

Relation of blood pressure with tendency towards fever

Abstract

Flow of blood through arteries is called blood pressure. If blood pressure is not too high or if it is not too low, then it is considered as normal blood pressure. 120/80 millimeters of Mercury is considered as the normal blood pressure of an individual. 120 is systolic and 80 is blood pressure that is considered as diastolic. Fever is that state in which the temperature of our body rises from the ordinary temperature of the body. It was concluded that females that had less tendency towards fever had high diastolic blood pressure than the females that had more tendency towards fever. The male which had fewer tendencies towards fever also had high systolic blood pressure than the male which had more.

Keywords: blood pressure, tendency towards fever, diastolic blood pressure, systolic blood pressure

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Introduction

Flow of blood through arteries is called blood pressure. If blood pressure is not too high or if it is not too low, then it is considered as normal blood pressure. 120/80 millimeters of Mercury is considered as the normal blood pressure of an individual. 120 are systolic and 80 is blood pressure that is considered as diastolic. Both higher and lower blood pressure can cause several health problems in different individuals. In most patients, kidney failure occurs due to low blood pressure.¹⁻⁵ When blood pressure of your body increases or it gets low then doctors suggest for proper treatment. The blood pressure of children is generally lower than in adults. Blood pressure increases with the age of an individual. When we eat healthy diet, then blood pressure of our body remains normal. Due to regular exercise, the blood pressure of our body also remain normal and also in good physical condition. Fever is that state in which the temperature of our body rises from the ordinary temperature of the body. When an individual or a person feels fever then the temperature of the body also rises. The temperature of the body may also rise due to different weather conditions. In too cold or in too hot the temperature of body of an individual increases and the individual suffers into fever. A patient also suffers into fever due to other causes i.e. due to unhealthy diet. There are different types of fever and each type of fever has different symptoms and different treatments. When temperature of the body increases from 99.5 F or 37.5 C then an individual suffers into fever. The normal temperature of human body is 37.5 C and 99.5 F.

Materials and methods

123 students contributed in this study. To measure the blood pressure, Sphygmomanometer is used. To examine the blood pressure, firstly a cuff is placed on the superior arm and extended through a force till the drive is cut off. To measure the blood pressure, Stethoscope is also used. It is used to hear the voice of blood movement in the arteries. The first voice of movement of blood which is listened by stethoscope is called the systolic blood pressure. When the voice lessens then the second number shows the diastolic blood pressure, which is the blood pressure of heart on the disruption position.⁶⁻¹⁰ Thus, we dignified the blood pressure of different subjects. A questionnaire was completed to examine the relation of normal blood pressure with tendency towards fever.

Statistical analysis

By using Micro-state of software Statistical analysis was done.

T-Test was used to study the consequence of every subject. P value less than 0.05 is considered as significant.

Results and discussion

Our blood pressure is affected by state and strength of the body. 120/80 millimeters of Mercury is considered as the normal blood pressure of an individual. The females that had fewer tendencies towards fever had high systolic blood pressure (119mmHg) than the females that had more tendencies toward fever had low systolic blood pressure (117.4mmHg); while 120mmHg is standard value of systolic blood pressure. The male which had fewer tendencies towards fever had also high systolic blood pressure (130.4mmHg) than those male that had low tendency towards fever. The data of systolic blood pressure was non-significant (Table 1). The females that had fewer tendencies towards fever had high diastolic blood pressure (76.55mmHg) than the females that had more tendency towards fever had low diastolic blood (76.06mmHg); while the standard value of diastolic blood pressure is 80 mmHg. The male which had fewer tendencies towards fever had high diastolic blood pressure (69.6 mmHg) than the male which had more. In the case of fewer tendencies towards fever our data was significant, so fewer tendencies towards fever had relation with diastolic blood pressure (Table 2).

Table 1 Relation of systolic blood pressure with tendency towards fever

Gender	Yes	No
Male	112±18.38	130.4±17.67
Female	117.4±1.41	119.13±15.55
Combined	116.5±3.53	122.27±6.36
P-value	0.57	0.00012

Table 2 Relation of diastolic blood pressure with tendency towards fever

Gender	Yes	No
Male	68±6.36	69.6±13.43
Female	76.06±12.02	76.55±7.07
Combined	74.36±8.48	74.52±4.94
P-value	0.06	0.02

Conclusion

It was concluded that females that had less tendency towards fever had high diastolic blood pressure than the females that had

more tendency towards fever. The male which had fewer tendencies towards fever also had high systolic blood pressure than the male which had more.

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Conflicts of interests

Authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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