



Picture of Health

Breast Health, Weight Control, Natural Products

Call: 763 295 4525 for your appointment

General Terminology	
Anesthesia	the total lack or loss of sensation
Anterior	towards the front of the body
Asymptomatic	describes a person who is free of pain or symptoms
Atypical	NOT as would be typically expected
ClinicalCorrelation	a doctor factoring in and considering specific results into a case
CNS	Central nervous system (the brain and spinal cord)
Contralateral	the opposite comparable side
Dermatome	surface areas of the skin that are specific to different spinal segments
Dysfunction	abnormality in the function of the body
EMG	Electromyogram
Hyper	greater or more than normal
Hyperthermia	greater temperature
Hypesthesia	decrease dsensation
Hypo	lesser or less than normal
Hypothermia	lesser temperature
Indication	the reason for performing the test or procedure
Inferior	below
Inflammation	a defence response by the body producing swelling, redness, and heat due to increased blood flow to the affected area
Infrared	rays of energy beyond the limit of human vision, but below there end of the spectrum
Ipsilateral	the response in the body occurring on the same side
Ischemia	local loss of blood supply and resulting pain, which may be caused by a build up of metabolic by products
Lateral	further away from them id line of the body
lordosis	an abnormal curvation of the spine
lumbar	area of the spinal cord located in the lower back region
Medial	closer to them id line of the body

Myofascialpain	results from as of ttissue injury with patient complaints of muscle spasm and stiffness in the affected area
Myofascitis	inflammation of fascial of a muscle
Myopathy	involves diseases of the muscles
Neovascularity	new blood vessels
Neurogenic	refers to problems that arise from the neural tissue
Neuropathy	involves diseases of the nerves
Paresthesia	is the perversion of sensation
Peripheralnervoussystem	the part of the nervous system that courses through out the body and connects the various structures and organs of the body with the central nervous system
Physiology	the function of the body
Posterior	towards the back of the body
Spondylogenic	refers to a problem that arises from the spinal column or spinal structure
Stresstesting	the recreation of the movements which cause a patient pain, followed by the performance of a thermographic examination
Superior	above
Symptoms	those elements which a patient complains of or reports
ThermalAsymmetry	temperature differences between comparable areas
Thermatome	indicates segmental thermal patterns in the extremities
Thermo	pertaining to temperature
Thermogram	is the pictorial representation of the surface temperature of the body
Thermography	is the science of visually measuring and recording surface temperature
Thermologist	is a physician who interprets the thermogram
Thoracicregion	the spinal area located in the upper back
Triggerpoint	a small circumscribed pain sensitive regionin muscles or supportive tissue (fascia)
Typical	as would be typically expected
Vascular	something that pertains to blood vessels
Vasoconstriction	is when the arteries in the more distant parts of the body are caused to go into construction, causing reduce darterial blood flow

Viscerogenic	referred pain from the abdomen, pelvis orthoracic region
Terminology in Thermography Reports	
Artefacts	An artefact is something that can be visible in a thermogram, but is not related to the presenting problem. Artefacts can be related to anything like jewellery that wont come off to a pimple or a scratch somewhere which is inflamed.
Discussion	This may include clinical impressions and opinion, it is a summary of the findings with some conclusions based upon the thermographic findings listed in the interpretation of the thermograms.
Follow-up	This gives recommendation for any further investigation.
History and Symptoms	A brief description of your relevant history and symptoms that relates to the thermal study being conducted. For example, "pain in the left lateral shoulder for 8 years with no response to physical therapy or cortisone injections" The report correlates the history and symptoms with the thermal findings.
Interpretation	This is where all significant thermographic findings seen in the images will be described along with their anatomical relations and regions.
Commonly Used Abbreviations in Thermography Reports	
bx	biopsy
dx	diagnosis
hx	history
L>R	left greater than right
R>L	right greater than left
rx	prescribed
sx	symptoms
tx	treatment