



The Purpose of Temperature of Fever in Covid -19

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Abstract:

When the disease made by virus becomes a threat to life or organs blood circulation decreases, Temperature of fever will emerge to increase prevailing blood circulation. And it acts as a protective covering of the body to sustain life.

When blood flow decreases to the brain, the patient becomes fainted-delirious. If we try to decrease the temperature of fever, the blood circulation will further be reduced. Blood circulation never increases without temperature increase. Delirious can never be cured without an increase in blood circulation.

The temperature of fever is not a surplus temperature or it is not to be eliminated from the body. During fever, our body temperature increases like a brooding hen's increased body temperature.

How can we prove that the temperature of fever in Covid -19 is to increase blood circulation?

If we ask any type of question-related to fever by assuming that the temperature of fever is to increase blood circulation we will get a clear answer. If avoid or evade from this definition we will never get a proper answer to even a single question

If we do any type of treatment by assuming that the temperature of fever is to increase blood circulation, the body will accept, at the same time body will resist whatever treatment to decrease blood circulation.

Biography:

A practicing physician in the field of healthcare in the state of Kerala in India for the last 31years 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 nine 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.



Recent Publications:

1. Gabory A, Ferry L, Fajardy I, Jouneau L, Gothié JD, et al. (2012) Maternal diets trigger sex-specific divergent trajectories of gene expression and epigenetic systems in mouse placenta. *PLoS One* 7(11): e47986.
2. Alfaradhi MZ, Fernandez-Twinn DS, Martin-Gronert MS, Musial B, Fowden A, et al. (2014) Oxidative stress and altered lipid homeostasis in the programming of offspring fatty liver by maternal obesity. *Am J Physiol Regul Integr Comp Physiol* 307(1): R26-34.
3. Whitaker RC, Dietz WH (1998) Role of the prenatal environment in the development of obesity. *J Pediatr* 132: 768-776
4. Beyerlein A, Nehring I, Rzehak P, Heinrich J, Muller MJ, et al. (2012) Gestational weight gain and body mass index in children: results from three German cohort studies. *PLoS One* 7: e33205
5. Eriksson JG, Kajantie E, Osmond C, Thornburg K, Barker D (2010) Boys live dangerously in the womb. *Am J Hum Biol* 22(3): 330-335.

Webinar on Natural and Traditional Medicine October 30, 2020, London, UK

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