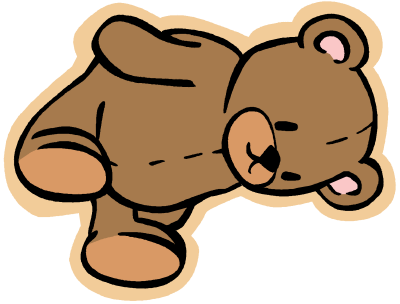
How much fever-reducing medicine (acetaminophen) should I give my child?

Dose of acetaminophen to be given every 4–6 hours, by age or by weight				
1–3 months 6–11 lbs.	4–11 months 12–17 lbs.	12–23 months 18–23 lbs.	2–3 years 24–35 lbs.	4–5 years 36–47 lbs.
1/2 dropperful infant drops*	1 dropperful infant drops* or 1/2 teaspoon children's liquid*	1 1/2 droppersful infant drops* or 3/4 teaspoon children's liquid*	2 chewable (80mg) tablets* or 1 teaspoon* children's liquid	3 chewable (80 mg) tablets* or 1 1/2 teaspoons children's liquid*

*Consult your pharmacist to be sure you choose the correct dose and formula for your child.



Do not hesitate to contact your Physician or Health District Nurse if you are concerned or have questions.

Panhandle Health District offices are ready to serve you in each of the five northern counties of Idaho

Kootenai County
8500 N. Atlas Rd
Hayden ID 83835
208 415-5100

Bonner County
1020 Michigan
Sandpoint ID 83864
208 263-5159

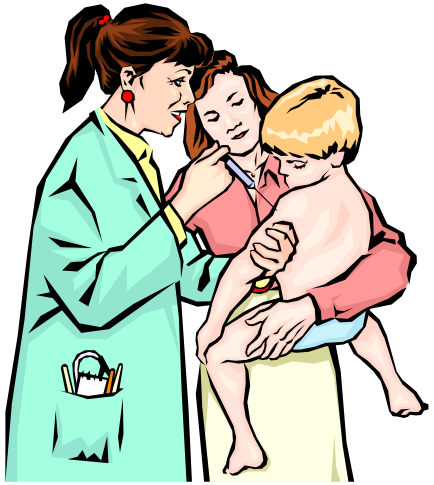
Boundary County
7402 Caribou
Bonners Ferry ID 83805
208 267-5558

Benewah County
137 N 8th St
St. Maries ID 83861
208 245-4556

Shoshone County
114 W Riverside
Kellogg ID 83837
208 786-7474

July 2009

After the Shots



Panhandle Health District
www2.state.id.us/phd1

Healthy People in Healthy Communities

Public Health

AFTER THE SHOTS

Common Symptoms For the First 48 Hours

- Mild fever—temperature taken rectally that is under 101 F. Give acetaminophen (Tylenol, Tempra, Panadol) according to age/weight chart.
- DO NOT GIVE ASPIRIN.
- Give extra fluids such as water and clear juices.
- You may sponge your child in a few inches of lukewarm (not cold) water. Do not use rubbing alcohol in the water. Clothe your child lightly, do not wrap tightly.
- Redness or swelling at the site of injection- place a clean, cold washcloth on the area. If swelling remains after 24 hours, use a warm wet washcloth for 15 minutes every 2 to 3 hours.
- Irritability—offer extra comfort to the child. Often giving acetaminophen will help with discomfort which may be adding to the irritability.

When to Call Your Doctor or Panhandle Health District

- If your child has a rectal temperature higher than 105º (or 104º orally or 103º under the arm).
- If your child is pale or limp.
- If your child has been crying for over three hours and just won't stop.
- If your child has a strange cry that is not normal (high pitched cry).
- If your child's body is shaking, twitching or jerking.
- If you are concerned about your child for any reason after his shots.

VACCINES & COMMON SIDE EFFECTS

Inactivated Vaccines

- **DTaP** (*diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis*): Fever and soreness at site of injection for up to 48 hours.
- **DT or Td** (*diphtheria-tetanus to age 7 or tetanus-diphtheria after age 7*): Fever/ soreness at site.
- **Hib/HBOC** (**Haemophilus Influenza B**): Side effects are rare, occasionally fever/ pain at site.
- **IPV** (*inactivated polio virus*): Very well tolerated, rarely any reaction.
- **Prevnar** (*pneumococcal conjugate*): Local reactions 10-20%, fever, sore muscles 5%-24%.
- **Hepatitis B:** Side effects are rare--only occasional pain at site.
- **Hepatitis A:** Injection site pain, redness, swelling in 20%-50%, fever, fatigue <10%, headache 5-15%.
- **Meningococcal**: Up to 50% have redness, pain at injection site. A small percent may have fever.

Live Virus Vaccines

- **MMR** (*measles, mumps and rubella*): Fever is most common; it can be 103 ° F starting 7-10 days after immunization, lasting 1-2 days.
- **Rotavirus**: 1-3% more likely to have diarrhea/vomiting within 7 days of getting the vaccine than children who are not vaccinated.
- **Varicella** (*chickenpox*): Injection site pain, soreness, redness or swelling. A generalized Varicella-like rash occurs in 4%-6% with an average of 5 lesions occurring within 3 weeks of vaccination.
- HPV (Human Papillomavirus): Pain—80%, redness or swelling—25%, fever—10% or less, headache.