

ABSTRAK

**ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN ANAK DENGAN HIPERTERMIA PADA
PASIEN PNEUMONIA DI RUANG ANGGREK
RSUD IBNU SINA GRESIK**

Penelitian Studi Kasus di Ruang Anggrek RSUD Ibnu Sina Gresik

Oleh: Nur Hamidah

Pendahuluan: Pneumonia atau radang paru dapat disebabkan oleh bakteri, virus dan jamur yang masuk ke hidung, saluran napas dan paru. Bakteri, jamur dan virus masuk ke alveoli kemudian menyebabkan peradangan yang akan meningkatkan suhu tubuh diatas batas normal ($>37,5^{\circ}\text{C}$), mengakibatkan demam dan menimbulkan masalah keperawatan hipertermia dan bisa mengakibatkan dehidrasi dan berujung kematian. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk memperoleh gambaran dan pengalaman langsung dalam memberikan asuhan keperawatan hipertermia pada pasien pneumonia di Ruang Anggrek RSUD Ibnu Sina Gresik.

Metode: Metode penelitian ini menggunakan desain kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan observasi, wawancara mendalam, serta menganalisa dengan proses keperawatan dari pengkajian sampai evaluasi. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada 3 anak yang mengalami hipertermia dengan pneumonia. **Hasil:** Berdasarkan pengkajian pada ketiga pasien ditemukan data pasien mengalami badan panas, keadaan umum lemah, akral panas, seluruh tubuh teraba panas, mukosa bibir kering. Diagnosa keperawatan yang muncul adalah hipertermia berhubungan dengan proses penyakit ditandai dengan suhu tubuh diatas nilai normal. Dilakukan tindakan keperawatan sesuai intervensi yaitu memonitor suhu tubuh, sediakan lingkungan yang dingin, memberikan cairan oral, melakukan kompres hangat, menganjurkan tirah baring, kolaborasi pemberian cairan elektrolit intravena dan kolaborasi pemberian antipiretik. Setelah dilakukan tindakan keperawatan masing-masing 3 hari oleh peneliti didapatkan evaluasi pada hari ketiga pasien 1, 2 dan 3 masalah telah teratasi. **Diskusi:** Diharapkan keluarga mampu memberikan perawatan secara mandiri untuk tirah baring sampai suhu tubuh turun, memberikan cairan oral, pemberian kompres hangat (pada dahi, leher, dada, abdomen dan aksila) serta perawat mampu melakukan kolaborasi pemberian cairan elektrolit intravena dan antipiretik.

Kata kunci: Asuhan keperawatan anak, Hipertermia, Pneumonia

ABSTRACT

**NURSING CARE OF CHILDREN WITH HYPERTHERMIA IN
PNEUMONIA PATIENTS IN THE ANGGREK ROOM AT
IBNU SINA HOSPITAL GRESIK**

Case Study Research in the Working Area of Ibnu Sina Hospital Gresik

By: Nur Hamidah

Introduction: Pneumonia or pneumonia can be caused by bacteria, viruses and fungi that enter the nose, respiratory tract and lungs. Bacteria, fungi and viruses enter the alveoli and then cause inflammation which will increase body temperature above normal limits ($> 37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$), causing fever and causing hyperthermia nursing problems. The purpose of this study was to obtain an overview and direct experience in providing nursing care for hyperthermia in pneumonia patients in the Anggrek Room of RSUD Ibnu Sina Gresik. **Method:** This research method uses a qualitative design with a case study approach. Data collection techniques were carried out by observation, in-depth interviews, and analyzing the nursing process from assessment to evaluation. This study was conducted on 3 children with hyperthermia with pneumonia. **Results:** Based on the assessment of the three patients, it was found that the patient data had fever, general condition was weak, akral hot, whole body felt hot, dry lip mucosa. The nursing diagnosis that emerged was hyperthermia related to the disease process characterized by body temperature above normal values. Nursing actions were carried out according to the intervention, namely monitoring body temperature, providing a cool environment, giving oral fluids, doing warm compresses, recommending bed rest, collaboration in giving intravenous electrolytes and collaboration in giving antipyretics. After carrying out nursing actions for 3 days each by the researcher, it was found that on the third day patients 1, 2 and 3 the problem had been resolved. **Discussion:** It is expected that the family is able to provide independent care for bed rest until the body temperature drops, give oral fluids, give warm compresses (on the forehead, neck, chest, abdomen and axilla) and nurses are able to collaborate in giving intravenous electrolytes and antipyretics.

Keywords: Nursing care child, Hyperthermia, Pneumonia.