

Types of fever

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What is fever?



Fever is an elevation of body temperature above normal circadian variation as a result of change in thermoregulatory centre, located in anterior hypothalamus.

Effects:

- Inhibits growth of some microbial agents
- Increases heart rate
- Increases respiration
- Increases the use of body proteins as a source of energy

Causes:

infections, including the flu and pneumonia
some inflammatory diseases
food poisoning





General terms

Latin terms:

Febris, is, f.

- Meaning: Fever
- Inflection: 3rd declension noun, follows the paradigm (dosis – EXCEPTION!)

Calor, oris, m.

- Meaning: Heat
- Inflection: 3rd declension noun, follows the paradigm (dolor)





General terms

Greek components:

Pyret-

Meaning: relating to *pyros* which means fire or fever.

Example: antipyretic which is a drug reducing fever.

Therm-

Meaning: heat.

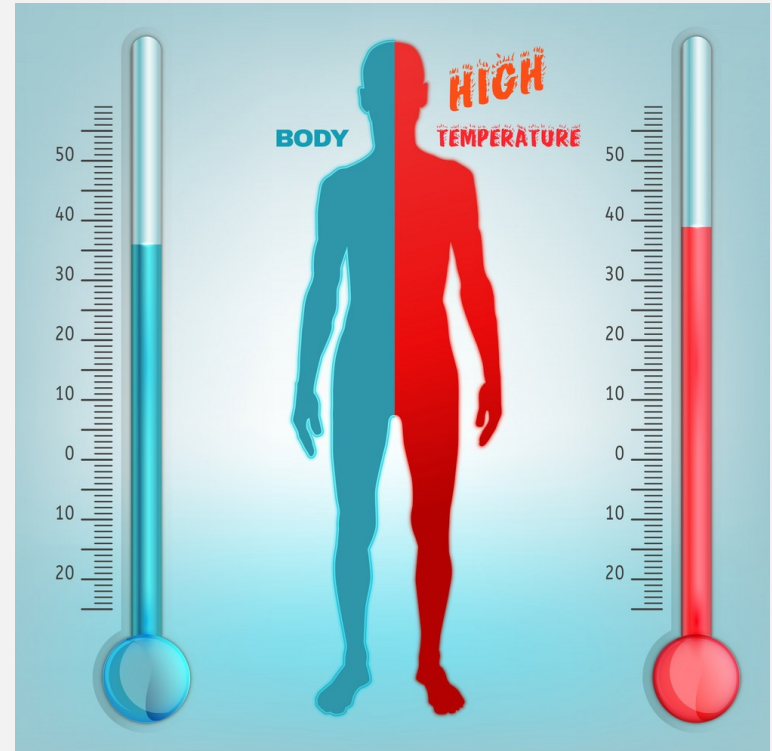
Example: hypothermia which means low body temperature.





Body temperature

- Body temperature is controlled in the hypothalamus.
- The normal 'set-point' of core temperature is tightly regulated within $37 \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- Temperature: Rectal > Oral > Axillary
- The body may raise its temperature to help fight off an infection. When the body is hotter, it makes it harder for viruses or bacteria to survive.



Body temperature

01

Hypothermia, ae, f.

- Meaning: the condition of having a dangerously low body temperature (below 35 C).
- Symptoms: shivering, exhaustion or feeling very tired, confusion, or fumbling hands.
- Causes: exposure to cold-weather conditions or cold water.

02

Subfebris, is, f.

- When the body temperature is above normal but not within the range to be classified as fever, i.e. between 37 and 37.9 C.

03

Subfebrilis, e

- related to subfebris



Body temperature

04

febris, is, f./pyrexia, ae, f.

- Meaning: an abnormally high body temperature, i.e. between 38 and 39.9 C
- Symptoms: rise in temperature, weakness, fatigue, cough or sore throat

05

febrilis, e

- related to fever, feverous

06

afebrilis, e

- not related to fever, non-feverous



Body temperature

07

febricula, ae, f.

- A mild fever of short duration, of indefinite origin, and without any distinctive pathology.

08

hyperpyrexia, ae, f

- Meaning: a very high fever (more than 40 C)
- Symptoms: increased or irregular heart rate, muscle spasms, rapid breathing, seizures.



Types of fever named after progression



01

F. continua:

- Continuus, a, um
- temp. remains above normal during day & there will be little/no change in the temp.



02

F. intermittens:

- Intermittens, entis
- febrile state alternates with non-febrile state



Types of fever named after progression



03

F. remittens:

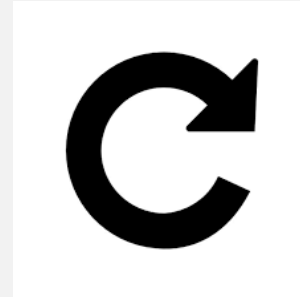
- Remittens, ntis
- temp. remains above normal during day & it will fluctuate more than 1°C in the day
- Oscillating



04

F. recurrens:

- Recurrens, entis
- Having multiple fevers during a specific time period.



Types of fever named after progression



05

F. ephemera:

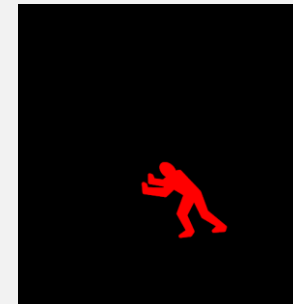
- Ephemerus, a, um
- Lasting a day



06

F. inversa:

- Inverse fever,
- When the temperature is higher in the morning than in the evening, which is not usual



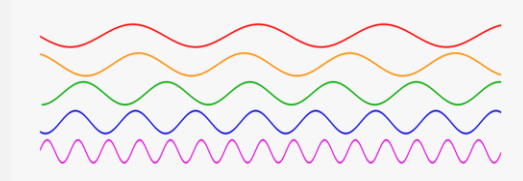
Types of fever named after progression



07

F. undulans:

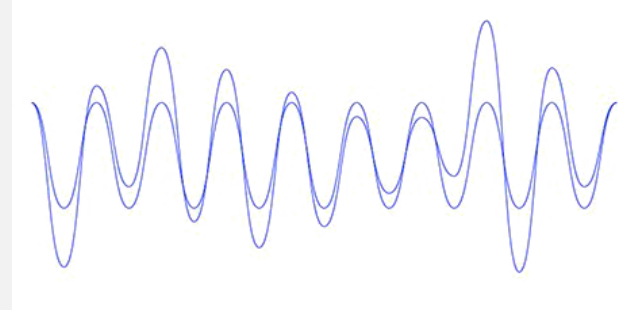
- Undulans, antis
- Results in the rise and fall of temp., looks like a wave.



08

F. biphaseica:

- Biphasicus, a, um
- Characterised by an early elevation in body temperature followed by a later one.

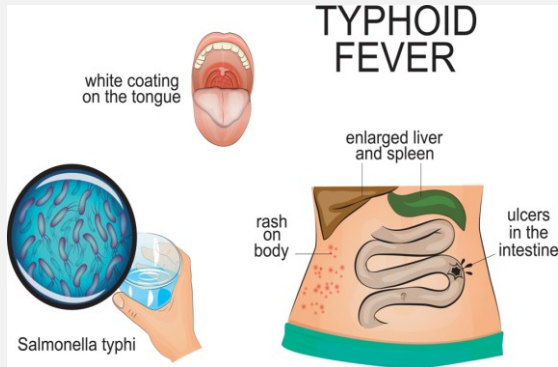




Types of fever accompanied with a particular disease

f. gastrica

Typhoid fever



f. glandularis

Mononucleosis



f. herpetica

Herpetic disease

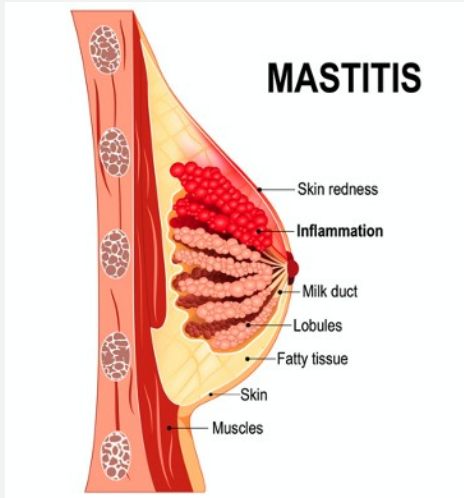




Types of fever accompanied with a particular disease

f. lactea

Inflammation of mammary gland



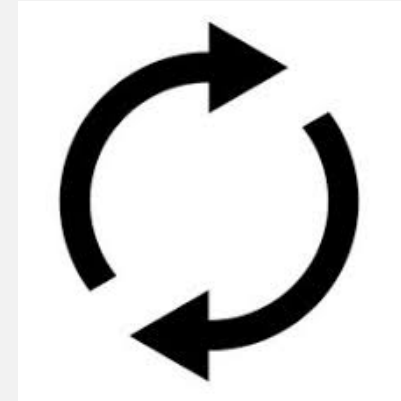
f. pallida

Rheumatic fever



f. tertiana,
quartana, quintana

Typically seen in malaria,
repeating itself each
3/4/5 days





Diseases



f. flava

= yellow fever
Headache, jaundice,
muscle spasms



f. puerperalis

= childbed fever,
due to post-partum
infection of
reproductive organs



f. rheumatica

= inflammatory
disease
painful joints, muscle
spasms



Thank you!

