

## **ABSTRAK**

### **ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA KLIEN YANG MENGALAMI DENGUE HEMMORHAGIC FEVER DENGAN HIPERTERMIA DI RSI SAKINAH MOJOKERTO**

**Oleh :  
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Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever merupakan penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan oleh virus dengue yang ditularkan melalui gigitan nyamuk Aedes. Hipertermia pada pasien Dengue Hemorrhage Fever disebabkan oleh infeksi virus atau penyakit. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah melaksanakan asuhan keperawatan pada klien anak yang mengalami Dengue Hemorrhage Fever dengan masalah hipertermia di RSI Sakinah Mojokerto. Desain penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif dalam pendekatan studi kasus dengan 2 orang partisipan yang terdiagnosa medis Dengue Hemorrhage Fever dengan masalah keperawatan hipertermia. Asuhan keperawatan dilakukan selama 3 hari. Data pada kedua klien diperoleh dari hasil wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kompres air hangat mampu menurunkan suhu tubuh klien secara bertahap. Pada klien 1 suhu 36,8°C dan klien 2 yaitu 36,6°C termoregulasi membaik dengan hasil menggigil menurun, kulit merah menurun, pucat menurun, suhu tubuh membaik dan suhu kulit membaik. Diharapkan klien dengan hipertermia dapat melakukan kompres hangat secara mandiri dirumah dan perawat diharapkan dapat memberikan pelayanan profesional dan komprehensif.

**Kata kunci : Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Hipertermia**

**BINA SEHAT PPNI**

## **ABSTRACT**

### **NURSING CARE FOR CLIENTS EXPERIENCED WITH DENGUE HEMMORHAGIC FEVER WITH HYPERTHERMIA AT RSI SAKINAH MOJOKERTO**

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Windi Aprilia Arindhira**

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever is an infectious disease caused by the dengue virus which is transmitted through the bite of the Aedes mosquito. Hyperthermia in Dengue Hemorrhage Fever patients is caused by viral infection or disease. The aim of this research is to carry out nursing care for pediatric clients who experience Dengue Hemorrhage Fever with hyperthermia problems at RSI Sakinah Mojokerto. The research design used a descriptive method in a case study approach with 2 participants who were medically diagnosed with Dengue Hemorrhage Fever with hyperthermia nursing problems. Nursing care was carried out for 3 days. Data on both clients was obtained from interviews, observation and documentation. The research results showed that warm water compresses were able to reduce the client's body temperature gradually. In client 1, the temperature was 36.8°C and in client 2, namely 36.6°C, thermoregulation improved with the results of decreased shivering, decreased red skin, decreased pallor, improved body temperature and improved skin temperature. It is hoped that clients with hyperthermia can apply warm compresses independently at home and nurses are expected to provide professional and comprehensive services.

**Keywords: Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Hyperthermia**

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