

CHILDREN'S FEVER

WHEN YOUR CHILD HAS A FEVER

A fever is a rise in body temperature above what a normal temperature is for your baby. It is the body's normal defense response against infection. How high a fever is does not always tell how sick your child may be. Your child can be just as sick with a fever of 100.3 degrees as 102 degrees. Your baby may develop a fever after active play or from an emotional upset.

WHAT TYPE OF THERMOMETER TO USE:

(Regardless of the method used to take the temperature, DO NOT add or subtract a degree)

Axillary (Under the arm):

- Make sure the child's underarm is dry.
- Check to make sure the screen is clear of any earlier readings.
- Place the thermometer under the child's arm in the armpit.
- Place the child's arm down and across his chest to keep the thermometer in place.
- Hold the thermometer in place until it signals it is done.
- Read the temperature. A normal axillary temperature is 98.6 degrees F.

Ear thermometers can be used with babies older than 3 months of age.

Forehead strips or **temporal thermometers** and **pacifier thermometers** are not as reliable and not recommended for accurate readings.

Rectal thermometers are the most reliable.

TREATMENT:

- Give fever medication as instructed by your doctor. DO NOT give aspirin to children.
- Sponge or bathe your child with room temperature water. DO NOT use ice water or alcohol sponge baths.
- DO NOT cover your child with too many blankets or heavy clothes.

WHEN TO CALL THE DOCTOR

- Call your doctor if your baby is less than 3 months old and has a temperature greater than or equal to 100.4F degrees. The baby needs to be evaluated in the office during office hours or in the emergency room when the office is closed.

KEEP ALL MEDICINES OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

PEDIATRIC TYLENOL/MOTRIN DOSING CHART

TYLENOL (ACETAMINOPHEN)

DOSAGE SCHEDULE FOR CHILDREN

DO NOT give Tylenol (acetaminophen) to an infant under 2 months of age unless directed by a medical professional

Weight Age	Infants Drops	Children's Liquid Suspension	Children's Chewable Tablets/Meltaways	Junior Strength Chewable Tablets/Meltaways	Adult Tablets
Strength	160 mg/5 ml	160 mg/5 ml	80 mg/1 tablet	160 mg/1 tablet	325 mg/1 tablet
6-11 lbs.	1.25 ml	1.25 ml			
12-17 lbs.	2.5ml	2.5ml			
18-23 lbs.	3.75 ml	3.75 ml			
24-35 lbs.	5 ml	5 ml	2 tablets	1 tablet	
36-47 lbs.		7.5ml	3 tablets	1 ½ tablets	
48-59 lbs.		10 ml	4 tablets	2 tablets	
60-71 lbs.		12.5 ml	5 tablets	2 ½ tablets	
72-95 lbs		15 ml	6 tablets	3 tablets	
96 lbs and over		20 ml	8 tablets	4 tablets	1-2 tablets (325-650 mg)

**** DO NOT give this medicine to an infant under 2 months of age unless directed by a medical professional.**

- Determine the dosage for your child based on his/her weight
- Can give every 4-6 hours and may alternate with Motrin (Ibuprofen)
- Do not dose more than 5 times in 24 hours
- Do not give with other Acetaminophen containing products

MOTRIN (IBUPROFEN)

DOSAGE SCHEDULE FOR CHILDREN

DO NOT give Motrin (ibuprofen) to infants under 6 months of age

Weight Age	Infants Drops	Children's Liquid Suspension	Children's Chewable Tablet	Adult Tablets
Strength	50 mg/1.25 mL	100 mg/5 mL	100 mg/1 tablet	200 mg
Under 6 months	DO NOT GIVE	DO NOT GIVE	DO NOT GIVE	DO NOT GIVE
12-17 lbs.	1.25 ml	2.5 ml		
18-23 lbs.	1.875 ml	3.75 ml		
24-35 lbs.		5 ml	1 tablet	
36-47 lbs.		7.5 ml	1 ½ tablet	
48-59 lbs.		10 ml	2 tablets	1 tablet
60-71 lbs.		12.5 ml	2 ½ tablets	1 tablet
72-95 lbs.		15 ml	3 tablets	2 tablets
95lbs and over		20 ml	4 tablets	2 tablets

-Do not give to infants 6 months of age and younger

- Can give every 6-8 hours
- May alternate with Tylenol (Acetaminophen)
- Do not exceed 4 doses in 24 hours