Abstract

Body temperature is one of the vital parameters that indicates the presence of an infectious process in the body, including in children who suffer from typhoid fever. One of the non-pharmacological therapies that can be used to lower body temperature is the use of warm water bags. The purpose of this study is to determine the effectiveness of the use of warm water bags against the decrease in body temperature in children with typhoid fever at RSUD Dr. M.M Dunda Limboto. The research method used is quantitative with quasi experimental design using Nonequivalent Control Group Design. A sample of 24 children aged 2-14 years were selected using purposive sampling techniques, and divided into two groups, namely the experimental group and the control group. Data analysis is carried out with univariate and bivariate tests using Paired Sample T-Test. The results of the study showed a significant decrease in body temperature in the experimental group after being given a warm water bag intervention with a value of p=0.000 (p < 0.05), which means that Ha was accepted. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant effect of the use of warm water bags on the decrease in body temperature in children with Typhoid Fever.

Keywords: *Warm Water Bag, Body Temperature, Typhoid Fever, Child, Nonpharmacological.*

Dipindai dengan CamScanner