THERMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING

Thermal Imaging Report

Patient Name:
Date of Birth:
Referring Physician: **Self**

Date of Examination: 06-05-2025
Examination: Lower Body Exam

Historical Overview: Back pain, autoimmune disorder

Preface:

Thermography is utilized to view the amount of heat emitted from the skin's surface. This provides a territorial analysis of the temperatures with specific quantitative measurements taken of questionable regions. As a general note, the radiation wave length observed is at the infrared end of the light spectrum. Special instrumentation is required for this examination, noting that infrared rays are invisible to the unaided human eye. The thermograms demonstrate these heat emissions as colors or as black and white images. The colors or shades of black and white will differ in various parts of the body, but in a normal healthy individual, the temperature changes should be relatively symmetrical.

This patient was evaluated with FLIR A-320 Infra Red Camera, with examination guidelines followed, as set forth by the International Academy of Clinical Thermology.

Procedure: We examined you using high-resolution computerized thermal imaging procedures in a controlled environment. When reading these images, we look for certain temperature patterns and changes which may suggest disease or injury. These findings should then be correlated by a physician with additional diagnostic tools before a final diagnosis or treatment decision is made. Thermal imaging provides information about neurovascular function and is best used in conjunction with other examinations. It is not intended to be used as a stand-alone test.

This report does not constitute a diagnosis and is not a recommendation for treatment. A normal thermogram does not rule out the presence of significant pathology. All thermography reports are meant to identify heat patterns that suggest potential risk markers only and do not in any way suggest diagnosis and or treatment. It is designed to be used by the treating physician as an adjunctive aid in the assessment of the patient's health. This report is not to be used for self diagnosis and or treatment.

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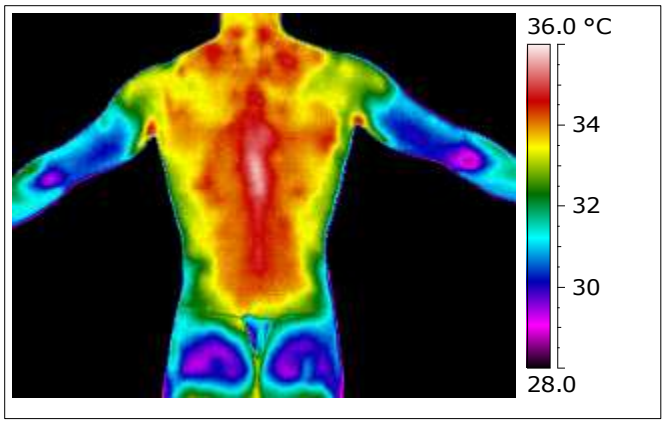
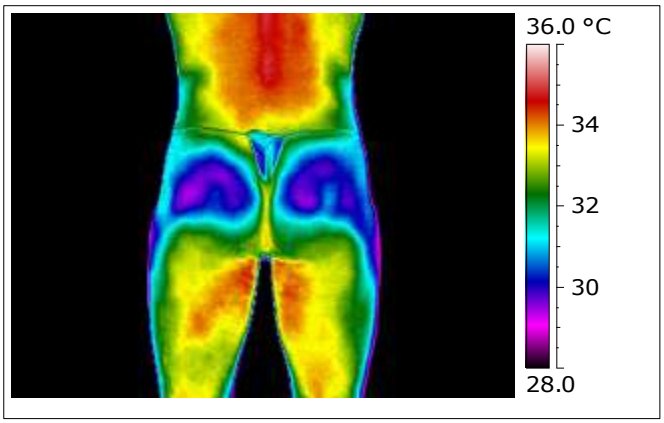
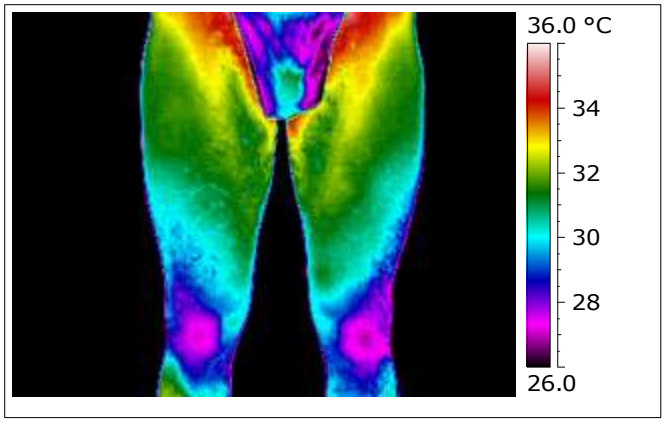
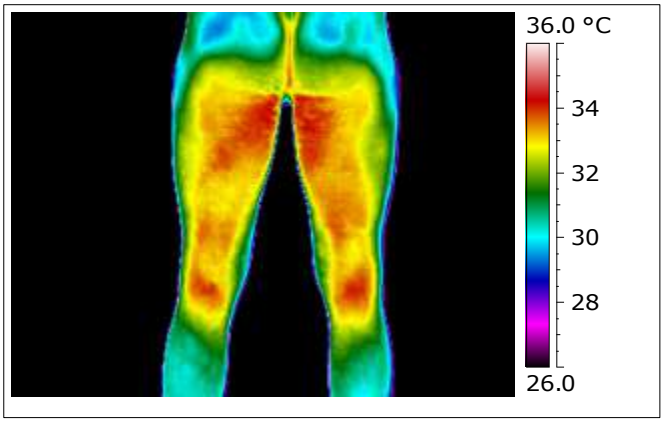
	
FULL SPINE VIEW	**BUTTOCKS VIEW**

Diffuse hyperthermia observed in the area of the cervical, thoracic, lumbar spine with concomitant warming of the paraspinal and trapezius musculature.

	
ANTERIOR THIGH VIEW	**POSTERIOR THIGH VIEW**

Thermal activity in the area of the right and left popliteal fossa.

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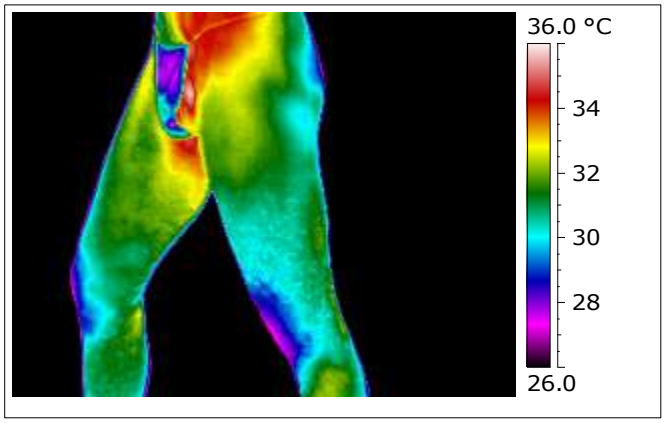
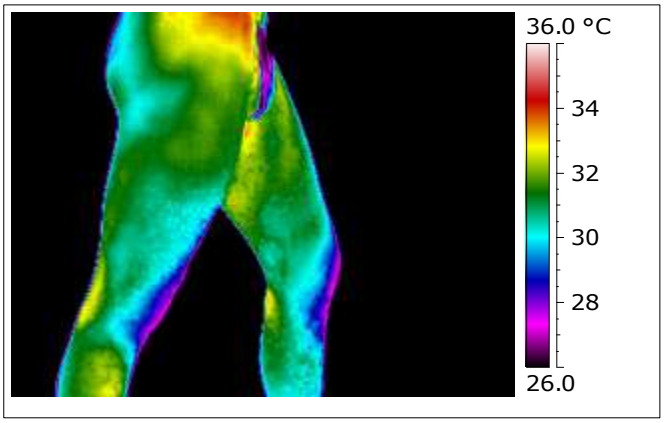
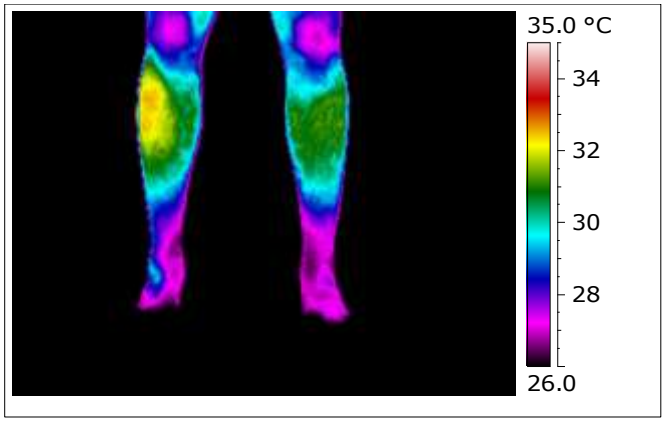
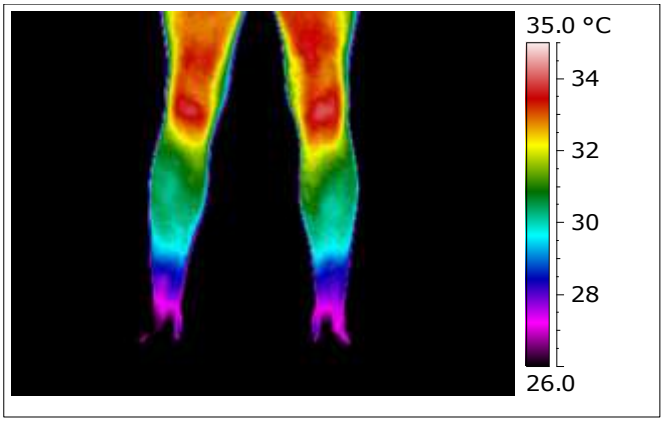
	
RIGHT THIGH GAIT VIEW	**LEFT THIGH GAIT VIEW**

Warming along the medial aspect of the right thigh.

	
ANTERIOR LEG VIEW	**POSTERIOR LEG VIEW**

Right anterior tibial region displays with hyperthermia.

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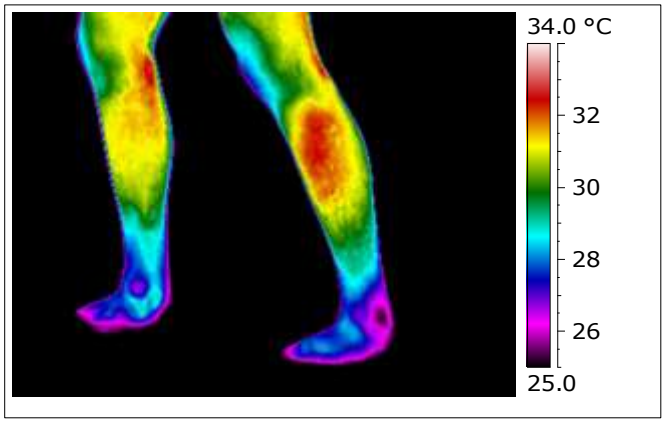
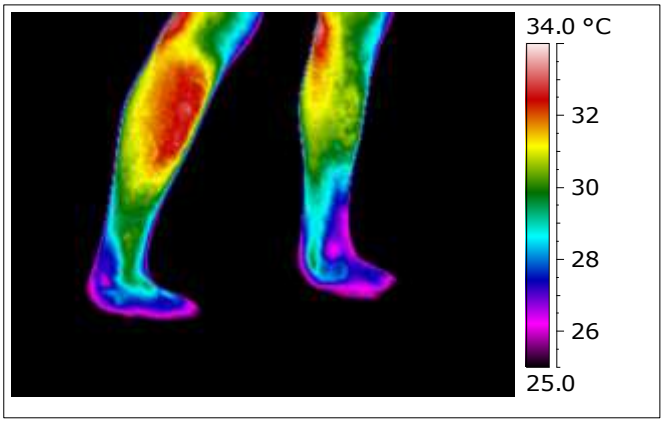
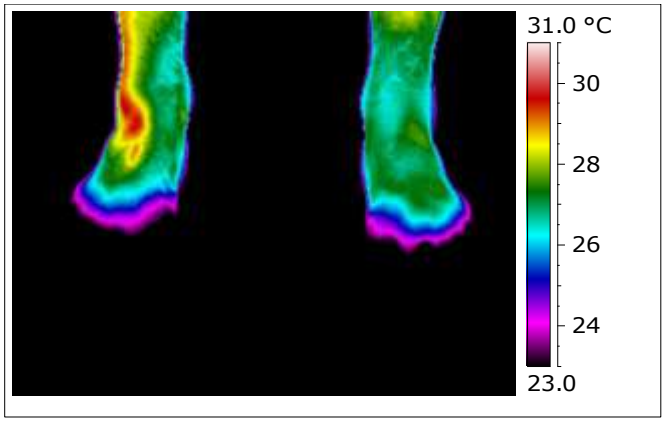
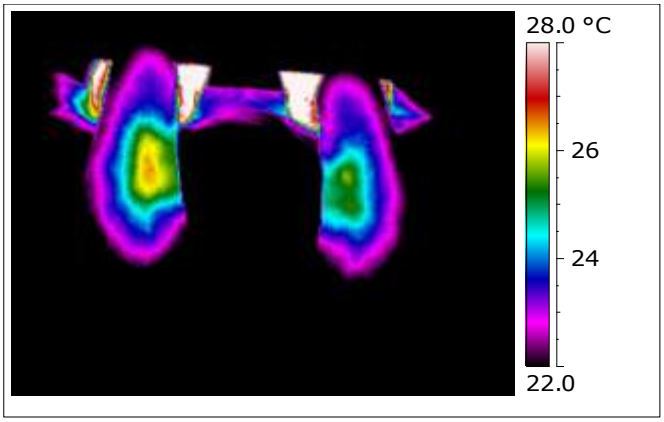
	
RIGHT LEG GAIT VIEW	**LEFT LEG GAIT VIEW**

Hyperthermia along the lateral aspect of the left leg.

	
DORSAL FEET VIEW	**PLANTAR FEET VIEW**

Warming of the right dorsal foot region.
Warming of the left medial plantar surface.

CLINICAL COMMENT:

The hyperthermia seen in the cervical, thoracic, lumbar region is suggestive of possible musculoskeletal inflammation or local irritation. The hyperthermia observed in the left lateral region of the leg is suggestive of muscular irritation. The observed activity within the right dorsal foot indicates possible arthritic activity. Plantar fasciitis is suspected in the left foot.

Alexander Mostovoy, D.H.M.S., B.C.C.T.
Board Certified Clinical Thermographer