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## **How to make a universally defined definition of ‘Fever’ and ‘Hyperthermia’**

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**Introduction:** Today, fever is defined as a temperature above 38 degrees Celsius (100.40 F). The same temperature is used to determine hyperthermia. The temperature of the fever is below 42 degrees, but the temperature of the hyperthermia may be above 42 degrees, but the common factor for fever and hyperthermia is only an increase in temperature of more than 38 degrees.

Fever and hyperthermia are treated by lowering the temperature because there is no distinction between fever and hyperthermia and it is not known what the temperature of the fever is. And the fever is believed to be a symptom and is dangerous. In such a situation there is no other way but to reduce the body temperature as in hyperthermia. Therefore, no specific definition, diagnosis, or treatment is required to distinguish between fever and hyperthermia.

So many questions arose as to the purpose of the fever temperature and the difference between fever and hyperthermia. Its symptoms, signs, signals, and activity are separated from each other and it necessitates a new definition, diagnosis, and treatment of fever and hyperthermia.

Researchers agree that fever’, and ‘hyperthermia’, are not yet universally defined<sup>1</sup> and that there is no basic knowledge of fever in the modern medical literature<sup>2</sup>.

There is no similarity between what happens when there is a fever and what happens when there is hyperthermia, and they are contradictory.

### **Study:**

1. There is a difference between fever and the temperature of fever. Temperature of 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.
2. There is a difference between fever and the temperature of fever, symptoms of fever and symptoms of hyperthermia, and signs of fever and signs of hyperthermia, actions of fever, and actions of hyperthermia. There are no similarities between these.
3. There is a sharp difference between Symptoms, signs and actions of fever and hyperthermia. There is no similarity between these.
5. Fever cannot be created by heat-inducing substances. Fever can be created by heat-reducing materials. In Tamil Nadu, the practice of "Thalaikku oothal" is the practice of killing a person by creating fever.

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

There is no similarity between the substances required to create and eliminate fever and hyperthermia, and their actions are mutually exclusive.

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**Recent Publications**

1. Fever is not a symptom in COVID-19: None of the diseases require fever as its symptom
2. Hospital- Readmissions Reduction Program
3. The Purpose of Temperature of Fever in Covid -19

**Biography**

KM Yacob is a practicing physician in the field of healthcare in the state of Kerala in India for the last 34 years and very much interested in basic research. His interest is spread across the fever, inflammation and back pain. He is a writer. He already printed and published ten books on these subjects. He wrote hundreds of articles in various magazines.

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