

Progressive Children's Clinic

Acetaminophen (Tylenol)				
Given every 4-6 hours as needed				
Child's Weight <i>Child's Age</i>	Liquid 160 mg/ 5 ml	Children's Meltaways 80 mg each	Junior Meltaways 160 mg each	Adult 500 mg/ tablet
6-11 lbs <i>0-3 months</i>	¼ tsp			
12-17 lbs <i>6-11 months</i>	½ tsp	1		
18-23 lbs <i>12-23 months</i>	¾ tsp	1 ½		
24-35 lbs <i>2-3 yrs</i>	1 tsp	2		
36-47 lbs <i>4-5 years</i>	1 ½ tsp	3		
48-59 lbs <i>6-8 years</i>	2 tsp	4	2	
60-71 lbs <i>9-10 years</i>	2 ½ tsp	5	2 ½	
72-95 lbs <i>11 years</i>	3 tsp	6	3	1 tablet
> 96 lbs <i>12 years</i>	4-6 tsp	8-12	4-6	1-2 tablets
¼ tsp = 1.25 ml ½ tsp = 2.5 ml ¾ tsp = 3.75 ml 1 tsp = 5 ml				

Ibuprofen (Motrin, Advil)				
Given every 6 hours as needed				
Child's Weight <i>Child's Age</i>	Concentrated Infant Drops 50 mg/ 1.25 ml	Liquid 100 mg/ 5 ml	Junior Strength 100 mg/ tablet	Adult 200 mg/ tablet
6-11 lbs <i>0-3 months</i>	Not recommended for children less than 6 months old.			
12-17 lbs <i>6-11 months</i>	1.25 ml	½ tsp		
18-23 lbs <i>12-23 months</i>	1.875 ml	¾ tsp		
24-35 lbs <i>2-3 yrs</i>		1 tsp		
36-47 lbs <i>4-5 years</i>		1 ½ tsp		
48-59 lbs <i>6-8 years</i>		2 tsp	2 tablets	
60-71 lbs <i>9-10 years</i>		2 ½ tsp	2 ½ tablets	
72-95 lbs <i>11 years</i>		3 tsp	3 tablets	
> 96 lbs <i>12 years</i>				1-2 tablets
¼ tsp = 1.25 ml ½ tsp = 2.5 ml ¾ tsp = 3.75 ml 1 tsp = 5 ml				

Fever

Although it can be frightening when a child's temperature rises, fever itself causes no harm and can actually be a good thing – it's often the body's way of fighting infections.



Signs and Symptoms

A child may have a fever if he or she is:

- fussy
- uncomfortable
- warm to the touch
- flushed
- sweaty



What to Do:

It's best to keep a child with a fever home from school or childcare. If your child is uncomfortable due to fever, here are some ways to relieve symptoms:

- Give the child a sponge bath in lukewarm water to help bring the fever down.
- Offer plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration.
- Ask your doctor about fever-reducing medicines.
- **Never** use rubbing alcohol to bring the fever down.
- **Do not** give aspirin to an infant or child.

Seek Medical Care Right Away if:

- an infant is younger than 3 months and has a temperature of 100.4° F (38° C) or higher

Call the doctor if an older child has a fever and also:

- appears sick
- has a skin rash
- has persistent diarrhea or repeated vomiting
- has signs of dehydration (urinating less than usual, not having tears when crying, less alert and less active than usual)
- has recurring fevers for 5 days
- has a chronic medical problem like sickle cell disease, heart problems, cancer, or lupus



Think Prevention!

Fevers are virtually unavoidable. The key is to make the child as comfortable as possible until the fever passes and seek medical treatment when necessary.