### Fever

#### History
- Age
- Duration of symptoms
- Maximum temperature
- Past medical history
- Medications
- Immunocompromised (e.g., transplant, HIV, diabetes, cancer)
- Environmental exposure
- Last acetaminophen/ibuprofen/aspirin
- Recent travel

#### Signs and Symptoms
- Warm
- Flushed
- Sweaty
- Chills/rigors

#### Associated Symptoms (helpful to localize source)
- Malaise, cough, chest pain, headache, dysuria, abdominal pain, mental status changes, rash

#### Differential
- Infection/sepsis
- Cancer/tumors/lymphomas
- Medication or drug reaction
- Connective tissue disease (e.g., arthritis or vasculitis)
- Hyperthyroidism
- Heat stroke
- Meningitis
- Overdose/toxic ingestion
- Travel illness (e.g., Malaria, Ebola)

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#### Treatment Protocol

**Temperature measurement**

**Consider**, active cooling measures

**Blood glucose analysis**

**Establish IV**

**Cardiac monitor**

**Consider**, Normal Saline bolus 500ml IV/IO

**Maximum 2L**

- **ALOC**
- **Overdose/Poisoning/Ingestion**
- **Sepsis**

**Notify receiving facility. Consider Base Hospital for medical direction**

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### Pearls
- Rehydration with fluids increases the patient’s ability to sweat and facilitates natural heat loss.
- Consider Ebola and obtain recent travel history.
- When you have a concern for a contagious infectious disease (i.e., measles, SARS, Ebola), contact your supervisor.