Recovery enhanced thermography (preapplication of ice followed by image of response) to localize cutaneous perforators. Conclusion: clinically, preoperative recovery-enhanced thermography is useful for the design of perforator-based flaps.

Thermographic assessment of burns using a nonpermeable membrane as wound covering. Thermographic assessment of damage to skin blood vessels caused by thermal injury correlates with healing time of burn wounds. NOTE: clever technique of using PVC film (Saran Wrap or Glad Wrap) shown to abolish the artifacts of evaporative water loss from the wound without interfering with surface imaging.

IV Pluronic F-127 in early burn wound treatment in rats. The non-ionic surfactant Pluronic F-127 shows a positive therapeutic effect on wound closure rates and healing. Between 90 min. and 48 hours postinjury, thermography showed the alterations in the F-127 treated injuries.