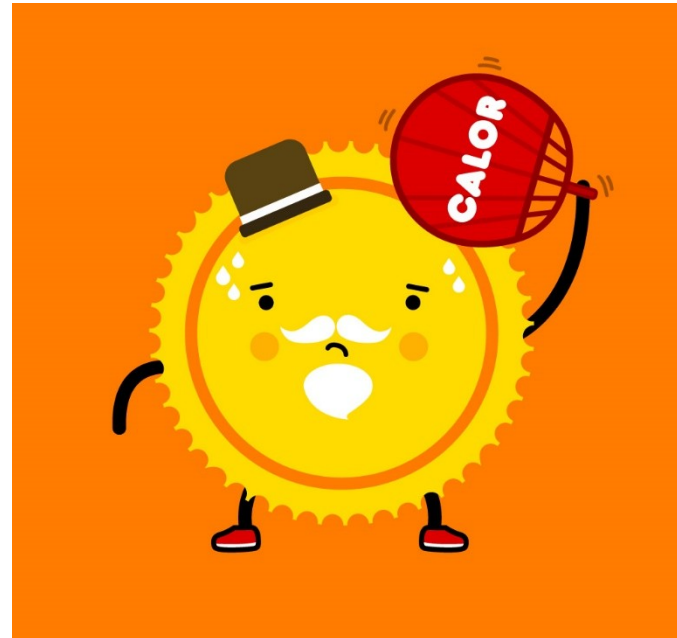


Types of Fever and Inflammations

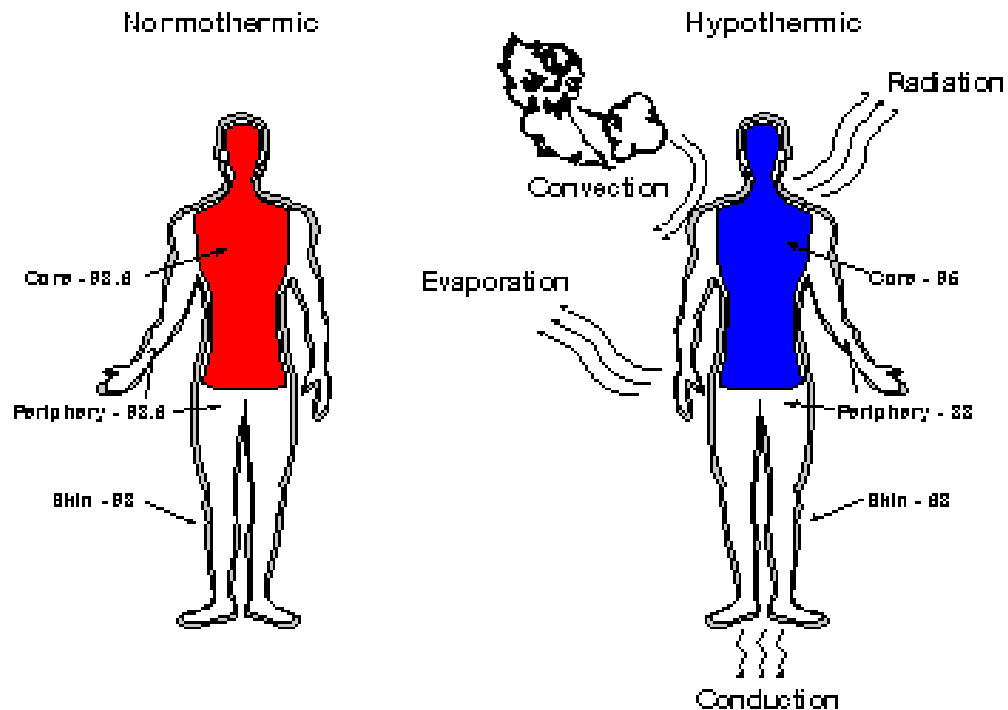
General terms

Latin	Greek	Definition
Febris, is, f	Pyret-	Fever
Calor, oris, m	Therm-	Heat

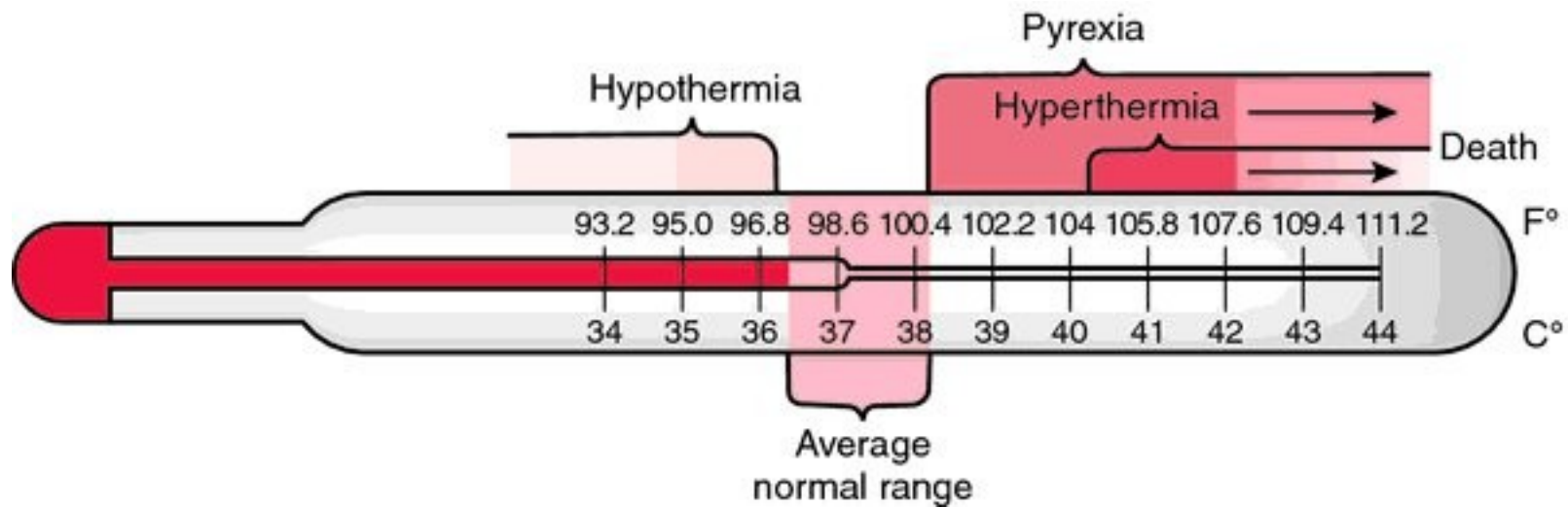


Body temperature states

- ▶ Hypothermia, a_e, f = Reduced body temperature caused by heat loss > heat absorbed
- ▶ Temperature of 35.9°C and lower



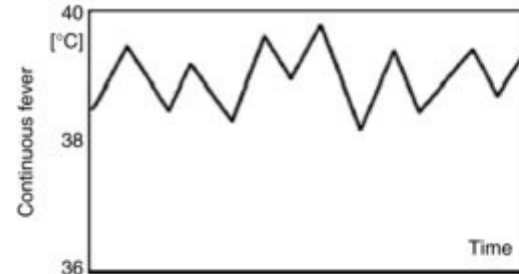
- ▶ Normal body temperature $\sim 36^{\circ}\text{C} - 36.9^{\circ}\text{C}$
- ▶ **Subfebris, is, f** = state when temperature is higher than normal body temperature but not a fever $\sim 37^{\circ}\text{C} - 37.9^{\circ}\text{C}$
- ▶ **Febris, is, f/ pyrexia, ae, f** = fever $38^{\circ}\text{C} - 39.9^{\circ}\text{C}$
- ▶ **Hyperpyrexia, ae, f** = extremely high fever $40^{\circ}\text{C} - 42^{\circ}\text{C}$
- ▶ Hyperpyrexia is a medical emergency that can lead to brain damage or even death



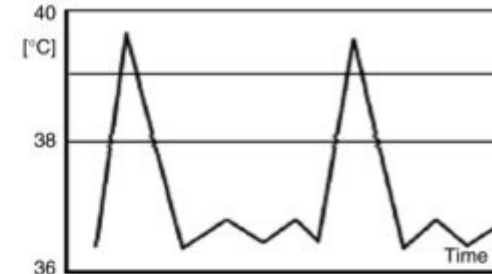
Types of fever according to progression

- ▶ f. continua
- ▶ f. ephemera
- ▶ f. intermittens
- ▶ f. inversa
- ▶ f. recurrens
- ▶ f. remittens
- ▶ f. undulans
- ▶ f. biphaseca/dromedaria

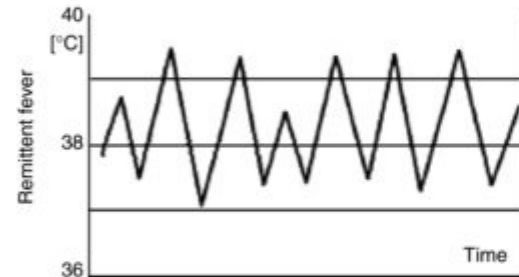
Patterns of clinical fevers



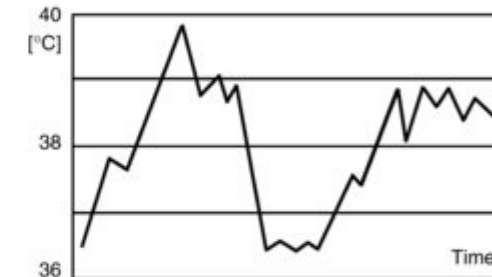
Typhus, viral pneumonia



Malaria, borreliosis, cholecystitis



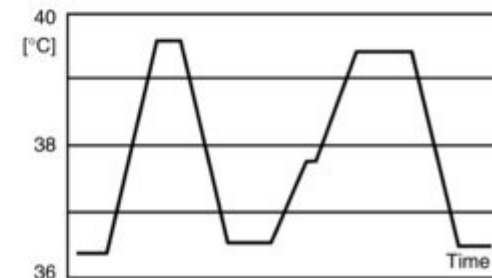
Typhus, sepsis, tuberculosis, rheumatic fever



Brucellosis, tumors (Hodgkin's disease)



Sepsis, pleuritis



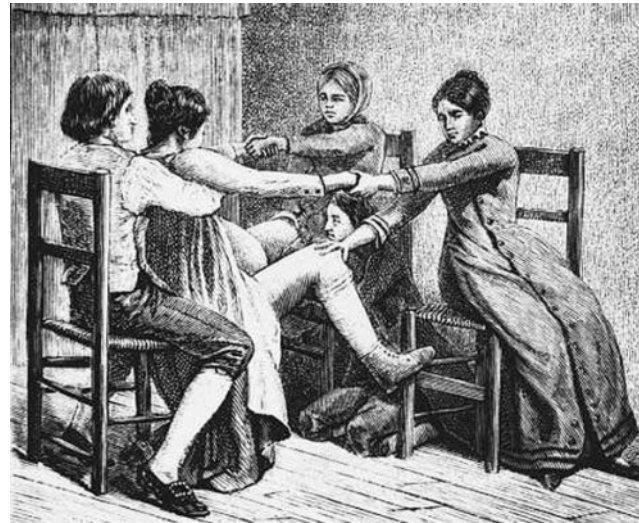
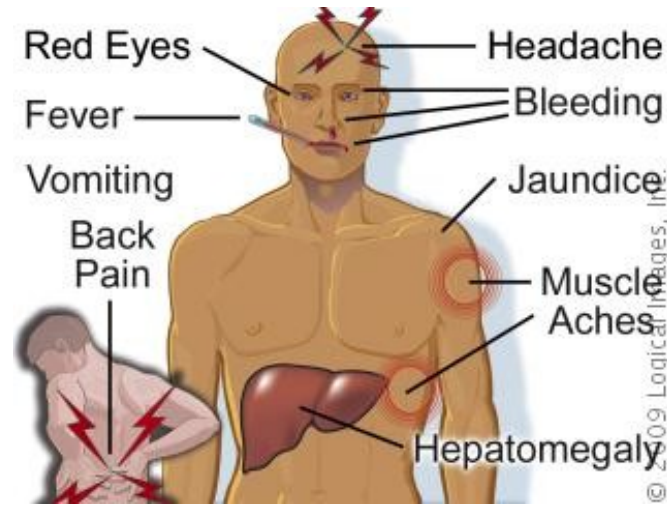
Some viral diseases

Types of fever typically accompanying a particular disease

- ▶ f. glandularis = accompanies mononucleosis
- ▶ f. gastrica = typhoid fever
- ▶ f. herpetica = accompanies herpetic disease
- ▶ f. lactea = accompanies inflammation of mammary gland
- ▶ f. pallida = typical of paleness e.g. rheumatic fever
- ▶ f. tertiana; quartana; quintana; quotidiana = fever repeating itself every 3/4/5 days; typical for malaria

Diseases

- ▶ f. flava, yellow fever
- ▶ f. puerperalis, childbed fever (due to infection of reproductive organs)
- ▶ f. reumatica, inflammatory disease involving heart, joints, etc (due to streptococcal throat infection)



Inflammations

General terms

Latin

Inflammati, **onis**, **f.** - inflammation of sth; rarely used!

Greek

Phlegmone = originally an inflammation; nowadays it denotes a spreading diffuse inflammatory process with formation of purulent exudate (pus)

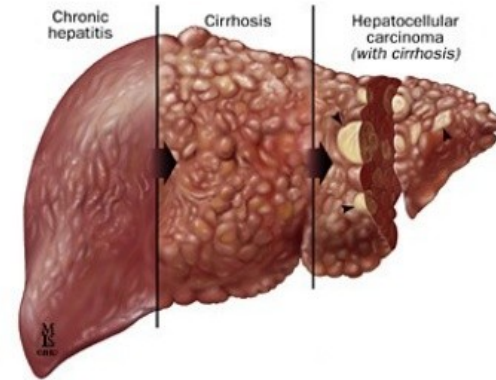
Terms using -itis with Greek roots

- ▶ Nephritis - inflammation of the kidneys.
- ▶ Dermatitis - inflammation of the skin.
- ▶ Arthritis - joint inflammation
- ▶ Encephalitis - inflammation of the brain
- ▶ Mastitis - inflammation of breast
- ▶ Cholecystitis - inflammation of the gallbladder
- ▶ Hepatitis -inflammation of the liver

Hepatitis

- Hepatitis is a general term referring to inflammation of the liver

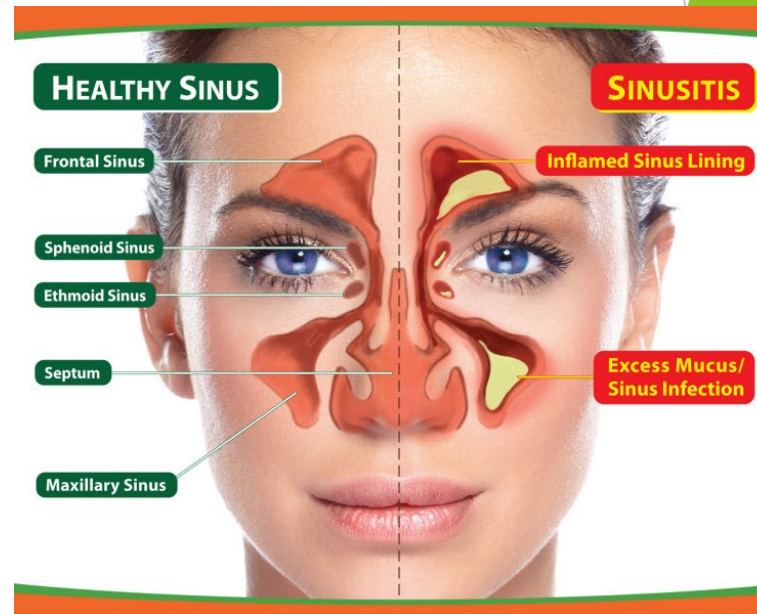
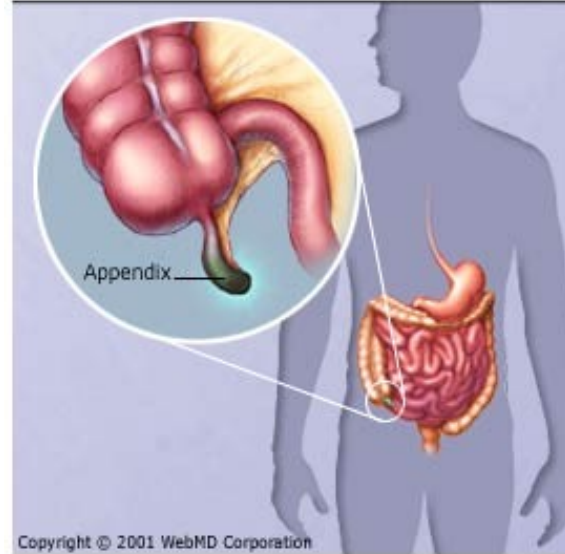
- Causes:
 - Infectious
 - Viral
 - Bacterial
 - Fungal
 - Parasitic
 - Non infectious
 - Alcohol
 - Drugs
 - Autoimmune
 - Metabolic diseases



Terms using -itis with Latin roots

- ▶ appendicitis - inflammation of the appendix
- ▶ gingivitis - inflammation of gums
- ▶ cervicitis - inflammation of the uterine cervix
- ▶ pulpitis - inflammation of dental pulp tissue
- ▶ sinusitis frontalis - inflammation of the sinuses

Appendicitis



Terms using -ia

- ▶ Pneumonia - inflammatory condition of the lung
- ▶ Ophthalmia - inflammation of the eye
- ▶ Onychia - inflammation of the nail folds



▶ Cholecystitis

▶ f. gastrica

▶ Onychia

▶ f. puerperalis

▶ Gingivitis



- ▶ Cholecystitis = inflammation of gallbladder
- ▶ f. gastrica = Thyroid fever
- ▶ Onychia = inflammation of the nail folds
- ▶ f. puerperalis = childbed fever
- ▶ Gingivitis = inflammation of the gums