



Understanding Fevers

Fever is a symptom, not a disease. It represents the body's normal response to infections and plays a role in fighting them. Fever turns on the body's immune system. The usual fevers (100°–104° F) that all children get are not harmful. Most are caused by viral illnesses and may last 3 to 5 days. Viral illnesses do not respond to antibiotics. Most office visits for fever will result in no specific treatment except watchful waiting. Your doctor will tell you what to expect and when they may want to recheck your child.

Taking the Temperature

Obtaining an accurate measurement of your child's temperature requires some practice. If you have questions about this procedure, ask a physician or nurse to demonstrate how it is done. Then have the physician or nurse observe you do it.

Taking Rectal Temperatures

- Have your child lay down on your lap
- Apply a small amount of petroleum jelly to the end of the thermometer and to the opening of the anus
- Insert the thermometer into the rectum about 1 inch, but never force it. Hold your child still while the thermometer is in
- Leave the thermometer in your child's rectum for 1 minute, then remove and read the temperature

Taking Underarm (Axillary) Temperatures

- Place the tip of the thermometer in a dry underarm
- Close the underarm by holding the elbow against the chest for 3 minutes
- If you are uncertain about the result, check it with a rectal temperature

Taking Oral Temperature

- Be sure your child has not taken a cold or hot drink within the last 10 minutes
- Place the thermometer under one side of the tongue and toward the back. An accurate temperature depends on proper placement.
- Have your child hold it in place with the lips and fingers (not the teeth) and breathe through the nose, keeping the mouth closed. (if your child can't keep his mouth closed because his nose is blocked, suction out the nose).
- Leave it inside for 3 minutes

Classification of Fevers

Mild:	99° F- 101.5° F
Moderate:	101.6° F- 104.5° F
Significant:	>104.5° F

Dosing Information for Infants and Children's Tylenol (Acetaminophen)

Weight	Infants Tylenol (160mg in each 5mL)
6-11 lbs.	1.25 mL
12-17 lbs.	2.5 mL
18-23 lbs.	3.75 mL
24-35 lbs.	5 mL (1tsp)
Weight	Childrens Tylenol (160mg in each 5mL or 1tsp)
36-47 lbs.	7.5 mL (1 ½ tsp)
48-59 lbs.	10 mL (2 tsp)
60-71 lbs.	12.5 mL (2 ½ tsp)
72-95 lbs.	15 mL (3 tsp)

Just a reminder

- Read and follow the label
- Take every 4 hours as needed
- Do NOT exceed more than 5 doses in 24 hours
- Do NOT use with any other product containing acetaminophen
- Use only the dosing device that comes with a specific product

mL= milliliter tsp= teaspoonful

Dosing Information for Infants and Children's Motrin (NSAID)

Weight	Infants Motrin (50mg in each 1.25mL)
6-11 lbs.	-
12-17 lbs.	1.25 mL
18-23 lbs.	1.875 mL
Weight	Childrens Motrin (100mg in each 5mL or 1tsp)
24-35 lbs.	5 mL (1tsp)
36-47 lbs.	7.5 mL (1 ½ tsp)
48-59 lbs.	10 mL (2 tsp)
60-71 lbs.	12.5 mL (2 ½ tsp)
72-95 lbs.	15 mL (3 tsp)

Just a reminder

- Read and follow the label
- Take every 6-8 hours as needed
- Do NOT exceed more than 4 doses in 24 hours
- Do not administer longer than 10 days
- Do NOT use with any other product containing acetaminophen
- Use only the dosing device that comes with a specific product

mL= milliliter tsp= teaspoonful

Benadryl Dosing Guide	10-20 lbs.	21-30 lbs.	31-40 lbs.	41-50 lbs.	51-60 lbs.	61-70 lbs.	71-80 lbs.	81-90 lbs.	91-100 lbs.	Over 100 lbs.
Liquid 12.5mg/5ml	½ tsp	1 tsp	1 ½ tsp	1 ¾ tsp	2 tsp	2 ½ tsp	3 tsp	3 ½ tsp	3 ¾ tsp	4 tsp
Chewable 12.5mg each	=====	1 tablet	1 ½ tablet	1 ¾ tablet	2 tablet	2 ½ tablet	3 tablets	3 ½ tablet	3 ¾ tablet	4 tablets
Capsule 25mg each	=====	=====	=====	1 capsule	1 capsule	1 capsule	1 capsule	1 capsule	2 capsules	2 capsules