An observational study of temperature and thermal images of surgical wounds for detecting delayed wound healing within four days after surgery

SIAH, Chiew Jiat, CHILDS, Charmaine <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-1558-5633>, CHIA, Chung King and CHENG, Kin-Fong Karis

Available from Sheffield Hallam University Research Archive (SHURA) at: http://shura.shu.ac.uk/23787/

This document is the author deposited version. You are advised to consult the publisher's version if you wish to cite from it.

Published version


Copyright and re-use policy

See http://shura.shu.ac.uk/information.html
Figure 1. Flow chart of recruitment and data collection
Figure 2. Graph for the mean and median temperature of the infected and non-infected surgical wounds taken from Days 0 to 4.

(a) Mean temperature of the infected and non-infected surgical wound from Days 0 to 4

(b) Median temperature of the infected and non-infected surgical wound from Days 0 to 4
Figure 3. An illustration of the infrared thermal images of abdominal skin surfaces belonging to one participant of normal weight with a non-infected abdominal surgical wound (Participant 36) and another with an infected one (Participant 8) on Day 2 taken (a) immediately after surgery and on the (b) first, (c) second, (d) third and (e) fourth days after surgery. The scale on the right of each thermograph shows the range of temperature.