

Cranial Thermal Imaging Report

Patient: Jane Smith DoB: 07/26/19740
Technician: Melanie McDowell, CTT
Imaging Center: Midwest Thermography

Date of Exam: 08/14/2014
Date of Report: 09/03/2014

Dear Ms. Smith,

Thank you for the opportunity to review your images. The results of your examination are detailed below.

Relevant History: You have no current concerns.

Findings and Impressions:

1. Outer jaw warming is seen bilaterally with the right worse than the left consistent with possible mouth or dental concern in the region of the upper back molars and wisdom teeth.
2. Submandibular warming is seen bilaterally consistent with the appearance of active lymph nodes.
3. Generalized warming is seen over the nose and paranasal region extending to the face and forehead consistent with nasal/sinus inflammation and/or infection.
4. Cooling is seen in the shape of the necklace on the anterior neck view when seen in the gray scale consistent with altered thyroid function.

Additional Comments: The impressions noted above are based upon common presentations of typical conditions but should not be interpreted as a definitive diagnosis. Evaluation by your health care provider is necessary to determine their actual cause and significance.

Procedure: Thermal imaging is a health risk assessment tool that is used in addition to standard screening and/or diagnostic examinations. It is not a stand-alone examination. When interpreting these images, we look for unusual patterns of warmth and cooling that can suggest risk for various types of injury and disease. Since the causes of most of the examination findings cannot be determined by the thermal images alone, additional examinations are always required before a final diagnosis can be made. In the absence of clinical findings, thermal findings may constitute functional changes to the body which should be monitored as they may suggest risk for illness, injury or pain syndromes in the future. Internal organs cannot be directly evaluated with thermal imaging and are indirectly evaluated by looking for neurological reflexes that can potentially affect the temperature at the surface of the body. Thermal imaging cannot rule out the presence of injury or disease. This examination was performed using a high-resolution computerized thermal imaging camera in a controlled environment after following strict pre-examination protocols to insure the accuracy of the findings.



Robert L. Kane, DC, DABCT, FIACT
Board Certified Clinical Thermologist

Diplomate American Board of Clinical Thermography
Diplomate International Academy of Clinical Thermology
Fellow International Academy of Clinical Thermology

