

ABSTRAK

ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN ANAK DEMAM THYPOID DENGAN MASALAH HIPERTERMI DI RSUD DR. WAHIDIN SUDIRO HUSODO MOJOKERTO

OLEH : RATNA SEPTA YULIATI

Demam tifoid merupakan infeksi akut yang disebabkan oleh Salmonella Typhi. Invasi bakteri ke dalam tubuh memicu respons imun dan pelepasan mediator inflamasi yang meningkatkan suhu tubuh sehingga muncul masalah keperawatan hipertermi. Hipertermi yang tidak ditangani dapat menyebabkan ketidaknyamanan, dehidrasi, dan komplikasi pada anak. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi kasus deskriptif pada dua anak usia prasekolah dengan demam tifoid dan masalah hipertermi di RSUD dr. Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Mojokerto. Data diperoleh melalui pengkajian, observasi, wawancara, pemeriksaan fisik, dan dokumentasi. Diagnosa keperawatan yang ditegakkan adalah hipertermi berhubungan dengan proses infeksi. Intervensi yang diberikan meliputi pemantauan suhu tubuh dan tanda vital, identifikasi penyebab hipertermi, pemberian kompres air hangat, pemenuhan kebutuhan cairan, pengaturan lingkungan yang nyaman, penggunaan pakaian tipis, edukasi keluarga, serta kolaborasi terapi farmakologis. Setelah dilakukan implementasi selama 3 hari dan kedua pasien dievaluasi suhu tubuh klien A menurun dari 38,7°C menjadi 36,8°C dan klien B dari 38,5°C menjadi 36,7°C. Pasien tampak lebih nyaman, kulit tidak lagi teraba hangat, dan tanda-tanda hipertermi berkurang. Asuhan keperawatan komprehensif efektif mengatasi hipertermi pada anak dengan demam tifoid. Perawat dan keluarga disarankan mempertahankan pemantauan suhu serta pemenuhan cairan guna mencegah komplikasi dan mendukung pemulihan.

Kata Kunci : Thypoid, Hipertermi, Asuhan Keperawatan Anak

ABSTRACT

Nursing Care for a Child with Typhoid Fever and the Problem of Hyperthermia at Dr. Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Regional General Hospital, Mojokerto City

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Typhoid fever is an acute infection caused by Salmonella Typhi. Bacterial invasion triggers an immune response and the release of inflammatory mediators, resulting in an increase in body temperature and the emergence of the nursing problem of hyperthermia. Untreated hyperthermia may lead to discomfort, dehydration, and complications in children. This study employed a descriptive case study design involving two preschool children with typhoid fever and hyperthermia at Dr. Wahidin Sudiro Husodo Regional Hospital, Mojokerto. Data were collected through nursing assessment, observation, interviews, physical examination, and documentation. The nursing diagnosis established was hyperthermia related to the infectious process. Nursing interventions included monitoring body temperature and vital signs, identifying the causes of hyperthermia, applying warm compresses, maintaining adequate fluid intake, providing a comfortable environment, encouraging the use of light clothing, educating the family, and collaborating in pharmacological therapy. After three days of implementation, evaluation showed that patient A's body temperature decreased from 38.7°C to 36.8°C, while patient B's temperature decreased from 38.5°C to 36.7°C. The patients appeared more comfortable, their skin was no longer warm to the touch, and signs of hyperthermia had diminished. Comprehensive nursing care was effective in managing hyperthermia in children with typhoid fever. Nurses and families are advised to maintain temperature monitoring and adequate fluid intake to prevent complications and support recovery.

Keywords: *Typhoid Fever, Hyperthermia, Pediatric Nursing Care*