Fever Facts

Don't Fear Fevers!

The specific number doesn't matter as much as the fact that the fever is present.



If your baby is under 2 months of age, call the clinic or seek medical care

Monitoring Symptoms

Although the fever is not a cause for alarm, whatever infection or process is causing it could be concerning. Pay attention, but don't panic. Fever does increase your child's chances of becoming dehydrated, so make sure they are drinking plenty of fluids and monitor their intake and urine output.

Treating Symptoms

In general, the fever will not hurt your child. It does make them feel lousy, though. Treat them with fever reducers (see chart on back of handout) as needed to keep them comfortable. Remember to encourage fluids to prevent dehydration.

Chills are part of the immune response and can cause shivering, which makes the fever higher. Cold baths can increase the fever by increasing shivering.

Organ damage can occur at extreme temperatures (over 107 °F). This is not likely to happen due to infection or illness, but happens due to extreme heat exposure. A fever, even if high, is a controlled adjustment, it will not cause brain damage.

When to Call



- **Fever in kids with underlying health conditions or infants under 2 months of age**
- Fever lasting longer than 3 days
- Concerns for dehydration
- Any other specific symptoms that you are concerned about: pain, respiratory symptoms, severe sore throat.

Questions?

This sheet provides general advice and is not specific for your individual child. Always call if something seems off or if you have specific questions or concerns!

MOUNTAIN **KIDS** PEDIATRICS

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Pediatric Medication Dosing

Acetaminophen (Tylenol, Triaminic, Good Sense, Panadol, Good Neighbor Pharmacy)

Weight Age	Infants' Concentrated Drops (Dropper)*	Infants' Liquid Syrup (Syringe)	Children's Liquid Suspension	Children's Chewable Tablets/Meltaways	Junior Strength Chewable Tablets/Meltaways	Adult Tablets
	80 mg/0.8 mL	**160 mg/5 mL**	**160 mg/5 mL**	**80 mg**	**160 mg**	**325 mg**
6–11 lbs. 1–5 months**	Expired: Discard	1.25 mL (40 mg)	1.25 mL (40 mg)			
12–17 lbs. 6–11 months	Expired: Discard	2.5 mL (80 mg)	2.5 mL (80 mg)			
18–23 lbs. 12–23 months	Expired: Discard	3.75 mL (120 mg)	3.75 mL (120 mg)			
24–35 lbs. 2–3 years		5.0 mL (160 mg)	5.0 mL (160 mg)	2 tablets (160 mg)		
36–47 lbs. 4–5 years			7.5 mL (240 mg)	3 tablets (240 mg)		
48–59 lbs. 6–8 years			10 mL (320 mg)	4 tablets (320 mg)	2 tablets (320 mg)	
60–71 lbs. 9–10 years			12.5 mL (400 mg)	5 tablets (400 mg)	2½ tablets (400 mg)	
72–95 lbs. 11 years			15 mL (480 mg)	6 tablets (480 mg)	3 tablets (480 mg)	
95+ lbs. 12 years & up					4 tablets (640 mg)	1–2 tablets (325–650 mg)

*Concentrated infant drops were discontinued in 2011. If you still have some at home they're expired and should be discarded.

**Don't give acetaminophen to infants under 2 months old unless instructed by your child's doctor.

Ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin)

Weight Age	Infants' Drops (Dropper/Syringe)	Children's Elixir/Liquid	Junior Strength Chewables	Junior Strength Swallow Tablets	Adult Tablets
	50 mg/1.25 mL	**100 mg/5 mL**	**100 mg**	**100 mg**	**200 mg**
12–17 lbs. 6–11 months	1.25 mL (50 mg)	2.5 mL (50 mg)			
18–23 lbs. 12–23 months	1.875 mL (75 mg)	3.75 mL (75 mg)			
24–35 lbs. 2–3 years	2.5 mL (100 mg)	5.0 mL (100 mg)	1 tablet (100 mg)		
36–47 lbs. 4–5 years		7.5 mL (150 mg)	1½ tablets (150 mg)		
48–59 lbs. 6–8 years		10 mL (200 mg)	2 tablets (200 mg)	2 tablets (200 mg)	
60–71 lbs. 9–10 years		12.5 mL (250 mg)	2½ tablets (250 mg)	2½ tablets (250 mg)	
72–95 lbs. 11 years		15 mL (300 mg)	3 tablets (300 mg)	3 tablets (300 mg)	

Source: Pediatric Acetaminophen and Ibuprofen - Kaiser Permanente. https://mydoctor.kaiserpermanente.org/ncal/Images/Ibuprofen%20and%20Acetaminophen%20(Tylenol)%20Recommended%20Pedi%20Dosing%20(00065-000)_tcm75-14511.pdf.

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