

**EFFECT OF WARM COMPRESS IN THE INJECTION AREA
IN INFANTS DURING DPT-HB-Hib IMMUNIZATION
AGAINST PAIN INTENSITY
AT THE HEALTH CENTER BELAKANG PADANG**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pain due to the vaccine and fear of syringes are things that patients are worried about during vaccination. In fact, vaccination is mandatory and recommended to obtain immunity that can protect oneself from diseases. An effort to reduce injection trauma in children during immunization is to minimize the pain. Pain management methods include pharmacological and non-pharmacological approaches, one of which is with warm compresses. **Objective:** to analyze the effect of warm compresses in the injection area in infants during DPT-HB-Hib immunization on pain intensity in Rear Padang Health Center. **Methods:** Pre-experimental research design with one group pre-test post-test design and involving 20 Posyandu babies at the Health Center Belakang Padang. Pain assessment using the FLACC scale before and after the baby was given a warm compress intervention. Warm compresses are applied for 15 minutes to the injection area using warm water at a temperature of 38°C-40°C. Statistical analysis of the effect before and after warm compresses on the decrease in pain intensity in infants during DPT-HB-Hib immunization using the Wilcoxon test with a significance limit of $\alpha = 0.05$. **Results:** the Wilcoxon test obtained a Z value of -3.957 and a p value = 0.000, so there was a decrease in pain intensity after being given a warm compress intervention. **Conclusion:** There is an effect of warm compresses on the reduction of pain in infants during DPT-HB-Hib immunization.

Keywords: Warm compress, Pain, AEFI, DPT-HB-Hib Immunization