



# DUS REMAINS THE GOLD STANDARD INVESTIGATION

# BUT

- Expensive equipment
- Specialized training to perform and interpret
- Operator dependent
- A can take approximately 45-60 contact minutes
- Patient discomfort with painful leg conditions
- Incomplete venous assessment and reflux mapping
- Miss pathology especially in early disease
- Difficult to detect microcirculatory changes · Limited insurance coverage on repeat scans

# WHATS THE SOLUTION?

- Screening test that is quick (approx. 1 min)
- Sensitive and specific
- · Non-contact study no patient discomfort
- Inexpensive equipment
- No need for highly trained technicians



Cholewka, A., Kajewska, J., Marek, K. et al. How to use thermal imaging in venous insufficiency?. J Therm Ana Calorim 130, 1317–1326 (2017). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10973-017-6141-7



#### WHAT IS THERMOGRAPHY What are we looking at?

- Thermography is a non-invasive technique using thermal radiation to measure and record temperature patterns and distribution in the body.
- The skin's surface temperature correlates with underlying tissue heat, in this case venous blood flow.
- Core temperature is about 2 Degrees higher than Peripheral (skin) Temperature.
- Refluxing blood from the deep system into the superficial system heats
  the overlying skin
- This thermal energy/radiation generated lies within the IR electromagnetic spectrum
- A specialized camera detects the thermal radiation pattern within the infrared range.













# TI CAN EXCLUDE CVI FASCIAL HERNIA

No thermal signature











### LIMITATIONS OF THERMOGRAPHY

- May not detect deeper SVI especially proximal GSV
- Thermal signatures of SVI obscured in certain areas popliteal fossa, anterior tibial border and over hamstring tendons
- + SVI also obscured by inflammatory conditions of the skin- even recent tattoos
- May not detect deep reflux and deep venous pathology
- No procedural protocol yet
- Studies are small and primarily retrospective

# NEED LARGER PROSPECTIVE STUDIES



THANK YOU

