

Fever (Age 1-5)

Definition

Your child has a fever if:

- Rectal, Ear or Forehead temperature: 100.4° F (38.0° C) or higher.
- Oral or Mouth temperature: 100° F (37.8° C) or higher.
- Under the arm (Armpit) temperature: 99° F (37.2° C) or higher.
- Caution: birth to 3 months. These babies need to be seen if they have fever. Do not give any fever medicine before being seen.

Health Information

Causes

- Main cause: colds and other viral infections.
- Fever may be the only symptom for the first 24 hours. This often occurs with a viral illness. The start of symptoms (runny nose, cough, loose stools) is often delayed. In the case of Roseola, fever may be the only symptom for 2 or 3 days.
- Most often, you won't know the cause of the fever until other symptoms develop. This may take 24 hours.
- Bacterial infections (as with a Strep throat or a kidney infection) also cause fever.
- Teething does not cause fever.

Fever and Crying

- Fever on its own shouldn't cause much crying.
- Frequent crying in a child with fever is caused by pain until proven otherwise.
- Hidden causes can be ear infections, kidney infections, and sore throats.

Normal Temperature Range

- **Rectal or Forehead.** A reading of 98.6° F (37° C) is just the average temp. A normal low can be 96.8° F (36° C) in the morning. It can change to a high of 100.3° F (37.9° C) late in the day. This is a normal range.
- **By mouth.** A reading of 97.6° F (36.5° C) is just the average mouth temp. A normal low can be 95.8° F (35.5° C) in the morning. It can change to a high of 99.9° F (37.7° C) late in the day. This is a normal range.

Care Advice

1. **Key Points**

- Having a fever means your child has a new infection.
- It's most likely caused by a virus.
- You may not know the cause of the fever until other symptoms develop. This may take 24 hours.
- For sick children, most fevers are good. They help the body fight infection.
- Use the ranges below to help put your child's level of fever into perspective:
- 100°-102°F (37.8°- 39°C) Low grade fevers: Good fevers. Helpful. Don't treat. Needed to fight the infection.
- 102°-104°F (39°- 40°C) Moderate fevers: Still helpful. Treat only if causes discomfort. Fluids alone will often bring it down below 102 F.
- 104°-105°F (40°- 40.6°C) High fevers: Always treat the fever. Some patients need to be seen based on their symptoms. Many do not.
- Over 105°F (40.6°C) Less than 1% of fevers go this high. All these patients need to be examined. Always treat the fever.

2. **Fever Medicine**

- For fevers 100°-102° F (37.8°- 39° C), fever medicine is not needed. Reason: Fevers in this range help the body fight the infection. Fevers turn on the body's immune system. These fevers do not cause any discomfort.
- Fever medicine is only needed for fevers over 102° F (39° C). The goal of fever therapy is to keep the fever at a helpful level around 102 F (39 C).
- Give acetaminophen (such as Tylenol) or ibuprofen (such as Advil). See the Dose Tables.
- Most often, the fever meds lower the fever by 2° to 3°F (1° - 1.5°C). They do not bring it down to normal. Also, it takes 1 to 2 hours to see the effect.
- Do not use aspirin. Reason: Risk of Reye syndrome, a rare but serious brain disease.
- Children do not need to take both acetaminophen and ibuprofen together.
- Pain: Fever does not cause pain. If your child also has pain, it's from the infection. It may be a sore throat or muscle pain. Treat the pain, if it's more than mild.

3. **Treatment for All Fevers - Extra Fluids**

- Fluids alone can lower the fever. Reason: Being well hydrated helps the body give off heat through the skin.
- Offer your child extra water or other fluids by mouth. Cold fluids are better. Until 6 months old, only give extra formula, breastmilk, or Pedialyte if needed.
- For all children, dress in 1 layer of clothing, unless shivering. Reason: Also helps heat loss from the skin.

4. **Warm Clothes for Shivering**

- Shivering (or the chills) means your child's temperature is trying to go up.
- It will continue until the fever levels off, usually at 104 F or lower.
- Wrap your child in a blanket until he stops shivering.
- Caution: If a baby under 1 year has a fever, never overdress or bundle up. Reason: Babies can get over-heated more easily than older children.

5. **Sponging with Lukewarm Water: Rarely Needed**

- Note: Sponging is an option for high fevers, but rarely needed.
- When to Use: Fever above 104° F (40° C) AND doesn't come down below 104 F with correct dose of fever med. Always give the fever med 1 hour or more to work first.
- How to Sponge: Use lukewarm water (85 - 90° F) (29.4 - 32.2° C). Sponge for 20-30 minutes.
- If your child shivers or becomes cold, stop sponging. Other option: You can also make the water warmer.
- Caution: Do not use rubbing alcohol. Reason: Can cause a coma.

6. **What to Expect**

- Most fevers with viral illnesses range between 101° and 104° F (38.4° and 40° C).
- They may last for 2 or 3 days.
- Again, fevers at this level are not harmful.

7. **Return to School**

- Your child can return to school after the fever is gone.
- Your child should feel well enough to join in normal activities.

Call Your Doctor If

- Age under 3 months
- Your child looks or acts very sick
- Any serious symptoms occur, such as trouble breathing
- Age 3-6 months and fever as only symptom lasts over 24 hours
- Fever as only symptom lasts over 48 hours
- Fever goes above 104° F (40° C)
- You think your child needs to be seen
- Your child becomes worse

Pediatric Care Advice

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