

MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT TEPID WATER SPONGE COMPRESS THERAPY AT PUSKESMAS CANDI SIDOARJO

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Abstrak

Pengetahuan dan pengalaman seorang ibu sangat dibutuhkan untuk menangani suatu masalah atau penyakit pada anak, sebelum terjadinya suatu penyakit, Penanganan demam pada anak sangat bergantung pada peran orang tua, terutama ibu. Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan adalah survei deskriptif. populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah semua ibu yang mempunyai anak balita yang bertempat tinggal Candi di Desa Sugihwaras Candi Sidoarjo sebanyak 40 orang. Hasil penelitian di dapatkan sebagian besar berpengetahuan kurang 24 orang (60%) dan sebagian kecil lainnya berpengetahuan baik 6 orang (15%). Dari 40 responden Ibu dengan Anak Balita Di Desa Sugihwaras Kecamatan Candi Kabupaten Sidoarjo sebagian besar responden tidak pernah mendapatkan informasi tentang pemberian terapi kompres tepid water sponge untuk menurunkan demam anak yaitu 25 orang (62,5%) dan sebagian kecil lainnya pernah mendapatkan informasi. Dari 15 responden yang pernah mendapat informasi tentang terapi kompres Tepid Water Sponge, masing-masing mendapat kan informasi dari petugas kesehatan, media elektronik, teman / tetangga dengan presentase 33,3 %. Analisis data yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah dengan menggunakan analisis data deskriptif. Dapat di simpulkan sebagian besar pengetahuan ibu tentang pemberian kompres Tepid Water Sponge pada anak balita demam berpengetahuan kurang dan sebagian besar ibu balita kurang mendapatkan informasi tentang pemberian terapi kompres Tepid Water Sponge..

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan, demam, TWS

Abstract

Knowledge and experience of a mother is needed to deal with a problem or disease in children, before the occurrence of an illness, Treatment of fever in children is very dependent on the role of parents, especially mothers. The research design used was a descriptive survey. The population in this study was all mothers who had children under five who lived in the temple in Sugihwaras Village, Sidoarjo Temple as many as 40 people. The results of the study found that most of the people were less knowledgeable 24 people (60%) and a small number of others were well knowledgeable 6 people (15%). Of the 40 respondents of mothers with toddlers in Sugihwaras Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency, most respondents never received information about giving tepid water sponge compress therapy to reduce children's fever, namely 25 people (62.5%) and a small number of others had received information. Of the 15 respondents who had received information about Tepid Water Sponge compress therapy, each received information from health workers, electronic media, friends / neighbors with a percentage of 33.3%. The data analysis used in this study was by using descriptive data analysis. It can be concluded that most of the mother's knowledge about giving Tepid Water Sponge compresses to children under five has less knowledge and most mothers under five lack information about giving Tepid Water Sponge compress therapy.

Keywords : Knowledge, fever, TWS

INTRODUCTION

Knowledge and experience of a mother is needed to deal with a problem or disease in children, before the occurrence of a disease,

there are always signs and symptoms of the disease, one of which is an increase in body temperature or hyperthermia.(Lusia 2011)

Children are the human resources of a nation. Children must live a prosperous life in order to grow and develop optimally to carry out development tasks in the future.(Antara et al. n.d.)

. Indonesia as the country with the highest DHF cases in Southeast Asia. In that case, the problem that often arises in the first infection by the dengue virus is Hyperthermia (fever).(Mayasari 2017)

Fever is a disease that is often found in many developing countries.(Ramaningrum, Anggraheny, and Putri 2017)

Fever is an increase in body temperature around 0.8°C-1.1°C which is more than 38°C, above a person's normal body temperature (Seftiana, Irdawati, and Supratman 2020)

Fever is an increase in body temperature above the range that is considered normal. Fever usually refers to an increase in temperature due to endogenous pyrogens resetting the hypothalamus benchmark point during infection or inflammation. Refers to another imbalance between heat addition and heat expenditure that increases body temperature.(Seftiana, Irdawati, and Supratman 2020)

Fever is one of the most common signs of illness. Fever is the reason behind 15-25% of patient visits in basic healthcare facilities or emergency departments.(Sudiby et al. 2020)

The results showed 80% of parents were phobic of fever Fever associated with infection was approximately 29-52% while 11-20% with malignancy, 4% with metabolic diseases and 11-12% with other diseases. The impact of fever if not getting further treatment includes moderate to severe dehydration, neurological damage and febrile seizures(Hamid 2011).

Complications of fever in children that are not treated immediately can have bad consequences, so the family needs to be involved by education. Family Center Empowerment contains a capacity-building paradigm that emphasizes family strengths and focuses on the family unit, not just the sick child. Family empowerment provides opportunities for families to better understand family realities and acquire knowledge and skills to make wise decisions related to children and families in recognizing problems/needs, managing child care effectively, and

confidently mastering family challenges(Santy, Firdaus, and AP 2022)

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that fever cases worldwide number 16-33 million with the number of deaths of 500-600 thousand per year. Fever is very common in children, with 20-40% of parents reporting illness each year. Some of the patients who see a doctor are pediatric patients, which is as much as 19-30%(Agustina, Nurhaeni, and Wanda 2021)

In Indonesia, more than half of children have fever problems. The percentage of children who experience fever health complaints in urban areas in Indonesia reaches 52.28%. In rural areas, the percentage of children with fever reaches 55.45% (KEMENPPPA 2015).

The incidence rate in East Java in 2018 was 23.9 per 100,000 population, compared to 4 per 100,000 population. This is below the national target of ≤ 49 per 100,000 population (Dinkes Jatim 2018).

Fever cases in Sidoarjo every year still exist, and must always be watched out. There were 230 cases of fever in Sidoarjo from January to September 2021. During the last 10 months, there were 253 residents exposed to fever. Most are toddlers. Among these, from January to October, four people died(JawaPos 2021)

Treatment of fever in children is very dependent on the role of parents, especially mothers. A mother as the central figure in the home, is very important to carry out, run and raise the family. (Roihatul 2017)

Mothers must be sensitive and able to study fever in children so that they know the right way to deal with fever. When children have a fever, parents must pay attention to the child's activity pattern, hydration status, circulation status, breathing patterns, and changes in skin color, lips and tongue so that parents are expected to be able to assess fever in children appropriately(Suparyanto dan Rosad (2015 2020).

Infectious diseases in children are always characterized by fever that will continue to occur febrile seizures in children if not treated immediately. The compress method with water tepid sponge is effective in reducing fever in children so as to prevent febrile seizures.(Solikah and Waluyo 2021)

Warm compress is an action using a cloth or towel that has been dipped in warm water, which is attached to certain parts of the body so that it can provide comfort and lower body temperature (Windawati and Alfiyanti 2020)

Warm water compresses can lower body temperature through the evaporation process. With a warm water compress causes the body temperature outside to be warm so that the body will interpret that the temperature outside is hot enough, eventually the body will lower the temperature control in the brain so as not to increase the body regulator temperature, with the temperature outside warm will make the peripheral blood vessels in the skin dilate and experience vasodilation so that the skin pores will open and facilitate heat discharge, So there will be a decrease in body temperature. Giving warm water compresses is done in a certain place on the body.(Dewi 2016).

Lowering body temperature can be done physically (non-pharmacologically), namely by using heat energy through conduction and evaporation methods.(Kesehatan et al. 2021)

Tepid Water Sponge is a procedure to improve the control of body heat loss through evaporation and conduction, which is usually performed on patients who have high fever. Warm Compress is an action using a cloth or towel that has been dipped in warm water, which is attached to the body, namely the neck, right and left armpits, and 2 right and left groins. so that it can provide a sense of comfort and lower body temperature(Agustina, Nurhaeni, and Wanda 2021)

In research (Risfaldi 2020) The effectiveness of giving tepid water sponge compresses and giving onion compresses to decreasing body temperature of children with fever says that there is a difference in decreasing body temperature using tepid water sponge therapy with onion therapy, where the level of temperature reduction in tepid water sponge is more effective than onion therapy.

According to (Ayu Islammia D putri, Rumana NA, Indawati L 2020) giving tepid water sponge is more effective in reducing the body temperature of children with fever compared to warm water compresses. This is because the presence of swabs in the technique will accelerate the vasodilation of capillaries throughout the body so that heat evaporation from the skin to the surrounding environment

will be faster than the results given by warm water compresses that only rely on the reaction of hypothalamic stimulation.Oleh karena itu peneliti tertarik untuk mengetahui lebih lanjut tentang penyakit Fever in a paper entitled "Mother's Knowledge about Giving Tepid Water Sponge Compress Therapy to Temperature Reduction in Fever Children.

RESEARCH METHODS

Study Design

The research design used was a descriptive survey. Descriptive surveys are conducted on a set of objects that usually aim to see a picture of phenomena (including health) that occur in a particular population (Notoatmodjo 2018).

The data collection technique in this study uses cross sectional, namely measurements made on independent variables and dependent variables carried out at the same time. In this study, the study was only observed once and the measurement of subject variables was also carried out at that time, so that in this study there was no need for a re-examination / measurement(Notoatmodjo 2018)

Case Study Subject

Population

According to (Arikunto 2013). the population is the entirety of the research subjects. So what is meant by population is individuals who have the same characteristics even though the percentage of similarity is small, or in other words all individuals who will be used as objects of research. The population in this study is all mothers who have children under five who live in the working area of the Temple Health Center in Sugihwaras Village, Sidoarjo Temple as many as 40 people.

Sample

The sample is the part of the population to be studied or part of the number of characteristics possessed by the population. Total sampling according to (Sugiyono. 2018) Census or total sampling is a sampling technique where all members of the population are sampled all. The sample in this study was mothers with toddlers in the working area of the Temple Health Center as many as 40 people.

Study Focus

The focus of this study is to determine the level of knowledge of mothers about giving tepid water sponge compress therapy to reduce temperature in fever children.

Operational Definition

According to (Hidayat A.A 2008) explained that "Operational definition is to define variables operationally based on observed characteristics, allowing researchers to make careful observations or measurements of an object or phenomenon". The operational definition is determined based on the parameters used as measurements in the study while the measurement method is the way in which variables can be measured and their characteristics determined. The operational definition in research is as follows:

Place and Time

Case collection was carried out in the Working Area of the Sidoarjo Temple Health Center for a week by looking at the data from the questionnaires that had been distributed.

Data Collection Techniques and Instruments

Data Collection Techniques

Data collection was carried out through questionnaires that have been made by researchers who refer to the framework of the research concept in the form of questions by choosing alternative answers that have been provided to determine the level of knowledge of mothers about giving tepid water sponge compress therapy to reduce temperature in febrile children as an experimental situation that is deliberately made to be studied. The treatment is made equal (uniform) for all subjects.

Data Collection Instruments

Instrument is a tool at the time of research using a method. The instrument used in data collection is to use questionnaires. Data was collected by distributing questionnaires to respondents. Questionnaire is a data collection technique carried out by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer according to user requests.

The method of data collection carried out in research is by dividing questionnaires, where

researchers first introduce themselves, explain the purpose of the study, give a letter of approval to be a respondent and give a questionnaire to be filled out by respondents and will be collected again by researchers. Correct answers are scored 1 and incorrect answers are scored 0.

Data Collection Procedure

In this initial stage, researchers record all data objectively and as they are in accordance with the results of observations, documentation in the field, namely recording the necessary data such as questionnaires on the level of maternal knowledge about giving tepid water sponge compress therapy to reduce temperature in fever children.

The data collection procedure is the search for subjects for research and according to the topic we take. In this research to be carried out, the research procedures used are as follows:

1. Determine the subject of research with appropriate respondent criteria
2. Make a willingness sheet to be the subject of research for respondents
3. Informed consent with respondents.
4. Provide a letter of willingness to be a respondent.
5. Make observations to collect data

Data Presentation and Analysis

Data Processing

The data collected in the form of answers to questions in the questionnaire will then be processed with the following steps::

1. *Editing*
The data that has been obtained is examined again to find out whether the data is good enough to be prepared in the next process. Researchers check the completeness of respondent data and ensure that all answers have been filled in according to existing instructions.
2. *Coding*
Coding is to provide codes or numbers on the questionnaire according to what has been set to facilitate data tabulation and analysis. In this study, the questionnaire has provided questions and answers.
3. *Entry*
Fill in the columns or boxes of the code sheet that has been created (coding sheet)
4. *Tabulating*

Create data tables according to the objectives of researchers so that they can facilitate reading and analysis.

Data Analysis

The data analysis used in this study was to use descriptive data analysis, namely by explaining or describing the characteristics of each research variable, namely explaining the level of knowledge of mothers about giving tepid water sponge compress therapy to reduce temperature in fever children.

Ethics Case study

According to (Nursalam 2015), said that in general, ethical principles in research or data collection are divided into three parts, namely the principle of respecting the rights of subjects, the principle of justice, and the principle of benefit.

The ethics underlying the preparation of case studies, consist of:

Informed Consent

Where the subject must obtain complete information about the purpose of the research to be carried out, has the right to freely participate or refuse to be a respondent. In informed consent, it is also necessary to include that the data obtained will only be used for the development of science.

Anonimity

Where the subject has the right to request that the data provided be kept confidential . The

Characteristics of Respondents	n	%
Age		
- 17-25	11	27,5
- 26-35	26	65
- 36-45	3	7,5
Sum	40	100
Education		
- SMP	5	12,5
- SMA	28	70
- S1	7	17,5
Sum	40	100
Work		
- Swasta	7	17,5
- Wiraswasta	1	2,5
- IRT	32	80
Sum	40	100

confidentiality of the respondent is guaranteed by obscuring the identity of the respondent or anonymous.

Confidentiality

The confidentiality given to respondents is guaranteed by researchers (Nursalam, 2014).

Beneficence

This research prioritizes benefits for all research subjects before and after the implementation of research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Table 4.1 Distribution by age, education, occupation

From table 4.1, it can be seen that from 40 respondents of mothers with children under five in Sugihwaras village, Candi District,

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good	6	15
Enough	10	25
Less	24	60
Sum	40	100

Sidoarjo Regency, 26 people (65%) were in early adulthood, 11 people (27.5%) were in late adolescence, and 3 people (7.5%) were in late adulthood. From table 4.1, it can be seen that of the 40 respondents of mothers with children under five in Sugihwaras village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency, most of the respondents' education level is high school, which is 28 people (70%) From table 4.1, it can be seen that of the 40 respondents of mothers with children under five in Sugihwaras village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency, most of the respondents have jobs as housewives (IRT), 32 people (80%);)

Table 4.2 Distribution of Maternal Knowledge about Tepid Water Sponge Compress Therapy in Fever Children

Based on table 4.2, it is known that maternal knowledge about giving Tepid Water Sponge Compresses to Fever Children can be obtained with Good category as many as 6 people (15%), Enough knowledge as many as 10 people

(25%), and Less knowledge as many as 24 people (60%).

Table 4.3 Distribution of Recipients Information on Compressing Tepid Water Sponge

From table 4.3, it can be seen that of the 40 respondents of mothers with toddlers in Sugihwaras village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency, most respondents never received information about giving tepid water sponge compress therapy to reduce children's fever, namely 25 people (62.5%) and a small number of others had received information. Of the 15 respondents who had received information about water sponge compress therapy, each received information from health workers, electronic media, friends / neighbors with a percentage of 33.3%

DISCUSSION

Mother's knowledge about applying tepid water sponge compresses

Based on the results of research that has been conducted on maternal knowledge about tepid water sponge compress therapy in febrile children in Sugihwaras Village, Sidoarjo Temple District, most of them are less knowledgeable 24 people (60%) and a small number of others are well knowledgeable 6 people (15%). The results showed that mothers' knowledge about tepid water sponge compress therapy in feverish children in Sugihwaras Village, Sidoarjo Temple District, was mostly at the level of less category (60%). This is in line with research conducted by Nety Taribuka (2020). The results of respondents' knowledge were mostly less than 26 people (59.1%) where knowledgeable respondents had never received information related to giving warm compresses to feverish children But it did not deepen to find out the information they had received from health workers. The level of knowledge of mothers about water sponge compresses is influenced by several factors including age, maternal education, socio-economy, mother's occupation, environment and experience and whether or not the mother receives information.(Fatimah, Wahyuni, and Jumberi 2015).

Based on the results of this study, the researchers assumed that respondents who were

knowledgeable were less because respondents had never received information related to the benefits of giving water sponge compresses to fever toddlers and also most respondents had not gone to school or had not finished education so that respondents were difficult to get or

Characteristic	Freq uenc y	Perce ntage (%)
Informed		
Ever	15	37,5
Never	25	62,5
Jumlah	40	100
Resources		
Health Workers	5	33,3
Electronic Media	5	33,3
Friends / Neighbors	5	33,3
sum	15	100

receive information about the benefits of giving warm compresses to children under five who had fever. Budiman and Riyanto (2013) who stated that the factors that influence knowledge are education and information where the higher a person's education, the faster he receives and understands information So that the knowledge possessed is also higher and information is a technique for collecting, preparing, storing, manipulating, announcing, analyzing and disseminating information with a specific purpose. Information obtained from formal and non-formal education can have a short-term influence that results in changes and increased knowledge. The development of technology provides a variety of mass media so that it can affect people's knowledge. Information affects a person's knowledge if they often get information about a learning it will increase their knowledge and insight, while someone who does not often receive information will not increase their knowledge and insight.

Resources about tepid water sponge compress

Based on the results of research that has been conducted on maternal knowledge about tepid water sponge compress therapy in febrile children in Sugihwaras Village, Sidoarjo Temple District, of 40 respondents of mothers with toddlers in Sugihwaras village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency, most respondents have never received information about giving tepid water sponge compress therapy to reduce children's fever, namely 25 people (62.5%) and

a small number of others have received information. Of the 15 respondents who had received information about tepid water sponge compress therapy, each received information from health workers, electronic media, friends / neighbors with a percentage of 33.3%. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Aziz and Suroso (2023), which showed that most respondents (93.3%) Do not get information about Tepid Water Sponge compress. Exposure to information about tepid water sponge compresses will affect the knowledge and behavior of mothers in dealing with fever in children Aziz and Suroso (2023) Based on the results of this study, researchers assume that information affects a person's knowledge if they often get information about a learning it will increase their knowledge and insight, while someone who does not often receive information will not increase their knowledge and insight.

CONCLUSION AND ADVICE

Conclusion

Based on the results of research conducted on the community at the Puskesmas Kecamatan Candi about Mother's Knowledge about Tepid Water Sponge Compress Therapy, it can be concluded that:

1. Most of the knowledge of mothers of toddlers in Sugiharwas village, Sidoarjo Temple, is less knowledgeable about giving tepid water sponge compresses to reduce body temperature in children under five with fever.
2. Most mothers of toddlers in Sugiharwas village, Sidoarjo Temple, lack information about the provision of tepid water sponge compress therapy to reduce body temperature in children under five with fever.

Suggestion

The suggestions given along with the results and discussion in the study are as follows:

1. For Researchers
In order to further improve knowledge and skills so that the results of this study can be used as a basis for increasing education about giving tepid water sponge compresses to children under five fever.

2. For educational institutions

It is hoped that the results of the research can be added to the literature of the results of studies on maternal knowledge about giving tepid water sponge compresses to children under five with fever which can be used as reference material for the development of research and scientific studies of students.

3. For the community

It is expected to often participate in health service activities, especially to care for children's health and actively seek better information about the benefits and how to give water sponge compresses to children under five with fever and remember that health is the most important thing in this life.

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