

ABSTRAK

Pengaruh Edukasi Terapi *Tepid Water Sponge* Terhadap Pengetahuan dan Keterampilan Orang tua di RSUD Sidoarjo

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Latar Belakang : Demam merupakan peningkatan suhu tubuh yang diakibatkan infeksi adanya ketidakseimbangan antara produksi dan pengeluaran panas. Penanganan non farmakologis demam salah satunya adalah pemberian Terapi *Tepid Water Sponge* Pengetahuan dan Keterampilan orang tua dibutuhkan dalam penanganan demam pada anak. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui Pengaruh Edukasi Terapi *Tepid Water Sponge* terhadap Pengetahuan dan Keterampilan Orang tua dalam Penanganan Demam Pada Anak di RSUD Sidoarjo.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *Quassy Eksperimen* dengan pendekatan *One grup Pretest-Posttes*. Sampel penelitian menggunakan 19 orang tua penunggu anak demam di RSUD Sidoarjo. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan *Simple Random Sampling*. Variabel Independen Edukasi Terapi *Tepid Water Sponge* dan Variabel dependen Pengetahuan dan Keterampilan Orang tua. Instrumen menggunakan kuesioner dan lembar observasi. Analisa data uji statistik menggunakan *wilcoxon signed rank test*.

Hasil : Sebelum dilakukan intervensi pengetahuan orang tua sebagian besar (74%) Cukup, setelah dilakukan intervensi pengetahuan orang tua hampir seluruhnya (95%) Baik. Sebelum diberikan intervensi keterampilan orang tua sebagian besar (63%) cukup terampil, setelah dilakukan intervensi keterampilan orang tua hampir seluruhnya (79%) terampil. Hasil analisis *Wilcoxon sign rank* didapatkan p $0,00 < 0,005$.

Kesimpulan : Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan terdapat pengaruh Edukasi Terapi *Tepid Water Sponge* terhadap Pengetahuan dan Keterampilan Orang tua dalam Penanganan Demam Pada Anak di RSUD Sidoarjo.

Kata Kunci : Demam, Orang tua, Pengetahuan, Keterampilan, *Tepid Water Sponge*

ABSTRACT

The Effect of Tepid Water Sponge Therapy Education on Parents' Knowledge and Skills at RSUD Sidoarjo

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Background: *Fever is an increase in body temperature caused by infection, an imbalance between heat production and expenditure. One of the non-pharmacological treatments for fever is the provision of Tepid Water Sponge Therapy. Parents' knowledge and skills are needed handling fever in children. The study aims to determine the effect of Tepid Water Sponge Therapy Education on Parents' Knowledge and Skills Handling Fever at RSUD Sidoarjo.*

Methods: *This study used Quassy Experiment method with One group Pretest-Posttes approach. The research sample used 19 parents waiting for children with fever. Sampling using Simple Random Sampling. Independent variable Tepid Water Sponge Therapy Education and dependent variable Parents' Knowledge and Skills. Instruments using questionnaires and observation sheets. Analysis of static test data using the Wilcoxon signed rank test.*

Results: *Before the intervention, most parents' knowledge (74%) was sufficient, after the intervention, almost all parents' knowledge (95%) was good. Before the intervention, most parents' skills (63%) were quite skilled, after the intervention, almost all parents' skills (79%) were skilled. Wilcoxon sign rank analysis results obtained $p 0.00 < 0.005$.*

Conclusion: *The results of statistical tests show that there is an effect of Tepid Water Sponge Therapy Education on Parents' Knowledge and Skills Handling Fever in Children at RSUD Sidoarjo.*

Keywords: *Fever, Parents, Knowledge, Skills, Tepid Water Sponge*