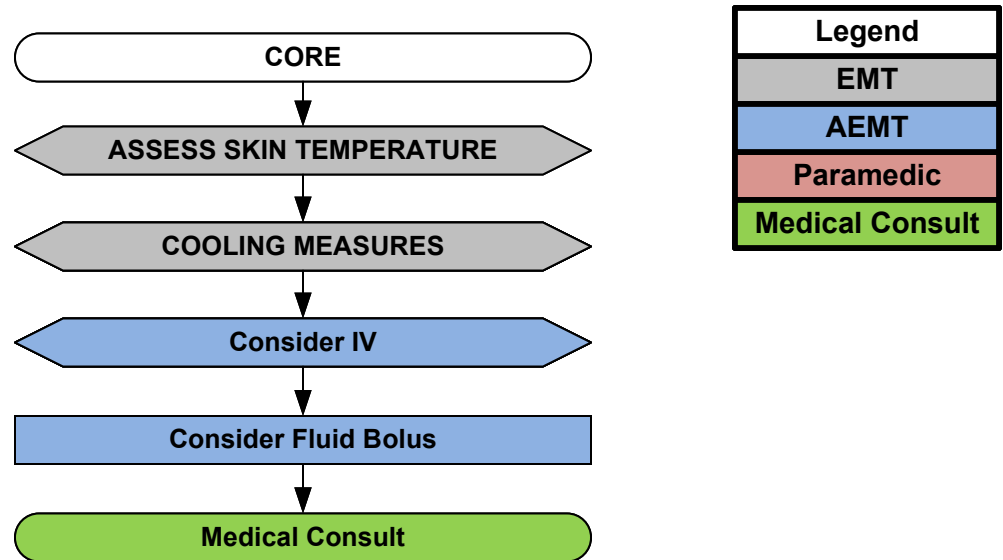


PEDIATRIC FEVER

History: ○ Age ○ Duration of fever ○ Severity of fever ○ Immunocompromised (transplant, HIV, diabetes, cancer) ○ Environmental exposure ○ Last Acetaminophen or Ibuprofen ○ SAMPLE	Signs and Symptoms: ○ Warm ○ Flushed ○ Sweaty ○ Chills & rigors ○ Malaise, cough, chest pain, headache, dysuria, abdominal pain, mental status changes, rash/petechiae, stiff neck ○ Decreased feeding/appetite	Differential: ○ Infections / Sepsis ○ Cancer / Tumors / Lymphomas ○ Medication or drug reaction ○ Connective tissue disease - Arthritis - Vasculitis ○ Hyperthyroidism ○ Heat emergency ○ Pneumonia ○ Meningitis
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Pearls:

- **Infants less than 12 weeks with a fever is a medical emergency because the immune system is not fully developed.**
- Temperature may be decreased by a combination of 4 methods:
 1. Radiation: Heat loss to air (unwrap or remove clothing)
 2. Evaporation: Heat loss through the evaporation of sweat or liquid from the skin (tepid water bath to skin)
 3. Convection: Heat loss through the movement of air currents over the skin (increase air movement to skin)
 4. Conduction: Heat loss through the contact with solid substances (with heat stroke use cool packs per protocol)
- Re-hydration with fluids increases the patient's ability to sweat and improves heat loss.