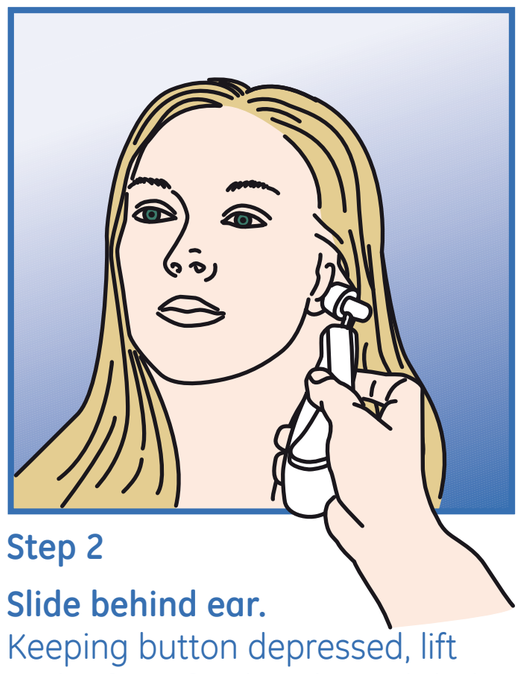
GE Healthcare

Temporal Scanner

3-Step Adult-Paediatric Temperature Measurement

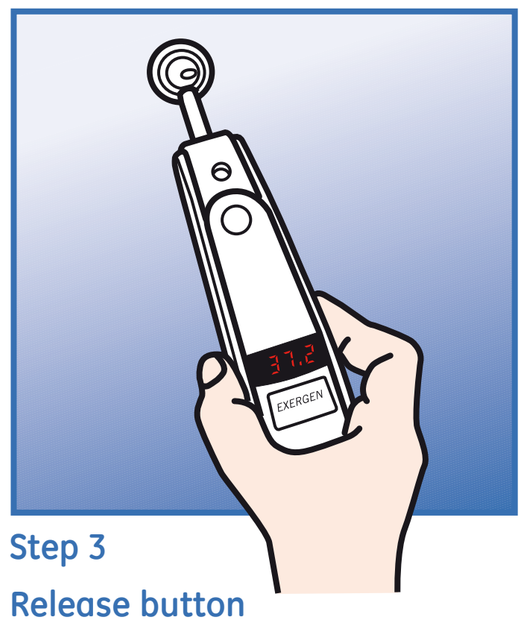
Step 1

Slide across forehead.
Place probe flush on center of forehead and depress button. Keeping button depressed, slowly slide probe mid-line across forehead to the hair line.



Step 2

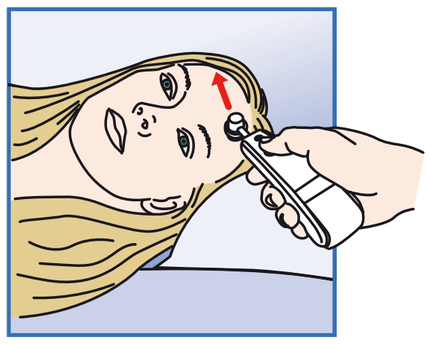
Slide behind ear.
Keeping button depressed, lift probe from forehead, touch behind ear halfway down the mastoid process and slide down to the soft depression behind the earlobe.



Step 3

Release button and read.

How to improve the accuracy of your measurements



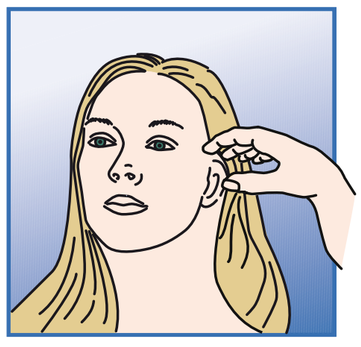
Measure only the up-side on a patient in a lateral position.

The down-side will be insulated preventing the heat from dissipating, resulting in falsely high readings.

Think of a sweatband.

Measure straight across the forehead and not down side of face.

At mid-line, the temporal artery is about 2 mm below the surface, but can go deeply below the surface on the side of the face.



Measure exposed skin.

Brush the hair and bangs aside if covering the area to be measured.

FAQs

How does the temperature from a temporal scanner relate to core temperature?

Temporal artery temperature is considered a core temperature because it has been demonstrated as accurate as the temperature measured by a pulmonary artery and esophageal catheter, and as accurate as a rectal temperature on a stable patient. Rule of thumb: Rectal temperature is about 0.5˚C higher than an oral temperature and 1˚C higher than an axillary temperature. It will be easy to remember if you think of core temperature as a rectal temperature, and apply the same protocol you would use for a rectal temperature.

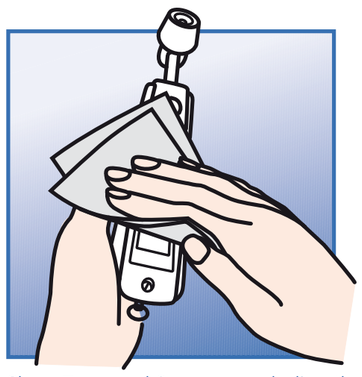
What should I do if I get an abnormally high or low reading? How do I confirm my reading?

- Repeat the reading with the same Temporal Scanner; a correct reading will be reproducible.
- Repeat the reading with another Temporal Scanner. Two Temporal Scanners with the same reading will confirm the reading.

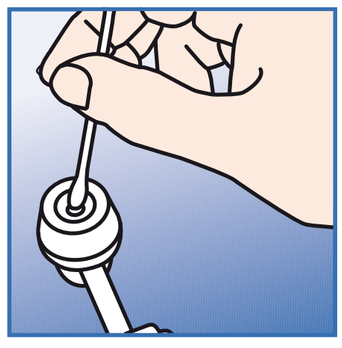
Sequential readings on the same patient in rapid succession will cool the skin; it is best to wait about 30 seconds for the skin to recover from the cold probe.

Possible causes of abnormal readings

Type of abnormal temperature	Possible cause	Helpful Hint
Abnormally low temperature	Dirty lens	Clean lens of scanner every two weeks.
	Releasing the button before finished measuring	Release the button after finished measuring.
	Measuring when an ice pack or wet compress is on the forehead	Remove ice pack or wet compress, wait two minutes, and retake temperature.
	Measuring a completely diaphoretic patient	Complete diaphoresis includes diaphoresis of area behind the ear and suggests that the temperature is rapidly dropping. Use an alternative method of temperature measurement in these cases until the patient is dry and the temporal artery measurement can be repeated.
	Improperly scanning down the side of the face	Scan straight across forehead. The temporal artery is closest to skin in that area.
Abnormally high temperature	Anything covering the area to be measured would insulate and prevent the heat from dissipating, resulting in false high readings.	Confirm measurement site has not recently been in contact with heat insulators, such as hats, blankets, and hair. Scan the area not covered or wait about 30 seconds for the previously covered area to equilibrate to the environment.



Clean Temporal Scanner, excluding the lens, with any hospital-approved disinfectant, alcohol or even diluted bleach solutions.



Clean lens of scanner every two weeks by simply twirling a cotton-tipped swab dampened in alcohol on the lens, deep in the center of the probe.

GE's vision is to proactively integrate and present relevant patient information so better decisions can be made in real time. Clinical Information Logistics™ — A vision for the future

GE imagination at work

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