

Medications and Dosages to Reduce Pain and Fever (04-17)

Important Information:

1. Give dose based on your child's weight. If you don't know the weight, you may call us and we will tell you your child's last weight measurement.
2. Do not give more medication than recommended.
3. If you have questions about dosing or any other concern, please call us.
4. Keep medicines out of the reach of children
5. Always use a proper measuring device. For example:
 - a. When giving infant drops, use only the dosing device (dropper or syringe) enclosed in the package.
 - b. When giving children's suspension or liquid, use the dosage cup enclosed in the package (kitchen spoons are not accurate measures).

Acetaminophen (Tylenol) Dosing Chart

Give every 4-6 hours as needed, no more than 5 times in 24 hours.

Weight	Milligram Dosage	Children's Liquid or Infant Drops 160mg/5ml	Children's Chewables 160mg	Adult Tablets 325mg
6-11 lbs	40 mg	¼ tsp (1.25 ml)		
12-17 lbs	80 mg	½ tsp (2.5 ml)		
18-23 lbs	120 mg	¾ tsp (3.75 ml)		
24-35 lbs	160 mg	1 tsp (5ml)	1 tablet	
36-47 lbs	240 mg	1 ½ tsp (7.5 ml)	1 ½ tabs	
48-59 lbs	320 mg	2 tsp (10 ml)	2 tablets	1 tablet
60-71 lbs	400 mg	2 1/2 tsp (12.5 ml)	2 1/2 tablets	1 tablet
72-95 lbs	480 mg	3 tsp (15 ml)	3 tablets	1 ½ tabs
> 96 lbs		GIVE	ADULT	DOSE

Ibuprofen (Motrin, Advil) Dosing Chart

Give every 6-8 hours, as needed, no more than 4 times in 24 hours

Weight:	Milligram Dosage	<u>Old Infant Drops</u> 50mg/1.25ml	Children's Liquid or <u>New Infant Drops</u> 100mg/5ml	Chewable Tablets 50mg	Junior strength 100mg	Adult Tablets 200mg
Under 6 months	DO	NOT	USE			
12-17 lbs	50 mg	1 dropper (1.25 ml)	½ tsp (2.5ml)			
18-23 lbs	75 mg	1 ½ dropper (1.875 ml)	¾ tsp (3.75ml)			
24-35 lbs	100 mg	2 dropper (2.5 ml)	1 tsp (5 ml)	2 tablets	1 tablet	
36-47 lbs	150 mg		1 ½ tsp	3 tablets	1 ½ tablets	
48-59 lbs	200 mg		2 tsp	4 tablets	2 tablets	1 tablet
60-71 lbs	250 mg		2 ½ tsp	5 tablets	2 ½ tabs	1 tablet
72-95 lbs	300 mg		3 tsp	6 tablets	3 tablets	1 ½ tablets
> 95 lbs		GIVE	ADULT	DOSE		

Additional information

We generally recommend using a single medication for fever control. If you try either medication and your child has not received adequate relief (remember relief of discomfort is the primary reason for using either medication, not fever reduction), then try the other medication when he is due for the next dose. If neither medication is giving your child adequate relief, you may try giving both medicines however this is generally not needed. If you do give both medicines, you may alternate them at 3 hour intervals. Be aware that this schedule increases the chance of stomach upset.