

**PENERAPAN *TEPID WATER SPONGE* UNTUK MENURUNKAN
HIPERTERMIA DALAM ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN ANAK
USIA TODDLER (1-3 TAHUN) DENGAN DEMAM THYPOID DI
RUANG CANGKUANG UOBK RSUD DR. SLAMET GARUT
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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Anak usia toddler (1–3 tahun) merupakan provinsi ke 3 di Jawa Barat yaitu 2.014 kasus, anak usia toddler termasuk kelompok rentan terhadap penyakit infeksi seperti demam thypoid yang ditandai oleh peningkatan suhu tubuh (hipertermia). Salah satu intervensi nonfarmakologis yang dapat digunakan untuk menurunkan suhu tubuh adalah teknik Tepid Water Sponge (TWS). **Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui penerapan Tepid Water Sponge dalam asuhan keperawatan pada anak usia toddler yang mengalami hipertermia akibat demam thypoid. **Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif studi kasus dilakukan di Ruang Cangkuang UOBK RSUD dr. Slamet Garut pada anak usia 1–3 tahun dengan masalah keperawatan hipertermia. Intervensi TWS dilakukan sesuai standar prosedur oprasional selama 10-15 menit sebanyak 3 kali sehari Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu format asuhan keperawatan anak, nursing kit, *informed consent*, SOP TWS, dan leaflet, dengan pengukuran suhu tubuh dilakukan sebelum dan sesudah intervensi. **Hasil:** Penerapan Tepid Water Sponge menunjukkan penurunan suhu tubuh yang signifikan dalam waktu 2–3 hari, suhu awal 40,7°C setelah intervensi dilakukan secara rutin suhu tubuh trun menjadi 36,7°C. Anak menunjukkan kenyamanan dan penurunan gejala klinis hipertermia seperti suhu tubuh normal, tidak ada kemerahan. **Kesimpulan:** Tepid Water Sponge efektif sebagai intervensi nonfarmakologis dalam menurunkan suhu tubuh pada anak usia toddler dengan demam thypoid, serta dapat diterapkan dalam praktik keperawatan sebagai tindakan pendukung pengobatan farmakologis. **Saran:** Terapi Tepid Water Sponge disarankan untuk diterapkan oleh tenaga keperawatan dan keluarga sebagai intervensi nonfarmakologis dalam mengatasi demam pada balita dengan Thypoid

Kata Kunci: Anak Toddler, Demam Thypoid, Hipertermia, Keperawatan Anak, Tepid Water Sponge

Daftar Pustaka : 10 Buku (2015–2024), 38 Jurnal, 10 Artikel

**APPLICATION OF TEPID WATER SPONGE TO REDUCE
HYPERTHERMIA IN NURSING CARE OF TODDLER AGE (1-3 YEARS) WITH
TYPHOID FEVER IN CANGKUANG ROOM UOBK RSUD DR.
SLAMET GARUT IN 2025**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Toddlers (1-3 years) are the 3rd province in West Java, namely 2,014 cases, toddlers are included in the vulnerable group to infectious diseases such as typhoid fever which is characterized by increased body temperature (hyperthermia). One of the non-pharmacological interventions that can be used to lower body temperature is the Tepid Water Sponge (TWS) technique. **Objective:** To determine the application of Tepid Water Sponge in nursing care for toddlers who experience hyperthermia due to typhoid fever. **Method:** This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach, a case study was conducted in the Cangkuang Room UOBK RSUD dr. Slamet Garut in children aged 1-3 years with hyperthermia nursing problems. TWS interventions were carried out according to standard operating procedures for 10-15 minutes 3 times a day. The instruments used were the child nursing care format, nursing kit, informed consent, TWS SOP, and leaflets, with body temperature measurements taken before and after the intervention. **The results :** of the application of Tepid Water Sponge showed a significant decrease in body temperature within 2-3 days, the initial temperature was 40.7°C after the intervention was carried out routinely, the body temperature dropped to 36.7°C. The child showed comfort and a decrease in clinical symptoms of hyperthermia such as normal body temperature, no redness. **Conclusion:** Tepid Water Sponge is effective as a non-pharmacological intervention in reducing body temperature in toddlers with typhoid fever, and can be applied in nursing practice as a supporting action for pharmacological treatment. **Suggestion:** Tepid Water Sponge therapy is recommended to be applied by nursing staff and families as a non-pharmacological intervention in treating fever in toddlers with Typhoid

Keywords: Toddlers, Typhoid Fever, Hyperthermia, Pediatric Nursing, Tepid Water Sponge

References: 10 Books (2015–2024), 38 Journals, 10 Articles