45 - EXPERIENCES WITH SEXUALITY AND AFFECTIVENESS FOR A GROUP OF ADOLESCENTS

PAULA FERNANDA BRANDÃO BATISTA DOS SANTOS[1]
RAUL AMARAL DE ARAÚJO[2]
AKEMI IWATA MONTEIRO[3]

INTRODUCTION

Sexuality and affection are topics of interest and curiosity among individuals who experience the adolescence, a stage characterized as a significant phase in the life of those responsible for intense and profound transformations physical, mental and socially, that lead to a new social identity. It is in the field of sexuality and affection that these changes are reflected in a field of discoveries, experiments and experiences of freedom in developing the capacity for decision making, responsibility and the affirmation of identities (MONTEIRO; CUNHA; BASTOS, 1998; SOUSA; FERNANDES; BARROSO, 2006).

Associated with this, and as a result of intense social and cultural changes suffered by society in recent decades, young people are increasingly starting early sexual activity, reflecting a change in the pattern of social and sexual behavior, in a move which intensified the wonder about sexuality (FOUCAULT, 1997).

However, these changes were not accompanied by educational processes in order to encourage knowledge about sexuality and reproductive health, able to guarantee a healthy life. This paradox to young people has led them to a vulnerability to some health problems, which impact on their sexual and reproductive life, reflecting the increase in HIV infection, the resurgence of sexually transmitted infections and the increase of cases of pregnancy in adolescence (BRASIL, 2006; DIAS; AQUINO, 2006).

If on the one hand, experiment and explore are natural trends about the teenager development (MONTEIRO; CUNHA; BASTOS, 1998), on the other hand, it becomes increasingly clear that young people today are often engage in risk behaviors (CHALEM et al., 2007). This engaging in harmful behavior is due to a lack of social support to adolescents, about educational institutions, health care, or even the families themselves? This is quite appropriate, since the teenagers were only different from children in the twentieth century, and therefore to target specific actions for this group was initiated late, if the relationship to other population groups (ARIES, 1986; ROSEN, 1994). This may have generated negative impacts - which were previously commented - making it interesting to see the behavior of adolescents on the topic of sexuality and affection, because they make up one of the key points in discussions about the attention directed at adolescents.

Therefore, knowing the behavior of adolescents, with regard to their sexuality and affection, can encourage the creation of contributions to the planning and implementation of initiatives promoting health, responsible for generating autonomy, accountability and sensitivity, to conduct safe and beneficial, provided that meet the real need for such individuals. Thus, it would give greater opportunity to promote sexual experience is a responsible and conscious, as well stimulate an emotional behavior facilitates a peace culture among adolescents, through love and respect for diversity.

METHODOLOGY

This is an exploratory study with descriptive and quantitative approach (MARCONI; LAKATOS, 2005), carried out in two schools in the municipal system of education in Natal Rio Grande do Norte Brazil.

The universe studied universe was created by teenager students selected from two schools. The sample consisted of students from seven classes, for a total of 167 adolescents. The instrument to collect data used was a semi-structured questionnaire, which has previously tested on data for the identification and socio-economic features on the behavior of adolescents in relation to the affection and sexuality, such as: the relationship of adolescents with parents, their behavior towards the dating, sex, adolescent pregnancy, contraceptive methods and responsible parenthood, as well as their knowledge about sexually transmitted diseases. Four classes were randomly selected from the Municipal School Jose Sotero and three classes of the Municipal School Maria Alexandrina.

The statistical data received treatment through the program Microsoft Excel, and descriptive statistical analysis was performed.

The search followed the rules of Resolution 196/96 which deals with the regulation of Research Involving Human Subjects, being approved in the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN).

RESULTS

The sample of adolescent students of the schools was composed by 167 adolescents, and 54,49% female and 45,51% male. These adolescents were in the majority (91.62%) aged between 13 and 18 years.

The phenomenon of teenage pregnancy and the adolescence

The adolescent pregnancy is not a current phenomenon, but safeguarding their particularities and singularities, has been characterized in recent decades as a public health problem, and has deserved special attention of public policy and, more specifically, of health policies.

Pregnancy in adolescence, while social phenomenon, has generated intense discussions about changes in the life of the adolescent. Studies show as direct consequences of this phenomenon, among others, the inability to complete the function of adolescence, having to anticipate choices and shorten trials and the abandonment of school life (for shame, ban or prohibition of other kinds), less chance of qualification , With obvious consequences for opportunities for further integration into the world of work; difficulty in the implementation of projects of life; experience of prejudice in various social bodies; unpreparedness to deal with the development of the child; greater risk of impairment of physical health and / or baby's emotional; high risk of impairment of physical health and / or emotional condition of the mother adolescent, given the difficulties faced in caring for their own needs and shortcomings (SOUSA; FERNANDES; BARROSO, 2006; ALMEIDA; HARDY, 2007; CHALEM et al. , 2007; MOREIRA et al., 2008).

It is important to emphasize that this phenomenon is not only related to an adverse event, despite representing a sexual transgression, within the context of links between sexuality and the system of rules and constraints established in society (FOUCAULT, 1994). But in addressing this issue is important to highlight a number of social factors, personal and family competitors for this event, and which are not always related to unplanned pregnancy.

When questioned about the onset of sexual activity, only 21.6% of teenagers said to have already started their sexual life, from these 38.9% started between 15 and 16 years, 25% between 17 and 18 years, 19,4% between 13 and 14 years, 5.6%

with more than 19 years, 2.8% between 11 and 12 years and 8.3% did not respond. Faced with significant number of teenagers who started their sexual life before age 16, we ask young people what favors this early, when they responded: 19.8% believe it is irresponsible, "lack of awareness", 16% believe that is by the stage itself, the desire, pleasure, until hot and influence of TV, 9.6% believe it is because it is something normal that should happen in that same period, 9% believe it is the pressure from friends; 9% by curiosity, and that comes maturity, 5.4% report a lack of guidance and dialogue with parents, 1.2% attribute the pressure of the partner (for girls) to "prove that love" and not 30% replied.

For teenagers who started the sexual relationship, were asked what they use to prevent pregnancy in adolescence when they responded: 53.3% use condoms, 21% use condoms and pills, 8.4% use only pill, 3% use the Ogino-Knauss method and 14.3% did not respond.

When young people wonder about what they think of teenage pregnancy 59.9% replied that something is very bad, very bad, it impairs their lives and not give anything worthwhile; to 12% is an act of irresponsibility; 4.7% claim that it is a problem for the whole family; 3% think that happens because of a lack of knowledge of the adolescent; 3% believe it is a situation that can happen to anyone, is a fatality, 3% say they do not find anything because it does not consider a your problem and 14.3% did not respond.

About the reason of teenage pregnancy, 31.6% report the neglect, the fact forget the prevention or even the fact of using the method so wrong, and sometimes on purpose, to 25.2%, because young people are irresponsible, not think about the consequences, 5.4% attribute the lack of knowledge on how to prevent, 4.8% because they think it will not happen to them, believe that a pregnancy does not occur; 2.4% because they do not want to lose her boyfriend; 1.8% because no dialogue and guidance at home and 28.8% did not respond.

Adolescence and Responsible Fatherhood

The phenomenon of teenage pregnancy, even not much focused on studies of the impact brought by the lives of the girls, it is also true that generates significant changes in the lives of children, even if the results of this process is different for each. However, we have noticed a smaller amount of research on this topic, especially when it comes to responsible parenthood. For Dias and Aquino (2006, p. 1448), "the social context in which occurs the maternity / paternity in adolescence and the main developments in the lives of young people coming of the birth of the child are key issues in the analysis of the experience of parenting youth".

A responsible parenthood provides for the recognition of paternity and securing the rights to the child who must be offered by the teenager, such as right to life, health, protection, education, nutrition, among others. These rights, by the way, are consolidated in the Statute of the Child and Adolescent. Although the union of the couple does not happen, the adolescent boys need along with their companions ensure growth and development of the child, assuming the responsibilities and obligations pertaining to maternity and paternity (FOUCAULT, 1985; MONTEIRO; CUNHA; BASTOS, 1998). In this sense, we can talk about responsible motherhood and fatherhood.

We asked adolescents if they knew the meaning of responsible parenthood in which 55.09% replied that yes, but these 69% were unable to explain their significance; 26.4% reported that means taking the child to be responsible for it and help financially; 1% means planning for the arrival of the child, and 3.6% understand how the care being accorded to the son and partner, "assuming" the two, that is, being a family, resulting in sharing their lives in aid each other moral support in between the companions (FOUCAULT, 1985).

Despite to little understanding about the meaning of this term, when interrogate the male adolescents about what would be their partner pregnant, 73.9% of boys saying who would take on the child, marry and would work to sustain the family, that is assertive relates to the type of marital relationship established by Greco-Roman marriage, where man and woman joined together to form and sustain their offspring (FOUCAULT, 1985). 11.9% reported that did not make anything, 5.4% would be happy, 5.4% would “vanish" to get rid of criticism and punishment for parents, 1.4% take the child, but would not marry and 2% were unable to answer.

When asked the girls what they expect of their partner during a pregnancy, 47, 3% they wanted to take the child, 31.9% wanted them take the child and get married; 9.8% wish they had patience, support and were sympathetic, and 11% unable to answer.

We noticed with it, despite the lack of knowledge about the term itself - responsible parenthood - the desire for boys and girls has been, in most cases, the recognition by the couple's son, even though this fact, in some cases did not link with the formation of a new family. It is also important to stress that the "take the child" often comes following the understanding that this event refers only to ensure child support, when in reality, such an act demand involvement with this child in order to ensure their fundamental rights, including living with the father. For Dias and Aquino (2006), is the woman who lies on the responsibilities and duties towards children, while men in understanding the role back in to the security of financial assistance.

The desire of many young formalize the union after the birth of their children also expressed the number of matrimonial unions arising from the pregnancy. When the scenario involves adolescents, it is possible to realize this is another factor that is the formation of a new family but living in the house of parents, reflecting the difficulties, peculiarities and needs young people put forward the formation of a new family.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

In this study, in which there was a further contribution to the subject in question, it is the challenge in the attempt to bring about changes, to ensure improved quality of life, and promote health for adolescents, because these actions involve the need to penetrate the "world" of these young people so that we understand their concerns and needs, so that those actions can be targeted effectively, given the objectives that have been proposed.

In this sense, it is necessary to choose methodologies covering the history and subjectivity of individuals, families and communities so that the practices of health may be increasingly closer to reality experienced by adolescents, ensuring that the interventions implemented to adapt to the young people and those they do not. Besides that always are valid sorts of discussions with and for young people, seeking better serve them.

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EXPERIENCES WITH SEXUALITY AND AFFECTIVENESS FOR A GROUP OF ADOLESCENTS

ABSTRACT. The themes relating to sexuality and affection are of interest and curiosity among adolescents, despite the increase in sexually transmitted diseases and unplanned pregnancies among them, facts that become public health problems, which negatively affects the quality of life for young people. Therefore, the objective of this study is to know the behavior of adolescents, with regard to their sexuality and affection, to promote creation of contributions to the planning and implementation of effective and efficient actions, depending on the realities experienced by young people. It was used for both, a study of the type of exploratory and descriptive with quantitative approach, made in two schools in the municipal education system in Natal Rio Grande do Norte Brazil, with a sample of 167 adolescents. There was the importance given by adolescents to adolescent pregnancy and accountability for children arising from unplanned pregnancies, particularly among adolescent boys. In this regard, it was noted the diversity of responses among adolescents, which is the challenge of policies and practices directed to this population group.

KEY WORDS: Adolescent Behavior; Pregnancy in Adolescence; Paternity.

L'EXPÉRIENCE DE LA SEXUALITÉ ET D'AFFECTION POUR UN GROUPE DES ADOLESCENTS

RÉSUMÉ. Les questions relatives à la sexualité et affectivité sont d'intérêt et curiosité chez les adolescents, malgré l'augmentation des maladies sexuellement transmissibles et grossesses non prévues entre ces, faits qui deviennent problèmes de santé publique, et qui affectent négativement la qualité de vie des jeunes. Par conséquent, visant, dans cette étude, de comprendre le comportement des adolescents, à l'égard de leur sexualité et affectivity, visant à encourager la création des apports pour la planification et mise en oeuvre des mesures efficaces et efficace, consonnes réalités vécues par jeunes. utilisé pour les deux, d'une étude de exploratoire et descriptif avec une abordage quantitative, menées dans deux écoles dans les municipalités système scolaire de Natal Rio Grande do Norte - Brésil, avec échantillonnage de 167 adolescents. Il a été observé l'importance accordée par les adolescents à la grossesse à l'adolescence et de responsabilité par les enfants pose des grossesses non prévues, notamment chez les adolescents garçons. A cet égard, il a été noté la diversité de réponses chez les adolescents, qui montre le défi de politiques et pratiques adresse à ce groupe de population.

MOTS CLÉS: Comportement des adolescents ; Grossesse dans l'adolescence ; paternité.

LA EXPERIENCIA DE LA SEXUALIDAD Y AFECTO POR UN GRUPO DE ADOLESCENTES

RESUMEN. Las cuestiones relativas a la sexualidad y afectividad son de interés y la curiosidad entre los adolescentes, pese al aumento en enfermedades transmitidas sexualmente y de los embarazos no planificados entre estos, hechos que se hagan problemas de salud pública, y que afectan negativamente la calidad de vida de los jóvenes. Por lo tanto, destinadas, en este estudio, comprender el comportamiento de los adolescentes, con respecto a su sexualidad y afectividad, destinadas a fomentar la creación de subsidio para la planificación y ejecución de acciones eficaz y eficiente, consonante realidad experimentada por los jóvenes. El trabajo é un estudio de carácter exploratorio y descriptivo con un enfoque cuantitativo, llevó a cabo en dos escuelas en la escuela municipal sistema de Natal Rio Grande do Norte Brasil, con el muestreo de 167 adolescentes. Se observó la importancia dada por los adolescentes al embarazo en la adolescencia y rendición de cuentas por niños plantea de embarazos no planificados, especialmente entre los adolescentes varones. En ese sentido, se observó la diversidad de respuestas entre los adolescentes, que muestra el desafío de políticas y prácticas dirigidas a ese grupo de población.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Conducta del Adolescente; Embarazo en Adolescencia; Paternidad.

VIVÊNCIA DA SEXUALIDADE E DA AFETIVIDADE PARA UM GRUPO DE ADOLESCENTES

RESUMO. As temáticas referentes à sexualidade e à afetividade são de interesse e curiosidade entre adolescentes, apesar do aumento de doenças sexualmente transmissíveis e de gestações não planejadas entre estes, fatos que se tornam problemas de saúde pública, e que afetam negativamente a qualidade de vida dos jovens. Portanto, objetivou-se, neste estudo, conhecer o comportamento dos adolescentes, com relação à sua sexualidade e afetividade, visando favorecer a criação de aportes para o planejamento e execução de ações efetivas e eficazes, consoantes às realidades vivenciadas pelos jovens. Utilizou-se para tanto, de um estudo do tipo exploratório e descritivo com abordagem quantitativa, realizado em duas escolas da rede municipal de ensino de Natal/RN, com amostragem de 167 adolescentes. Observou-se a importância dada pelos adolescentes à gravidez na adolescência e à responsabilização pelos filhos advindos de gestações não planejadas, particularmente entre os adolescentes meninos. Nesse tocante, notou-se a diversidade de respostas entre os adolescentes, que aponta o desafio das políticas e práticas direcionadas a este grupo populacional.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Comportamento do Adolescente; Gravidez na Adolescência;