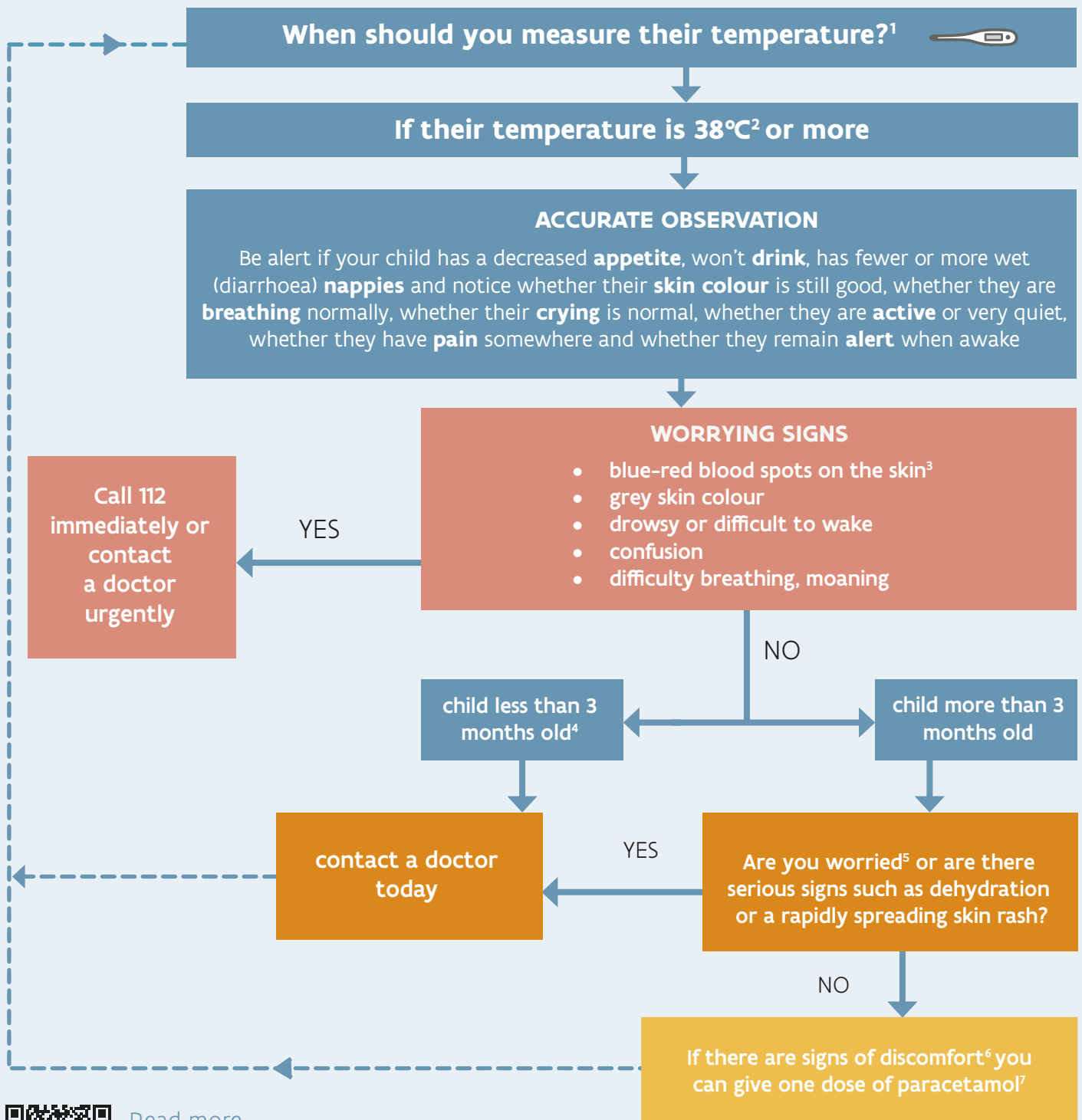


# What you should do if your child has a FEVER



Read more  
about fever  
at [kindengezin.be](http://kindengezin.be)

See other side →



Opgroeien



## **Footnotes :**

1. You should measure the body temperature if you are worried and if the child is not behaving normally, is sleeping less or more, has less or no appetite, is difficult, is playing less or not at all, is crying more or looks pale.
2. Measure the child's temperature rectally up to 3 years of age.
3. Pinpoint-shaped, subcutaneous spots on the arms, legs or trunk that do not disappear when pressed: this indicates blood poisoning and that a very serious infection is developing
4. Younger than 90 days.
5. Possible reasons for concern: if the child is otherwise sick or sicker than usual, if the child is getting progressively sicker or if the child has had a fever for more than 3 days in a row.
6. Signs of discomfort: tearful, pain, discomfort, reduced appetite, less active.
7. One dose of paracetamol syrup according to the child's weight. In exceptional cases, a different course of action may be followed after consulting a doctor.