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How to make a proper diagnosis for fever and hyperthermia?

Key Words:

immune system, Prosta glandins, Things that occur in fever and hyperthermia, W neurons, C neurons.

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

a.Things that occur in fever.

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.

b. Things that occur in hyperthermia.

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.Atem fuga. Nem quae. Et ommolecte cullori sequo mos voles volupta ectaquatem res mosapel endantiatem facea doluptatur, simporepudam debisquiam, comnit ad ullande bitior se offic tesequis est quis es explibus expliquamust que quunt, ut quae nust, consequi ipis etur, ullessit vit apiendus.

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.

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. 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.

Signs of fever.

1. Prostaglandins(PGE2) are increased

2. TNF alpha increased

3.The firing rate of Warm sensitive neurons decreases

4. The firing rate of Cold sensitive neurons increases

5.The the blood vessels under the skin contract.

6. Increases blood flow to vital organs.

7. Decreases blood flow to less important organs.

8. Our immune system raise the temperature.

Signs of hyperthermia.

1.The firing rate of Warm sensitive neurons increases.

2.The firing rate of Cold sensitive neurons decreases.

3. The blood vessels under the skin expand.

4. Increases blood flow to all organs.

5. Makes arrangements to decrease the temperature.

Comparison of materials for measuring fever and hyperthermia and their function.

a. Materials for measuring fever.

1.Functions of the immune system that cause fever.

2. Substances that reduce body heat and blood flow.

3. Substances that eliminate fever.

How do you find out what the temperature of the fever is for?

If we examine what the body does with the heat energy of the fever, what happens when the temperature is lowered with water sponging and paracetamol, and whoever caused the fever, we know what the heat of the fever is for.

b. Materials for measuring hyperthermia.

1. Symptoms, signs, signals, and actions of rising temperature.

These can be distinguished by measuring only certain signs of fever and hyperthermia.

Fever-causing substances can create symptoms, signs, signals, and actions of decreased blood flow in the body. But cannot produce symptoms, signs, signals, or activity of increased blood flow.

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Similarly, substances that cause hyperthermia can create symptoms, signs, signs, and actions of increased blood flow in the body. But the symptoms, signs, signals, and actions of decreased blood flow cannot be produced.

Fever and hyperthermia, which are so contradictory to create and eliminate, cannot be tested and treated the same way according to a scientific law. Can any organism be tested and treated similarly for hyperthermia and fever? No.

Biography:

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. My interest is spread across the fever, inflammation and back pain. I am a writer. I already printed and published Ten books on these subjects. I wrote hundreds of articles in various magazines.After scientific studies, we have developed 8000 affirmative cross checking questions. It can explain all queries related to fever.

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