**Fever**

For reported or tactile fever that is NOT suspected sepsis. For sepsis, use primary impression Sepsis.

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

**Signs and Symptoms**
- Hot
- 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., Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis (JRA) or vasculitis)
- Heat stroke
- Meningitis
- Overdose/toxic ingestion
- Travel illness (e.g., Malaria, Ebola)

**Pearls**
- Children under the age of two years should receive a rectal temperature when possible.
- Signs and symptoms of poor perfusion include delayed cap refill, AMS, mottling, and tachypnea.
- 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.

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**San Mateo County Emergency Medical Services**

**Effective November 2018**

**Effective July 2020**

**Blood glucose analysis**

**Temperature measurement**

**Consider, active cooling measures**

**Blood glucose analysis**

**Consider, Establish IV**

**Consider, Cardiac monitor**

**If age-dependent hypotensive or evidence of poor perfusion**

**Normal Saline bolus IV/IO**

**May repeat x2**

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

**Hypoglycemia**

**Hyperglycemia**