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The following is a listing of signs and symptoms, which may indicate a more serious or worsening medical condition. If you see any of these signs OR if your child seems to be getting worse, please let us know immediately.

**Throat / Respiratory Illness:**

- Drools or has extreme difficulty swallowing saliva
- Unable to swallow adequate fluid intake
- Breathing or swallowing becomes difficult
- Worsening sore throat over 3 days or not resolving after 1 week
- Has bluish lips or skin
- Makes a whistling sound that gets louder with each breath
- Seems to be struggling to catch his/her breath
- Fast or hard breathing (when you can see the chest, neck or ribs drawing in and out)
- Has wheezing that has not improved after the second dose of asthma medicine
- For known asthma patients - has a peak flow rate that is less than 50% of the personal best

**Fever Illness:**

- Child looks very ill, is unusually drowsy, or is very fussy
- Child has other symptoms, such as a stiff neck, severe headache, severe sore throat, severe ear pain, an unexplained rash, or repeated vomiting or diarrhea
- Has a seizure
- Is younger than 3 months (12 weeks) and has a temperature of 100.4°F (38.0°C) or higher
- The fever persists for more than 24 hours in a child younger than 2 years.
- The fever persists for more than 3 days (72 hours) in a child 2 years of age or older
- Fever rises above 104°F (40°C) repeatedly for a child of any age
- Your child still "acts sick" once his/her fever is brought down.
- Your child is hard to awaken or acts confused

**Allergic Reaction/Hives/Rash:**

- Most of the itch is not relieved after your child has been taking an antihistamine for 24 hours.
- Your child is on a new medicine and develops hives
- The hives last more than 1 week.
- The rash becomes purple or has blood-colored spots or dots.
- The rash becomes bright red AND tender to the touch
- Your child has had a widespread rash (other than hives) for more than 48 hours.
- The localized rash lasts more than 1 week.
- Your child becomes ill appearing.

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### **Severe Allergic Reaction:**

Call **911** if your child develops any of the following when there is a known or suspected allergic reaction:

- **Mouth**—itching, swelling of lips or tongue
- **Throat**—itching, tightness, trouble swallowing, hoarseness
- **Chest**—shortness of breath, cough, wheeze, chest pain, tight feeling
- **Heart**—weak pulse, passing out, shock
- **Gut**—vomiting, diarrhea, cramps
- **Nervous system**—dizziness, fainting, feeling that you are about to die

### **Abdominal pain, vomiting, or diarrhea illness:**

- Drinking significantly less than normal >24 hours
- Urinating much less often than normal (no urination in 8 hours)
- Your child does not make tears while crying.
- Your child has a dry or sticky mouth.
- Your child is dizzy or unsteady while standing or walking.
- Your child appears less alert or is more sleepy than usual
- Has blue lips or nails
- Develops a fever that lasts for more than 2 to 3 days
- Has symptoms that get worse after a week
- Your child's vomiting gets significantly worse or lasts longer than 24 hours
- Your child has had more than 8 stools in the last 8 hours.
- The diarrhea is watery AND your child also throws up repeatedly.
- There is mucus, blood or pus in the stools.
- The mild diarrhea lasts more than 2 weeks.
- The abdominal pain is severe AND lasts more than 1 hour.
- The abdominal pain is constant AND has lasted more than 2 hours.
- The abdominal pain comes and goes (cramps) AND lasts more than 24 hours.
- The abdominal pain is in the lower right side of the abdomen or causes your child to walk bent over.
- The pain is in the scrotum or testicle.

### **Headache:**

- Any concern for seizure
- A change in the character of his or her headaches, particularly a headache that awakens your child from sleep or occurs in the early morning
- Behavioral changes or worsening school performance despite treatment of your child's headaches
- Vomiting occurs 2 or more times.
- Your child's vision becomes blurred or double.
- Your child develops a new fever over 100°F (37.8°C).
- The headache becomes severe.
- Your child becomes difficult to awaken, confused or excessively tired.
- Walking or talking becomes difficult.

### **For any illness or at any time:**

- **Your child starts acting very sick.**
- **Your child seems to be getting worse.**
- **You are just concerned**