

Session/Poster#

Presenter

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Current Average Body Temperatures by Pediatric Age Groups

Background: Evidence shows the average adult human body temperature has decreased by 0.03°C per decade since the 19th Century. We seek in the pediatric population to determine the current normal body temperature by age group.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, temperature measurements by age groupings were obtained via Epic® chart review across eleven hospitals of New York City Health & Hospitals from January 2018-January 2023. Age groupings were defined by: Neonate (1-28 days), Infants (29 days-12 months), Toddlers (13 months-3 years), Children (4-10 years), and Adolescents (11-18 years). Inclusion criteria, clinic visits (<18 years) with a diagnosis of Well Child/Health Supervision Visit (ICD-10 Z00, Z76). Exclusion criteria: missing temperatures or routes of measurements and concurrent infectious diagnoses. Data were reported as percentages or medians with interquartile ranges (25%, 75%). Kruskal-Wallis test was used to compare groups with alpha set at 0.05, 2-tailed.

Results: Of 257,159 visits from 253,305 individual patients, infants (26.8%) made up the majority, followed by children (21.1%), adolescents (20.4%), toddlers (19.6%), and neonates (12.1%). Males were slightly more common than females (50.7% vs. 49.3%). Racially, most were Not Specified (47.6%), followed by African American (43.4%), Asian (4.9%), White (3.1%), and American Indian (0.95%). Neonates 98.6‰ (98.2‰, 99.0‰) were found to have significantly ($p < 0.001$) higher temperatures than Infants 98.6‰ (98.1‰, 99.0‰), Toddlers 98.3‰ (97.9‰, 98.8‰), Children 98.2‰ (97.9‰, 98.6‰) and Adolescents 98.2‰ (97.9‰, 98.6‰).

Conclusions: None of the age groups had a clinically important difference in temperatures, while neonates had statistically higher temperatures than other age groups less than 18 years old.