

POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN TANJUNG KARANG
PROGRAM STUDI KEPERAWATAN KOTABUMI
Laporan Tugas Akhir, 04 Juni 2021

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Asuhan Keperawatan Anak Dengan Gangguan Termoregulasi Pada Kasus Demam Typhoid Terhadap An. A Di Ruang Anak RSUD Mayjend HM Ryacudu, Kotabumi Lampung Utara 08-09 Maret 2021

xv +42 halaman, 4 tabel, 1 gambar

RINGKASAN

Demam tifoid merupakan infeksi sistemik yang disebabkan oleh *Salmonella Typhi*, biasanya melalui konsumsi makanan atau air yang terkontaminasi. Penyakit akut ditandai oleh demam berkepanjangan, sakit kepala, mual dan kehilangan nafsu makan (Bruner & Sudart, 2014). Angka kesakitan demam tifoid di Indonesia dilaporkan sebesar 81,7 per 100.000 penduduk, dengan sebaran menurut kelompok umur 0,0/100.000 penduduk (0–1 tahun), 148,7/100.000 penduduk (2–4 tahun), 180,3/100.000 (5-15 tahun), dan 51,2/100.000 (≥ 16 tahun).

Laporan ini bertujuan supaya penulis dapat memberikan gambaran mengenai tindakan Asuhan Keperawatan Anak Dengan Gangguan Termoregulasi Pada Kasus Demam Typhoid Terhadap An. A Di Ruang Anak RSUD Mayjend HM Ryacudu, Kotabumi Lampung Utara 08-10 Maret 2021.

Dari hasil pengkajian klien tidak nafsu makan, demam sejak 5 hari yang lalu, penulis mengangkat diagnosa keperawatan Hipertermia, Defisit nutrisi, Intoleransi aktifitas dibuat sesuai SDKI, rencana keperawatan disusun sesuai SLKI dan SIKI yaitu Termoregulasi (L.14134), Manajemen hipertermia (I.15506), Status nutrisi (L.03030), Manajemen nutrisi (I.03119), Tingkat keletihan (L.05046), Manajemen energi (I.05178). Implementasi dilakukan sesuai dengan label dan dimodifikasi menyesuaikan dengan perkembangan klien, pada tahap evaluasi selama dua hari pada klien dengan diagnosa keperawatan penulis pilih dapat teratasi dan teratasi sebagian.

Simpulan laporan tugas akhir ini memberikan gambaran Asuhan Keperawatan Anak Dengan Gangguan Termoregulasi Pada Kasus Demam Typhoid Terhadap An. A Di Ruang Anak RSUD Mayjend HM Ryacudu, Kotabumi Lampung Utara 08-09 Maret 2021. Saran yang diberikan untuk kasus demam typhoid yaitu pemberian nutrisi sesuai kebutuhan klien harus diperhatikan khususnya dalam kasus Demam Typhoid agar status nutrisi klien dapat terpenuhi.

Kata kunci : Asuhan Keperawatan, Gangguan Termoregulasi Demam Typhoid
Sumber bacaan: 18 (2012 - 2018)

TANJUNG CORAL HEALTH POLYTECHNIC
KOTABUMI NURSING STUDY PROGRAM
Final Project Report, 04 June 2021

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Nursing Care of Children With Thermoregulation Disorders in Cases of Typhoid
Fever Against An. A In the Children's Room of the Mayjen HM Ryacudu Hospital,
Kotabumi, North Lampung, March 08-09, 2021

xv +42 pages, 4 tables, 1 picture

ABSTRACT

Typhoid fever is a systemic infection caused by *Salmonella Typhi*, usually through ingestion of contaminated food or water. Acute illness is characterized by prolonged fever, headache, nausea and loss of appetite (Bruner & Sudart, 2014). The incidence of typhoid fever in Indonesia is reported to be 81.7 per 100,000 population, with a distribution by age group of 0.0/100,000 population (0–1 year), 148.7/100,000 population (2–4 years), 180.3/ 100,000 (5-15 years), and 51.2/100,000 (≥ 16 years).

This report aims so that the author can provide an overview of the actions taken Nursing Care of Children With Thermoregulation Disorders in Cases of Typhoid Fever Against An. A In the Children's Room of the Mayjend HM Ryacudu Hospital, Kotabumi, North Lampung, March 8-10, 2021.

From the results of the assessment of the client having no appetite, fever since 5 days ago, the authors raised the nursing diagnosis of Hyperthermia, Nutritional Deficit, Activity intolerance made according to IDHS, nursing plans were prepared according to SLKI and SIKI namely Thermoregulation (L.14134), Hyperthermia management (I. 15506), Nutritional status (L.03030), Nutritional management (I.03119), Fatigue level (L.05046), Energy management (I.05178). Implementation is carried out according to the label and modified according to the client's development, at the evaluation stage for two days on the client with the nursing diagnosis the author chose can be resolved and partially resolved.

The conclusion of this final report provides an overview of Nursing Care for Children With Thermoregulation Disorders in Cases of Typhoid Fever Against An. A In the Children's Room at the Mayjend HM Ryacudu Hospital, Kotabumi, North Lampung, March 8-9, 2021. The advice given for cases of typhoid fever is that the provision of nutrition according to the client's needs must be considered, especially in the case of Typhoid Fever so that the client's nutritional status can be met.

Keywords : Nursing Care, Typhoid Fever Thermoregulation Disorder
Reading source: 18 (2012 - 2018)