

PENGARUH COITUS PADA IBU HAMIL TRIMESTER III TERHADAP KEJADIAN SEROTINUS DI RSU PENYANGGA PERBATASAN BETUN KAB. MALAKA NTT

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kehamilan serotinus merupakan kehamilan yang melebihi batas usia kehamilan normal yaitu bisa melampaui 42 minggu dan diperlukan coitus selama kehamilan sesungguhnya aman untuk dilakukan, karena akan merangsang pelepasan oksitosin yang membuat ibu hamil merasa rileks dan nyaman. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh coitus pada ibu hamil Trimester III terhadap kejadian serotinus di RSU Penyangga Perbatasan Betun.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional*, Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah Seluruh ibu hamil trimester III serotinus di RSUPP Betun, sampel 35 orang dengan teknik sampling *Accidental sampling*. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuisioner. Uji yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah *uji chi square*.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan hampir seluruhnya 80% tidak melakukan coitus selama kehamilan Trimester III, hampir seluruhnya 80% kehamilan serotinus, dan nilai Asym Sig (2-sided) $0,009 < 0,05$, sehingga H_0 di tolak dan H_1 di terima yang artinya ada hubungan antara frekuensi coitus ibu hamil dengan kejadian serotinus.

Saran: diharapkan ibu hamil rutin memeriksakan kehamilannya agar menurunkan kejadian kehamilan serotinus dan bisa melakukan coitus dengan suami selama tidak ada keluhan selama kehamilan Trimester III.

Kata Kunci : Coitus, Kejadian Serotinus, Ibu Hamil.

**THE INFLUENCE OF COITUS IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE III
TRIMESTER ON THE INCIDENT OF SEROTINUS IN BETUN BETUN
BORDER RSU RSU. MALAKA NTT**

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ABSTRACT

Background: A serotinous pregnancy is a pregnancy that exceeds the normal gestational age limit, which can exceed 42 weeks and requires coitus during pregnancy, which is actually safe to do, because it will stimulate the release of oxytocin which makes pregnant women feel relaxed and comfortable. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of coitus in third trimester pregnant women on the incidence of serotinus at Pebungga Border Betun RSU.

Method: This study used a cross sectional design. The population in this study was all pregnant women in the third trimester of serotinus at RSUPP Betun, a sample of 35 people using an accidental sampling technique. The research instrument uses a questionnaire. The test used in this research is the chi square test.

Results: The research results show an Asym Sig (2-sided) value of $0.009 < 0.05$, so that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, which means there is a relationship between the frequency of coitus in pregnant women and the incidence of serotinus.

Suggestion: Pregnant women are expected to have regular pregnancy checks to reduce the incidence of serotinus pregnancies and can have coitus with their husbands as long as there are no complaints during the third trimester of pregnancy.

Keywords: Coitus, Serotinus Incident, Pregnant Women.