste which resulted in six semantic classes corresponding to the most significant content about sexuality presented by themes became more significant for based on affection, distributed according to the themes.

Class one - sentiments and sexual practice, young women associate sex feeling, loyalty and trust. Here we observe an emphasis on prevention as neglect and feelings of affection, trust and difficulties of negotiating with your partner about condom use and the difficulties related to the undesirable effects of preventive methods, even in situations of adoption as prevention, it appears as a project to use, with exceptions and irregular expectation of failure.

It can be seen that as affectivity directs the relationship, preventive behavior is impaired, which takes more serious proportions when this happens in a context of sexual freedom, especially when, still under the influence of affection, the teenager cannot see the little emotional involvement and lack of commitment between the partners.

Second Saldanha (2003) affectivity is responsible for assigning meaning to the sexual experiences that are projected on fidelity in marriage and family building.

In parallel with the hegemonic representations of romantic love is the normalization of sexual freedom, which is identified in reference to sex for pleasure and will, in multiple partnerships with early sexual initiation and release of emotional-sexual ties. This correlation between affection and sexual freedom emerges as a basis for understanding the neglect of prevention of STDs and pregnancy in young women.

The class two meanings of family, women in the family think positively related with pregnancy: divine blessing, symbol of love and opportunity to rebuild his life story and describe how project life motherhood, pointing to the marriage and children as conditions of happiness.

In this context pregnancy constitutes a choice among the few alternatives available to the teenager. For those who do not want to continue to study and do not have many employment opportunities, it remains the idealization of motherhood (BRASIL, 2009).

Class three, maternity paternity in comparison, which highlight feelings of responsibility, love and dedication to the child as essential to the optional maternity and paternity. The negative meanings are related to maternity and waivers required by the threat to professional projects, with negative meanings of motherhood, marked the difference of social groups in the sample, which was primarily represented by the participation of college women, met in private health service.

Inversely, in situations in which maternity is represented as a threat to job satisfaction, more evident in women who have a life project under construction, there is a favorable position to the use of birth control and pregnancy has been such an ugly possibility and feared.

The expectation of future professional emerges as an incentive to conduct preventative, which is a more important

when considering that the incidence of teenage pregnancy is higher in the strata of lower income and low education level (DADOORIAN, 2003). While it appears that these pregnancies are of school leaving and contribute to the reproduction of economic poverty and social. (CHALEM et al, 2007). Under these conditions, motherhood comes framed in the life of the project was reduced teenage existential alternatives, allowing you to give a meaning to life and ensure an active role in society.

The four class, perceptions of sexually transmitted diseases represented by the methods adopted for the prevention of STDs, which shows that condom use is dependent on the partner, is responsible for deciding how to use the condom, is the trust that is placed on it or for the results of serological examination attested by El When the partner does not fulfill any of these requirements, rather than condom use, the option is considered the end of the relationship. The contents identify a list of STDs to promiscuity, infidelity and death; there is a clear distinction when identifying STDs for themselves and others

About STDs, it is clear that as women make the association of disease with promiscuity and prostitution, rejected social situations, the possibility of contamination is also repelled. At the same time, the disease does not correlate with sex, and this, in turn, is linked to the trust and loyalty, and in these terms, condom use is meaningless. They are meanings that are also found in the literature, underlie the neglect of prevention and that significantly increase the vulnerability of women (VALA e MONTEIRO, 2002; SAURA et al, 2009).

For Saldanha (2003) condom use is also negatively influenced by gender relations in which the very subjectivity of the woman "being of others," instead of "being themselves" prejudice the prevention, the point of being presented as justifications for not using condoms the fact that the partner does not want to use it, or rely on the partner (CASTRO, ABRAMOVAY; SILVA, 2004).

Relate to the DST and promiscuity is also evidenced the natural tendency to transfer to the other attributes not socially accepted, the "not me, not my group" (JOFFE, 1999).

With respect to the class five - meanings attributed to sex-related content deal with the dynamics of formation of the couple, as the most significant followed by the attainment of pleasure and personal experience. It is perceived in the speeches of the difficulties alluded to contraception and use of oral contraceptive-related side effects such as the possibility of gaining weight and requirement of daily use, they pointed out as the main justification for the most important impediments of non-use of the method.

With respect to social representations of sexuality that identifies women with regard to maternity, pregnancy are associated with happiness, immortality, a symbol of love of the couple, is behind the desire to be a mother, which is consistent with studies with pregnant teenagers where there is the dream of becoming pregnant emerges as the main reason for not using contraception. This evidence reinforces the idea of motherhood as an "idealization of adolescents", which may contribute to the non-use or irregular use of contraception justified under various pretexts and explanations in which they seek to rationalize their behavior (DADOORIAN, 2003).

Class six - sexual experience underscores the standardization of multiple partnerships sequentially and the conditions of sexual initiation, which stand out as scheduled and non-sexual relationships that occur generally in the early stages of dating. The young women give prominence to the irregularity and his explanations on the use of condoms is verbalized in which the use of condoms as an event and not a habit and the difficulty of condom use in situations related to parties and drink and trust in your partner.

These results it is observed that despite the social differences evident between the young of the public and private representations of sexuality are consensual. Only with regard to the identification of motherhood as a threat to professional achievement representation is especially evident in the subjects of the private service.

Accordingly, the observations made in this study highlight the need for guidelines that are offered to young people about prevention must be consistent with the meaning they give to their experiences and the context in which they experience their sexual relationships.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The social representations of sexuality for young women suggest that affection is a major obstacle to the prevention of youth and adolescents who participated in the study. Emerges as a main dimension to be considered in actions that aim to encourage preventive behavior of the women interviewed.

It is perceived that prior knowledge of the meanings of sexuality constructed by the group to be worked should favor the targeting of information in order to provide the questioning and reworking of representations harmful to the prevention and strengthening those that encourage preventive behavior.

The findings serve as a warning to parents, teachers, health professionals and adults to the importance of establishing a dialectical exchange as the basis for sexual orientation, while it is expected that these observations may contribute to the development of new research and strategies intervention aimed at promoting sexual and reproductive health and future of contemporary youth.

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ABSTRACT

Despite the development of methods of prevention and the young people's access to information on sexuality, it is still great the number of teenage pregnancies and their exposure to STDs. The research seeks to correlate the social representation of young women's sexuality with the adopted sexual behavior. Interviews with 29 women from 15 to 24 years of age were submitted to content analysis and to the Alceste software. The results revealed representations of sexuality focused on affection, which conflicts with sexual freedom and with the notion that young women have of prevention. Thus, the divergence between the reality experienced and the reality that is merely implied stops adolescents from adopting preventive actions regarding sexual intercourse. These findings direct all levels of attention on sexuality to the importance of understanding what young people think before offering them sexual guidance, whose information purpose would be to promote the reshaping of representations which undermine prevention.

KEY WORDS: Pregnancy in adolescence; sexual orientation; Sexual Health.

RÉSUMÉ

Basé sur l'incohérence entre ce que la génération actuelle possède des connaissances sur la prévention et le nombre croissant de grossesses chez les adolescentes et les MST, cette étude vise à identifier les représentations sociales de la sexualité construite par les jeunes femmes et leur relation avec le comportement sexuel adopté. Entrevues avec 29 femmes âgées de 15 à 24 ans ont été soumis à l'analyse du contenu et des logiciels Alceste. Les résultats ont révélé des représentations de la sexualité centrée sur l'affection, la liberté sexuelle inappropriée expérimentés dans les relations et qui ne correspondent pas aux informations que les jeunes sur la prévention. Suggérer que la différence entre les réalités et les compromis signifiait comportement préventif de ces jeunes. Ces résultats avertir tous les niveaux d'attention à la sexualité chez les jeunes qui doivent être considérés comme ce que les adolescents pensent avant de leur offrir l'information de l'orientation sexuelle qui devrait favoriser le remaniement des représentations qui portent atteinte à la prévention et à renforcer ceux qui encouragent la conduite préventive.

MOTS CLÉS: Grossesse à l'adolescence; L'orientation sexuelle; Santé sexuelle.

RESUMEN

En base a la inconsistencia entre lo que la generación actual tiene conocimiento sobre la prevención y el creciente número de embarazos en adolescentes y enfermedades de transmisión sexual, este estudio tiene como objetivo identificar las representaciones sociales de la sexualidad construidas por las mujeres jóvenes y su relación con el comportamiento sexual, aprobada. Entrevistas con 29 mujeres de 15 a 24 años fueron sometidos a análisis de contenido y software Alceste. Los resultados revelaron que las representaciones de la sexualidad centrada en el afecto, la libertad sexual inapropiada con experiencia en las relaciones y que no coinciden con la información que los jóvenes acerca de la prevención. Sugieren que la diferencia entre la realidad y pone en peligro significaba un comportamiento preventivo de estos jóvenes. Estos hallazgos advierten todos los niveles de atención a la sexualidad en los jóvenes que deben tenerse en cuenta lo que piensan los adolescentes antes de ofrecerles información de orientación sexual que fomenten la reelaboración de las representaciones que atentan contra la prevención y el fortalecimiento de aquellos que animan la conducta preventiva.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Embarazo en la adolescencia, orientación sexual, salud sexual.

SEXUALIDADE PARA JOVENS E SEUS REFLEXOS NO COMPORTAMENTO SEXUAL PREVENTIVO

RESUMO

Com base na incoerência entre o que a geração atual tem de conhecimento sobre prevenção e o crescente número de gravidez e DSTs na adolescência, este estudo se propõe a identificar representações sociais da sexualidade construídas por mulheres jovens e sua relação ao comportamento sexual adotado. Entrevistas com 29 mulheres de 15 a 24 anos foram submetidas à análise de conteúdo e ao software Alceste. Os resultados revelaram representações da sexualidade centradas na afetividade, inadequadas à liberdade sexual vivenciada nos relacionamentos e que não condizem com as informações que as jovens têm sobre prevenção. Sugerem que a diferença entre a realidade vivida e a significada compromete o comportamento preventivo destas jovens. Tais achados alertam todos os níveis de atenção à sexualidade na juventude para a necessidade de que seja considerado o que pensam os adolescentes antes de oferecer-lhes orientação sexual cujas informações devem favorecer a reelaboração de representações que prejudicam a prevenção e reforçar aquelas que incentivam a conduta preventiva.

PALAVRAS CHAVES: Gravidez na adolescência, Orientação sexual, Saúde sexual.