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**It is incorrect to determine fever and hyperthermia by looking at temperatures above 38 degrees Celsius. Why?****K. M. Jacob***Marma Health Centre, India*

Today, fever is defined as a temperature of 38 degrees Celsius (100.40 F). The same temperature is used to determine hyperthermia. 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. The temperature of the fever only rises below 42 degrees Celsius. In hyperthermia, it is not 42 degrees Celsius, but the temperature rises with the intensity of the heat. 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. 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. 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 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. "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.

**Key Words:** unified fever definition, Blood flow, temperature, hyperthermia, heat energy.

**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. His 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.