

Acetaminophen Dosing Chart

REMINDER: Always check your dosing label before administering any medication!

Doses of acetaminophen may be repeated every 4 hours.

	Infant/Children's Liquid (160 mg / 5 mL)	Chewable Tablets (80 mg)
WEIGHT	DOSAGE	DOSAGE
5-8 lbs	1.25 mL	
9-10 lbs	1.8 mL	
11-16 lbs	2.5 mL	
17-21 lbs	3.75 mL	
22-26 lbs	5 mL	2 tablets
27-32 lbs	6.25 mL	2 1/2 tablets
33-37 lbs	7.5 mL	3 tablets
38-42 lbs	8.75 mL	3 1/2 tablets
43-53 lbs	10 mL	4 tablets
54-64 lbs	12.5 mL	5 tablets
65-75 lbs	15 mL	6 tablets
76-86 lbs	17.5 mL	7 tablets
87-95 lbs	20 mL	8 tablets
> 95 lbs	Adult Dosage	Adult Dosage

	Junior Strength Tablets (160 mg each)
WEIGHT	DOSAGE
22-26 lbs	1 tablet
27-32 lbs	1 tablet
33-37 lbs	1 1/2 tablets
38-42 lbs	1 1/2 tablets
43-53 lbs	2 tablets
54-64 lbs	2 1/2 tablets
65-75 lbs	3 tablets
76-86 lbs	3 1/2 tablets
87-95 lbs	4 tablets
> 95 lbs	Adult Dosage

	Adult Strength Tablets (325 mg each)
WEIGHT	DOSAGE
43-64 lbs	1 tablet
65-86 lbs	1 1/2 tablets
87-95 lbs	2 tablets
> 95 lbs	Adult Dosage

Ibuprofen Dosing Chart

NOTE: Ibuprofen should not be given to infants under 6 months of age.

Doses of ibuprofen may be repeated every 6 hours.

	Infants Concentrated Ibuprofen (50 mg / 1.25 mL)	Children's Liquid (100 mg / 5 mL)
WEIGHT	DOSAGE	DOSAGE
9-10 lbs	0.625 mL	
11-16 lbs	1.25 mL	2.5 mL
17-21 lbs	1.875 mL	3.75 mL
22-26 lbs	2.5 mL	5 mL
27-32 lbs	3.125 mL	6.25 mL
33-37 lbs	3.75 mL	7.5 mL
38-42 lbs	4.375 mL	8.75 mL
43-53 lbs	5 mL	10 mL
54-64 lbs	Use liquid or tablets	12.5 mL
65-75 lbs		15 mL
76-86 lbs		17.5 mL
87-95 lbs		20 mL
> 95 lbs	Adult Dosage	Adult Dosage

	Junior Strength Tablets (100 mg each)
WEIGHT	DOSAGE
22-26 lbs	1 tablet
27-32 lbs	1 tablet
33-37 lbs	1 1/2 tablets
38-42 lbs	1 1/2 tablets
43-53 lbs	2 tablets
54-64 lbs	2 1/2 tablets
65-75 lbs	3 tablets
76-86 lbs	3 1/2 tablets
87-95 lbs	4 tablets
> 95 lbs	Adult Dosage

	Adult Strength Tablets (200 mg each)
WEIGHT	DOSAGE
43-64 lbs	1 tablet
65-86 lbs	1 1/2 tablets
87-95 lbs	2 tablets
> 95 lbs	Adult Dosage

Fever Facts



Sakakawea Medical Center - Hazen

510 8th Ave NE | (701) 748-2225

CCCHC Beulah Clinic

1312 Hwy 49 N | (701) 873-4445

CCCHC Center Clinic

111 E Main St | (701) 794-8798

CCCHC Hazen Clinic

510 8th Ave NE | (701) 748-2256

CCCHC Killdeer Clinic

220 4th Ave SW | (701) 764-5822

What is fever?

Fevers are usually harmless; they help the body fight infection, but they can be uncomfortable. Some causes of fever include reaction to immunizations, wearing too much clothing, over-exertion or dehydration. Here are some ways to help your child feel better. Talk to your child's doctor if you have any questions or concerns.

Prevent dehydration

- If the body doesn't have enough liquids, it can get too dry or "dehydrated." Have your child drink a lot of water or other liquids to stay healthy.
- If they can't or won't drink, try popsicles.
- For a baby, offer extra formula or breast milk throughout the day; continue to breastfeed even if you have a cold, so you can pass on your body's natural germ fighters.
- Other clear liquid options include 7UP, diluted apple juice, Pedialyte or sports drinks.



Try a fever medicine

- Acetaminophen or ibuprofen can help lower a fever.
- Give acetaminophen or ibuprofen as directed by a healthcare provider (see back of brochure).
- Do not give ibuprofen to children under 6 months.



Keep things cool

- Keep your child's room and your home comfortably cool.
- Dress them lightly.
- If their room is warm or stuffy, put a fan nearby.
- Put your child in a tub with 1 to 2 inches of slightly warm water and sponge them all over. Take them out if they start to shiver.



Never give aspirin to children!
It can cause a serious illness called **Reye's Syndrome.**

What about febrile seizures?

When seizures occur it can be very scary for parents. Here are a few facts you should know:

- In 3-5% of all children (6 months to 6 years old) febrile seizures are caused by a rapid rise in temperature.
- Seizures are generally very brief, lasting about a minute.
- Febrile seizures do not cause damage to the nervous system. A child who has a febrile seizure should be seen by a physician for evaluation.

When should a nurse or doctor be called?

Consider how sick your child seems and what other symptoms are present.

Call if your child has

- a fever for more than 48-72 hours.
- a fever over 104°F (40°C) that does not come down or goes up after a dose of fever medication.
- a fever with an earache or other pain (i.e. stomach) with pain from urination or lack of urination.
- a fever and has continued vomiting or diarrhea (especially in an infant).
- a fever with a stiff neck.
- a fever and is under 3 months of age.