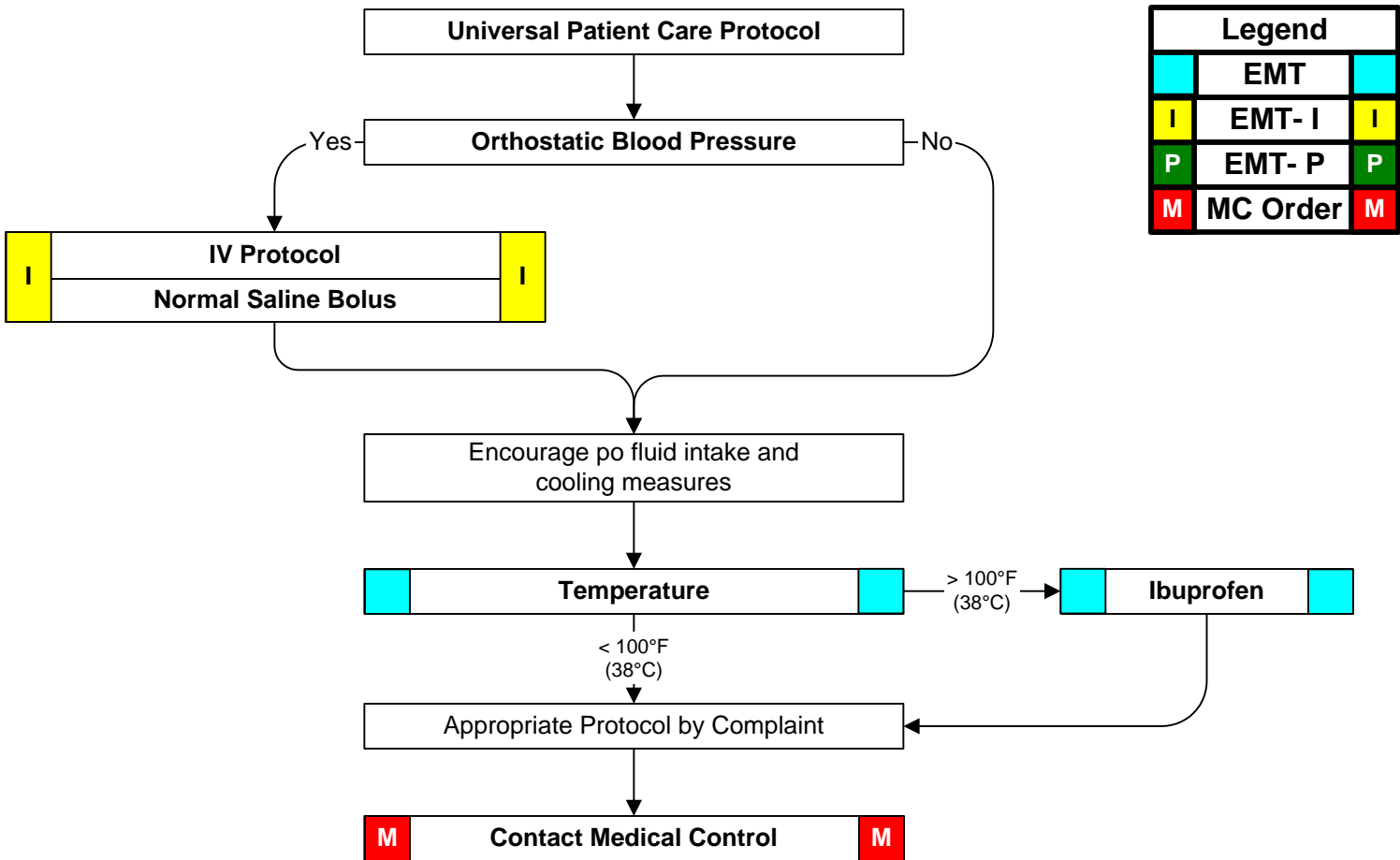


<p>History:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Duration of fever • Severity of fever • Past medical history • Medications • Immunocompromised (transplant, HIV, diabetes, cancer) • Environmental exposure • Last acetaminophen or ibuprofen 	<p>Signs and Symptoms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm • Flushed • Sweaty • Chills/Rigors <p>Associated Symptoms: (Helpful to localize source)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • myalgias, cough, chest pain, headache, dysuria, abdominal pain, mental status changes, rash 	<p>Differential:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infections / Sepsis • Cancer / Tumors / Lymphomas • Medication or drug reaction • Connective tissue disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arthritis • Vasculitis • Hyperthyroid • Heat Stroke
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- Pearls:**
- **Exam: Mental Status, Skin, HEENT, Neck, Heart, Lungs, Abdomen, Back, Extremities, Neuro**
 - Febrile seizures are more likely in children with a history of febrile seizures and with a rapid elevation in temperature.
 - Temperature may be decreased by a combination of 4 methods:
 - **Radiation:** Heat loss to air (unwrap or remove clothing)
 - **Evaporation:** Heat loss through the evaporation of sweat or liquid from the skin (tepid water bath to skin)
 - **Convection:** Heat loss through the movement of air currents over the skin (increase air movement to skin)
 - **Conduction:** Heat loss through the contact with solid substances (with heat stroke use cool packs per protocol)
 - Rehydration with fluids increased the patients ability to sweat and improves heat loss.
 - All patients should have drug allergies documented prior to administering pain medications.
 - Allergies to NSAID's (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications) are a contraindication to Ibuprofen.
 - NSAID's should not be used in the setting of environmental heat emergencies.