

*THE APPLICATION OF TEPID WATER SPONGE IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS
WITH DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER FOR MANAGING HYPERTHERMIA
IN THE ARIMBI WARD OF NGUDI WALUYO REGIONAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL,
WLINGI*

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ABSTRACT

Background: hyperthermia, or sudden high fever, is a primary clinical symptom in children with Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF). If not managed properly, fever can lead to complications such as seizures, severe dehydration, and even shock, all of which can worsen the child's condition. Therefore, effective fever management is essential to prevent these complications. One effective non-pharmacological intervention is tepid water sponging, which can help address hyperthermia in children. **Research Objective:** to provide nursing care for a patient with Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) experiencing hyperthermia, through the application of tepid water sponging in the Arimbi Ward of Ngudi Waluyo Regional Public Hospital, Wlingi. **Type of Research:** descriptive research in the form of a single case study. The subject was one pediatric patient diagnosed with Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) and presenting with the nursing problem of hyperthermia. Data were collected through interviews, observation, and physical examination. **Research Results:** after nursing interventions with tepid water sponging were administered from February 22 to 24, 2025, the results showed improvement: pulse rate improved to 120 beats per minute, body temperature decreased to 37.0 °C, extremities were cold to the touch, and no redness was observed. **Conclusion:** the intervention carried out over three days largely demonstrated the achievement of the established goals and outcome criteria.

Keywords: Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever (DHF), Hyperthermia, Tepid Water Sponge