Fever is an clevated body temperature that is mediated by an increase in the hypothalamic hea-regulatingset point. Body temperatures in excess of 41 °C are rarely physiologically mediated and suggest hyperthermia. Fever is usually a physiologic response to infection or inflammation. Monocytes or tissue macrophages areactivated by various stimuli to liberate various cytokines with pyrogenic activity. In most cases of drug-induced fevers, the mechanisms of fever are unknow. But virtually any disorder associated with an inflammatory response can be associated with fever. The association of fever with infections or inflammatory disorders raises the question of whether fever isbeneficial to the host. It is not only uncertain that fever is helpful to humans in any infectious disease, but also fever is deleterious in certain situations. Heat stroke almost always results from prolonged exposure to high environmental temperature andhumidity , usually associated in otherwise healthy individuals with strenuous exercise.