

Types of Thermometers

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Types of Thermometers

1. Electronic Thermometers

2. Ear (Tympanic) thermometers

3. Mercury (Clinical) thermometer

4. Forehead thermometers

5. Pacifier thermometers

Electronic Thermometers



Sites of measurements

- **Oral** is the **most common method** of taking a temperature. To get an accurate temperature, the person must be able to breathe through the nose. If this is impossible because of a stuffy nose or lack of cooperation, take the temperature using the rectum, ear, or armpit.
- **Rectal temperature:** This is the location to accurately measure body temperature. It is recommended for **babies, small children**, and people who **cannot hold a thermometer safely in their mouths**.
- **Armpit (axillary) temperature:** Taking a temperature in the armpit may **not be as accurate** as taking an oral or rectal temperature.



**Ear (Tympanic)
thermometers**

Advantages and disadvantages

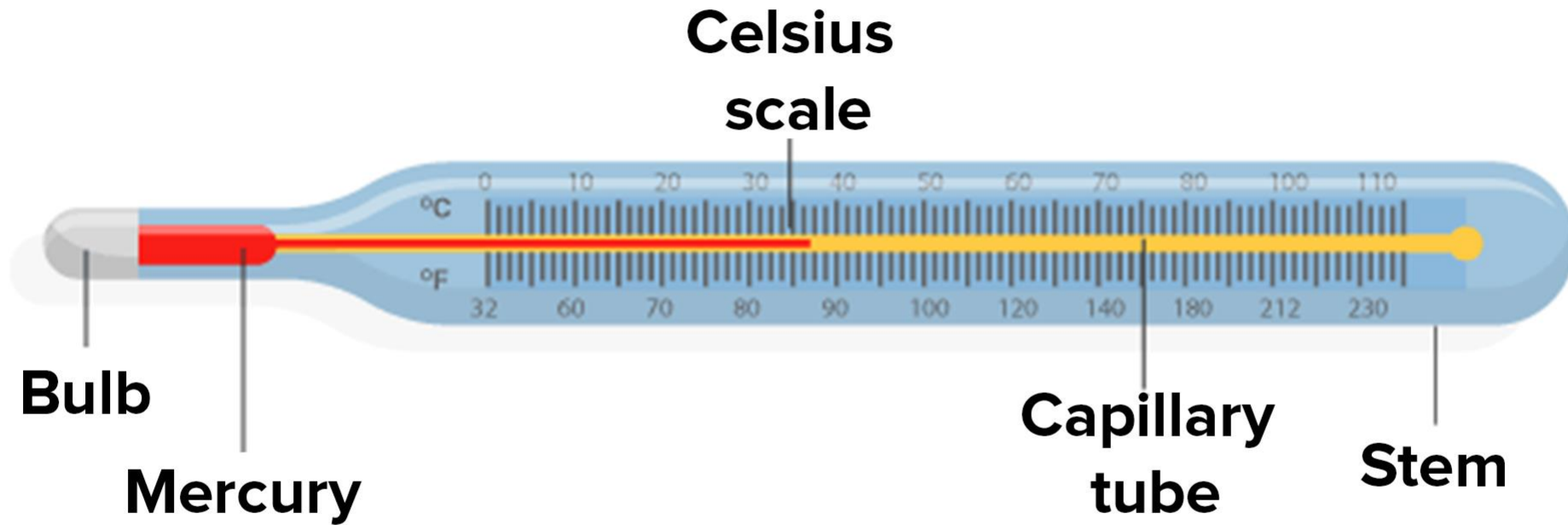
Advantages

- Fast
- Convenient
- Comfortable and easy to perform

Disadvantages

- Poor accuracy
- Affected by environmental Temperature
- Not appropriate for under the age six months

Mercury (Clinical) thermometer



Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages

- Cheap
- Durable
- Accurate

Disadvantages

- The display is hard to read
- Does not work below -39C (freezing point)
- Slow response

Forehead thermometers



Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages

- Fast and simple
- Accurate and reliable when used correctly
- Use the device with no contact with the patient

Disadvantages

- Most expensive Thermometers
- Error-prone
- Pitfalls resulting in a false reading: Moisture on the forehead. Ambient Temperature affects skin Temperature. The infrared gun is not held steady at a single point.

Pacifier Thermometers



Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages

- Suitable for children's
- Easy to use and read

Disadvantages

- Not suitable for adults
- Take longer to get a reading

Thank you
