

PROTECT
WITH CARE



REPORTING

FEVER

TO YOUR PAEDIATRICIAN

FEVER IS ONE OF THE **MOST FREQUENT** SYMPTOMS, ACCOUNTING FOR UP TO ONE-THIRD OF ALL ISSUES REPORTED TO PAEDIATRICIANS¹

REPORTING
FEVER CORRECTLY
TO YOUR PAEDIATRICIAN
IS CRUCIAL
TO RECEIVE
APPROPRIATE CARE.

TO DO SO, IT IS IMPORTANT
FOR PARENTS
TO CAREFULLY OBSERVE
THEIR CHILD AND
ACCURATELY REPORT
THIS INFORMATION.²



CHARACTERISTICS

- What is the maximum value? Where (site) and how (type of thermometer) is it measured?
- How did the rise in temperature occur? (suddenly or gradually?)



COURSE

- How is the trend during the day? (fluctuating or stable?)
- Any other concomitant conditions (e.g., vomiting, diarrhoea, soar throat, coughing, rash)



CHILD'S APPEARANCE

- Skin colour (rosy, pale, bluish)
- Behaviour (Is the child calm or restless? Does your child have an appetite? Is your child irritable or whiny? Is your child playful?)
- Breathing (Is it regular? Fatigued?) and reaction to stimuli
- Ask your paediatrician whether you should give an antipyretic and assess your child's conditions after 60-90 minutes (Is your child sleeping profoundly? Is your child agitated? Is your child crying?)



POST-VACCINATION FEVER

- Fever values (usually between 38 and 38.5°C)
- Duration of fever (usually short, lasting 24-48 hours)



Use of **ibuprofen or paracetamol** is effective in treating both the fever and any pain at the injection site²



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DON'T FORGET:

Your paediatrician is always there to advise you, especially if your child is 6 months old or younger or is very ill³

In case of fever, don't force your child to eat but make sure s/he drinks³

