

Fever in Children



A child has a fever when their rectal temperature is 38.0°C or higher. The most common causes of fever in children are infections, gastrointestinal problems, and immunizations. High fever is not reflective of the severity of an illness. A child's behaviour is usually a better indication of how sick they are.

Taking a Child's Temperature

There are several ways to take a child's temperature including the rectal, oral, axillary (armpit), tympanic (ear), and temporal (forehead) methods.

