

Acetaminophen/Ibuprofen Dosage Chart

Acetaminophen (Tylenol or other brand)

Give every 6 hours as needed. (Also available in suppositories; use the same number of mg)

DO NOT give more than 4 doses in 24 hours.

Weight in Pounds (lbs)	Liquid 1 teaspoon= 160 mg/5ml	Chewable 1 tablet= 80 mg	Jr. Strength 1 tablet- 160 mg	Reg. Strength 1 tablet= 325mg
6-11 lbs	¼ teaspoon(1.25ml)	-----	-----	-----
12-17 lbs	½ teaspoon(2.5ml)	-----	-----	-----
18-23 lbs	¾ teaspoon(3.75ml)	-----	-----	-----
24-35 lbs	1 teaspoon (5ml)	2 tablets	-----	-----
36-47 lbs	1 ½ teaspoons(7.5ml)	3 tablets	-----	-----
48-59 lbs	2 teaspoons(10ml)	4 tablets	2 tablets	1 tablet
60-71 lbs	2 ½ teaspoons(12.5ml)	5 tablets	2 ½ tablets	1 tablet
72-95 lbs	3 teaspoons(15ml)	6 tablets	3 tablets	1 ½ tablets
96 (+) lbs	-----	-----	4 tablets	2 tablets

Ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin, or other brand)

IMPORTANT DO NOT GIVE TO INFANTS YOUNGER THAN 6 MONTHS OLD

Give every 6-8 hours as needed; **always** with food. Other strengths available by prescription.

DO NOT give more than 4 doses in 24 hours.

Weight in pounds (lbs)	Dose	Infant Drops (40 mg/1ml)	Children's Liquid 1 teaspoon= 100mg/5ml	Chewable Tablets 1 tablet=100mg	Tablets 1 tablet=200mg
11-21 lbs	50mg	¼ teaspoon(1.25ml)	½ teaspoon (2.5 ml)	½ tablet	-----
22-32 lbs	100mg	½ teaspoon(2.5ml)	1 teaspoon (5ml)	1 tablet	-----
33-43 lbs	150mg	-----	1 ½ teaspoons(7.5ml)	1 ½ tablets	-----
44-54 lbs	200mg	-----	2 teaspoons(10ml)	2 tablets	1 tablet
55-65 lbs	250mg	-----	2 ½ teaspoons(12.5ml)	2 ½ tablets	1 tablet
66-87 lbs	300mg	-----	3 teaspoons(15ml)	3 tablets	1 ½ tablets
88+ lbs	400mg	-----	4 teaspoons(20ml)	4 tablets	2 tablets

Questions? This sheet is not specific to your child but provides general information. If you have questions, please contact your child's healthcare provider.

FEVER

What is Fever?

A fever is a body temperature higher than 100.4 degrees (38 C). It is a symptom, not a disease. Fever can help the body fight infection.

The temperature can be measured under the arm, in the mouth, or in the rectum, and it varies slightly in each place. If you call your clinic about your child's fever, say which method you used.

How should I care for my child?

Keep your child comfortable. Lightweight clothing will help your child cool down. If your child gets cold, use a light blanket.

Give extra fluids to prevent dehydration (getting "dried out")

Sponging and bathing are **not** recommended as they may cause shivering. Shivering actually increases the body's temperature. **Do not** sponge with rubbing alcohol; it may be absorbed through the skin, causing bad side effects.

Fever does not always need to be treated. The main reason to give medicine for a fever is to help your child feel better. If your doctor or nurse practitioner advises a fever-reducing medicine, ask which one to use.

Do not give aspirin or aspirin containing products to children or teens because of the risk of Reye's syndrome (a nervous system illness)

Take your child's temperature before you give any more fever medicine. This will help you know if the temperature is rising, and avoid giving medicine that is not needed.

When should I call the clinic?

Call if your child:

- Has a temperature of 100.4F or higher and is younger than 3 months
- Has a fever that lasts for more than 48 hours and is older than 3 months
- Has a fever that won't come down with medicine, or that keeps rising
- Is crying constantly or very fussy and cannot be comforted
- Is listless, has little energy
- Is sleeping more and is hard to wake up
- Has neck pain or stiffness
- Refuses to drink
- Has less urine than usual

CALL 911 if your child:

- Has trouble breathing
- Has purple spots on skin or bruising

Questions?

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