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THE DEFINITION, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF FEVER ARE AGAINST MODERN SCIENCE IN THE WORLD TODAY! WHY?

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INTRODUCTION
There is no uniform definition, test, or treatment for fever alone. Today, the diagnosis and treatment of fever are similar to the diagnosis and treatment of its opposite, destructive hyperthermia. The essence of today's fever treatment is fever can be cured by using fever-creating substances.

KEYWORDS: Modern science, protective hyperthermia, immune system, reproduce.

Medical text books state that *"Our understanding of the neural basis of thermoregulation and fever is still rudimentry. The role of fever in the defence reaction is not clear*[1], *'fever', and 'hyperthermia', they are not yet universally defined* and there is *no agreed definition* of fever.[2] *Researchers found, even a single dose of paracetamol can reduce the body`s levels of glutathione.*[3] It will increases inflammation. So *`paracetamol may cause Fever, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia*[1], *Paracetamol, a familiar drug with an unexplained mechanism of action.*[4] *Use of antipyretics might prolong infection, and that in severe infection the use of antipyretics might increase mortality.*[5]

The current diagnosis, and treatment of fever are based on the belief that a fever temperature between 100.4°F to 107°F is harmful to the brain and body.

1. The current definition of fever is against modern science

The current definition of fever is usually only a elevated body temperature above 100.4°F (38°C). In many medical books, we can see different types of fever definitions.[6,7]

It is against modern science to give different definitions for one thing (fever).

An elevated core body temperature of more than 38.0°C is not a scientific definition. Elevating the temperature is an action like walking and sitting.

A definition has a definition in modern science. A definition is to scientifically evaluate, distinguish, briefly describe, and easily understand something. None of this is possible with today's different definitions of fever.

A scientifically proven definition of fever should include the following.

1. Simple and easy to understand, preferably even by the general public,
2. Useful clinically or in related areas where the definition will be used,
3. Specific, that is, by reading the definition only, it should ideally not be possible to refer to any other entity than the definiendum.
4. Measurable,
5. Reflecting current scientific knowledge.

A single criterion for a definition is not found in the current definition of fever.

The definition of fever does not even say why the temperature is elevated. Because it is not known what the temperature of the fever is, modern science has not investigated what our immune system does with the heat energy of fever.

Fever has many components. The temperature of fever or elevated temperature is only one of them. The definition of fever does not include anything that occurs only when there is a fever.

Fever is said to be a symptom of diseases and can cause febrile fits and pneumonia.But none of these are included in the definition of fever.

Current knowledge about fever is based on speculation.

The concept of a thermoregulatory line, where the hypothalamus elevates and sets the temperature at the thermoregulatory line, is a speculative idea. There is no objective evidence for this. In some diseases, only certain parts of the body have an increase in temperature.

Prostaglandin E2 is said to cause inflammation, pain, and fever. Fever is defined as an elevated temperature because 50 percent of people develop a fever when prostaglandin E2 (dinoprostone) is injected into the body.

1.1. The definition of fever is the basis of fever

If the definition of fever is wrong, the diagnosis and treatment based on it will be wrong. In modern science, no one can make a true definition, diagnosis, or treatment of fever without knowing the basics of fever. If made, it would be fundamentally against modern science.

The seriousness and danger of the definition of fever is recognized when the diagnosis and treatment of fever is not based on the current definition of fever.

Basically, for those who know what is needed for a definition, for those who know the preventive functions of fever, what is happening only in fever, and the current definition of fever is inadequate.

A few definitions will suffice for those unfamiliar with the above basics. No informed person would call modern science giving various definitions of fever. The current definition of fever has nothing to do with modern science.

1.2. Today, hyperthermia is called fever

As you are aware today, hyperthermia is divided into 3 categories Mild/low-grade hyperthermia, 100.5–102.2 ^{o}F; Moderate grade hyperthermia, 102.2–104 ^{o}F; High-grade hyperthermia >106 ^{o}F.

The same temperature is used to determine fever. Fever is divided into 3 categories based on body temperature. Mild/low-grade fever, 100.5–102.2 ^{o}F; Moderate grade fever, 102.2–104 ^{o}F; High-grade fever, 104.1–106 ^{o}F; Hyperpyrexia, >106 ^{o}F

According to any scientific law in the world today, the same temperature should not be called fever and hyperthermia. The basic reason why hyperthermia is called fever is that there is no definition that differentiates between fever and hyperthermia.[2]

Even world-renowned institutions state on their websites that hyperthermia is not only a fever today, but exercise, sunlight, and sitting in hot weather can cause fever[8]. Their lack of knowledge about fever is evident.

Exposure to sunlight, exercise, or sitting in hot weather can increase body temperature.

A condition in which the body temperature exceeds 100.4^{o} F is called hyperthermia. It is not a fever

1.2.1. Hyperthermia can be divided into two

a. Destructive hyperthermia. b. Protective hyperthermia

a. Destructive hyperthermia

Destructive hyperthermia is a temperature that the body feels uncomfortable and hates due to excessive and uncontrolled temperature generated from outside the body. In this, the body gets overheated due to external factors like fire, sunlight, acid, various drugs, and toxins.

If the intensity of fire, sunlight, acid, etc. is less, there is no significant disease due to destructive hyperthermia. In severe cases, heat-related illnesses and even death occur. In this, the body hates the rise in temperature. The immune system tries its best to reduce this temperature.

There are substances that increase or decrease only during destructive hyperthermia. A temperature between 100.4 ^{o}F and 107.6 ^{o}F should not be called destructive hyperthermia or fever. Destructive hyperthermia cannot be created by substances that cause fever .Nor can fever be created by hot substances that cause destructive hyperthermia. The mode of action of both of these is mutually exclusive. There is a sharp difference between the Symptoms, signs, and actions of fever and destructive hyperthermia.

This is problematic because there is no uniform definition of immune-mediated fever and exogenous hyperthermia, and no test to distinguish between them. What is the result? Fever and hyperthermia, which are mutually exclusive, require the same treatment. It increases morbidity and mortality.

b. Protective hyperthermia

Protective hyperthermia is when the immune system partially or completely controls body temperature below a comfortable and preferred temperature of 107.6 F to increase blood flow while inflammation decreases blood flow.

The immune system produces protective hyperthermia not only in fever but also in many diseases that reduce blood flow due to inflammation.

In fever, the immune system produces only protective hyperthermia, not destructive hyperthermia.

Protective hyperthermia is not the only thing that increase in fever. Many other things increase and decrease. Protective hyperthermia is only one component of fever. Temperature of fever is a signal and function of protective hyperthermia. It is not a symptom or part of any disease.

Protective hyperthermia does not cause any disease or discomfort. In this, the body likes to increase what the

body needs and decrease what the body does not need. In protective hyperthermia, the immune system does its best to raise the temperature. The body likes to raise its temperature.

There are certain substances that are increased and decreased by the immune system only during protective hyperthermia. That do not increase or decrease during destructive hyperthermia.

There is basically no difference between the different types of heat. There is a difference in who made this heat, for what purpose, and how.

When the immune system raises the temperature to save the body or organ, it prepares other favorable mechanisms and conditions. In this, the body likes the rise in temperature. A normal body temperature of 98.6^{o}F and a fever below 107.6^{o}F originate from the same source.

Those who do not know what is life-saving protective hyperthermia think that it is destructive to the body. As a result, morbidity and mortality increase.

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 a fever with cold water.

2. Current diagnosis of fever is against modern science

There is no test for the fever alone. Body temperature rises not only during fever. Destructive hyperthermia, the opposite of fever, also occurs in an uncontrolled rise in temperature. Also, in many diseases where blood flow is reduced due to inflammation, the temperature will rise partially in many parts of the body.

There are substances that increase and decrease in the body only during fever. Fever should be diagnosed by examining these substances. Such a diagnosis does not exist today.

Current fever testing does not meet the definition of fever. As with destructive hyperthermia, fever is classified, diagnosed, and treated based on an increase in body temperature.

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.

2.1. Today's fever tests are not based on fever definitions

An increase in temperature is not fever by definition. Fever is the elevated temperature in the hypothalamus. According to the definition of fever, the temperature in the hypothalamus of the brain is not checked whether it is elevated or set. Instead, a fever is diagnosed when the body temperature rises above 100.4^{o} F (38^{o}C).

The thermal control line and temperature set point on this line cannot be verified and identified with existing equipment.

It is said that at different temperature levels, the heating mechanism begins and the cooling mechanism begins and is plotted on a piece of graph paper. This is also not done at the practical level to detect the patient's fever.

2.2. A thermometer is a temperature-measuring device, not a fever-measuring device

For those who know the definition of fever, who know what are the things that occur only when there is fever, what is fever, the purpose of the temperature of fever, what is the role of fever in defense reaction, how is the thermoregulation of fever, and who can distinguish between fever and destructive hyperthermia, etc a thermometer is a temperature measuring device, not a fever measuring device.

For those unfamiliar with the above fever basics, a thermometer is a fever-measuring device, not a temperature -measuring device.

Substances that cause warmth and heat are not substances that cause fever. Heat reduces fever by increasing blood flow. Judging fever by the presence of non-fever-causing substances in the body is fundamentally wrong.

2.3. Diagnosis and treatment of destructive hyperthermia are now performed for fever involving protective hyperthermia. This is against modern science. There is no system or tool that differentiates between destructive hyperthermia and protective hyperthermia based on the nature of the hyperthermia seen as heat. Without a protective hyperthermia measuring device or system, even a fraction of the fever cannot be detected.

2.4. When physicians say that many diseases are caused by fever and it is a symptoms of many diseases. Today's fever tests cannot detect whether a fever is the cause of a disease, whether a fever is causing pneumonia, or whether a fever is a symptom of a disease. No one can objectively prove this by any existing scientific law, experiment, instrument, or scientific technique. Applying the same test to conflicting subjects and multiple definitions is against modern science. Today's fever tests

don't even have a fraction of the different fever definitions.

2.5. Today, fever is diagnosed by looking at temperatures above 38°C (100.4° F). The same temperature is used to determine destructive hyperthermia. Destructive hyperthermia, which is the opposite of fever, causes an increase in high body temperature. The heat produced in hyperthermia is not produced by the immune system as in fever.

A high temperature is produced by the immune system, not just in fever. Temperature rises even in those without fever. In some diseases where blood flow is reduced due to inflammation, partial high temperature is produced in certain organs or areas of the body.

2.6. 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 destructive hyperthermia that is not caused by anyone without a specific goal.

2.7. The criteria for measuring temperature for fever and destructive hyperthermia are unscientific.
Temperature rise is a signal of fever and destructive hyperthermia, which are caused by contradictory substances and can be eliminated by contradictory substances.

Regardless of above contradictions, it is unscientific to assume that temperatures above 38°C are the criteria for determining the difference between fever and destructive hyperthermia.

A fever diagnosis that does not include the activity of the immune system, which occurs only when a fever is present, is ineffective. Treating mutually exclusive fever and destructive hyperthermia with the same test is a murderous attempt.

Patients with fever and low-temperature hypothermia are more likely to be assessed as destructive hyperthermia when they lie unconscious in the sun and are re-warmed externally. The unconscious patient lying in the sun is brought to the nearest hospital. If only temperature is checked, hypothermia or fever cannot be identified. The basic elements necessary for a scientific diagnosis are not provided in fever diagnosis.

There is no need to look at body temperature to detect fever.

No system or device exists to distinguish between destructive hyperthermia and protective hyperthermia. Without a protective hyperthermia measuring device or system, even a fraction of fever cannot be detected.

An important factor in determining whether a disease is present is the immune system's blood flow-inducing actions of fever and messages of the body. It does not examine the blood flow-enhancing actions of the immune system, anti-inflammatory agents, fever-reducing substances, or immune signaling.

The most important in fever examination should be the substances produced in the body only during fever, their functions, signs, symptoms, signals, and messages. If anyone is of the opinion that none of these should be tested according to modern science, please state according to which science.

It is not the fever that needs diagnosis and treatment, but the disease and its cause. Fever is a life- saving action and adaptation. Current fever diagnosis are designed to misdiagnose fever as dangerous. So it has nothing to do with modern science.

3. Current fever treatment is against modern science

All Vedic texts describe fever as a fatal disease. Current fever treatments are based on Vedic texts. Modern science has not yet been able to change that.

Today's fever treatment does not meet the current definition of fever. Today, the diagnosis and treatment of fever are similar to the diagnosis and treatment of its opposite, destructive hyperthermia.

Water and paracetamol are fever-causing substances

The essence of today's fever treatment is fever can be cured by using fever-creating substances.[1]

The current practice is to treat the fever with paracetamol and water and turn it into pneumonia. Then it is said that the fever has turned into pneumonia. This method of killing does not even deserve to be called a treatment.

For decades we have been hearing that the fever has turned into pneumonia. Pneumonia is inflammation of the lungs. According to any scientific law in the world today, the fever will never turn into pneumonia. Both are contradictory in nature. There is no science or similar technology in the world that can convert fever heat or any such heat into pneumonia. But the science of reducing inflammation and pneumonia with the same heat exists all over the world.

Lowering body temperature with water, cold substances and paracetamol can cause fever and hypothermia. An increase in body temperature can cause hyperthermia. Fever does not occur when our body is overheated.

If you get wet in the rain or take a bath for a long time without experience, the body temperature will decrease and the blood flow will decrease. There will be fever. Thalaikku oothal[9] is a murder attempt ritual in Tamil

Nadu, state of India where body temperature is reduced by pouring water on the body for a long time.

A patient with fever like this is taken to the physician. If the fever temperature is above 106 ^{o}F, regardless of the cause, the doctor implements the recommendation in the medical book to reduce the temperature immediately by immersing in ice water. Regardless of the purpose of the fever, every time the immune system is treated to reduce the temperature, the immune system works against it, shivering, shrinking the skin, and responding to the reflex action to increase the temperature. The energy to shiver and heat is diminishing. Thermal energy continues to produce heat until the body's energy is depleted. Energy is not available to generate even the normal body temperature of 98.6^{o} F (37^{o}C). The body then reaches a dangerous state called hypothermia, where the temperature drops below 95 ^{o} F (35 ^{o} C). This leads to decreased thermal energy and increased disease and death.

How unscientific it is to say that a fever caused by reducing the body's temperature with water can be cured by sponging it with water and immersing it in water. This is similar to re-immersing a burned patient in boiling water.

What happens to a brooding hen and its egg when the temperature is reduced by immersing it in water is the same thing that happens when the temperature of a fever is reduced.

Current fever treatments do not have actions or messages that help the immune system that causes fever.

The treatment of reducing body temperature by water sponging and paracetamol is a modern version of the practice of *Thalaikku oothal*. Modern fever treatment moves to 10,000 years back.

A raised temperature is not a fever. Increased temperature is a part of the fever made by the immune system. Lowering body temperature does not cure fever. If body temperature decreases, heat energy decreases. The immune system will produce the temperature of fever again.

Paracetamol is not a fever-curing medicine, it is an antipyretic. It is a medicine that causes fever. Paracetamol is a substance that reduces the levels of glutathione, an anti-inflammatory peptide. Researchers have found that taking even a single dose of paracetamol can lower glutathione levels in the body[3]. This will increase inflammation. If the inflammation increases, there will be a fever. That is why it is said in medical books that paracetamol can cause fever. Paracetamol has been shown worldwide to cause inflammation and infection. Medical books say that antipyretics cause prolonged infection, which increases death.[5] This is not a side effect of paracetamol, but its proper function.

Medical books says that paracetamol is not effective in reducing the temperature of fever in children.[5] This is because the lower the temperature, the more heat the immune system produces. People have been misled against the definition of fever by saying that paracetamol is a fever medicine and that reducing the temperature will cure the fever. Current fever treatments such as sponging with water or paracetamol do not reduce the disease, the cause of the fever, the disease or the symptom of the fever.

If inflammation increases in viral diseases, the infection increases, and the number of platelets decreases. Blood flow will decrease. The immune system will produce fever heat to increase blood flow. Telling an infected patient to give paracetamol again is like biting with snake someone who has been by a thunderbolt.

A physician trying to reduce the temperature of a fever thinks that he has helped to save the patient from death. But he did not know that the temperature of the fever was to increase the flow of blood, but he turned into a death-dealing executioner.

When vaccination against Covid-19 was carried out in several states of India, including Kerala, people were given paracetamol, which causes inflammation and fever, along with the vaccine, claiming to prevent fever!.

Millions of people are killed a year due to the treatment of fever which reduces heat energy. The protector becomes the destroyer. There is no other treatment so unscientific.

Patients would have lived longer without antipyretic treatment. It also proves that fever treatment is practiced today which was not done even in the Stone Age.

When there is a fever, no creature will lie down in the water or get wet in the rain to reduce body heat.

Buffaloes lie in water to reduce body heat. Even a buffalo will not lie down in water if he has a fever. Most animals lie in light sunlight when feverish. During fever, animals like dogs and cats are found lying in warm ash pits, under sacks, and among the straw. When the fishes get a fever, they go there in search of warm water to rest.

When there is a fever, all creatures except humans do not try to reduce the heat of the body, not thinking that they will die, but all creatures have a good sense that there is no other way to save a life. It is seen that they perform actions according to that consciousness or instinct.

Using things like cold water that cause fever destructive hyperthermia can be cured. Treating destructive hyperthermia and fever, in the same way, is not appropriate for any species other than current fever therapists.

Protective hyperthermia involving fever and destructive hyperthermia should be diagnosed and treated against each other.

No question about fever can be answered if the questions are asked assuming that the current definition, testing, and treatment of fever are correct. No one can provide any objective evidence that the current definition, diagnosis and treatment of fever belongs to modern science.

According to any existing science in the world today, fever and destructive hyperthermia should not be diagnosed and treated in the same way. Doing so is against modern science.

Evidence from modern science is used here to demonstrate that the current definition, testing, and treatment of fever is against modern science.

If there are those who hold that the above is not the correct standard to prove that the existing definition, examination, and treatment of fevers are wrong, if a new standard is proposed, I am ready to prove that the existing definition, examination, and treatment of fevers are wrong according to modern science.

It is against modern science to base the diagnosis and treatment of fever without a uniform definition of fever, without knowing what fever is for, without knowing the role of fever in immune function, and without examining what functions the immune system uses in fever temperature.

If what we say about a subject is incomplete or unscientific, there will be many questions about it and somewhere there will be a gap as if it is not met. But since anyone can recreate a fever with cold items, water, and paracetamol, none of the claims made against modern science about current fever definition, testing, and treatment feel incomplete or flawed.

I have been able to impeccably prove with modern science that the current definition, diagnosis, and treatment of fever is against logic, science, and energy and is destroying man instead of saving him. Also, I discovered a new definition, diagnosis, and treatment of fever.[11] I have presented at many scientific forums and published in various medical journals.[12] Anyone can reduce fever in 20 minutes according to the new method I discovered.[11]

This is a discovery that leaves no room for doubts about fever. Therefore, this finding will not be corrected even in the future.

To save lives, it is imperative that a new definition, diagnosis, and treatment of fever be implemented worldwide immediately.

4. CONCLUSION

Conservative fever definition, diagnoses and treatment are against modern science. It has no relation with what is happened in fever. The basic elements necessary for a scientific definition, diagnoses and treatment are not provided in Conservative fever definition, diagnoses and treatment. There is not a shred of evidence to show that the current fever definition, diagnosis, and treatment belong to modern science.

It should be revised according to what is happening in fever.

A new fever definition, diagnosis, and treatment have been created according to modern science without any room for doubts and complaints.

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