SUMMARY

PENGARUH TEPID SPONGE BATH DENGAN AIR HANGAT TERHADAP PENURUNAN SUHU TUBUH PADA ANAK USIA TODLER DAN PRA SEKOLAH YANG MENGALAMI DEMAM DI UGD RSIA FAMILY JAKARTA

TEPID EFFECT OF SPONGE BATH WITH WARM WATER TEMPERATURE ON THE DECREASE IN CHILDREN AND PRE SCHOOL todler EXPERIENCE FEVER AT UGD RSIA FAMILY JAKARTA

Created by Puji Melasi

Subject	:	antipiretik, efektif, suhu tubuh
Subject Alt	:	air hangat, demam
Keyword :	:	anak, demam, tepid sponge bath

Description :

Latar Belakan : Studi literature tentang pemberian antipiretik disertai tepid sponge bath dengan air hangat menunjukkan bahwa tindakan ini efektif menurunkan demam dibandingkan jika hanya dengan pemberian antipiretik saja.

Tujuan Penelitian : untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian antipiretik disertai tepid sponge bath dengan air hangat terhadap penurunan suhu tubuh anak demam di UGD RSIA Family Jakarta.

Desain Penelitian : yang digunakan adalah quasi experiment pre-post non equifalen control group dengan uji t tidak berpasangan. Sampel 32 responden dengan metode non probability sampling.

Hasil Penelitian : Hasil uji t tidak berpasangan menunjukkan penurunan suhu tubuh post test I nilai pada kelompok kontrol 0.21°C (+ 0.68), kelompok intervensi 0.39 °C (+ 0.574), p value 0.086 (p > 0.05), post test II nilai pada kelompok kontrol 0.74 °C (+ 0.718), kelompok intervensi 0.89 °C (+ 0.574), p value 0.193 (p > 0.05). Penelitian ini menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan yang bermakna dalam penurunan suhu tubuh antara kelompok intervensi maupun kelompok kontrol , tetapi ada kecenderungan bahwa pemberian antipiretik yang disertai tepid sponge bath mengalami penurunan suhu tubuh yang lebih besar dibandingkan dengan pemberian antipiretik saja.

Kesimpulan : disarankan anak yang mengalami demam agar mendapatkan tindakan tepid sponge bath karena dapat mengurangi resiko kejang demam.

Description Alt:

Background: The study of literature about giving antipyretics with tepid sponge bath with warm water indicates that this action effectively reduce fever than if only by giving an antipyretic alone.

Objective: To determine the effect of antipyretics with tepid sponge bath with warm water to decrease body temperature in febrile children RSIA Family Emergency Jakarta.

Research Design: quasi experiment used was a pre-post non equifalen control group by unpaired t test. Sample of 32 respondents with a non-probability sampling.

Results: The results of the unpaired t test showed a decrease in body temperature post

I test the value in the control group 12:21 ° C (+ 0.68), the intervention group 12:39 ° C (+ 0574), p value 0.086 (P> 0.05), post test II values ​​in the control group 0.74 ° C (+ 0718), intervention group 0.89 ° C (+ 0574), p value = 0.193 (p> 0:05). this study showed no significant difference in the decrease in body temperature between intervention group and the control group, but there is a tendency that the administration antipyretic with tepid sponge bath body temperature decreased more large compared to administration of antipyretics alone.

Conclusion: The recommended children who have a fever in order to get tepid action sponge bath because it can reduce the risk of febrile seizures.

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