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Short Communication

It is Incorrect to Determine Fever and Hyperthermia by Looking at Temperatures above 38 Degrees Celsius. Why?

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Abstract

Among the problems of modern obstetrics and perinatalology, rupture of amniotic fluid before delivery and complications with chorioamnionitis occupy one of the leading places.

Keywords: fever definition; false fever diagnosis; blood flow; hyperthermia, heat energy

Introduction

Today, fever is determined by looking at temperatures above 38 degrees Celsius (100.40 F). The same temperature is used to determine hyperthermia.

One of the Conservative definition of *fever is an elevation of body temperature that exceeds the normal daily variation and occurs in conjunction with an increase in the hypothalamic set point.* Another definition of fever is ***'Fever' implies an elevated core body temperature of more than 38.0°C.***As you are aware today, fever is divided into 3 categories based on body temperature. *Mild/low-grade fever*, 100.5–102.2 ; Moderate grade fever, 102.2–104 ; High-grade fever, 104.1106. ; Hyperpyrexia, >106.

Those who believe that fever is a temperature set above 38 degrees in the hypothalamus of the brain and that thermoregulation is lost at temperatures above 41 degrees, cannot make a diagnosis for fever and hyperthermia. The result is a temperature-reducing treatment that treats fever as hyperthermia without knowing what the fever is for, leading to increased morbidity and mortality in patients. Here is the relevance of the author's definition of fever, hyperthermia, and its diagnosis.

1. Let's see what are the 6 important differences between fever and hyperthermia.

1.1. It is unscientific to differentiate fever by looking at body temperature above 38 degrees Celsius.A fever is not a high body temperature. High body temperature is hyperthermia. Don't call them fever.So hyperthermia can be divided into 3 categories *Mild/low-grade* hyperthermia, 100.5–102.2 ; Moderate grade hyperthermia , 102.2–104.0 ; High-grade hyperthermia >106. According to the conservative definition of fever, there is no fever test today. Fever cannot be determined by looking at body temperatures above 38 degrees Celsius. One cannot be understood directly the temperature is elevated in the hypothalamus. A mechanical device is necessary to measure elevated temperature in the hypothalamus.

2. In fever and hyperthermia not only does the temperature rise, but other factors are also changing. Some of the other factors are increasing and some are decreasing. Those factors must also be considered. Fever and hyperthermia are not the only temperatures above 38 degrees Celsius. This is just one of many factors. A temperature rise of more than 38 degrees is only one component of fever. There are practitioners and people here who do not know the components of fever and what the purpose of the temperature of the fever is and mistake the fever for a temperature above 38 degrees Celsius

1.3. The temperature of the fever only rises below 42 degrees Celsius. In hyperthermia, it is not below 42 degrees Celsius, but the temperature rises with the intensity of the heat.

1.4. When the body needs more heat, the immune system raises the temperature to below 42 degrees Celsius only in heat-loving situations.

The same temperature cannot be used to measure uncontrolled and heat-hating hyperthermia.

1.5. Who created the temperature between 38 C and 42 C and for what purpose is very important.

The same test is wrong for fevers that are spontaneously generated by the immune system with a clear goal and for hyperthermia that is not caused by anyone without a specific goal.

1.6. The criteria for measuring temperature for fever and hyperthermia are unscientific. Temperature rise is a signal of fever and hyperthermia, which

are caused by contradictory substances and can be eliminated by contradictory substances.

There are many symptoms, signs, signals, and functions that do not distinguish between fever and hyperthermia. Regardless of these, it is unscientific to assume that temperatures above 38 C are the criteria for determining the difference between fever and hyperthermia.

If the temperature between 38 C and 42 C is elevated in the hypothalamus of the brain, then that temperature is elevated or increased, Why elevated or increased, is it to save or destroy the body, etc. are not checked. It is this ignorance that leads them to false definitions, diagnoses, and treatments of fever.

2. What is fever? (Yacob`s Fever Definition).

"If essential blood circulation decreases to organs, fever is a sensible and discreet action of the immune system to increase essential blood circulation as a self-defense mechanism of the body to sustain the life or organ".

The answer to any question about fever can be found in this definition of fever.

Fever is not just about rising in temperature above 38 degree. Fever includes signs and symptoms, signals, and actions of immune system activity that occur only in the presence of fever and not in the absence of fever.

3. How do you know if the fever is good or bad for the body?

The temperature should be checked according to the purpose of the fever. Although sponging with water to reduce the temperature in the body can cause relapsing-remitting heat-inducing activity, even though we like and prefer to use heat-inducing substances from outside the body, although we do not like the reduction of heat, the firing rate of Cold sensitive neurons increases, the firing rate of Warm sensitive neurons decreases, … it proves that heat is made to protect the immune system. The term "Fever test" is said to be without proper understanding of fever.If it is understood that the cause of fever is inflammation, then it is called an inflammation measuring test.

4. What is needed for a proper diagnosis of fever and hyperthermia?

The difference between these should be distinguished in order to diagnose fever and hyperthermia. Proper integrated testing can be made by including who they are, what they are made of, the substances that occur only when they exist, and their functions, symptoms, signs, and indications.

A temperature above 38 degrees Celsius, elevated in the hypothalamus of the brain, does not provide a proper definition, diagnosis, or treatment of fever. Similarly, hyperthermia cannot be defined, tested, or treated if it is said that the thermoregulation is lost.

5. What is the difference between fever, the temperature of fever, and hyperthermia.

Fever is not just about rising in temperature above 38 degrees.

Fever includes signs and symptoms, signals, and actions of immune system activity that occur only in the presence of fever and not in the absence of fever.

Fever includes shivering, loss of appetite, reduce motion, decrease vitality, increase sleep, ... and their signs, symptoms, signals, and activities that cause the immune system when fever is present in all diseases. This means that there is a common scientific basis for all fevers associated with the disease. With this, you can find out the secret of getting a fever in all diseases.

There is a difference between fever and the temperature of fever. The temperature of the fever is only a part of the fever. The temperature does not rise at the beginning of the fever and at the end of the fever.
But there is no similarity between what happens when there is a fever and what happens when there is hyperthermia, and they are contradictory.

A table that Compares things that happen when having a fever and hyperthermia.

a. Things that occur in fever.	**b.Things that occur in hyperthermia.**
1. The fever-immune system develops spontaneously. 2. There are controls and limits to the increase in fever temperature. Our immune system produces temperatures below 42 degrees Celsius. 3. Prostaglandins (PGE2) are increased when fever is present. 4. TNF alpha, is a substance that causes bitterness in the mouth when fever is present. 5. The firing rate of Warm sensitive neurons decreases. 6. The firing rate of Cold sensitive neurons increases. 7. The skin shrinks as the blood vessels under the skin contract. 8. feels chill 9. Increases blood flow to vital organs. Decreases blood flow to less important organs. 10. Prefers only heat. 11. Hate the cold. 12. Create a comfortable temperature. 13. Makes arrangements to increase the temperature. 14. The patient does not feel the discomfort of rising temperature due to fever. He never complains about the discomfort of the rising temperature. 15. The body raises its temperature only when it needs more heat. 16. Temperature rises only under heat-loving conditions.	1. The immune system does not make hyperthermia. No one makes it voluntarily. 2. There are no controls and limits to the temperature rise of hyperthermia. Our immune system does not raise the temperature. As it is produced from outside the body, the temperature rises according to its origin. 3. Prostaglandins (PGE2) do not produce in excess. 4. TNF alpha, which causes bitterness in the mouth, is not increased. 5. The firing rate of Warm sensitive neurons increases. 6. The firing rate of Cold sensitive neurons decreases. 7. The skin expands as the blood vessels under the skin expand. 8. Feels hot. 9. Increases blood flow to all organs. 10. likes only the cold. 11. Hates the heat. 12. Create an uncomfortable temperature. 13. Makes arrangements to decrease the temperature. 14. The patient has a variety of heat-related disorders caused by hyperthermia. He always complains about the discomfort of rising temperatures. 15. Temperature does not increase when the body needs more heat because it cannot be controlled as it is caused by external substances. 16. Temperature does not increase under heat-hating conditions as it is uncontrollable due to external factors.

6. There is a sharp difference between the Symptoms, signs, and actions of fever and hyperthermia. There is no similarity between these**.**

6.1.symptoms of hyperthermia.

Symptoms of hyperthermia include likeness towards cold items like drinking cold water, feeling discomfort while using a blanket, feeling hot, etc.

6.2.Symptoms of fever.

Symptoms of fever include body pain, bitter taste, fatigue to mind and body, reduced appetite, reduced motion and indigestion, an aversion towards cold substances, internal and external discomfort, etc.,

6.3.Signs of hyperthermia.

The firing rate of Warm sensitive neurons increases, the firing rate of Cold sensitive neurons decreases, the blood vessels under the skin expand, increases blood flow to all organs, and makes arrangements to decrease the temperature.

6.4.Signs of fever.

Prostaglandins(PGE2) are increased,

TNF alpha increases, the firing rate of Warm sensitive neurons decreases, the firing rate of Cold sensitive neurons increases, the blood vessels under the skin contract, increases blood flow to vital organs, decreases blood flow to less important organs, and our immune system raises the temperature,…

6.5.Signals of hyperthermia.

Increased Sweating, Decreased sleep, uncontrolled increased temperature.

6.6.Signals of fever.

Shivering, increased sleep, increased inflammation,... These are the signals of the protective shield that the immune system produces. The temperature of fever comes under the signal category.

The fever never shows symptoms, signs, and actions of hyperthermia. At the same time, all the symptoms and signs of hypothermia can be seen in fever too. That means there is a common basic science behind these phenomena.

7. Hyperthermia cannot be created by substances that cause fever. Nor can fever be created by hot substances that cause hyperthermia.

8. Fever cannot be created by heat-inducing substances.

Fever can be created by heat-reducing materials. In Tamil Nadu, the practice of "Thalaikku oothal"9 is the practice of killing a person by creating a fever.

Hyperthermia cannot be created by fever-creating substances. The mode of action of both of these is mutually exclusive. In this situation according to which scientific law, the same test is performed for fever and hyperthermia?

Answer: This is not a scientific law of energy. Those who do so will be hearing this question for the first time.

9. How is fever diagnosed?

Fever can be detected by measuring only the objects that occur only in the presence of fever and not in the absence of fever. And symptoms, signals, and actions of the immune system activity of the body.

10. Easy way to diagnose fever.

Fever can only be detected by examining at least 5 things in an unconscious patient and a newborn.

1. Who made the fever? (fever created by the immune system)

2. Are prostaglandins found in excess?

3. Are TNF alpha found in excess?

4. Does the firing rate of w neurons decrease even at higher temperatures?

5. Does the firing rate of C neurons increase with increasing temperature?

11. What is Hyperthermia? (Yacob`s Hyperthermia Definition).

"Hyperthermia is a condition in which there are signs, symptoms, signals, and actions of overheating of the body by objects or their activities inside or outside the body"

Materials like fire can cause not only hyperthermia but also death within minutes. But fever or hyperpyrexia cannot be created in minutes.

12. How is hyperthermia diagnosed?

Hyperthermia can be detected by measuring only the objects that occur in the hyperthermia and the symptoms, signs, signals, and activity of the body heat increase.

Hyperthermia can only be diagnosed by examining at least 4 things in the unconscious patient and the newborn.

1. Who created the heat? (Hyperthermia created by external factors)

2 Is prostaglandin a normal level?

3. Does the firing rate of w neurons increases with increasing temperature?

4. Does the firing rate of c neurons decrease with increasing temperature?

After analyzing and evaluating the above Tables and co-relate them, it becomes clear that what is the right way of diagnosing fever and hyperthermia**.**

Importance of the findings of the new Diagnosis of fever and hyperthermia.

New fever and hyperthermia diagnoses are to scientifically evaluate, distinguish, summarize, and easily understand fever and hyperthermia.

Conclusion

Fever and hyperthermia diagnoses should be revised according to what is happening in

fever and hyperthermia (new fever diagnosis).

Conservative

fever and hyperthermia diagnosis has no relation with what is happened in

fever and hyperthermia. The basic elements necessary for a scientific diagnosis are not provided in a fever diagnosis.

Modern fever diagnosis moves back 10,000 years.

It is wonderful that a physician having years of experience in fever diagnosis cannot understand the said diagnosis had no relation to fever definition and the actual purpose of fever.

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