

JURUSAN KEPERAWATAN TANJUNGPURBAN
PRODI D III KEPERAWATAN TANJUNGPURBAN

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**ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN GANGGUAN KEBUTUHAN KEAMANAN DAN PROTEKSI
HIPERTERMIA PADA PASIEN ANAK DENGAN DIAGNOSA MEDIS KEJANG DEMAM
DI RSUD Dr.A.DADI TJOKRODIPO BAMDAR LAMPUNG
TAHUN 2024**

xv + 71 Halaman + 12 Tabel + 2 Gambar + 4 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Kejang demam termasuk sebagai lima penyakit anak terpenting yaitu sebesar 17,4%, meningkat pada tahun 2007 dengan kejadian kejang demam sebesar 22 Berdasarkan,2%. Prevalensi demam pada balita di daerah pedesaan lebih tinggi (33%) dibanding di perkotaan yaitu sebesar 29%.Di Provinsi Lampung pada tahun 2017 jumlah anak dengan demam sebesar 36%. Prevalensi demam bervariasi menurut umur, anak umur 6-23 bulan lebih rentan mengalami demam (37-39%) dibandingkan anak lainnya. tujuan hasil karya tulis imiah memberikan gambaran asuhan keperawatan gangguan kebutuhan keamanan dan proteksi hipertermia pada pasien kejang demam. metode yang dilakukan penulis yaitu wawancara, observasi, dan pemeriksaan fisik.dari hasil pengkajian pasien pada tanggal 3 januari 2024 didapatkan masalah keperawatan utama hipertermia berhubungan dengan proses penyakit (penyakit) ditandai dengan demam, kulit kemerahan, menggigil. setelah dilakukan tindakan keperawatan selama 3 hari didapatkan suhu tubuh membaik, kulit kemerahan menurun, menggigil membaik, rencana tindakan manajemen hipertermi yaitu monitor suhu tubuh, saluran urine berikan cairan oral, anjurkan tirah baring implementasi dan didokumentasikan pada catatan perkembangan selama 3 hari, Setelah dilakukan tindakan keperawatan didapatkan evaluasi hasil suhu tubuh menurun 39 derajat menjadi 36,1 derajat, kulit membaik, menggigil berkurang. hasil pengkajian berdasarkan pengumpulan data yang telah dilakukan asuhan keperawatan didapatkan pengkajian, diagnosa keperawatan, rencana tindakan, implementasi dan evaluasi. masalah teratasi di sarankan keluarga mampu merawat pasien dirumah dan menerapkan pola hidup sehat.

Kata kunci : Kejang demam, gangguan kebutuhan keamanan

Daftar pustaka : (2017- 2023)

**TANJUNGGARANG HEALTH POLYTECHNIC
DAPARTEMENT OF NURSING TANJUNGGARANG
TANJUNGGARANG D- III NURSING PROGRAM**

Final Report, Januari 2024

Reza Setriana

**NURSING CARE FOR DISORDERS AND SAFETY NEEDS
HYPERTHERMIA PROTECTION IN CHILDHOOD WITH
DIAGNOSIS MEDICAL FEVER SEIZURES IN THE CHILDREN'S
RSUD Dr.A.DADI TJOKRODIPO REGIONAL HOSPITAL
LAMPUNG PORT**

xv + 71 Pages + 12 Tables + 2 Picture + 4 Attachments

ABSTRACT

Febrile seizures are among the five most important childhood diseases, namely 17.4%, increasing in 2007 with the incidence of febrile seizures at 22.2%. The prevalence of fever in toddlers in rural areas is higher (33%) than in urban areas, namely 29%. In Lampung Province in 2017 the number of children with fever was 36%. The prevalence of fever varies according to age, children aged 6-23 months are more susceptible to fever (37-39%) than other children. The aim of this scientific paper is to provide an overview of nursing care that disrupts the need for safety and hyperthermia protection in patients with febrile seizures. The methods used by the author were interviews, observation and physical examination. From the results of the patient's assessment on January 3 2024, it was found that the main nursing problem of hyperthermia was related to the disease process (disease) characterized by fever, reddish skin, chills. after taking nursing action for 3 days, it was found that the body temperature had improved, the redness of the skin had decreased, the shivering had improved, the hyperthermia management action plan was to monitor body temperature, provide oral fluids for the urinary tract, recommend bed rest, implement it and document it in the progress notes for 3 days, after the action was carried out Nursing evaluation results showed that the body temperature had decreased by 39 degrees to 36.1 degrees, the skin had improved, and the chills had decreased. The results of the assessment based on data collection that has been carried out by nursing care include assessment, nursing diagnosis, action plans, implementation and evaluation. If the problem is resolved, it is recommended that the family be able to care for the patient at home and adopt a healthy lifestyle.

Keywords : Febrile convulsion, distraction needs safe comfortable

Bibliography : (2013-2023).