

**PROGRAM STUDI DIII KEPERAWATAN
FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN
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**ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN DENGAN PENERAPAN WATER TEPID
SPONGE DAPAT MENURUNKAN SUHU TUBUH PASIEN HIPERTERMI
PADA ANAK PRASEKOLAH (3 TAHUN) DI RUANG MELATI 5 RSUD
DR.SOEKARDJO KOTA TASIKMALAYA**

ABSTRAK

V bab + 39 halaman + 9 tabel + 6 lampiran

Demam adalah suatu kondisi dimana suhu tubuh berada diatas titik normal dengan derajat suhu yang dapat dikatakan demam adalah rectal temperature $\geq 38,0^{\circ}\text{C}$ atau oral temperature $\geq 37,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ atau axillary temperature $\geq 37,2^{\circ}\text{C}$. Tujuan studi kasus untuk mengetahui gambaran asuhan keperawatan Dengan Penerapan Water Tepid Sponge dapat Menurunkan Suhu Tubuh Pasien Hipertermi Pada Anak Prasekolah (3 tahun) di Ruang Melati 5 RSUD Dr.Soekardjo Kota Tasikmalaya. Metode Study kasus dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui pemeriksaan fisik, observasi dan wawancara. Hasil di dapatkan data fokus pada pengkajian yaitu pasien mengalami demam dengan suhu $38,6^{\circ}$ sehingga muncul diagnosa keperawatan hipertermia berhubungan dengan proses penyakit. Rencana keperawatan dengan pemberian terapi tepid sponge. Penatalaksanaan terapi tepid sponge diberikan dalam 2x/ hari pada pagi dan sore hari dengan waktu 15-20 menit selama 3 hari. Evaluasi yang di dapatkan sebelum dilakukan terapi tepid sponge suhu $38,6^{\circ}\text{C}$, setelah dilakukan tepid sponge suhu tubuh turun menjadi $38,1^{\circ}\text{C}$.hasil setelah dilakukan tindakan Tepid sponge suhu tubuh berangsur-angsur menurun dibuktikan dengan di hari pertama implementasi suhu tubuh anak H menurun dari $38,6^{\circ}\text{C}$ menjadi $38,2^{\circ}\text{C}$, dihari kedua $38,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ turun jadi 38°C , dihari ketiga $37,6^{\circ}\text{C}$ menjadi $37,2^{\circ}\text{C}$. Hasil penurunan suhu tubuh rata-rata $0,7^{\circ}\text{C}$. Kesimpulan adanya penurunan suhu tubuh pada pasien hipertermi setelah pemberian terapi tepid sponge. Saran bagi perawat dapat menerapkan proses tepid sponge dalam menurunkan suhu tubuh anak dengan hipertermi.

Kata Kunci : Demam, Hipertermia, Tepid Sponge
Kepustakaan : 15 (2013-2022)

ABSTRACT

V chapter + 39 pages + 9 tables + 6 appendices

Fever is a condition where the body temperature is above the normal point with a degree of temperature that can be said to be fever is rectal temperature $\geq 38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ or oral temperature $\geq 37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ or axillary temperature $\geq 37.2^{\circ}\text{C}$. The purpose of the case study is to find out the description of nursing care by applying Water Edged Sponge to Lowering the Body Temperature of Hyperthermic Patients in Preschool Children (3 years) in Melati Room 5 RSUD Dr. Soekardjo, Tasikmalaya City. Method Case study with data collection techniques through physical examination, observation and interviews. The results obtained focused data on the assessment, namely the patient had a fever with a temperature of 38.60 so that a nursing diagnosis of hyperthermia emerged related to the disease process. Nursing plan with the provision of tepid sponge therapy. The therapy for tepid sponge is given twice a day in the morning and evening for 15-20 minutes for 3 days. The evaluation obtained before the tepid sponge therapy was carried out was 38.6 0 C, after the tepid sponge was carried out the body temperature dropped to 38.1 0 C. The results after the tepid sponge procedure was carried out body temperature gradually decreased as evidenced by the first day of implementation of body temperature H children decreased from 38.60 C to 38.20 C, on the second day 38.5 0 C decreased to 38 0 C, on the third day 37.6 0 C to 37.2 0 C. The results of a decrease in body temperature on average 0, 7 0 C. Conclusion there is a decrease in body temperature in hyperthermic patients after giving tepid sponge therapy. Suggestions for nurses can apply the tepid sponge process in lowering the body temperature of children with hyperthermia.

*Keywords: Fever, Hyperthermia, Tepid Sponge
Literature : 15 (2013-2022)*