

Helping Hand[™]

Health Education for Patients and Families

Acetaminophen (Tylenol[®])

Acetaminophen is a medicine used to reduce fever and treat pain. The brand name is Tylenol[®]. Other names for this medicine are Tempra[®] and Feverall[®]. Many grocery stores and pharmacies have their own brands. After giving a dose, symptoms should improve within 30 to 60 minutes.

You can get acetaminophen as a liquid, chewable tablets, dissolvable packets, regular tablets or capsules, and suppositories. It comes in different strengths and does not need a prescription.

How to Give

- Liquid Shake the medicine before using.
- Chewable tablets Chew, dissolve in liquid, or swallow tablets whole.
- Dissolvable packets Tear the packet open and pour the powder onto your child's tongue.
- Suppositories Moisten with water or Vaseline[®] before inserting into your child's bottom (rectum). These are mostly used when a child can't take medicine by mouth. Ask your child's doctor, health care provider, or pharmacist for more information.

DO	DO NOT		
 Give the exact dose of medicine as told by your doctor or health care provider. 	 Do not give for more than 3 days without asking the doctor or health care provider. 		
 Ask the doctor, health care provider, or pharmacist before crushing any medicine. 	 Do not give more than 5 doses of this medicine within 24 hours unless the doctor 		
 Stay with your child until they have swallowed the full dose of medicine. 	or health care provider says it's okay.Do not measure liquid medicines with		
 Use a pediatric measuring device, like a dosing syringe or medicine cup. 	spoons you eat with.Do not give medicine in the dark. Always		
 Read the label carefully and make sure you're giving your child the right amount. 	turn on a light to see the amount you're giving.		

Warnings

- Do not give your child more than 4 grams (g) [4,000 milligrams (mg)] in 24 hours.
- Let your child's doctor, health care provider, or pharmacist know if they:
 - Are allergic to acetaminophen. Have a condition called G6PD deficiency.
 - Have liver or kidney disease. Have a condition called phenylketonuria (PKU).

If a Dose Is Vomited

- Tablet, capsule, and chewable if your child vomits or spits out the whole pill, let them calm down for 15 to 30 minutes. Then, give the same amount one more time.
- Liquid or dissolved powder in a drink if your child swallowed this medicine and then vomited, do not repeat the dose. Some medicine may still be in their stomach. Wait until it's time for the next dose.

Possible Side Effects

Side effects are rare but do include a skin rash or bruising.

If side effects happen, stop giving the medicine and call your child's doctor or health care provider (see next section).

When to Call the Doctor

Call your child's doctor or health care provider if they have any of the following:

- Fever of 103° Fahrenheit (F) [39.4° Celsius (C)] or higher
- Fever lasts more than 3 days
- They get a new skin rash
- Signs of liver damage:
 - Dark pee (urine)
 - Light colored poop
 - Easy bruising
 - Nausea and vomiting

- Fever gets higher after giving the medicine
- Pain is not better or gone after taking this medicine
- They don't look well
- Bleeds easily
- Skin or whites of the eyes turns yellow
- Belly pain on the right side

When to Call 911

Call 911 for emergency help if your child has any of the following after taking a medicine:

• Trouble breathing • Swelling of the tongue • Swelling of hands, feet, or ankles

Drug and Food Interactions

Your child should **not** take acetaminophen with the following:

- Alcohol can cause liver damage when taken with acetaminophen.
- Some prescription medicines can cause liver damage when taken with acetaminophen. Always tell the doctor, pharmacist, or health care provider if your child is taking other medicines. Some medicines that your child should not take with acetaminophen include:
 - Lamotrigine (Lamictal[®]) Phenytoin (Dilantin[®]) Warfarin (Coumadin[®])
 - Carbamazepine (Tegretol[®]) Isoniazid (INH)
- **Prescription pain medicines with acetaminophen** Some pain medicines have acetaminophen in them. Taking these pain medicines at the same time as regular acetaminophen may cause your child to overdose on acetaminophen. Some examples of these pain medicines include:
 - Acetaminophen with codeine (Tylenol[®] with codeine)
 - Hydrocodone with acetaminophen (Vicodin[®], Lortab[®], Norco[®])
 - Oxycodone with acetaminophen (Percocet[®])
- Over-the-counter (OTC) medicines with acetaminophen Many OTC medicines for cough and cold, allergies, pain, and problems sleeping contain acetaminophen. Taking these medicines at the same time as regular acetaminophen may cause your child to overdose on acetaminophen. Read the label or check with your child's doctor, health care provider, or pharmacist before giving these products to your child.
- Vitamins and supplements Ask your child's health care provider if it is alright to give these with acetaminophen.

Medicine Storage

- Store all medicine out of the reach of children and pets.
- Keep medicine in the original bottle or packaging from the pharmacy.
- Keep this medicine away from heat and direct sunlight.
- Do not use this medicine after the expiration date printed on the container.

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Liquid, Tablet, or Capsule	Suppository	
- Keep the bottle tightly closed and store it	- Store suppositories in a cool, dark place.	
in a dark, dry place. Light and moisture	They may melt if stored in excessive heat.	
make the medicine not work as well.	- Suppositories can be stored in the	
 Do not keep this medicine in the 	refrigerator.	
refrigerator. Store at room temperature.		
 Do not keep it in the bathroom or above the kitchen sink. 		

Medicine Safety

- This medicine is prescribed for your child only. Do not give it to anyone else.
- If your child takes too much medicine, or if someone else takes your child's medicine, first call the Central Ohio Poison Center at 1 (800) 222-1222 [TTY (614) 228-2272]. They will tell you what to do.
- Tell your child's doctor or health care provider and pharmacist if they have a strange or allergic reaction to any medicine.
- Do not use this medicine if the package has been opened.
- Keep all medicine in the childproof bottle. Keep it out of the reach of children and pets.
- Tell your child's teacher, school nurse, coach, babysitter, and others that they're taking this medicine and what side effects to watch for.
- Ask your pharmacist for 2 labeled bottles if daycare or school will be giving this medicine.
- Bring all your child's medicines with you in the original bottles whenever they see a doctor, go to an emergency room, or are admitted to the hospital.
- Always keep a current list of your child's medicines with you. It should include prescriptions, over-the-counter medicines, herbal and natural products, and supplements.
- Learn the name, spelling, and dose of the medicines. Also, teach your child if they are old enough. You will need to know this information when you call the doctor or pharmacist.
- Mix any leftover medicine with an unwanted material like coffee grounds or kitty litter. Place it into a container or a bag that will not leak. Then, throw it in the trash where children and pets cannot reach it. You may also bring old medicines to any Nationwide Children's Hospital pharmacy location during normal pharmacy business hours.

Dosing for LIQUID Acetaminophen

IMPORTANT

- This medicine comes in different colors, strengths, and shapes.
- Always check the dose before giving. Dosing for weight can be in pounds (lbs) or kilograms (kg).
- You may need to get a different syringe from your pharmacy depending on the dose.

Weight	Age	Infants' or Children's Liquid Acetaminophen	Children's Acetaminophen
* If possible, use we otherwise use	ight to dose; age. *	(160 mg/5 mL)	Dissolvable Packets (160 mg/1 packet)
6 to 11 lbs (3 to 5 kg)	0 to 3 months	1.25 mL	
12 to 17 lbs (5 to 7 kg)	4 to 11 months	2.5 mL	
18 to 23 lbs (8 to 10 kg)	12 to 23 months	3.75 mL	
24 to 35 lbs (11 to 15 kg)	2 to 3 years	5 mL	
36 to 47 lbs (16 to 21 kg)	4 to 5 years	7.5 mL	
48 to 59 lbs (22 to 26 kg)	6 to 8 years	10 mL	2 packets
60 to 71 lbs (27 to 32 kg)	9 to 10 years	12.5 mL	2 packets
72 to 95 lbs (33 to 43 kg)	11 years	15 mL	3 packets
96 lbs to 142 lbs (44 to 64 kg)	12 years or older	20 mL (10 mL + 10 mL) AND	

Flip over for acetaminophen children's chewable, regular strength, and extra strength.

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Dosing for Acetaminophen TABLETS

IMPORTANT

- This medicine comes in different colors, strengths, and shapes.
- Always check the dose before giving. Dosing for weight can be in kilograms (kg) or pounds (lbs).

Weight	Age	Children's Acetaminophen Chewable	<i>Regular Strength</i> Acetaminophen Tablets	<i>Extra Strength</i> Acetaminophen Tablets
* If possible, use weight to dose; otherwise use age. *		(160 mg)	(325 mg)	(500 mg)
6 to 11 lbs (3 to 5 kg)	0 to 3 months			
12 to 17 lbs (5 to 7 kg)	4 to 11 months	DO NOT give tablets to children 0 to 23 months of age due to choking risk.		
18 to 23 lbs (8 to 10 kg)	12 to 23 months			
24 to 35 lbs (11 to 15 kg)	2 to 3 years	1 tablet		
36 to 47 lbs (16 to 21 kg)	4 to 5 years	1 ½ tablets		
48 to 59 lbs (22 to 26 kg)	6 to 8 years	2 tablets	1 tablet	
60 to 71 lbs (27 to 32 kg)	9 to 10 years	2 ½ tablets	1 tablet	
72 to 95 lbs (33 to 43 kg)	11 years	3 tablets	1 ¹ / ₂ tablet	1 tablet
96 lbs to 142 lbs (44 to 64 kg)	12 years or older	4 tablets	2 tablets	1 tablet
143 lbs more (65 kg or more)			3 tablets	2 tablets