ABSTARCT

NURSING CARE OF HYPERTHERMIA IN TODDLERS

WITH TYPHOID ABDOMINALIS AT MARWAH 1 ROOM

SURABAYA HAJI HOSPITAL

By: Amar'atus Laura

Typhoid Abdominalis is an infectious disease caused by salmonella thypi bacteria that enter the patient's body through the digestive tract and is still one of the most important health problems in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia. One of the problems that needs special treatment is hyperthermia which, if not treated immediately, can cause hyperprexia and febrile seizures in infants. The purpose of this research is to do nursing care for Toddlers with Typhoid Abdominal in Marwah Room 1 RSU Haji Surabaya.

 This research is a descriptive study using a case study method using a nursing care approach which includes assessment, formulation of diagnosis, planning, implementation and evaluation. Samples taken were two toddlers with Typhoid Abdominalis who were hospitalized in the Children's room. Data were collected by interviewing clients, families and room nurses, physical examination and supporting examination data and data collection instruments using the nursing care format.

 The results obtained are able to understand nursing care on Typhoid Abdominal clients with nursing diagnoses Hyperthermia associated with the process of infection characterized by red skin, tachycardia, tachypnea, skin feels warm. After nursing care is done by identifying the cause of hyperthermia, observing body temperature, wearing thin clothing and absorbing client sweat, doing external cooling by giving warm compresses, advocating bed rest, collaborating with the medical team providing antibiotics and antipyretics. Hypertherm problem is resolved.

 It is expected that health workers will continue to improve counseling to families about Typhoid Abdonimalis, especially with hyperthermia problems so as to improve the health status of children and families to be more cooperative with the therapies given, and be able to cope early with the incidence of Typhoid Abdominalis both in the community and in hospitals.

Keywords: Typhoid Abdominal, Hyperthermia