

THE EFFECT OF TEPID WATER SPONGE (TWS) COMPRESS ON REDUCING BODY TEMPERATURE TO MANAGE HYPERTHERMIA IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE LYMPHOID LEUKEMIA (ALL) AT DR. SAIFUL ANWAR REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, MALANG

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ABSTRACT

Acute Lymphoid Leukemia (ALL) is a type of malignancy affecting blood cells. One of the most common clinical complaints in patients with ALL is fever or hyperthermia. Hyperthermia is a condition in which body temperature exceeds the normal range of 36.5°C–37.5°C. Hyperthermia management can be carried out through pharmacological interventions, such as the administration of antipyretic medications, and non-pharmacological interventions, such as tepid water sponge compresses. A tepid water sponge compress combines block compresses applied to areas with large blood vessels and wiping techniques. The implementation of tepid water sponge compresses can support the provision of optimal nursing care. This scientific work used a descriptive research approach with a case study method. The intervention involved administering tepid water sponge compresses to a patient with ALL for three days. Tepid water sponge compresses were combined with pharmacological therapy, including antipyretic administration, to gradually reduce body temperature through heat transfer mechanisms of conduction and evaporation. The results showed no redness of the skin, a decrease in pulse rate from 102 beats per minute to 79 beats per minute, a reduction in body temperature from 38.7°C to 36.7°C, improvement in skin temperature from hot to warm upon palpation, and an improvement in blood pressure from 115/76 mmHg to 121/72 mmHg. The hyperthermia problem was resolved, as evidenced by decreased skin redness, reduced tachycardia, improved body temperature, improved skin temperature, and improved blood pressure.

Keywords: Acute Lymphoid Leukemia (ALL), Hyperthermia, Tepid Water Sponge Compress