

**ASUHAN KEPERAWATAN PADA DEMAM TYPHOID
DENGAN HIPERTERMIA DI RUANG ALAMANDA
PENYAKIT DALAM RSUD MAJALAYA**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Demam tifoid, infeksi akut yang disebabkan oleh *Salmonella typhi*, merupakan masalah kesehatan global, terutama di Indonesia. Penanganan yang tepat dan asuhan keperawatan yang komprehensif sangat penting untuk mencegah komplikasi serius seperti hipertermia. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan asuhan keperawatan pada pasien demam tifoid dengan hipertermia di RSUD Majalaya dan mengevaluasi efektivitas intervensi keperawatan dalam menurunkan suhu tubuh serta meningkatkan pemahaman pasien tentang penyakit dan pencegahannya. **Metode:** Studi kasus dilakukan pada dua pasien demam tifoid. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, pemeriksaan fisik, dan observasi. Intervensi keperawatan meliputi pengelolaan demam, nyeri, dan edukasi kesehatan. **Hasil:** Pengkajian: Keluhan utama meliputi demam, nyeri perut, dan mual. Diagnosa Keperawatan: Diagnosa yang ditegakkan adalah hipertermia, nyeri akut, dan defisit pengetahuan. Intervensi: Intervensi meliputi manajemen hipertermia (monitor suhu, kompres hangat, cairan oral), manajemen nyeri (teknik relaksasi, pemberian analgetik), dan edukasi kesehatan. Implementasi: Tindakan dilaksanakan sesuai rencana, termasuk pengukuran suhu berkala dan edukasi tentang kebersihan. Evaluasi: Setelah 3x24 jam intervensi, suhu tubuh pasien turun dari 39,4°C menjadi 37,3°C, dan keluhan nyeri perut berkurang. Pasien menunjukkan peningkatan pemahaman tentang penyakit, dengan 90% mampu menjelaskan tanda dan gejala serta langkah pencegahan. **Diskusi:** Asuhan keperawatan yang tepat dapat meningkatkan kondisi pasien dan mencegah komplikasi. Penelitian ini diharapkan menjadi acuan bagi perawat dalam memberikan asuhan keperawatan yang lebih baik dan efektif.

Kata Kunci: Asuhan keperawatan, Demam tifoid, Hipertermia.

**NURSING CARE FOR TYPHOID FEVER WITH
HYPERTHERMIA IN ALAMANDA ROOM
INTERNAL MEDICINE RSUD MAJALAYA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Typhoid fever, an acute infection caused by *Salmonella typhi*, is a global health issue, particularly in Indonesia. Proper management and comprehensive nursing care are essential to prevent serious complications such as hyperthermia. **Objective:** This study aims to describe nursing care provided to typhoid fever patients with hyperthermia at RSUD Majalaya and evaluate the effectiveness of nursing interventions in reducing body temperature and enhancing patient understanding of the disease and its prevention. **Methods:** A case study was conducted on two typhoid fever patients. Data were collected through interviews, physical examinations, and observations. Nursing interventions included the management of fever, pain, and health education. **Results:** Assessment: Main complaints included fever, abdominal pain, and nausea. Nursing Diagnosis: Diagnoses established were hyperthermia, acute pain, and knowledge deficit. Interventions: Interventions included hyperthermia management (temperature monitoring, warm compresses, oral fluids), pain management (relaxation techniques, analgesics), and health education. Implementation: Actions were carried out as planned, including regular temperature measurements and hygiene education. Evaluation: After 3x24 hours of intervention, the patients' body temperature decreased from 39.4°C to 37.3°C, and abdominal pain complaints reduced. Patients showed an increase in understanding of the disease, with 90% able to explain the signs, symptoms, and preventive measures. **Discussion:** Appropriate nursing care can improve patient conditions and prevent complications. This study is expected to serve as a reference for nurses in providing better and more effective nursing care.

Keywords: Nursing care, Typhoid fever, hyperthermia.