

ABSTRAK

Asuhan Keperawatan Masalah Hipertermia Pada Pasien Demam Tifoid Di RSU Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Kota Mojokerto

Oleh : Emma Fauziah Wiranda

Pasien demam tifoid seringkali mengalami hipertermia akibat infeksi kuman *Salmonella typhi*. Akibat suhu tubuh meningkat, seseorang akan mengalami kelesuhan (lethargy), mengantuk, dan depresi sehingga memerlukan asuhan keperawatan yang tepat agar keluhan teratasi. Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif dengan pendekatan studi kasus menggunakan 2 partisipan. Dengan teknik pengumpulan data meliputi wawancara, observasi, pemeriksaan fisik, dan studi dokumentasi. Hasil dari asuhan keperawatan secara menyeluruh selama 3x24 jam pada klien, dalam pengkajian data dasar ditemukan data subjektif dan data objektif yang menunjukkan kedua klien mengalami hipertermia. Rencana asuhan sesuai dengan yang diimplementasikan dalam asuhan keperawatan. Terjadi perbedaan panas yang dialami klien 1 dan klien 2 disebabkan karena klien 1 sudah mengalami panas selama 5 hari, dan klien 2 baru 3 hari dimana demam yang dialami klien akan berangsur-angsur naik dalam seminggu pertama, pemberian obat juga dapat mempengaruhi perbedaan suhu tubuh yang dialami klien 1 dan klien 2 dimana klien 1 sudah diberikan obat selama 5 hari sehingga suhu tubuhnya lebih rendah dibandingkan klien 2. Evaluasi masalah hipertermia klien 2 dan 2 teratasi hari ketiga. Perawat disarankan untuk meningkatkan kualitas asuhan, melakukan monitoring dan evaluasi hasil asuhan dan menerapkan asuhan sesuai SOP serta meningkatkan kualitas asuhan.

Kata Kunci: demam tifoid, hipertermia

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ABSTRACT

Nursing Care of Hyperthermia Problems in Typhoid Fever Clients at Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Public Hospital, Mojokerto City

By : Emma Fauziah Wiranda

Typhoid fever patients often experience hyperthermia due to infection with *Salmonella typhi* bacteria. As a result of increased body temperature, a person would experience lethargy, drowsiness, and depression so that they require appropriate nursing care so that complaints were resolved. The design of this research was descriptive with a case study approach using 2 participants. Data collection techniques included interviews, observations, physical examinations, and documentation studies. The results of comprehensive nursing care for 3x24 hours on clients, in the assessment of basic data found subjective data and objective data which showed both clients had hyperthermia. The plan of care was in accordance with what was implemented in nursing care. There was a difference in the heat experienced by client 1 and client 2 because client 1 had had a fever for 5 days, and client 2 for 3 days where the fever experienced by the client would gradually rise in the first week, drug administration could also affect the difference in body temperature experienced by client 1 and client 2 where client 1 had been given medication for 5 days so that his body temperature was lower than client 2. Evaluation of the hyperthermia problem of client 2 and 2 was resolved on the third day. Nurses were advised to improve the quality of care, monitor and evaluate the results of care and apply care according to SOPs and improve the quality of care.

Keywords: typhoid fever, hyperthermia

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