

Analisis praktik klinik keperawatan kesehatan masyarakat perkotaan pada pasien demam berdarah dengue di RSUP Fatmawati = Analysis of urban health nursing clinical practice in patient with dengue hemorrhagic fever at RSUP Fatmawati

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Demam Berdarah Dengue (DBD) merupakan penyakit demam akut tanpa sebab yang jelas disertai bintik-bintik merah pada kulit. Karya ilmiah ini membahas asuhan keperawatan yang diberikan pada anak dengan kasus demam berdarah dengue di Teratai 3 Selatan RSUP Fatmawati. Karya ilmiah ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan asuhan keperawatan anak dengan DBD. Salah satu masalah keperawatan yang terjadi adalah hipertermia. Tindakan keperawatan terkait hipertermia meliputi monitor suhu, peningkatan asupan cairan, penggunaan pakaian yang tipis dan menyerap keringat, tepid sponge dan kolaborasi pemberian antipiretik. Asuhan keperawatan yang diberikan berupa tepid sponge dan pemberian antipiretik untuk membantu menurunkan demam pada anak. Hasil yang didapat anak mengalami penurunan suhu tubuh sebesar rata-rata 1,1°C setelah 30 menit pemberian tepid sponge yang disertai dengan pemberian antipiretik. Tepid sponge dapat menambah keterampilan perawat dalam menurunkan demam pada anak secara nonfarmakologis. Kata kunci: Demam berdarah dengue, hipertermia, tepid sponge.

ABSTRACT
Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) are acute febrile illness with no obvious cause red spot on the skin. This paper discussed the nursing care given to children in Fatmawati's Hospital with dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) cases. The purpose of paper is to describe the nursing care of the children with DHF. One problem that occurs is nursing a fever. Fever related to nursing actions include monitoring the temperature, increased fluid intake, use of thin clothes and absorbs perspiration, tepid sponge and collaboration antipyretic administration. Nursing care is given in the form of tepid sponge and antipyretic administration to help reduce fever in children. Having obtained a description of intervention, children decreased body temperature after 30 minutes of administration 1,1°C of tepid sponge with combined of antipyretic administration. Tepid sponge can increase the skills of nurses in reducing fever in children.;Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) are acute febrile illness with no obvious cause red spot on the skin. This paper discussed the nursing care given to children in Fatmawati's Hospital with dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) cases. The purpose of paper is to describe the nursing care of the children with DHF. One problem that occurs is nursing a fever. Fever related to nursing actions include monitoring the temperature, increased fluid intake, use of thin clothes and absorbs perspiration, tepid sponge and collaboration antipyretic administration. Nursing care is given in the form of tepid sponge and antipyretic administration to help reduce fever in children. Having obtained a description of intervention, children decreased body temperature after 30 minutes of administration 1,1°C of tepid sponge with combined of antipyretic administration. Tepid sponge can increase the skills of nurses in reducing fever in children.;Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) are acute febrile illness with no obvious cause red spot on the skin. This paper discussed the nursing care given to children in Fatmawati's Hospital with dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) cases. The purpose of paper is to describe the nursing care of the children with DHF. One problem that occurs is nursing a fever. Fever related to nursing actions include monitoring the

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