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### **Dosing 6 months and up**

#### **Normal Side Effects of Vaccines**

- Your baby may experience **fever** in the first 48 hours after the vaccines. Acetaminophen (for example, **Tylenol**) may be given every 4 hours.
- Your baby may experience **irritability** in the first 48 hours after the vaccines. Acetaminophen may be given every 4 hours for discomfort.
- Your baby may be extra **sleepy** in the first 48 hours after the vaccines. This is normal as long as your baby is waking to feed.
- Your baby may experience **redness** at the site of the injection. This may last 3-4 days and is more likely with each successive round of vaccines. Warm compress, bathing and acetaminophen may soothe any discomfort.
- Your baby may develop a **lump** under the skin where the injection occurred. This is due to bleeding under the skin. It may take several weeks for the body to reabsorb the blood. The lump may persist, but it is not permanent.

#### **Call us during REGULAR office hours if:**

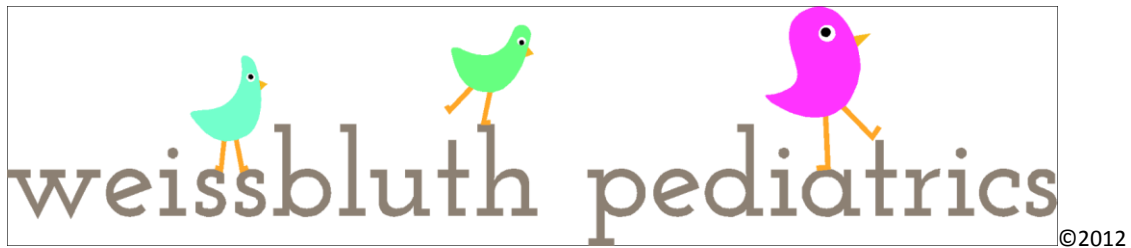
- Fever lasts more than 48 hours after the vaccines are given.
- Redness at the injection site appears to be spreading.

#### **Call us URGENTLY if:**

- Your baby is not waking to feed.
- Your baby has been crying inconsolably for 2 hours or more and you've already tried giving acetaminophen and using warm compress.
- Something else not mentioned above is alarming to you.

#### **FEVER - Age 6 months and up**

Fever results from your body producing chemicals to help fight infection. It is normal reaction to both bacterial and viral infections. It will never harm a healthy brain, but it is uncomfortable which is why we treat it. There is no specific fever number that is considered abnormal, but temperatures over 105 are infrequent in children without underlying medical conditions.



**Call us during REGULAR office hours if:**

- Your child has had fever over 100.5 for 48 hours or more with no other symptoms such as a runny nose, cough, diarrhea or vomiting.
- Your child has had fever for 72 hours or more in addition to runny nose, cough, diarrhea, or vomiting.
- Your child has congestion and/or cough with an initial fever that resolves but then returns several days later.

**Call us URGENTLY if:**

- Your child is having very fast or labored breathing. It is normal for the breathing rate to be somewhat elevated with fever but it should come down as the temperature comes down. If it does not, please call.
- You think that your child is dehydrated. The best way to monitor for dehydration is to look for wet diapers. If your child is having a wet diaper at least every 6-8 hours, this is a good sign that they are retaining enough fluid.
- Your child is lethargic even after you give them medicine for fever. Most children will “perk up” an hour or so after receiving anti-fever medicine. Sleeping more during an illness is normal, but not wanting to get off the couch all day is not normal for a toddler.

**Anti-Fever Medicines** (Ibuprofen for > 6 mos only)

<b>Weight (lb)</b>	<b>12-17</b>	<b>18-23</b>	<b>24-35</b>	<b>36-47</b>
<b>Children’s Acetaminophen</b> (e.g. Tylenol) 160 mg/5ml	2.5ml (80mg)	3.75ml (120mg)	5ml (160mg)	7.5ml (240mg)
<b>Infant Ibuprofen</b> (e.g. Motrin or Advil) 50 mg/1.25ml	1.25ml (50mg)	1.875ml (75mg)	2.5ml (100mg)	3.75ml (150mg)
<b>Children’s Ibuprofen</b> 100mg/5ml	2.5ml (50mg)	4ml (75mg)	5ml (100mg)	7.5ml (150mg)

We generally do not recommend that you alternate between Tylenol and Acetaminophen and Ibuprofen. However, we may occasionally suggest this for very high fevers.

\*These directions are not for the older 80mg/.08ml version of Acetaminophen\*