

Reevaluating Paracetamol: Risks, Misuse, and the Debate Over Its Role in Fever Management

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DESCRIPTION

Medication errors Most people mistake fever for high temperature and think it is dangerous and take paracetamol to reduce temperature as fever is determined by checking temperature. A high temperature is not a fever, but hyperthermia, which is the opposite of fever. The only cause of fever is inflammation. But hyperthermia is high heat. We can create a fever within a few hours by antipyretics. It cannot cause hyperthermia. Hyperthermia can be created within seconds by using hot objects. Hot objects of the same temperature as fever or heat-producing substances cannot cause fever in any living being. Antipyretics cause prolonged infection, which increases disease and death. Paracetamol is an antipyretic drug. Decreased blood flow due to severe inflammation is the sole trigger for fever. Any substance that is cooling or reducing temperature (antipyretic) is a fever stimulant because it increases inflammation and reduces blood flow. Antipyretics are the only substances needed to induce fever in any organism. Antipyretic fever treatment never reduces inflammation but increases it. A decrease in temperature is not enough to reduce the fever, all substances and their functions, which only increase and decrease during fever, must return to the state they were in when there was no fever. Any warm or heat increasing substance (pyretic) is a fever reducer because it reduces inflammation and increases blood flow.

Pyretics are therefore the only substances necessary to cure fever in any organism. There is a fundamental contrast between the basic action of fever and the basic action of paracetamol. The essence of today's fever treatment is fever can be cured by using fever-creating substances. Paracetamol is given to reduce prostaglandin E2. It is not a fever-causing substance. It has hyperthermic and anti-inflammatory properties. It is more abundant after the inflammation in the body. From this, the immune system produces prostaglandin E2, which reduces inflammation and increases blood flow to the body or organ, making the body healthier and lives longer ProstaglandinE2 is found in the body during fever, similar to the airbag used to protect passengers in a car accident. Paracetamol is given to the patient to eliminate the prostaglandin E2 found in fever, just as those who do not know the purpose of an airbag in a car accident disable it thinking that someone will die in a serious

accident because of the airbag. As a result, the body swells, blood flow decreases and the patient dies. The medical book states that paracetamol may cause fever, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia, nephropathy, and skin reactions ¹. This is not a side effect of paracetamol, but its proper function. Paracetamol is given again to relieve the fever caused by taking paracetamol. If it is said that the medicine used to reduce the temperature of the fever itself causes the fever, the scientific and authenticity of that medicine are being questioned here. There is no science or technology like this anywhere in the world. Researchers have found that even a single dose of paracetamol can reduce the levels of glutathione, a chemical in the body that reduces inflammation². Yet paracetamol is classified as an anti-inflammatory. Paracetamol destroys all the protective substances our immune system makes when we get sick.

It decreases prostaglandinE2, Glutathione, interferon, platelets, WBC, etc., ... If the fever temperature is reduced by giving paracetamol, substances produced only during fever will increase. Paracetamol does not reduce fever, the cause of fever, morbidity, or mortality, all of which are increased by paracetamol. Even for diseases that would have cured themselves due to the action of our immune system, using paracetamol can cause inflammation, reduced blood flow, and death. Antipyretic therapy is a necessary and appropriate treatment for hyperthermia and not for fever. No one has scientifically proven that antipyretic therapy, which reduces the heat of a fever, is an appropriate treatment for fever and inflammation. Depletion of ProstaglandinE2 and glutathione, which reduces inflammation, can also increase inflammation. These fundamental errors have led to the treatment of fever with antipyretic agents. No such treatment or science was found even in the Stone Age. No other illness or symptom is more unscientific than justifying the administration of paracetamol for fever. There is no one percent evidence that paracetamol increases blood flow by reducing inflammation and helping the immune system in any way. At the same time, there is 100% evidence that paracetamol increases inflammation, reduces blood flow and destroys the immune system. Prescribing paracetamol for fever is murderous as it depletes substances such as prostaglandin E2 and glutathione which increase blood flow and sustain life.

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