

NURSING INSTITUTE, JHENAIDAH
REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

LECTURE 05

FUNDAMENTALS OF NURSING

DIPLOMA IN NURSING SCIENCE AND MIDWIFERY

LINA NASRIN
LECTURER, NIJ - BANGLADESH

FEVER

Questions:

- ◆ Define fever.
- ◆ What do you mean by fever?

Fever is an elevation of core body temperature more than 38°C (100.4°F) i.e above the normal daily variation.

Or

An elevation of normal body temperature is called fever.

Questions:

- ◆ Mention the clinical features of fever?
- ◆ What are the sign and symptoms of fever?

Sign and Symptoms of Fever:

Depending on what's causing fever, additional fever signs and symptoms may include:

- Sweating
- Shivering
- Headache
- Muscle aches
- Loss of appetite
- Dehydration
- General weakness

High fevers between 103°F (39.4°C) and 106°F (41.1°C) may cause:

- Hallucinations
- Confusion
- Irritability
- Convulsions
- Dehydration.

Questions:

- ◆ **What are the types of fever?**

Short Note on Hyperpyrexia:

1. Continued fever eg: enteric fever, drug fever. Malignant.
2. Remittent fever eg: lung abscess, amoebic liver abscess.
3. Intermittent fever. (When the fever is present only for several hours during the day it is called intermittent fever)

Questions:

- ◆ **Write short note on “Hyperpyrexia”.**

Short Note on Hyperpyrexia:

Hyper means abnormally increased and pyrexia refers to fever. A fever is when the body's temperature rises above the normal 98.6°F. Hyperpyrexia occurs when the body's temperature rises above 106.7°F. This is considered a medical emergency and requires immediate treatment.

Causes of Hyperpyrexia (>107°F):

1. Cerebral malaria
2. Pontine haemorrhage
3. Heat stroke
4. Septicaemia
5. Lobar pneumonia
6. Atropine & Datura poisoning
7. Acute pyelonephritis.

Questions:

- ◆ Write short note on “Hyperthermia”.

Short Note on Hyperthermia:

Hyperthermia is elevated body temperature due to failed thermoregulation that occurs when a body produces or absorbs more heat than it dissipates. Extreme temperature elevation then becomes a medical emergency requiring immediate treatment to prevent disability or death.

Causes of Hyperthermia:

1. Exposure to prolonged heat
2. Prolonged muscular exertion
3. Older age
4. Cardiovascular disease
5. Damage to spinal cord or brain.

Sign and Symptoms of Hyperthermia:

1. An elevated body temperature
2. Headache
3. Nausea
4. Weakness
5. Dizziness
6. Fainting
7. Muscle cramps
8. Coma.

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Questions:

- ◆ Write short note on “Hypothermia”.

Short Note on Hypothermia:

Hypothermia is a medical emergency that occurs when your body loses heat faster than it can produce heat, causing a dangerously low body temperature. Normal body temperature is around 98.6°F (37°C). Hypothermia occurs as your body temperature passes below 95°F (35°C).

Questions:

- ◆ Write short note on “Acute Fever” and “Chronic Fever”.

Short Note on Acute Fever:

Fever persisting less than 2 weeks is called acute fever.

Causes of acute fever:

1. Abscess anywhere in the body.
2. Pyogenic or viral meningitis.
3. Malaria
4. Pneumonia
5. Upper respiratory infection
6. Enteric fever
7. Urinary tract infection.

Short Note on Chronic Fever:

Fever persisting more than 2 weeks is called chronic fever.

Causes of chronic fever:

1. Kala-azar
2. Tuberculosis
3. Lymphoma.
4. Chronic malaria
5. Enteric fever persisting more than 2 weeks
6. Leukemia
7. Aplastic anaemia.

PAIN

Questions:

- ◆ **Define pain.**
- ◆ **What do you mean by pain?**

Definition of Pain:

“Pain is an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage, or described in terms of such damage.”

Questions:

- ◆ **Write down the types of pain?**
- ◆ **Classify pain.**

Classification of Pain:

- ✱ Acute Pain
- ✱ Chronic Pains:
 - ❖ Chronic Nociceptive Pain
 - ❖ Chronic Neuropathic Pain