



Acetaminophen (Tylenol)

FOR BABIES 2 MONTHS AND ABOVE ONLY

May give Acetaminophen every 4-6 hours / No more than 5 doses in 24 hours

Weight	TYLENOL Milligram Dosage	TYLENOL Infant / Children's Liquid 160mg/5ml	TYLENOL Chewables 80mg each	TYLENOL Junior 160 mg each
6-8 lbs	40 mg	1/4 tsp (1.25 ml)	N/A	N/A
9-11 lbs	60 mg	1/3 tsp (1.875 ml)	N/A	N/A
12-17 lbs	80 mg	1/2 tsp (2.5 ml)	N/A	N/A
18-23 lbs	120 mg	3/4 tsp (3.75 ml)	N/A	N/A
24-35 lbs	160 mg	1 tsp (5 ml)	2 tablets	1 tablet
36-47 lbs	240 mg	1.5 tsp (7.5 ml)	3 tablets	1.5 tablets
48-59 lbs	320 mg	2 tsp (10 ml)	4 tablets	2 tablets
60-71 lbs	400 mg	2.5 tsp (12.5 ml)	5 tablets	2.5 tablets
72-95 lbs	500 mg	3 tsp (15 ml)	6 tablets	3 tablets

Ibuprofen (Motrin / Advil)

FOR BABIES 6 MONTHS AND ABOVE ONLY

May give Ibuprofen dose every 6-8 hours

Weight	MOTRIN Milligram Dosage	MOTRIN Infant drops 50mg/1.25 ml	MOTRIN Infant / Children's Liquid 100mg/5ml	MOTRIN Chewables 50 mg each	MOTRIN Junior 100 mg each
12-17 lbs	50 mg	1 dropper (1.25 ml)	1/2 tsp (2.5 ml)	N/A	N/A
18-23 lbs	75 mg	1.5 dropper (1.875 ml)	3/4 tsp (3.75 ml)	N/A	N/A
24-35 lbs	100 mg	2 droppers (2.5 ml)	1 tsp (5 ml)	2 tablets	1 tablet
36-47 lbs	150 mg	3 droppers (3.75 ml)	1.5 tsp (7.5 ml)	3 tablets	1.5 tablet
48-59 lbs	200 mg	N/A	2 tsp (10 ml)	4 tablets	2 tablet
60-71 lbs	250 mg	N/A	2.5 tsp (12.5 ml)	5 tablets	2.5 tablets
72-95 lbs	300 mg	N/A	3 tsp (15 ml)	6 tablets	3 tablets



**A fever is a rectal temperature greater than 100.4°F.
If infant is less than 2 months, please call us ASAP and goto local ER.
Schedule immediately for a fever in an infant 2-3 months of age.**

Fevers generally do not need to be treated with medication unless your child is uncomfortable or has a history of febrile seizures. The fever may be important in helping your child fight the infection.

Even higher temperatures are not in themselves dangerous or significant unless your child has a history of seizures or a chronic disease. Even if your child has a history of a fever-related seizure and you treat the fever with medication, they may still have this kind of seizure. It is more important to watch how your child is behaving. If he is eating and sleeping well and has periods of playfulness, he probably doesn't need any treatment.

DOSING CHART on reverse – This information is accurate at time of publication.

Treatment Suggestions for Fever

- Keep your child's room and your home comfortably cool, and dress him lightly. If the room is warm or stuffy, place a fan nearby to keep cool air moving. If child is complaining about chills, please refrain from bundling the child and piling on the blankets. The body is trying to cool itself.
- Your child does not have to stay in his room or in bed when they have a fever. They can be up and about the house but should not run around and overexert themselves.
- Encourage your child to drink extra fluid or other liquids (water, diluted fruit juices, Pedialyte, gelatin [Jell-O], Popsicles, etc.). Please stay away from caffeinated beverages, including iced tea. The caffeine will dehydrate the kids faster as it's a diuretic.
- If the fever is a symptom of a highly contagious disease (e.g., chickenpox or the flu), keep your child away from other children, elderly people, or people who may not be able to fight infection well, such as those with cancer.
- Sponging by placing them in their regular bath (tub or baby bath) but put only 1 to 2 inches of tepid water (85–90 degrees Fahrenheit, or 29.4–32.2 degrees Celsius) in the basin.

