

## ABSTRAK

DHF merupakan suatu penyakit yang disebabkan oleh virus dengue yang masuk ke dalam tubuh melalui gigitan nyamuk aedes aegypti. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh gambaran dan pengalaman langsung dalam memberikan asuhan keperawatan anak DHF dengan masalah keperawatan Hipertermi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Partisipan 2 pasien anak DHF dengan Hipertermi di Ruang Anak RS Muhammadiyah Gresik. Pengumpulan data dengan wawancara, observasi dan pemeriksaan fisik, studi dokumentasi, dan studi pustaka. Setelah data dikumpulkan dilakukan analisa data menggunakan proses keperawatan.

Pada kasus An.“A” dengan DHF ditemukan suhu  $38,6^{\circ}\text{C}$  nadi  $120 \times/\text{menit}$  respirasi  $20 \times/\text{menit}$ , Keadaan umum lemah, Akral panas, Seluruh tubuh teraba panas, mukosa bibir kering, wajah tampak memerah, Trombosit : 96.000, kasus An.“M” dengan DHF ditemukan suhu  $37,8^{\circ}\text{C}$  nadi  $120 \times/\text{menit}$  respirasi  $20 \times/\text{menit}$ , Keadaan umum lemah, Akral hangat, Badan teraba panas, turgor kulit menurun, mata cowong, merah-merah disekitar badan, trombosit : 91.000, ditemukan diagnosis keperawatan Hipertermi berhubungan dengan proses infeksi. Dilakukan tindakan menganjurkan pasien untuk istirahat mutlak sampai suhu tubuh turun, banyak minum, memberikan kompres dan pakaian tipis. Masalah selesai hari ketiga dengan tanda keadaan umum baik, suhu tubuh antara  $36^{\circ}\text{C}$ - $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ , RR  $16-20 \times/\text{menit}$ , Nadi  $90-120 \times/\text{menit}$ , mukosa bibir lembab.

Diharapkan pasien dan keluarga untuk istirahat mutlak sampai suhu tubuh turun, banyak minum, memberikan kompres dan pakaian tipis.

**Kata Kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan, Anak, DHF, Hipertermi.**

## ABSTRACT

DHF is a disease caused by dengue virus that enters the body through the bite of *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. This study aims to obtain an overview and direct experience in providing DHF child nursing care with Hypertermi nursing problems.

This study uses a qualitative design with a case study approach. Participants in 2 DHF pediatric patients with Hipertermi in the Children's Room of Muhammadiyah Gresik Hospital. Collecting data through interviews, observation and physical examination, documentation studies, and literature studies. After the data is collected, data analysis is performed using the nursing process.

In the case of An "A" with DHF found a temperature of 38.6 0C pulse 120  $\times$  / minute respiration 20  $\times$  / minute, General condition is weak, Acral heat, The whole body is feeling hot, mucous lips are dry, face looks red, Thrombocytes: 96,000, case An. "M" with DHF found temperature 37,8 0C pulse 120  $\times$  / minute respiration 20  $\times$  / minute , General condition is weak, Akral is warm, Body feels hot, skin turgor decreases, cowong eyes, red-red around the body. platelets: 91,000, it was found that Hypertermia's nursing diagnosis was related to the infection process. An action is taken to encourage patients to take an absolute break until the body temperature drops, drink a lot, give compresses and thin clothes, observe body temperature, collaborate with drug administration. Problems were finished on the third day with good general signs, body temperature between 36.5-37.50C, RR 16-20 x / minute, Pulse 90-120 x / minute, moist lip mucosa.

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Keywords: Nursing care, Child, DHF, Hipertermi.